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Report Highlights:

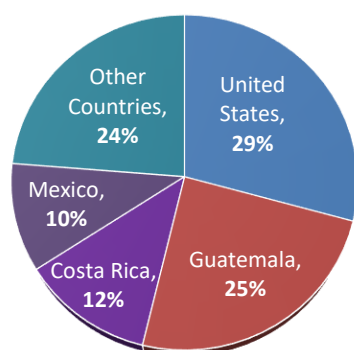
In 2024, U.S. exports of agricultural and related products to Honduras totaled \$1.3 billion, representing a 38.2 percent share of the market and a 1.3 percent increase over the previous year. Consumer-oriented exports rose by \$58.8 million and bulk products by \$17.3 million, while intermediate product exports declined by \$59.9 million. Key drivers of export value included in-husk rice, pork, and orange juice. The United States maintained a strong agricultural trade surplus with Honduras, totaling \$207 million. In 2024, Honduras's GDP totaled \$36.7 billion, making it the third-largest economy in Central America and the 101st-largest in the world.

Executive Summary

In 2024, Honduras imported \$3.4 billion in agricultural and related products. U.S. exports totaled \$1.3 billion, a 1.2 percent gain in market share, making Honduras the 23rd-largest market for U.S. agriculture. Consumer-oriented exports rose by \$58.8 million, bulk products by \$17.3 million, while intermediate products fell by \$59.9 million.

Consumer-Oriented Imports

Top Exporting Countries to Honduras



Source: Trade Data monitor

Food Retail Industry

Honduras's retail sales reached \$2.1 billion in 2024, with the food sector projected to grow by 1.2 percent. Despite signs of slowing growth, Despensa Familiar, La Colonia, and Walmart Supercenter, Honduras's top three retailers, plan to maintain investment. Together, they account for 14.3 percent of retail revenue.

Food Processing Industry

As of the end of January 2024, Honduras imported \$512 million in food and beverage products, an increase of \$12.9 million compared to the same period in 2023. The growth was driven primarily by increased imports of food ingredients, such as wheat, meslin, and rice, from the United States for processing.

Food Service Industry

In 2024, Honduras's food service sales totaled \$746 million. The restaurant sector outpaced hotel growth, with the combined industry expanding by 4.2 percent, driven primarily by rising demand for dining and delivery services.

Quick Facts CY 2024

Imports of Consumer-Oriented U.S. Products
\$612 million

List of Top 10 Growth Products in Host Country

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Corn | 2. Soybean meal |
| 3. Pork & pork prod. | 4. Cotton |
| 5. Beer | 6. Rice |
| 7. Wheat | 8. Dairy products |
| 9. Other Feeds, Meals & Fodders | 10. Poultry meats & prods. |

Food Industry by Channels (U.S. million)

Retail Food Industry	2,094
Food Service-HRI	\$746
Food Processing	\$512
Agricultural & Related Products	\$3,433

Top 10 Host Country Retailers

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 11. La Colonia | 12. Despensa Familiar |
| 13. Walmart Supercenter | 14. Distribuidora La Antorcha |
| 15. Maxi Despensa | 16. Paiz |
| 17. El Colonial | 18. Pricesmart |
| 19. Comisariato Los Andes | 20. Supercoop |

GDP/Population

Population: \$10.9 million
GDP: \$36.7 billion
GDP per capita: \$3,446.3
Annual Inflation rate: 4.7 percent

Sources: [International Monetary Fund](#)

Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Threats

Strengths	Weaknesses
Expedited online import process	Small domestic market size and low per capita GDP. Economic volatility and regulatory changes may pose risks.
Opportunities	Threats
Strong consumer demand for added value and high-quality products.	Political and economic uncertainty. Consumer-oriented products have experienced a substantial 20.5 percent increase in value in China's trade with Honduras.

SECTION I: MARKET OVERVIEW

Honduras has a population of approximately 10.9 million, characterized by a young demographic profile. With a median age of just 27, a significant share of the population is under 30, a factor that increasingly shapes consumer behavior and market trends. Younger generations are driving demand for modern, convenience-focused products and influencing evolving preferences across the retail and food sectors.

