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Prepared By: Mohamed Fardaoussi

Approved By: Benjamin Rau

Report Highlights:

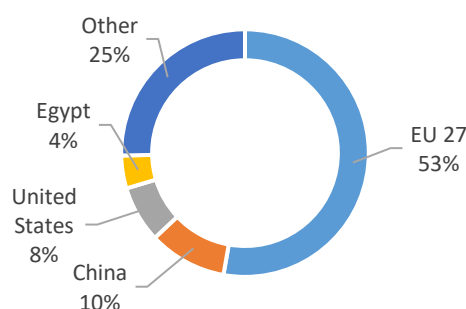
This report provides a market overview and practical tips for U.S. companies exporting to Morocco. The top prospects for U.S. agricultural exports to Morocco include feed grains (corn, DDGS, soybeans and soybean meal), tree nuts, pulses, live animals, genetics, planting seeds, animal fats and some consumer-oriented products (dairy products, rice, beef, poultry meat,). Under the U.S.-Morocco Free Trade Agreement (FTA), a large number of tariffs for consumer-oriented products were phased out.

Executive Summary

Morocco, a U.S. Free Trade Agreement partner, is a growing market for U.S. food and beverage products. While price-sensitive, the retail sector offers increasing opportunities for U.S. exports. In 2025, U.S. exports of retail-related products to Morocco reached \$270 million. Morocco imports limited volumes of U.S. pre-packaged dairy products, beef, sauces, and spirits. A surge in U.S. tree nuts primarily almonds exports is leading growth in retail and food service sectors, and a growing middle class and tourist sector is increasingly interested in convenient and healthy products.

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products (2021-2025 Average Imports)

In 2025, U.S. exports of consumer-oriented products to Morocco amounted to \$303 million, representing a 24 percent increase from the previous year's total \$243 million. The United States continues to encounter intense competition from the European Union.



Sources : Office des Changes, TDM

Food Service Industry

The food service industry in Morocco is expected to grow, despite inflationary pressures. Morocco's food service industry is most developed in Casablanca (commercial center) and Marrakech (tourism).

Food Processing

Morocco's food processing industry represents 5 percent of Moroccan GDP and is comprised of 2,600 registered companies and 22 percent of industrial jobs in the country. Sales of processed foods generated about \$19.1 billion in 2025 in Morocco. The U.S.- Morocco Free Trade Agreement provides tariff advantages for many U.S. food ingredient products.

Quick Facts CY 2025

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Food Products:

- \$3.2 billion from the World
- \$303 million from the United States

Top 10 Best Products:

- Feed grains
- Tree nuts
- Dairy products
- Food preparations
- Planting seeds
- Sweeteners and confectionary
- Beef and poultry meat
- Rice
- Sauces and condiments

Food Trade (U.S. billion):

Food Exports- Agricultural and Related Products total (2025)	\$9.3
Food Imports- Agricultural and Related Products total (2025)	\$12.7
Retail Food Imports (2025)	\$2.7

Top Morocco's Retailers:

- [Marjane Holding](#) (Marjane and Acima)
- [Label'Vie](#) (Carrefour, Carrefour Market, and Atacadao)
- [Ynna Holding](#) (Aswak Salam)
- [BIM](#) Stores SARL (BIM)
- [Akwa Group](#) (Minibrahim)

Top 6 QSR Chains in Morocco:

- [McDonalds](#)
- [KFC](#)
- [Pizza Hut](#)
- [Burger King](#)
- [Domino's Pizza](#)
- [Pomme de Pain](#)

GDP/Population 2025:

Population (millions): 36.83

GDP (billions USD): \$182.6

GDP per capita (USD): \$3,527

Sources: [World Bank](#), [Morocco Office des Changes](#), [Morocco](#)

Moroccan Market Advantages and Disadvantages

Strengths	Weaknesses
US-Morocco FTA provides market access and opportunities to use Morocco as a platform to reach African market.	Distance and lack of shipping lines. Freight disadvantage.
Opportunities	Challenges
Morocco is one of the fastest growing economies in North Africa.	Erosion of U.S. preferences vis-à-vis Morocco's FTAs with the EU, Arab League.

