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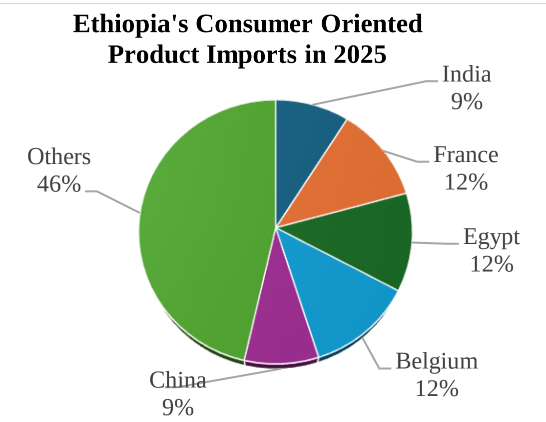
Report Highlights:

Ethiopia imported $2.44 billion in agricultural and related products in 2025, including $208 million in consumer-oriented agricultural products. Ethiopia's food retail sector reached $7.7 billion in 2024, while food processing remains the largest segment of Ethiopia's manufacturing industry. Key opportunities for U.S. exporters include high-quality consumer-oriented products such as dairy, food ingredients, and wheat-based products including bakery goods, cereals, and pasta, for which demand has grown significantly, driven by rapid urbanization and population growth.

Executive Summary:
Ethiopia is a rapidly growing low-income country with a 9.2 percent real GDP growth forecast in 2026. In 2026, Ethiopia's nominal GDP reached $121.53 billion, making it the second largest economy in East Africa. Ethiopia is among the major agricultural producers in Africa with potential to increase production in major crops including wheat, corn, and coffee. Ethiopia imported more than $2.44 billion USD of agricultural and related products in 2025.

Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Imports
In 2025, Ethiopia imported $208 million in consumer-oriented agricultural products The top five exporters were Belgium, Egypt, France, India, and China. The United States market share stands at 6 percent. Imports of dairy products constituted the largest share with 40.5 percent of the total import volume.



Food Retail Industry
The Ethiopian food retail industry is defined by ongoing transition from highly traditional to modern because of urbanization and population growth. Ethiopia's food retail sales reached $7.7 billion in 2024 according to Euromonitor International. Despite expansion of modern supermarkets, particularly in Addis Ababa, about 94 percent of grocery retailing is done by independent grocers.

Food Processing Industry
Ethiopia is the largest food market in East and Central Africa with growing demand for edible oil, sugar, dairy, and wheat-based products with significant demand for processed, packed foods. F&B production is by far the largest segment of the Ethiopian manufacturing industry. Accordingly, the demand for food and beverage ingredients continues to grow.

Food Service Industry
In 2024, the hotel and restaurant sector grew by 10.3 percent, showing a significant expansion of the sector in major urban centers around Addis Ababa and tourist destinations. The total sales in the hotel and restaurant sector were estimated at more than $1.99 billion growing by over 38 percent from the previous year as reported in the National Bank of Ethiopia annual report.

Quick Facts CY 2025

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products $208.1 million USD

List of Top 10 Growth Products in Ethiopia
1) Dairy Products
2) Soup & Other Food Preparations
3) Spices
4) Processed Fruit
5) Fresh Fruit
6) Nursery Products & Cut Flowers
7) Chewing Gum & Candy
8) Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta
9) Condiments & Sauces
10) Distilled Spirits

Food Industry by Channels (U.S. billion)

Retail Food Industry	$7.7 billion
Food Service-HRI	$1.99 billion
Food Processing	$7.3 billion
Food and Agriculture Exports	$4.8 billion

Top Ethiopian Retailers (number of outlets)
1) Shoa Shopping Center (17)
2) Quens (11)
3) Fresh Corner (14)
4) Lewis Retailers/Bambis (5)
5) All Mart (4)
6) Fantu Supermarket (4)

GDP/Population
Population *(millions)*: 135 million (Estimate)
GDP *(billions USD)*: $121.53
GDP per capita *(ppp)*: $4,970

Sources: Trade Data Monitor, Euromonitor International

Strengths	***Weaknesses***
• Second most populous country in Africa	• High logistics costs leading to high retail prices • Fragmentation and low sales volume
Opportunities	***Threats***
• Growing consumer demand for high-quality imported products. Rapid urbanization and expansion of food service industry.	• Cheap and low-quality imports • Competition from local, regional and international imports

Section I: Market Overview

Ethiopia is Africa's second-most populous nation with over 135 million people and one of the fastest-growing economies, with real GDP growth rate of 9.2 percent in 2026.[1] Ethiopia presents a rapidly liberalizing yet highly complex business environment. Under its Homegrown Economic Reform agenda, the Ethiopian government is moving away from a strictly state-led model into a private sector led economic model with sweeping reforms in the foreign exchange market, opening major economic sectors and industries to foreign investors, and digitizing public services related to trade and investment.