Urbanization continues to transform the country, with over 62 percent of the population now living in urban centers, particularly Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula. This shift has accelerated lifestyle changes and increased demand for processed and ready-to-eat foods. Honduras's labor force stands at 4.9 million, with an employment rate of 64.1 percent. Although the minimum wage increased by 7 percent this year, inflation continues to erode real purchasing power.

Honduras offers a promising business environment for U.S. agricultural exporters, underpinned by favorable market conditions and economic fundamentals. Consumer-oriented products, such as poultry, dairy, fresh fruits, and vegetables, lead the way, bolstered by strong brand recognition and a cultural affinity for U.S. goods.

The expansion of supermarkets, especially in smaller, convenience-oriented formats, is improving distribution channels and increasing access to U.S. food products. Ongoing investments in infrastructure and logistics are expected to further enhance supply chain efficiency and support export growth. However, challenges such as economic volatility and regulatory uncertainty may present obstacles.

The outlook for U.S. agricultural exports to Honduras remains positive, particularly in high-demand consumer-oriented categories. The Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) continues to play a pivotal role in this trajectory, facilitating trade through tariff reductions and improved market access.

Advantages and Challenges

Honduras is home to a dynamic private sector, with more than 200 U.S. companies successfully operating across a range of industries. However, nearly all firms engaging with the U.S. Embassy have reported major disruptions over the past year, largely attributed to shifting government policies. These include the repeal of legislation permitting hourly employment, the dismantling of the public procurement system, and monetary and exchange rate measures that have contributed to widespread shortages.

One of the most pressing concerns for the business community and foreign investors is the uncertainty surrounding access to U.S. dollars. Restrictions on foreign currency allocation have begun to impact operations, leading to import delays and, in some cases, temporary business slowdowns.

For more info on the investment climate, see the [2024 Investment Climate Statement-Honduras](#).

Advantages	Challenges
Honduras's proximity to the United States enables containerized cargo from major U.S. gateway cities to arrive within 2 to 3 days. New public-private logistics hubs at Puerto Cortés have expanded refrigerated and frozen storage capacity while streamlining customs clearance.	There is direct competition from other Central American countries. FTAs have been signed with the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Chile, Colombia, Panama, Canada, the European Union, and Korea.
The CAFTA-DR agreement eliminated most tariffs and trade barriers for U.S. goods entering Central America, strengthened protections for U.S. investments and intellectual property, and established more transparent rules and procedures.	Maintaining macroeconomic stability and fostering an environment for investment.
Consumers show a strong preference for U.S. products, while importers favor U.S. exporters for their reliability and consistent quality.	The current economic situation in the country limits purchasing power, and customers are price sensitive.
Honduras is not self-sufficient in food, and reliance on American suppliers for pork, rice, corn, and other foods increased in 2024.	Relatively high duties on some products that are not under the CAFTA-DR agreement.
Improved infrastructure and facilities have enabled the year-round availability of U.S. fruits such as apples, grapes, and pears. Additionally, direct imports by warehouse retailers have expanded the variety of imported food products.	Regulatory compliance with local labeling requirements: manufacture and expiration dates.

SECTION II: EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

Market Research

For marketing purposes, Honduras can be broadly divided into two key regions: the Northern Coast, anchored by the country's economic and industrial hub, San Pedro Sula; and the Central Region, home to the political capital and largest city, Tegucigalpa. Both serve as major distribution centers for imported goods. Typically, a single distributor or agent can effectively cover the national market, given the uniformity in consumer behavior, marketing strategies, and distribution channels across Central America.

In 2024, the volume of staple food sales rose moderately, although inflationary pressures led to higher prices. The top five consumer-oriented imports by volume were non-alcoholic beverages (excluding juices, coffee, and tea), fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, beer, and bakery goods, cereals, and pasta. By sales value, the leading import categories were soups and prepared foods, bakery goods, cereals and pasta, dairy, pork and pork products, and non-alcoholic beverages.

The Honduran government generally maintains a welcoming stance toward foreign investment, with minimal restrictions or performance requirements. The country's competitive labor costs, geographic proximity to the U.S. market, and access to the region's largest deep-water port at Puerto Cortés enhance its appeal to investors. Furthermore, the government has announced plans for a \$20 billion infrastructure project, a 440-kilometer coast-to-coast railway linking Puerto Castilla on the Caribbean coast to San Lorenzo and Amapala on the Pacific, along with interior

cities like Catacamas and Danlí. If realized, this project could transform the country's transportation and logistics landscape.