Contact:

Agricultural Affairs Office
U.S. Embassy Rabat, Morocco
Tel: (212-53) 763-7505, Fax: (212-53) 763-7201
E-mail: AgRabat@fas.usda.gov
Web : <https://www.fas.usda.gov/regions/moroc>

SECTION I: MARKET OVERVIEW

According to the International Monetary Fund ([IMF](#)), Morocco's economy continued to recover in 2026, with real GDP growth estimated at 4.9 percent, supported by improved agricultural output, strong construction activity, infrastructure investments, and a resilient tourism sector. Inflation is expected to remain moderate and gradually converge toward 2 percent over the medium term, while strong domestic demand and tourism receipts continue to support economic activity in 2026.

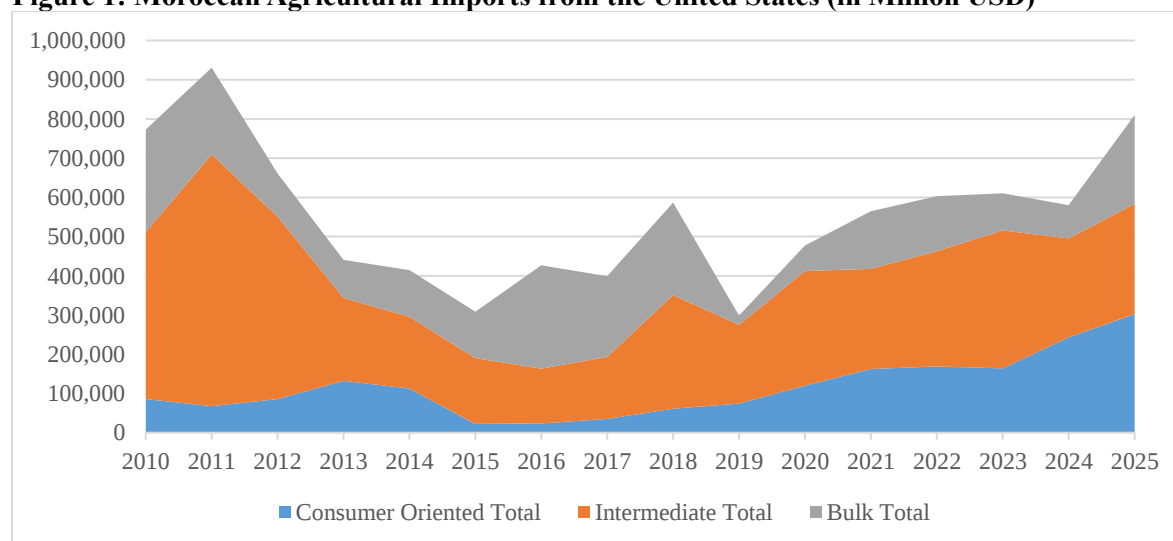
The Government of Morocco launched its second strategic plan for agriculture in February 2020. The new plan, named "[Génération Green 2020-2030](#)," sets out an agricultural development strategy through 2030. It has two major pillars:

- 1- Develop a new agricultural middle class representing between 350,000 and 400,000 households by supporting young entrepreneurs through the mobilization of one million hectares of collective lands and the creation of 350,000 jobs with a focus on high-value agriculture.
- 2- Promote human and social development.

Morocco has positioned itself as a regional hub for international companies active in Africa, the Middle East, and Europe thanks in part to its economic and political stability, openness to trade and investment, and strategic location. Unlike its regional neighbors, Morocco's economy and food sector are largely market driven.

Morocco is the only U.S. Free Trade Agreement partner in Africa, and the vast majority of import duties on U.S. agricultural products were either eliminated upon implementation on January 1, 2006, or phased out over the following 10 years. Morocco is a net importer of agricultural and related products. Morocco typically imports bulk commodities and raw materials from the United States and exports high-value, consumer-oriented products to the United States. The European Union is Morocco's primary trading partner, accounting for about 60 percent of Morocco's agricultural exports.