Ethiopia's broader food sector is experiencing rapid expansion, in both import and export activities showing an increasing demand in food production, processing, and retail sectors. In 2025, Ethiopia's agricultural and related goods imports were $2.44 billion, a 3 percent increase from the previous year. The growth in the food sector is heavily driven by increasing urbanization, an expanding middle class, and surging demand for packaged and processed foods. According to Euromonitor forecasts, retail sales of packaged food in Ethiopia will reach nearly $21.8 billion by 2029. Urbanization is fueling a massive shift towards modern shopping habits, driving steady growth in online food delivery and eCommerce services. Ethiopia's population is growing at roughly 2.4 percent annually with urban population growth of 5 percent in 2024.[2]

Table 1: Economic Trends

Economic Trends	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Population (millions) [3] [4]	122.14	125.4	128.7	132.06	135.9
Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (in billions of USD)	99.261	118.958	159.761	142.073	109.109
Real GDP Growth rate (percent)	6.3	6.4	7.2	8.1	9.2
GDP Per Capita (USD at Purchasing Power Parity)	3,102.50	3,460.48	3,786.73	4,089.03	4,498.55
Inflation (percent change)	26.8	33.9	30.2	21	13.2

Sources: IMF data[5]

[1] IMF DataMapper
[2] Urban population growth (annual %) - Ethiopia | Data
[3] Population, total - Ethiopia
[4] Ethiopia Population - 2025
[5] https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/profile/ETH

Advantages and Challenges

ADVANTAGES	CHALLENGES
The retail sector has opened to foreign investors after more than 50 years of restrictions.	Fragmented supply chains and marketing systems limit volume capacity, raise prices, and restrict in-demand goods to a limited consumer base.
Price is not always the determining purchasing criterion for high-end consumers.	Ethiopian consumers tend to seek new product features and packaging options that meet their specific needs.
Addis Ababa serves as a diplomatic hub for Africa and is emerging as a commercial hub, home to a large and growing international community.	Inconsistent and inadequate supply of imported goods, combined with limited access and convenience, constrain demand.
Ethiopians have a strong preference for imported consumer products, placing higher value on and associating greater quality with them.	Higher prices are driven by poor pricing strategy, market fragmentation, and low volume further limit demand for imported goods.
Ethiopian Cargo & Logistics Services at Addis Ababa Bole Airport operates advanced infrastructure including a $55 million e-commerce center, automated cold chain facilities, and a 600,000-ton annual processing capacity connecting North America, Asia, Europe, the Middle East, and Africa	Ethiopia's dependence on Djibouti for roughly 90 percent of its maritime trade carries significant economic costs, with freight rates up to 60 percent higher than in neighboring coastal countries and logistics consuming approximately 27 percent of final product costs, premium that falls directly on producers, traders and consumers. [6]

Section II: Exporter Business Tips

Ethiopia represents a significant and rapidly opening market for global exporters, driven by recent regulatory and policy reforms in the retail sector and broader economy. Substantial untapped potential exists for exporters seeking to enter and establish a presence, with a favorable business environment, accelerating urbanization, and rising consumer incomes reshaping demand patterns.

Establishing new business relationships in Ethiopia requires cultivating trust and personal rapport as a foundation for formal engagement. The country's rich coffee culture plays a central role in business interactions, facilitating discussions and serving as an informal gesture of commitment between parties. Once an initial relationship is established, formal business dealings follow a hierarchical structure, with decision-making authority and formal communications centered on the most senior person present.

[6] Djibouti Port

Formal handshakes are standard, beginning with the most senior person. Business hours typically run from 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM; scheduling formal meetings within these hours is strongly advised. Direct phone calls and in-person discussions are common, though formal email communication is also accepted and appropriate.