Local Business Customs and Trends

As in most Latin American countries, having good personal relationships with prospective customers is crucial to enter the Honduran market. While it may take a little longer to establish a business relationship than is customary in the United States, the time investment can pay off in long-lasting and mutually profitable alliances. Although a U.S. firm may export directly to Honduran companies, U.S. suppliers are strongly advised to have a local representative or a distributor who can personally travel to Honduras.

Consumer Tastes and Trends

The Honduran diet is centered around staple foods such as maize, beans, rice, bananas, eggs, plantains, and tortillas. Among higher-income households, meals often include fried or grilled pork, chicken, or beef. Common seasonings in Honduran cuisine include cumin, cilantro (or coriander), bouillon cubes (“cubitos”), and tomato-based “sofrito.”

Snacking is a widespread habit in Honduras, particularly in the afternoon when many enjoy coffee accompanied by sweet bread, biscuits, or cookies. Younger consumers tend to prefer savory snacks like potato chips and corn-puffed products. The snack market in Honduras is highly concentrated and dominated by global brands. Mondelez International leads in sweet biscuits and cookies with products like Oreo and Chips Ahoy, while Mars Inc. and PepsiCo maintain strong market positions with Wrigley's, Lay's, and Doritos. This competitive environment is also encouraging the growth of private-label options, such as La Colonia supermarket's Essential Everyday chocolate chip cookies.

Demand for U.S. food and beverages continues to rise, along with the presence of U.S. franchises, subsidiaries, and affiliates in Honduras. Honduran consumers have long favored U.S. products for their quality, convenience, and value. In recent years, the popularity and formalization of street food and food trucks have further diversified the local food scene.

SECTION III: IMPORT FOOD STANDARDS, REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES

Exporters of agricultural chemicals, food, and animal feed must register their products before they can be sold in the Honduran market. Processed foods and consumer-oriented products must be registered with the Sanitary Regulation Agency (ARSA).

Imports of both raw and processed agricultural products require an import permit issued by the National Service of Food Safety, Plant and Animal Health (SENASA), under the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG). These permits can now be requested and obtained through SENASA's online platform. In addition to issuing permits, SENASA is responsible for inspecting all agricultural imports entering the country.

Inspection and Documentation Requirements:

- SEPA, ARSA, and ADUANAS inspectors assess food and agricultural imports at the port of entry to ensure compliance with SENASA-approved import permit requirements.
- Electronic documentation review includes Import Permit, Phyto/Zoo sanitary Export Certificate, Certificate of Origin, Commercial Invoice, Bill of Lading, and Packing List. Information must be consistent across documents, including details about importer, exporter, shipment content, amounts, product description, country of origin, and point of origin.

Product Inspection and Standards:

- SEPA inspectors physically inspect products. SENASA mandates that animal-derived products display production and expiration dates on shipping cartons and primary packages in DD/MM/YYYY format.
- Ports of entry enforce these standards rigorously. SEPA requires date stamps even for bulk products like beef chops.

Food Safety and Quarantine:

- The safety of animal products and byproducts is crucial for entry. The exporting country's animal health and pest status are also considered.
- SEPA's Quarantine Treatment Services (SITC) unit treats quarantine pests before product admission. Non-quarantine pests, whether alive or dead, do not receive treatment.

Customs Clearance and Sampling:

- Customs clearance depends on document submission type (electronic/hard copy), rule compliance, and pest detection. Inconsistent paperwork or pest detection results in product detention or rejection by SENASA.
- Product sampling is random and includes animal products, seeds with import permission, and bacteria or fungi. Samples are analyzed for physical, chemical, and biological properties.

Port Operations and Compliance:

- Puerto Cortes, Honduras' largest port, has dedicated terminals for cargo handling. OPC handles container loading/unloading, while TEH handles bulk goods.
- All wooden pallets must have the NIMF-15 stamp or require fumigation upon arrival. Non-compliance with NIMF-15 regulations led to 445 seizures in 2020, with 95% of 2021 seizures from the US.

For detailed information on import permit requirements, refer to Honduras GAIN Reports: [Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards](#) and [FAIRS Export Certificate Report](#).