Figure 1: Moroccan Agricultural Imports from the United States (in Million USD)



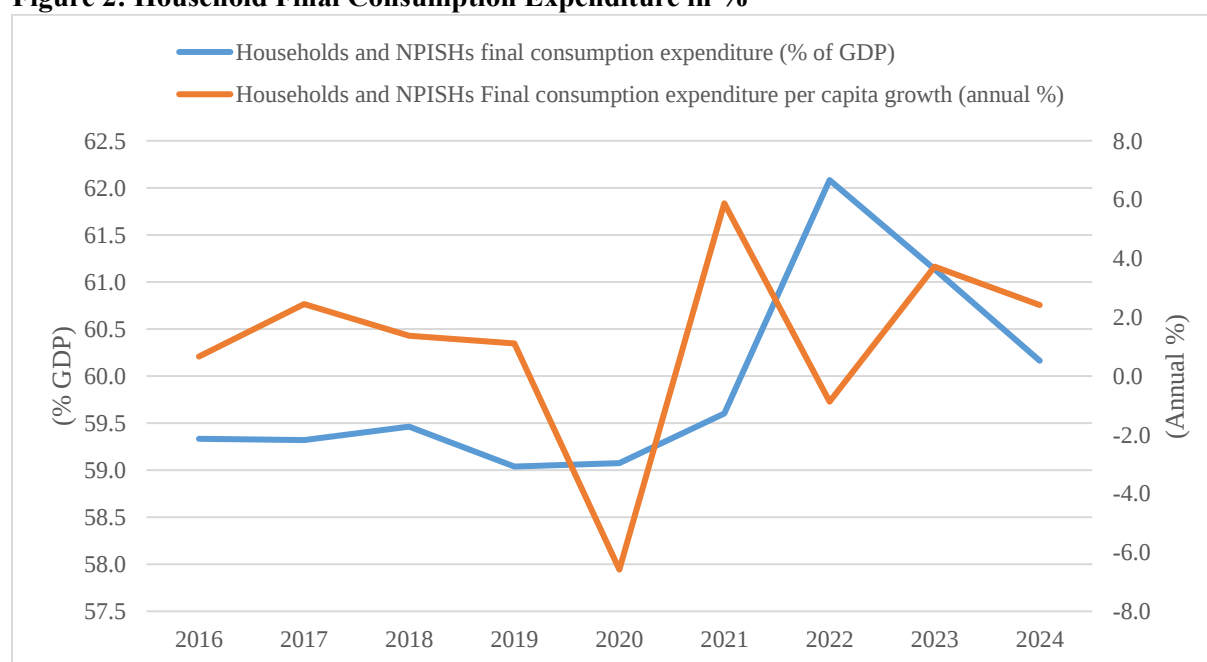
Source: Trade Data Monitor; *Bulk and intermediate exports consist primarily of animal feed ingredients.

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT

According to the High Commission for Planning (HCP) report, Morocco's population was estimated at 36.83 in 2024 (most census update), marking a significant slowdown in demographic growth. The annual average growth rate declined to 0.85 percent between 2014 and 2024, compared to 1.25 percent from 2004 to 2014. This deceleration is primarily attributed to a decrease in fertility rates, with the total fertility rate dropping to 2 children per woman in 2024. The share of people aged 60 years and over continues to increase, while the population of children is declining. The middle class is steadily increasing. Urbanization continues to rise, with 62.8 percent of the population residing in urban areas, up from 60.4 percent in 2014. The illiteracy rate has declined to 24.8 percent, down from 32.2 percent in 2024, although much higher in rural areas. Islam is the prevailing religion (over 97 percent) and Arabic the dominant language. While Moroccans understand classical Arabic, they typically speak the local dialect (Darija) which classical Arabic speakers may find hard to understand. French is the language most widely used in business, although English is increasingly spoken.

Moroccan home cooking remains traditional, but change is coming, especially in large cities where families are increasingly adopting western lifestyles. The number of women working outside the home is steadily increasing, leading to higher total family income. Families are turning to ready to eat or semi-processed products instead of traditional, time-consuming, homemade dishes. This is especially true in large cities like Casablanca, Rabat, Marrakech, Fes, Agadir, and Tangier, where distribution channels have significantly developed in recent years. Today, local producers and importers of consumer-oriented food products can deliver many new quality products to consumers in modern supermarkets. Additionally, Morocco's urban consumers are increasingly interested in healthy products.

