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Prepared By: Liliana Palomino, Agricultural Marketing Specialist

Approved By: Mark Rosmann

Report Highlights:

This report outlines market conditions and opportunities for U.S. agricultural exports to expand or enter the Venezuelan market. In 2025, U.S. agricultural exports to Venezuela reached \$758 million, mostly unchanged from 2024. In early 2026, improved bilateral relations between the United States and Venezuela provided important economic tailwinds, and the economy underwent a period of localized stabilization and output growth, though it remained severely weakened by a long-term economic contraction, hyperinflation, and a lingering impact of international sanctions. The devastating June 24, 2026, earthquakes in north-central Venezuela further disrupted commercial trade, damaging critical infrastructure and straining essential logistics networks. Despite these challenges, Venezuela's food and retail sector has proven durable, and consumers continue to hold U.S. brands in high regard.

Executive Summary: Venezuela, an upper middle-income country, reached a \$100 billion GDP in 2025, ranking as the 84th largest economy globally and 13th in Latin America. While not a significant producer of food and agricultural products compared to other Latin American markets, Venezuela's economy heavily relies on oil production, its primary economic driver.

Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Imports

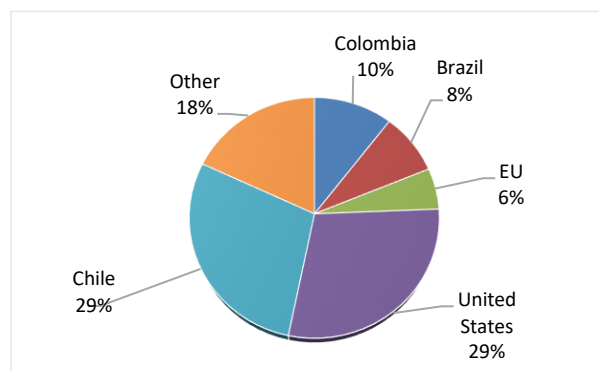


Chart 1: Top Exporting Countries to Venezuela

Food Retail Industry: Venezuela's retail sales grew by 10 percent in 2025, driven by modest economic recovery fueled by partial sanctions relief in the oil and gas sectors and exchange rate stabilization. Food staples represented the largest share of household spending at 60 percent. Venezuelans primarily shop at mom-and-pop stores (bodegas) (59 percent) and supermarkets (41 percent), while e-commerce, after doubling in 2024, reached a stage of maturity and consolidation in 2025.

Food Processing Industry: Venezuela's food processing sector comprises more than 800 food and beverage companies, half of which are small and medium-sized enterprises. Serving primarily the domestic market, the industry depends heavily on imported ingredients and raw materials from key suppliers including the United States, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, and Argentina. Essential inputs range from vegetable oils to essential oils, hides, and skins. Notably, the United States also plays a major role as a supplier of intermediate goods that support the sector's production processes.

Food Service Industry: Venezuela's food service sales reached \$1.0 billion in 2025, and GDP from lodging and restaurants increased represents 1 percent of total GDP compared to 2024. Yet, hotel occupancy is projected to contract due to the June 2026 earthquakes and minimal economic growth.

Quick Facts CY 2025

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products

USD \$772 Million (\$54 million from United States)

List of Top 10 Growth Products in Host Country

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Food Preparations | 6) Confectionery |
| 2) Dairy Products | 7) Chocolate and Cocoa |
| 3) Pet Food | 8) Distilled Spirits |
| 4) Bakery/Cereals/Pasta | 9) Tree Nuts |
| 5) Fresh Fruits | 10) Pork & Pork Products |

Food Industry by Channels (USD)

Retail Food Industry	\$4.1 billion
Food Service-HRI	\$1.0 billion
Food Processing	\$2.7 billion
Food and Agriculture Exports	\$775 million

Top 10 Host Venezuelan Retailers (based on sales)

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1) Farmatodo | 6) Automercado Plaza's |
| 2) Rio Supermarket | 7) Super Lider |
| 3) Forum | 8) La Muralla |
| 4) Paramo | 9) Empresa Garzon |
| 5) Gama | 10) Central Madeirense |

GDP/Population

Population (*millions*): 28.5 million

GDP (*billions USD*): \$100 billion

GDP per capita (*USD*): \$3,500

Sources:

International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, FAS Caracas (Post) contacts.

Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Threats

Strengths	Weaknesses
-Increased consumer purchasing power -Well stocked <i>bodegas</i> and supermarkets	-Limited ports cold storage -High transportation costs -Damaged port and road infrastructure from earthquakes (La Guaira)
Opportunities	Threats
-Growing U.S. product and brand awareness -Expanding retail sector in Venezuelan cities - Strong importer base including businesses with strong U.S. ties	-Weak energy systems, lack of fuel and electricity - Slow economic recovery from earthquakes -Continued political uncertainty -Growing food insecurity and income disparity