SECTION IV. MARKET SECTOR STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

U.S. exporters should consider the relatively small Honduran market and the high demand elasticity for consumer products when devising marketing strategies. Price is one of the most essential elements for Hondurans. In many cases, purchasers buy from abroad if they feel the cost of imports in the local market is too high. U.S. exporters should carefully analyze their cost and market approaches when pricing.

In general exporters who offer attractive financing terms on sales to Honduran traders have the best chances of gaining market share. This is particularly true for large-scale projects. However, international firms must be cautious when granting credit to Honduran trading partners.

U.S. firms should investigate the creditworthiness and reputation of potential partners before granting credit. Under CAFTA-DR, tariffs on a wide range of consumer-oriented products for U.S. products were eliminated, and market demand for U.S. products in this sector looks promising. Demand for consumer-oriented products has witnessed significant increases in the past few years.

State Regional Trade Groups	
Food Export Northeast and Midwest Food (FOODEXPORT) www.foodexport.org	Southern U.S. Trade Association (SUSTA) www.susta.org
National Association of State Department of Agriculture (NASDA) www.nasda.org	Western U.S. Agricultural Trade Association (WUSATA) www.wusata.org

Competitive Situation

In 2024, Honduras's consumer-oriented imports exceeded \$2.0 billion, marking a 10.2 percent increase over the previous year. The United States remained Honduras's top trading partner, accounting for 29 percent of these imports, followed by Guatemala (25 percent), Costa Rica (12 percent), Mexico (10 percent), and El Salvador (7 percent). Growth was primarily driven by rising imports of soups and other food preparations not elsewhere specified or included (nesoi), mainly from Guatemala, Mexico, and Costa Rica. Additionally, U.S. exports of pork and pork products, dairy, and malt beer played a key role in the continued expansion of the food trade.

Products classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) subheading 2106.90, covering food preparations not elsewhere specified or included, represented 22 percent of global consumer-oriented import value, totaling \$458 million. This figure was almost evenly divided between:

- **HTS 2106.90.99 (Other):** \$171.2 million
- **HTS 2106.90.30 (Compound preparations for the beverage industry):** \$161.1 million

Pork consumption in Honduras totals approximately 116 million pounds annually, or about 13

pounds per capita. Domestic production supplies only 30 percent of demand (35 million pounds), while the remaining 70 percent is imported, almost entirely from the United States, at an estimated value of \$151 million.

Rice imports from the United States also surged in 2024, rising by 41.5 percent due to strong national demand totaling 260,000 metric tons. With local production covering just 5 percent of this demand, Honduras remains heavily reliant on U.S. imports of in-husk (paddy or rough) rice, which reached \$114.3 million this year.

Food Retail Market

Honduras's retail food sector represents the most significant channel for imported food products. Sales of consumer-oriented imports primarily occur through supermarkets, mini-markets, convenience stores, and independent retailers. The supermarket industry is expanding rapidly, with new outlets opening across medium and large urban centers, including the country's most densely populated cities.

The Consumer-Packaged Goods (CPG) market in Honduras, as elsewhere, is driven by the steady demand for everyday essentials. Recent consumer insights reveal that Hondurans are making fewer shopping trips but increasing their purchase volume by 2.3 percent per visit. Among the lower middle-income population, an influential segment in shaping the CPG basket, there is a noticeable shift toward smaller product formats and greater interest in low-cost brands.

Supermarket chains are actively investing in expansion, modernization, and remodeling. Many are also increasing their private label offerings, which appeal to cost-conscious consumers and offer higher margins and reduced supply chain risks for retailers. These labels are increasingly attractive as impulse buying declines and value-driven purchasing becomes more common.

The market for imported processed foods has become increasingly competitive in recent years. Supermarkets have gained dominance over traditional importers, prompting the latter to invest more in marketing and brand visibility. As such, partnering with a Honduran distributor with strong market penetration is crucial for new entrants.

While some U.S. suppliers may be discouraged by initially low volumes, those committed to long-term market development must be prepared to build demand from the ground up. To succeed, exporters should work closely with local partners to meet labeling and packaging requirements, offer competitive pricing, extend credit options, and provide product catalogs and samples to test the market. Additionally, suppliers should be ready to support their partners through training and technical assistance in areas such as category management, merchandising, and product handling. Some companies in Honduras operate multiple U.S. franchises, offering an effective entry point for U.S. brands seeking broad market exposure.