Figure 2: Household Final Consumption Expenditure in %



Source: The World Bank [Data](#), (NPISH*: Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households)

CONSUMER SPENDING

Most demand for consumer-oriented food products comes from large cities with higher income populations and active lifestyles. The middle-income class continues to be the country's largest demographic segment and is experiencing rapid growth. Food products remain the largest household expenditure category, accounting for about 38 percent of total spending. HCP data show that consumer confidence improved during 2025, reflecting a gradual recovery in household consumption.

Table 1: Advantages and Challenges

Advantages	Challenges
Mostly duty-free import regime for U.S. products.	Market Access: Morocco's FTAs with the EU, Turkey, and Arab states undermine some advantages of the U.S.-Morocco FTA.
Moroccan consumers demand increasingly varied consumer choices.	Proximity: European exporters benefit from lower shipping costs. Small vessels and trucking options allow smaller consignments at competitive prices.
As a regional trade leader , Morocco is home to efficient ports, roads and rail systems and is building infrastructure to serve as a trade hub for African markets.	Language: French (and to a lesser extent Arabic) is the predominant language of commerce. Moroccan importers traditionally do business through European brokers and traders. However, the next generation of Moroccan businesses are pivoting to English.
	Market Size: 36.80 million people, 62.8% of which are urban and 15% of which can afford imported food products.

SECTION II: EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

- Most importers are in Casablanca and imports by container are mostly done through the ports of Casablanca and Tangier.
- In all major ports and airports, the Ministry of Agriculture has one stop shops for importers to clear all types of imported agricultural products. The entity in charge is the DCQ (Quality Control Division), which is a regional representative of the National Office for Food Safety ([ONSSA](#)). To clear customs, importers must present a sanitary certificate for all fresh fruits, and animal or vegetable products they import. A local laboratory analysis done by official laboratories may also be required to clear customs, especially for new and unfamiliar imported products.
- Often Moroccan importers are not familiar with products that are common in the United States. Also, many importers are not used to U.S. grades, standards, and appellations. Exporters are advised to provide pictures, brochures, or even samples to the Moroccan importers. Many local importers require samples before making purchase commitments.
- Moroccans use the metric system for measurement.
- French is the predominant language of Moroccan commerce. Although there is a new generation of Moroccans that are shifting from French to English.
- Importation and distribution of food and beverage products in Morocco are handled by both regular importers and importers who operate on an opportunity basis. Regular

importers market their products through their own sales force (typically to hotels, supermarkets, wholesalers) and independent well-established wholesalers (in the case of small shops, restaurants). U.S. exporters interested in selling consumer-ready food or beverages should find a local importer to access the retail market. Importers normally have in-depth knowledge of specific importing regulations.

- Exporters should avoid visits during Ramadan, but if travel is unavoidable during this period, exporters should hold their meetings in the morning. The holy month of Ramadan is not a holiday, but business slows down significantly because Muslims fast during the day. Most restaurants close during this month; alcohol is not served, and people are not allowed to smoke during the day. In 2026, Ramadan will begin on Tuesday, February 17 and last for 30 days until Thursday, March 19, 2026.
- Goods transshipped through a third country port should be accompanied by:
 - A Bill of Lading (BL) showing Morocco as the destination of the goods and the United States as a point of origin.
 - Invoices issued by the U.S. Company, addressed to the Moroccan importer.
- Morocco requires a non-GMO attestation if the term GMO is on the label. It is best not to include GMO.
- Close working relationships are often critical to concluding deals in Morocco. As in many markets, Moroccans base business on trust and mutual respect built over time. U.S. exporters should strongly consider travel to the country to develop and strengthen relationships. In addition, working with a locally based agent or distributor typically enables U.S. firms to sustain relationships, and to develop essential knowledge of key contacts, customs regulations, and niche opportunities. U.S. firms should also fully understand the regulatory environment and procedures before jumping into the market to avoid unexpected hurdles.
- Business practices in Morocco differ significantly from those in the United States. For example, bureaucratic procedures often require significantly more time to complete than in America and often require multiple copies of documents, stamped, and signed. Moroccans have rapidly adapted to cell phone technology and generally reply to text messages, WhatsApp, or phone calls more quickly than email communications. E-mail correspondence delays should not immediately be interpreted as lack of interest. If delays occur, U.S. firms should consider communicating by phone or texting.