Ethiopian business professionals are generally receptive to foreign exporters and show strong interest in quality imported products, reflecting robust domestic demand. If exporters tailor their offerings to local needs, adapting packaging and pricing to market conditions market penetration can be achieved given strong demand and limited competition from comparable imports.

General Consumer Tastes and Trends

Ethiopian consumer preferences are shifting toward imported and packaged goods, driven by a strong perception that associates imported products with superior quality, durability, and social status. This perception sustains robust demand for imported goods despite continued government efforts to promote domestic substitutes. The trend is most visible in the growing importation of processed foods, fueled by an expanding urban middle class. Despite a growing taste for packaged and processed foods among Ethiopia's urban population, the Ethiopian diet still centers on the country's defining national dish, injera (a spongy teff flatbread) paired with savory stews known as wot. Restaurants specializing in traditional Ethiopian cuisine are expanding throughout urban centers, alongside a rising number of butchery-based establishments that serve raw meat, grilled dishes, and Ethiopian-style barbecue. Meat consumption has increased significantly in these areas, driven by the rapid growth of such specialized restaurants.

Addis Ababa's two main abattoirs, the municipally operated Kera Abattoir and ELFORA Agro-Industries, together supply more than 4,000 registered butcher shops across the city. The traditional dining restaurant industry has also seen major growth, with notable establishments such as Totot, Yod Abisiniya, Habesha 2000, Mama's Kitchen, and Akko Restaurant, along with many mid-sized venues, collectively serving tens of thousands of customers daily primarily meat-based dishes in Addis Ababa alone. International restaurant offerings continue to expand, although the majority focus on Italian cuisine. Coffee shop expansion is booming, with most modern coffee shops offering baked goods. Demand for packaged food and agricultural products is rising rapidly, particularly in consumer-oriented categories including dairy, eggs and egg products, and beef and beef products among the fastest-growing segments in Ethiopia's agricultural import market.

The Ethiopian government's landmark decision in July 2024 to open the retail sector to foreign companies, combined with rapid urbanization, is accelerating the transition from traditional retail formats to a modernizing industry. This shift is reflected in the expansion of hypermarkets, supermarkets, and organized retail outlets, as well as the entry of major international retailers such as French retailer Carrefour in 2026. According to Euromonitor, Ethiopia's packaged food retail sales are forecast to reach nearly $21.8 billion by 2029.

The presence of U.S. agricultural and packaged food remains limited, currently represented by a small number of sauces and condiments available in major supermarkets in Addis Ababa. However, the visibility and active demand for these products signals a clear opportunity for broader U.S. market entry.

Section III: Import Food Standards, Regulations and Procedures

The three major regulatory and standard bodies controlling food imports in Ethiopia are the Ethiopian Food and Drug Authority (EFDA) which focuses on processed foods, the Ethiopian Agricultural Authority (EAA) which focuses on primary and intermediate agricultural products, and the Institute of Ethiopian Standards (IES) which is responsible for setting national standards. Detailed information on Ethiopian import regulatory bodies can be found in the FAIRS Country Report Annual_Addis Ababa_Ethiopia.

General Import and Inspection Procedures (Customs Clearance)

The Ministry of Trade and Regional Integration (MoTRI) and the EFDA require a Certificate of Conformity (COC) for food and agricultural products subject to Compulsory Ethiopian Standards (CES). The COC ensures product quality, food safety, and facilitates faster customs clearance at entry ports. Products falling under CES must be accompanied by a pre-export certificate of conformity.

Certificates of conformity can be issued by authorized third-party inspection companies accredited to ISO/IEC 17025. International companies authorized to conduct pre-shipment Verification of Conformity (VoC) programs for Ethiopia include Cotecna and Bureau Veritas. More information is available on the import and inspection procedures in the FAIRS Country Report Annual_Addis Ababa_Ethiopia.

Documents Generally Required by Ethiopia for Imported Food

EFDA requires product registration for importing processed foods including among others milk and milk products, meat and meat products, poultry products, seafood, processed vegetables, sliced fruits, nuts and their products, therapeutic foods, cereal based complementary foods, confectioneries, fats and oils, and processed fruits. EFDA uses the Electronic Regulatory Information System (eRIS) to handle all product registration and import permit processing for imported food products.

The Government of Ethiopia requires the following documents for imported goods.