For more information about the Food Retail Report, visit the latest version: [Retail Foods Annual](#)

Hotel, Restaurant, and Institutional Sector

In 2024, Honduras welcomed 741,161 foreign tourists, surpassing the previous records of 732,306 in 2022 and 722,563 in 2023. This represents a 2.6 percent increase over the prior year. The United States accounted for 42 percent of all foreign visitors, followed by travelers from El Salvador and Guatemala. Ramón Villeda Morales International Airport in San Pedro Sula registered the highest number of arrivals, while Guasaule served as the main land entry point for day visitors.

The rising popularity of pizza and burger chains, along with the strong presence of fried chicken establishments, has fueled demand for a range of U.S. food products. These include shredded pizza cheese, French fries, chicken nuggets, wings, thighs, dairy alternatives, and condiments.

Honduras now hosts more than 150 franchises, surpassing El Salvador, the regional leader in 2023. One of the most prominent players is the INTUR Group, which operates over 280 restaurants, 55 retail stores in Honduras, and 19 in Guatemala. The company has recorded 12 percent sales growth over the past two years. INTUR manages a wide range of U.S. and international franchises including Burger King, Little Caesars, Popeyes, Pollo Campero, Church's Chicken, Dunkin', Baskin-Robbins, Chili's, It's Just Wings, and Circle K.

Grupo de Comidas, another major player in the sector, operates Pizza Hut, Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC), and Denny's, among others. Managing a total of 13 fast food brands, the group is a leader in Honduras's fast-food industry.

For more information about the Hotel, Restaurant & Institutional Report, visit the latest version: [Food Service - Hotel Restaurant Institutional Annual](#)

Food Processing Sector

Honduras's food processing sector remains relatively small compared to its neighbors Guatemala and El Salvador. While large-scale processors often import ingredients directly from the United States, smaller processors typically source inputs through local distributors. The United States continues to dominate this market, holding an 83.5 percent share, thanks to the strong reputation of U.S. products for quality and safety in both human and animal consumption.

Under the Central American Customs Union (CACU) framework, member countries have agreed that products produced or processed within the region require only one Sanitary Registration Number (SRN) to be valid across all CACU countries. However, this mutual recognition does not extend to products originating in the United States, which must still undergo separate registration in each member country. It is important to note that a product processed in a CACU country is considered of CACU origin, even if the raw materials are sourced from outside the region.

For more information about the Food Processing Report, visit: [Food Processing Ingredients Annual](#)

SECTION V: AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD IMPORTS TO HONDURAS

In 2024, imports in the bulk category rose by 20.8 percent compared to the previous year. Notable volume increases were recorded for corn (18.8 percent), rice (39.8 percent), and wheat (20.3 percent).

In contrast, imports of intermediate products declined by 1.6 percent in volume. Soybean meal saw a significant drop, with volume down 12.8 percent and value down 28.1 percent. Meanwhile, imports of distillers' grains increased by 16 percent in volume but decreased by 6.0 percent in value.

Honduras Agricultural and Food Imports from the World / Calendar Year 2020-2024 (millions of USD)

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Consumer Oriented	\$1,041	\$1,516	\$1,715	\$1,899	\$2,094
Bulk	\$308	\$450	\$602	\$522	\$512
Intermediate	\$440	\$608	\$727	\$753	\$747
Agricultural Related Prod.	\$66	\$124	\$136	\$137	\$105
Agricultural and Related Total	\$1,842	\$2,664	\$3,135	\$3,250	\$3,433

Sources: BICO, U.S. Trade Data Monitor (numbers were rounded to the nearest whole number)