SECTION III: IMPORT FOOD STANDARDS, REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES

The U.S.-Morocco Free Trade Agreement went into effect on January 1, 2006. Under the agreement most United States goods enter Morocco duty free. The Morocco FTA does NOT provide a merchandise processing fee (MPF) exemption. The Office of the US Trade Representative provides the final text of the [US-Morocco FTA](#).

On January 1, 2026, the Government of Morocco (GOM) published Circular # 6705/222, announcing the required tariff changes under the U.S.-Morocco Free Trade Agreement (FTA) for Calendar Year 2025. ([GAIN report](#)).

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

SECTION IV: MARKET SECTOR STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

Morocco remains primarily a bulk commodity market for U.S. corn, soybean, and wheat products with smaller but growing opportunities for consumer-oriented goods. U.S. high-value consumer-oriented goods are disadvantaged by small market size, low consumer spending, and proximity, cultural, and economic ties to Europe. However, an expanding middle-class and a growing tourism sector provide opportunities for higher-value U.S. products. Opportunities in this area will be limited overall but greatest in the food processing and hotel, restaurant, and institutional (HRI) sectors.

Retail Products Sector: See the [Morocco Retail Annual](#).

Food Processing Ingredients Sector: See the [Morocco Food Processing Ingredients Annual](#).

Hotels, Restaurants, and Institutional (HRI): See the [Morocco Food Service-Hotel, Restaurant Institutional Annual](#).

SECTION V: AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD IMPORTS TO MOROCCO

The USDA Foreign Agricultural Service's [Global Agricultural Trade System](#) includes international agricultural, fish, forest and textile products trade statistics dating from the inception of the Harmonized coding system in 1989 to present.

Best Product Prospects Categories

Products present in the market that have good sales potential:

- Feed grains (corn and DDGS)
- Soybean and soybean meal
- Dried fruit and nuts
- Rice
- Dairy products
- Live animals and genetics
- Pulses
- Poultry and beef meats
- Animal fats
- Planting Seeds

Products not present in significant quantities but have good sales potential:

- [Food Service](#)
- [Retail Products](#)

Products not present because they face significant barriers:

- Aquaculture feed, rendering products

SECTION VI: KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

Office of Agricultural Affairs

U.S. Embassy Rabat

Address: American Embassy, km 5.7 Avenue Mohamed VI, Souissi-Rabat 10170

Phone: (212) 537 668 024

Email: AgRabat@fas.usda.gov

Web: <https://www.fas.usda.gov/regions/morocco>

The Morocco [Country Commercial Guide](#) published by the U.S. Department of Commerce presents a comprehensive look at Morocco's commercial environment using economic, political and market analysis.

Appendix and Charts

Table 3: Key Trade & Demographic Information for Morocco in 2025

Agricultural Imports from All Countries (million \$) / U.S. Market Share (%)	12,796	7.36%
Consumer Food Imports from All Countries (million \$)/US Market Share (%)	3,905	8%
Edible Fishery Imports from All Countries (million \$)/ US Market Share (%)	349	<1
Total Population (Millions) / Annual Growth Rate (%)	36.82	0.85%
Urban Population (Millions) / Annual Growth Rate (%)	62.8%	2.4%
Number of Major Metropolitan Areas	12	
Per Capita Gross Domestic Products (\$U.S.)	\$3,527	
Unemployment Rate (%)	13.3%	
Final consumption expenditure per capita growth (annual%)	2.82%	
Indicative Exchange Rate (Average for Calendar Year 2024, US Dollar to Moroccan Dirham)	9.34 dirham's	

Source: GATS, Morocco office de change, and High planning commission office, [World Bank](#).