- Registration certificate
- Agency agreement- legally binding contract in which a company (the principal) authorizes another party (the agent) to act on its behalf in a foreign market
- Original and copy of health certificates for food items excluding alcoholic drinks
- Phytosanitary Certificate if the food item is unprocessed fruit, vegetables, or cereal
- Veterinary Certificate for unprocessed animal and animal products

- Certificate of Conformity, including laboratory analysis, for products with compulsory
- standards
- Certificate of Origin
- Certificate of Free Sale (or FDA's Certificate to a Foreign Government for FDA-regulated
- products)
- Packing list
- Customs declaration
- Bill of lading, airway bill, or track bill
- Commercial invoice
- Certificate of irradiation

Country Language Labeling Requirements

The Compulsory Ethiopian Standard (CES 73) requires either English or Amharic on the labels of prepackaged foods. Details of labeling requirements on imported packed foods can be found in the FAIRS Country Report Annual_Addis Ababa_Ethiopia.

Tariffs and FTAs

Ethiopia follows the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) in its tariff classification. The national tariff book specifies the rate of duties and taxes applicable to each imported good. The tariff book has two structures: a) First-Schedule and Second-Schedule tariff rates, and b) the COMESA tariff rate. The two schedules allow the importer to apply different customs duty rates for the same imported good depending on the intended purpose of importation. On the other hand, the COMESA tariff rate is a preferential tariff applicable to goods originating from COMESA member countries. Please refer to Ethiopian Customs Trade Portal for more details. In addition, imported food products could be subject to excise tax ranging from 10 percent up to 100 percent, 15 percent VAT, 10 percent surtax, and a 3 percent withholding tax calculated on CIF value.

Ethiopia is currently pursuing WTO accession. Ethiopia launched a 2024 WTO Accession Roadmap providing a sequenced, time-bound framework for legislative reform, stakeholder engagement, and capacity building. Ethiopia officially began trading under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) in October 2025. The country is prioritizing key agricultural and manufactured exports including coffee, meat, and fruit to regional countries such as Kenya, Somalia, and South Africa.

Trademarks and Patents Market Research

The Ethiopian Intellectual Property Authority (EIPA) oversees intellectual property right issues including trademarks, brand names, and other intellectual property rights. EIPA facilitates and promotes the legal protection and use of IPR guaranteed by various laws. The authority also administers functions related to trademark registration, invalidation, or cancellation. In addition to its administrative duties, the EIPA is involved in the drafting of intellectual property laws and regulations. More information can be found on Ethiopia trademarks and patent requirements in the [FAIRS Country Report Annual_Addis Ababa_Ethiopia].

Section IV: Market Sector Structure and Trends

Ethiopia's food retail market continues to expand and modernize, transitioning from traditional to contemporary retail formats. Packaged products are primarily distributed through small kiosks and neighborhood shops (suks) across urban areas, while modern retail stores are growing in major cities including Addis Ababa and secondary cities such as Bishoftu, Hawassa, Adama, Bahir Dar, and Mekelle.

The food retail industry remains largely fragmented, with independent retailers dominating distribution channels. The Merkato in Addis Ababa is the largest open-air market in the country and serves as the primary distribution hub, where major importers and wholesalers supply small retailers and regional vendors.

Despite this fragmentation, urban centers are experiencing a significant shift toward modern food retail, marked by the growth of supermarket chains and the entry of major international retailers into the Ethiopian market. The food service sector has similarly expanded, with the proliferation and modernization of restaurants, eateries, and hotels across major urban centers reflecting an emerging urban culture and evolving consumer lifestyle.

Food Retail Sector

Ethiopia's packaged food retail sales were valued at $6 billion USD in 2023 and is projected to reach $16.4 billion by 2028. This significant expansion indicates a robust demand for processed and packaged food products according to Euromonitor. Despite expansion of modern supermarkets, particularly in Addis Ababa, about 94 percent of grocery sales are made by independent grocers, especially outside of the metropolitan areas. Distribution in Ethiopia, particularly to regional towns, is conducted through informal business arrangements. The retail sector has opened to foreign investors after more than 50 years of restriction, following the Ethiopian Investment Board Directive 1082/2025, issued to regulate foreign investor participation in restricted export, import, wholesale, and retail trade investments. The entry of French retailer Carrefour in 2026, through a franchise and supply partnership with Queens Supermarket PLC, is a testament to strong market interest in imported goods and the significant growth and expansion opportunities that exist in Ethiopia's retail market. Carrefour will rebrand 13 existing Queens stores as Carrefour outlets, with plans to open 17 additional locations by 2028, marking a major shift in the Ethiopian retail industry