Top 10 Consumer-Oriented Products World Exports to Honduras

Product	2024 Total Volume (T)	2024 Total Value (Million USD)	5-Year Avg. Volume (T)	5-Year Growth	Description HS Subheading (Million USD)
Non-alcoholic bev. (ex. juices, coffee, tea)	251,709	\$145.9	230,233	12%	other non-alcoholic bev. (except water, beer and items of heading 20.09) \$68.9; water, including mineral water and aerated sweetened or unflavored \$67.7
Fresh fruit	227,364	\$113.7	187,881	27%	apples \$27.7; grapes \$22.2
Fresh vegetables	116,929	\$42.3	93,101	26%	potatoes fresh or chilled \$20.8; onions \$9.3; carrots \$3.6
Beer	111,875	\$96.6	89,574	17%	made form malt \$96.6
Bakery goods, cereals, & pasta	97,501	\$243.5	87,790	8%	bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits, and similar products \$105; sweet cookies \$50.3
Processed vegetables	59,026	\$95.7	54,443	7%	potatoes incl. french-fries \$44.6; tomatoes other than whole \$18.6
Pork & pork products	56,173	\$168.6	48,054	8%	meat of swine, fresh, chilled, or frozen \$148.9

Product	2024 Total Volume (T)	2024 Total Value (Million USD)	5-Year Avg. Volume (T)	5-Year Growth	Description HS Subheading (Million USD)
Dairy products	55,027	\$201.9	51,927	5%	ice cream and other edible ice, whether or not containing cocoa \$41.7; malt extract; food products of flour, meal \$31.3; any type of cheese, grated or powdered \$22.5
Dog & cat food	49,617	\$52.0	43,411	8%	put up for retail sale
Condiments & sauces	46,402	\$113.9	41,174	9%	saucers and preparations thereof; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; \$87.5; ketchup and other tomato sauces \$21.5

Sources: Trade Data Monitor; For detailed reports, please visit:
<https://www.fas.usda.gov/regions/honduras>

SECTION VI: KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

National Plant, Animal Health, and Food Safety Service Servicio Nacional de Sanidad e Inocuidad Agroalimentaria (SENASA)	Address: Ángel Emilio Aguilar Title: General Director Blvd. Miraflores, Avenida La FAO. Tegucigalpa, Honduras Phone: +504 2232-6213 or 2235-8425 Email: direccion.senasa@senasa.gob.hn
Sanitary Regulation Agency Agencia de Regulación Sanitaria (ARSA)	Address: Dorian Salinas Title: President Calle Los Alcaldes, frente a City Mall. Comayagüela, Honduras Phone: +504 2270-6600 or 9354-3708 Email: presidencia@arsa.gob.hn
FAS Agricultural Affairs Office	Address: USDA American Embassy. Avenida Los Proceres. Tegucigalpa, Honduras 11101 Phone: +504 2236-9320 ext. 25010, 25377 Email: AgTegucigalpa@state.gov

For more information on exporting U.S. agricultural products, please visit the Foreign Agricultural Service home page: <http://www.fas.usda.gov>

APPENDIX I. U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS INTO HONDURAS.



Export Market: "Honduras"

U.S. Exports of Agricultural & Related Products to "Honduras"
CY 2018 - 2024
(in millions of dollars+)