U.S. Trade with Morocco in 2025

Export Market Rank

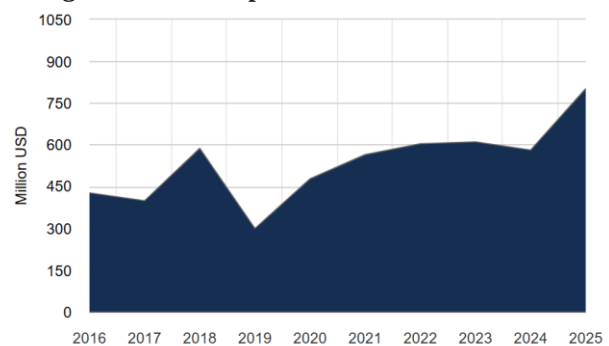
#32 Among U.S. Agricultural Export Markets

Total Export Value of Agricultural Products
\$801.61 Million

3-Year Average
\$664 Million

Compound Average Growth
6.5% (2016-2025)

Figure 3: Total Export Value 2016-2025



Source: Global Agricultural Trade System (GATS)

Table 4: Morocco Imports from World – Agricultural Products (in millions of USD)

Product	Calendar Year (January-December)					January - January		
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025	2026	%Δ
Bulk Total	2,618.11	4,024.25	3,408.29	3,338.47	3,507.54	277.45	309.79	11.66
Wheat	1,567.00	2,509.80	1,884.65	1,762.74	1,781.60	114.29	140.56	22.99
Corn	659.16	746.65	720.01	637.73	808.61	66.67	75.36	13.05
Coarse Grains (ex. com)	87.32	326.49	286.58	261.08	186.25	26.24	25.16	-4.11
Rice	32.33	42.69	53.52	74.44	95.95	4.21	6.86	62.91
Soybeans	15.86	36.01	21.45	14.22	16.69	2.70	0.23	-91.37
Rapeseed	0.14	0.12	0.20	0.12	0.13	0.00	0.00	-100
Oilseeds NESOI	39.23	41.46	58.79	99.67	105.77	13.94	11.89	-14.7
Cotton	16.27	24.53	14.19	8.48	2.95	0.24	0.19	-21.19
Peanuts	6.67	21.61	16.74	28.40	19.01	1.69	1.89	11.53
Pulses	66.27	85.90	178.82	184.31	176.63	15.83	18.33	15.82
Coffee, Unroasted	97.64	129.90	120.75	227.13	261.89	25.62	18.28	-28.66
Cocoa Beans	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.00	0.02	844.48
Tobacco	15.79	30.39	38.91	29.90	41.55	5.43	9.97	83.44
Other Bulk Commodities	14.41	28.66	13.63	10.20	10.42	0.59	1.05	78.28
Intermediate	2,666.36	3,058.76	3,365.88	3,662.79	4,072.28	345.72	247.63	-28.37
Soybean meal	282.88	339.91	384.23	306.37	294.67	13.77	21.32	54.88
Oilseed Meal/Cake (ex. soybean)	140.24	116.20	159.06	158.37	157.16	16.30	14.09	-13.58
Other Feeds & Fodders	214.49	229.00	322.88	259.70	291.40	23.41	41.44	77.04
Soybean Oil	635.36	792.65	595.15	542.75	714.82	68.78	64.79	-5.8
Palm Oil	65.56	92.36	64.13	67.99	96.17	12.34	0.15	-98.78
Vegetable Oils NESOI	162.52	199.44	286.58	257.40	348.41	20.01	7.67	-61.67
Distillers Grains	75.74	93.60	102.14	79.05	67.57	6.25	3.35	-46.38
Hay	1.01	0.57	0.42	9.07	11.65	0.44	0.50	14.05
Live Animals	96.31	64.08	91.71	567.74	757.79	45.17	29.59	-34.5
Hides & Skins	0.22	0.10	0.02	0.36	0.49	0.01	0.03	134.27
Milled Grains & Products	15.73	24.06	25.46	22.26	23.39	2.28	2.24	-2.03
Animal Fats	15.84	1.02	1.60	0.93	1.25	0.13	0.12	-8.59
Industrial Alcohols & Fatty Acids	12.14	17.63	13.82	13.55	16.33	1.70	0.84	-50.39
Dextrins, Peptones, & Proteins	28.93	42.21	53.61	49.32	56.09	4.40	4.28	-2.73
Essential Oils	55.09	57.06	63.95	71.93	79.58	4.84	5.73	18.29
Ethanol, incl. bev.	1.82	1.59	1.59	1.40	1.46	0.06	0.10	66.01
Planting Seeds	148.33	147.58	138.84	173.99	193.96	6.51	20.57	215.88