Food Processing

Valued approximately at $7.3 billion, manufacturing grew by 8.4 percent in 2024, contributing a 21.2 percent share to industrial output and 7 percent to real GDP growth. As of early 2026, there is an 11.5 percent increase in food processing companies in Addis Ababa compared to 2023, with many singleowner operations.[7] Ethiopia's food and beverage (F&B) processing sector is the largest segment of its manufacturing industry.[8] The major food processing industries in Ethiopia are concentrated in Addis Ababa and its surrounding areas, dominated by agro-processing, wheat milling and processing, dairy, and export-driven meat production. Wheat milling and processing encompassing wheat flour, pasta, biscuits, and breakfast cereals is a leading processing sector. Key players include ASTCO Food Complex, Faffa Food Share Company, Yetebaberut Food Complex, Mana Food Complex, Kaliti Food Processing, NAS Foods, and Chilalo Food PLC, all holding significant market share. PepsiCo Foods Ethiopia has also established a strong presence in the Ethiopian food processing market, achieving a dominant share with its potato chips (Sun Chips) through local farming partnerships. After wheat milling and processing, dairy and fruit processing represents the largest segment of Ethiopia's food processing industry, supplying pasteurized milk, yogurt, and cheese to urban consumers. Major commercial processors including Mama Milk, Lame Dairy (Shola Milk), Holland Dairy, and Zagol Milk partner with local cooperatives to process raw milk sourced from surrounding peri-urban areas.

Hotel, Restaurant and Institutions (HRI)

The hotel, restaurant, and institutional sector is a rapidly growing industry showing more than three-fold growth between 2021 and 2023 according to the National Bank of Ethiopia data. In 2024, the hotel and restaurant sector grew by 10.3 percent, showing a significant expansion of the sector in major urban centers around Addis Ababa and tourist destination areas. International hotel brands including Marriott, Hilton, and Hyatt are present in Addis Ababa. The entry of American fast-food chains in recent years including Pizza Hut, Burger King and Cold Stone Creamery shows the growing demand for U.S. foods.

Table 2: HRI Sales Volume (millions USD)

Sales in millions of USD *(Based on prevailing exchange rate)*	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
	582. 94	703.95	955.43	1,435. 88	1,992.46

Source: National Bank of Ethiopia 2024 Annual Report

For more information on retail and major retailers please refer to the links below.

[Queens Supermarket]
[Shoa Shopping Center]
[Lewis Retails]
[Novis Supermarket]

[7] https://rentechethiopia/list-of-food-processing-companies-in-addis-ababa
[8] Ethiopia-food-show/food-trade/

Section V: Agricultural and Food Imports

Table 3: Imports of Agricultural and Food Products, 2021-2025 (millions USD)

Agricultural Products Imports	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total agricultural product imports	3,361.8	3,515.7	1,960.4	2,305.7	2,395.7
Total agricultural products imports from the United States	184.1	268.3	398.4	42.3	94.9
Total imports of consumer-oriented foods and seafood products from the world	170.88	205.26	240.34	187.55	208.16
Total imports of consumer-oriented foods and seafood products from the United States	13.05	15.85	29.65	29.10	13.07

Data Source: Trad Data Monitor LLC, GATS

Best High-Value, Consumer-Oriented Product Prospects

Dairy product imports have grown consistently since 2021, culminating in nearly 50 percent growth in 2025 alone making it the top-performing category over the period. Spices, bakery goods, cereals, and pasta represent strong secondary categories, each posting notable gains and reinforcing their position among the best high-value, consumer-oriented products in Ethiopia's imported goods market. The sustained growth across these categories reflects rising demand for packaged and processed food products, signaling a broader shift in consumption patterns, particularly in Ethiopia’s urban centers.