Product	Calendar Years (Jan-Dec)							%
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change
Bulk Total.....	268.0	262.3	270.5	402.0	541.4*	500.1	522.2	4.4
Wheat.....	78.0	68.7	66.3	95.7	129.7*	101.3	75.2	-25.8
Corn.....	107.0	123.1	130.0	204.4	293.5*	226.6	222.0	-2.0
Coarse Grains (excl. corn).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Rice.....	61.0	47.0	46.1	53.2	44.7	87.3*	83.2	-4.7
Soybeans.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	-16.6
Oilseeds (excl. soybean).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-52.5
Cotton.....	10.0	14.5	18.8	40.2	60.7	77.7	138.9*	78.7
Pulses.....	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.2	-74.3
Tobacco.....	3.0	0.9	1.9	3.1	4.3	0.6	0.0	-99.1
Other Bulk Commodities.....	9.0	7.6	6.9	4.8	7.9	5.3	2.3	-56.1
Intermediate Total.....	181.0	173.3	204.9	260.4	300.0	323.4*	287.5	-11.1
Milled Grains & Products.....	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.7	78.0
Soybean Meal.....	107.0	99.3	117.0	152.0	187.3	210.7*	175.8	-16.6
Soybean Oil.....	4.0	3.6	3.9	6.6	9.5*	0.4	2.3	457.1
Vegetable Oils (excl. soybean).....	9.0	8.1	5.6	8.5	10.3	8.0	7.1	-12.0
Animal Fats.....	7.0	7.1	15.5	16.1	2.3	1.0	1.3	32.3
Live Animals.....	7.0	7.3	5.4	6.2	6.5	8.3	8.9*	7.4
Hides & Skins.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Distillers Grains.....	11.0	12.5	16.5	19.6	26.8	29.7*	24.2	-18.3
Other Feeds, Meals & Fodders.....	21.0	21.8	26.3	33.2	38.2	40.1	46.7*	16.4
Ethanol (non-bev.).....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-
Planting Seeds.....	5.0	3.8	2.8	2.2	2.5	1.6	1.9	16.8
Sugar, Sweeteners, Bev. Bases.....	1.0	1.9	3.0	5.0	6.7	10.1	7.7	-23.9
Dextrins, Peptones, & Proteins.....	4.0	4.5	4.9	4.1	2.9	5.0	4.6	-6.9
Essential Oils.....	1.0	0.7	1.0	3.2	3.9*	3.5	3.2	-9.5
Other Intermediate Products.....	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.4	2.7	4.4	3.0	-31.9
Consumer Oriented Total.....	266.0	290.3	296.0	424.6	461.9	482.0	546.8*	13.5
Beef & Beef Products.....	7.0	7.0	4.8	10.9	10.7	14.0	15.0*	7.0
Pork & Pork Products.....	59.0	66.6	73.4	114.8	107.0	127.1	147.2*	15.8
Poultry Meat & Prods. (excl. eggs).....	23.0	26.6	25.0	33.7	29.2	29.6	34.7*	17.2
Meat Products NESOL.....	1.0	2.0	2.3	3.6	4.4	6.7*	6.2	-7.0
Eggs & Products.....	1.0	0.8	0.5	3.7	4.0*	2.1	1.5	-30.4
Dairy Products.....	40.0	32.9	36.4	52.3	92.3*	86.1	68.8	-20.2
Fresh Fruit.....	12.0	13.7	13.6	14.5	11.4	12.2	16.2	32.7
Processed Fruit.....	1.0	1.4	1.3	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.8	-7.4
Fresh Vegetables.....	6.0	4.8	6.8	8.6	11.2	17.5*	14.2	-18.8
Processed Vegetables.....	11.0	11.6	9.4	14.7	19.9*	15.3	18.8	23.3
Fruit & Vegetable Juices.....	1.0	1.8	1.1	2.4	2.6	2.2	12.4*	470.3
Tree Nuts.....	2.0	2.9	2.7	3.9	4.6	5.0	5.3*	6.5
Confectionery.....	3.0	3.8	1.7	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.4	22.5
Chocolate & Cocoa Products.....	4.0	4.1	3.1	5.0	5.6	6.1	7.3	20.3
Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta.....	17.0	18.8	16.1	20.6	24.5	26.2	26.4*	0.7
Food Preparations.....	23.0	26.4	19.4	21.8	20.5	26.2	26.0	-0.7
Condiments & Sauces.....	13.0	14.2	10.3	16.4	27.7*	22.6	22.3	-1.5
Non-Alcoholic Bev. (excl. juice).....	4.0	4.0	4.4	6.5	9.4	10.9	13.9*	27.4
Beer.....	24.0	32.4	43.5	61.6	50.4	46.3	85.2*	83.9
Wine & Related Products.....	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.6*	1.0	1.5	1.6	6.6
Distilled Spirits.....	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.9	2.1*	2.1	-0.9
Nursery Products & Cut Flowers.....	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	127.7
Dog & Cat Food.....	3.0	3.1	2.8	5.2	5.2	5.3*	3.4	-36.0
Other Consumer Oriented.....	9.0	9.4	16.0	16.8*	13.0	11.2	11.9	6.1
Agricultural Related Products.....	10.0	9.8	12.4	15.4	14.4	16.7	17.8*	6.8
Forest Products.....	6.0	4.9	6.7	11.6	10.5	10.7	13.0*	21.0
Seafood Products.....	4.0	4.9	5.8	3.7	3.9	6.0	4.9	-18.5
Agricultural Products.....	716.0	725.9	771.3	1,087.1	1,303.4	1,305.4	1,356.4*	3.9
Agricultural & Related Products.....	726.0	735.7	783.8	1,102.4	1,317.8	1,322.1	1,374.3*	3.9

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