Sugars & Sweeteners	672.98	790.21	1,010.69	1,025.35	896.13	113.88	27.19	-76.12
Other Intermediate Products	41.17	49.50	50.00	55.25	63.98	5.42	3.63	-33.06
Consumer-Oriented	2,426.79	2,736.14	2,927.03	3,262.05	3,905.87	314.55	297.50	-5.42
Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta	161.34	166.74	195.77	211.98	248.03	14.49	14.82	2.28
Beef & Beef Products	20.63	24.63	36.30	39.29	78.37	5.20	3.07	-41
Beer	16.69	24.67	25.25	46.43	44.03	1.99	3.48	75.01
Pork & Pork Products	1.43	1.52	1.90	2.23	2.45	0.18	0.17	-7.02
Chewing Gum & Candy	27.88	27.47	34.68	39.48	42.63	2.72	2.21	-18.5
Poultry Meat & Prods. (ex. eggs)	19.54	22.87	19.82	20.59	25.43	1.94	1.58	-18.89
Meat Products NESOI	82.36	88.11	84.65	73.63	81.04	7.18	4.24	-40.99
Eggs & Products	1.60	2.44	3.35	2.25	6.59	0.92	0.87	-4.58
Mfg. Tobacco	129.77	142.07	173.02	204.84	258.57	16.44	17.58	6.95
Dairy Products	401.85	531.22	526.21	504.20	612.19	48.19	53.12	10.22
Fresh Fruit	88.47	86.10	81.78	91.79	110.37	7.99	10.52	31.68
Processed Fruit	240.79	262.07	299.01	313.76	338.41	37.92	27.42	-27.68
Fresh Vegetables	43.72	57.42	67.62	97.63	121.47	36.12	21.16	-41.43
Processed Vegetables	78.15	83.11	125.38	112.65	133.79	10.38	11.13	7.17
Fruit & Vegetable Juices	11.23	13.37	20.15	22.49	23.56	3.03	1.54	-49.23
Soup & Other Food Preparations	115.28	118.63	121.25	126.79	159.54	12.13	13.85	14.17
Tree Nuts	223.04	203.93	251.15	332.81	397.76	28.55	34.50	20.83
Chocolate & Cocoa Products	128.95	119.94	132.56	162.80	211.71	14.10	12.52	-11.19
Wine & Related Products	25.47	34.77	46.64	39.89	58.06	2.99	4.93	64.91
Condiments & Sauces	59.00	66.54	67.03	72.14	82.77	5.35	5.78	8.15
Spices	90.21	115.99	103.03	151.14	186.62	14.58	12.19	-16.37
Tea	205.17	255.54	185.49	242.70	288.35	25.25	19.20	-23.99
Coffee, Roasted and Extracts	39.78	37.42	43.43	51.72	59.51	2.68	4.63	72.82
Non-Alcoholic Bev. (ex. juices, coffee, tea)	58.80	62.49	72.34	79.54	89.82	4.03	4.36	8.24
Dog & Cat Food	34.41	46.66	52.11	56.83	68.41	4.17	5.21	25.03
Distilled Spirits	32.45	49.75	65.41	53.98	58.39	3.06	3.52	15.11
Nursery Products & Cut Flowers	88.79	90.69	91.67	108.45	118.02	2.98	3.90	31.21
Ag Related Products	912.79	973.57	977.44	1,091.98	1,310.85	78.53	91.97	17.11
Biodiesel & Blends > B30	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-100
Forest Products	634.39	660.72	643.05	742.16	916.28	56.42	62.63	11.02
Seafood Products	278.39	312.85	334.38	349.82	394.57	22.11	29.33	32.66
Agricultural Products	7,678.81	9,769.41	9,635.77	10,209.33	11,427.31	934.66	851.40	-8.91
Agricultural & Related Products	8,591.61	10,742.99	10,613.21	11,301.32	12,738.15	1,013.19	943.37	-6.89

Table 5: Morocco Imports from the United States – Agricultural Products (in millions of USD)