Table 4: Top Ten Imported Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Products, 2021-2025 (millions USD)

Product Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Dairy Products	39.89	43.3	53.8	56.2	84.3
Soup & Other Food Preparations	46.4	76.9	105.3	67.9	57.04
Spices	5.80	3.5	4.3	4.45	14.85
Processed Fruit	8.9	10.5	10.5	7.22	9.21
Fresh Fruit	7.36	6.61	7.18	6.97	7.08
Nursery Products & Cut Flowers	4.34	5.07	5.03	5.37	5.41
Chewing Gum & Candy	4.31	2.18	1.4	0.78	5.39
Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta	2.64	2.96	1.9	2.65	3.87
Condiments & Sauces	15.34	21.01	17.22	4.55	3.84
Distilled Spirits	3.04	2.15	2.84	2.26	2.67

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Section VI: Key Contacts and Further Information

Ethiopian Food and Drug Authority (EFDA)
Email: contactefda@efda.gov.et
https://www.efda.gov.et/

Ethiopian Agricultural Authority (EAA)
Email: info@eaa.gov.et
https://eaa.gov.et/

Institute of Ethiopian Standards (IES)
Email: info@ethiostandards.org
https://www.ethiostandards.org/

Ministry of Trade and Regional Integration
https://motri.gov.et/en

Office of Agricultural Affairs Addis Ababa Embassy of the United States of America Entoto Street, P.O Box 1014 http://www.fas.usda.gov	Phone: +251 111306000 Email: AgAddisAbaba@state.gov

Appendix I

U.S. Exports of Agricultural & Related Products to *Ethiopia(*)*
FY 2019 - 2025
(in millions of dollars+)

Export Market: *Ethiopia(*)*

	Fiscal Years (Oct-Sept)							% Change
Product	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2024-25
Bulk Total..	74.0	81.8	135.7	207.6	273.6*	2.7	74.8	2686.2
Wheat...	65.0	51.5	113.5	162.2	205.3*	0.0	0.0	-
Coarse Grains (excl. corn)............	1.0	12.8	0.0	4.0	14.1	0.0	63.5*	-
Rice...	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	-
Oilseeds (excl. soybean).............	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Cotton...	1.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	31.3
Pulses...	8.0	14.9	21.4	40.9	54.2*	1.9	10.0	417.1
Intermediate Total............................	19.0	38.5	44.9	48.7	82.9	26.0	17.7	-32.0
Vegetable Oils (excl. soybean).....	5.0	16.6	24.8	28.9	47.7*	3.7	16.7	353.3
Live Animals..................................	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Hides & Skins................................	0.0	0.8	2.6*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	82.2
Other Feeds, Meals & Fodders......	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Planting Seeds..............................	1.0	0.6	0.7	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	-95.0
Sugar, Sweeteners, Bev. Bases..	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	-71.7
Dextrins, Peptones, & Proteins......	6.0	6.3*	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	-97.1
Essential Oils................................	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Other Intermediate Products..........	6.0	14.1	14.1	17.6	34.2*	20.1	0.6	-97.0
Consumer Oriented Total................	3.0	11.0	3.4	11.8	41.8*	13.7	2.4	-82.1
Beef & Beef Products....................	0.0	0.5	0.8*	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	18.2
Pork & Pork Products....................	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0*	0.0	0.0	-
Poultry Meat & Prods. (excl. eggs)	0.0	0.0	0.0*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Meat Products NESOI....................	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Eggs & Products...........................	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Dairy Products..............................	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	-
Fresh Fruit....................................	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Processed Fruit............................	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Processed Vegetables.................	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Fruit & Vegetable Juices...............	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0*	-
Confectionery...............................	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Chocolate & Cocoa Products.........	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1*	0.0	-59.7
Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta...	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Food Preparations........................	2.0	8.9	2.2	10.3	41.0*	11.8	0.4	-97.0
Condiments & Sauces..................	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1*	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.3
Non-Alcoholic Bev. (excl. juice)....	0.0	0.2*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Wine & Related Products..............	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2*	0.0	0.0	-
Distilled Spirits...............................	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Nursery Products & Cut Flowers..	0.0	0.5*	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	-
Other Consumer Oriented.............	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.0	-22.4
Agricultural Related Products..........	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	48.1
Forest Products............................	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	97.2
Seafood Products.........................	0.0	0.0*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Agricultural Products......................	96.0	131.3	184.0	268.2	398.4*	42.3	94.9	124.2
Agricultural & Related Products.....	97.0	131.4	184.1	268.3	398.4*	42.3	94.9	124.1

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

* Denote Highest Export Levels Since at Least FY 1970

www.fas.usda.gov/GATS
GATSHelp@fas.usda.gov

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

Attachments:

No Attachment

Attachments:

No Attachments