Product	Calendar Years (Jan-Dec)					January - April		
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Comparisons		
						2025	2026	%Chg
Bulk Total.....	147.0	140.5	94.3	84.9	225.8	131.0	97.4	-25.7
Wheat.....	0.0	19.9	6.7	1.9	25.1	0.0	0.0	-
Corn.....	129.0	81.4	67.1	64.8	182.8*	122.2	89.7	-26.6
Coarse Grains (excl. corn).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Rice.....	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	-35.1
Soybeans.....	12.0	32.6	13.2	11.1	8.8	6.0	5.5	-7.0
Oilseeds (excl. soybean).....	4.0	4.4*	2.9	3.6	3.6	1.8	0.4	-79.9
Cotton.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	-
Pulses.....	0.0	1.3	3.0	2.2	4.6*	1.0	1.1	6.8
Other Bulk Commodities.....	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	-
Intermediate Total.....	256.0	294.1	352.1	252.3	273.3	114.7	159.2	38.8
Milled Grains & Products.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Soybean Meal.....	157.0	199.3	225.4*	179.5	172.0	65.2	75.6	16.0
Soybean Oil.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	17.5	37.7	116.1
Vegetable Oils (excl. soybean).....	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Animal Fats.....	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Live Animals.....	1.0	1.3	3.3	4.0	6.6	1.8	1.3	-29.7
Hides & Skins.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Distillers Grains.....	54.0	62.9	91.4*	48.4	52.7	24.5	37.1	51.1
Other Feeds, Meals & Fodders.....	31.0	24.4	22.5	11.1	14.7	2.4	5.6	136.4
Ethanol (non-bev.).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Planting Seeds.....	2.0	3.1	2.5	3.9	4.3*	1.8	1.4	-21.1
Sugar, Sweeteners, Bev. Bases..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Dextrins, Peptones, & Proteins.....	2.0	2.0	3.7	3.1	4.1	0.9	0.1	-83.6
Essential Oils.....	0.0	0.6	1.3*	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	-72.2
Other Intermediate Products.....	1.0	0.5	2.0	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.3	-49.6
Consumer Oriented Total.....	162.0	168.7	163.6	243.5	302.5*	111.4	160.6	44.2
Beef & Beef Products.....	0.0	0.7	1.1	3.2	6.4*	2.7	2.9	4.1
Pork & Pork Products.....	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Poultry Meat & Prods. (excl. eggs)	0.0	0.0	0.5*	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	-90.8
Meat Products NESOI.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Eggs & Products.....	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.1	2.6*	1.5	1.0	-30.1
Dairy Products.....	17.0	11.0	4.8	10.9	24.4	6.1	7.5	22.4
Fresh Fruit.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Processed Fruit.....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	-67.4
Fresh Vegetables.....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2*	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Processed Vegetables.....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Fruit & Vegetable Juices.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-
Tree Nuts.....	130.0	136.1	137.0	207.8	221.7*	85.7	136.9	59.7
Confectionery.....	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.6*	0.2	0.2	0.1	-67.2
Chocolate & Cocoa Products.....	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	-
Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta...	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.2	2.9	1.3	0.1	-92.5
Food Preparations.....	3.0	5.2*	0.9	3.0	2.2	0.7	0.8	16.8
Condiments & Sauces.....	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.9*	0.2	0.1	-61.1
Non-Alcoholic Bev. (excl. juice)...	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	225.0
Beer.....	4.0	4.1	10.8*	8.8	5.0	1.8	0.4	-80.8
Wine & Related Products.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Distilled Spirits.....	4.0	7.3*	5.7	4.1	5.3	1.8	2.0	13.5
Nursery Products & Cut Flowers..	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Other Consumer Oriented.....	1.0	0.4	0.6	2.7	29.7	8.7	8.5	-1.9
Agricultural Related Products.....	9.0	9.1	9.5	11.4	13.9*	4.7	2.9	-39.2
Biodiesel & Blends > B30.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Forest Products.....	8.0	8.0	9.0	10.5	12.3*	4.2	2.3	-45.6
Seafood Products.....	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.7*	0.6	0.6	9.4
Agricultural Products.....	564.0	603.3	610.0	580.7	801.6	357.1	417.1	16.8
Agricultural & Related Products.....	573.0	612.4	619.5	592.0	815.5	361.8	420.0	16.1

Attachments:

No Attachments