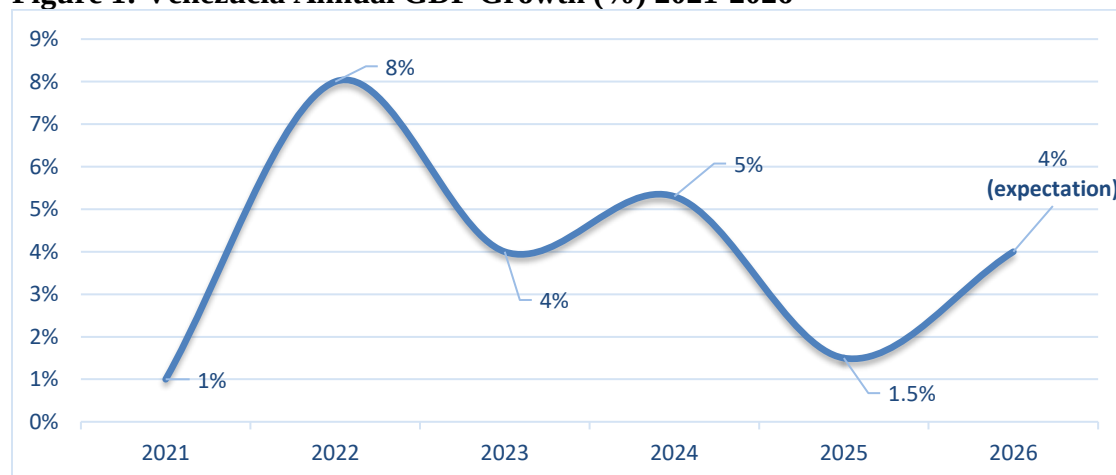
Section I: Market Overview

In 2025, Venezuelan agricultural imports decreased by 16 percent to \$2.5 billion, driven by a 5 percent decrease in import volume due to a slow recovery in consumer demand and higher prices. Imports from the United States reached \$758 million, mostly unchanged from 2024.¹ Key U.S. exports included soybean meal and oil, corn, wheat, and various consumer goods. The United States resolidified its position as Venezuela's largest supplier of food and agricultural goods.

In 2025, Venezuela's population is estimated at approximately 28.5 million. Approximately 8.7 million Venezuelans were living abroad in 2025, and persistent migration continues to reshape the country's demographics. Specifically, the exodus of young and working-age individuals to neighboring countries shifted, with the population over 50 years old rising to 9 percent of the total in 2024, compared to 5 percent in 2017.²

Based on current currency valuations, the International Monetary Fund estimates Venezuela's gross domestic product (GDP) at \$100 billion in 2025, with a GDP per capita of around \$3,500, significantly below the global average (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Venezuela Annual GDP Growth (%) 2021-2026



Data source: International Monetary Fund.

¹ Data Source: USDA GAIN: U.S.-Venezuelan Agricultural Trade Summary for 2025; [VE2026-0002](#). Note that trade figures were revised slightly lower due to annual revisions known as the 13th month file. The 13th month file includes corrections made at the request of outside sources and verified by exporters or importers by the Foreign Trade Division, USDA.

² Source: National Survey of Life Conditions in Venezuela (ENCOVI), an annual socio-economic survey conducted by Universidad Católica Andrés Bello.

Recent Trends

While the long-term view shows deceleration and the medium term indicate recovery, the final months of 2025 introduced a climate of short-term uncertainty for Venezuela. Despite this, macroeconomic indicators reveal a highly resilient consumer base: Venezuelan households allocated approximately \$18.3 billion to consumption in 2025. The Fast-Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) market closed 2025 with 8.4 percent growth in volume, averaging 17.7 million units sold weekly. Projections for 2026 estimate this figure rise to 19 million units weekly.

The consumer confidence index saw a positive uptick, moving from 42 percent to 46 percent, signaling a higher willingness for consumer spending despite localized economic anxiety. One of the most critical trends for any marketing strategy in Venezuela is the shifting weight of retail channels. Traditionally, this channel (bodegas, abastos) has dominated the market; however, supermarkets in metropolitan regions are aggressively gaining ground. The Venezuelan household budget remains highly concentrated, with over 60 percent directed strictly toward food, proteins, and essentials. According to Nielson IQ data, total market value growth (16 percent overall) was driven unevenly across categories, including international brands.

For 2026, alcoholic beverages (whiskey, beer), dairy products, confectionary, spices, and condiments and sauces are expected to remain high demanded products, while emerging categories such as powdered milk, snacks, processed meats, and pet food are projected to increase, including easy to make products. Presently, the most consumed products by volume include sugar, rice, canned tuna, cookies, and canned hams.

In Venezuela, as in Colombia and other Latin American regions, consumer preferences are shifting toward healthier food options, including lighter or vegan products, plant-based milks, organic items, and sugar-free beverages. This trend is driven by growing fitness awareness, health considerations, and an aging population increasingly focused on reducing sugar, salt, and saturated fat intake. Additionally, the rising popularity of products such as tree nuts, dietary fibers, and whey protein bars highlights emerging opportunities for businesses seeking to cater to evolving dietary preferences in Venezuelan who can afford the products.

Advantages and Challenges

ADVANTAGES	CHALLENGES
• The private sector plays the predominant role in importing food and agricultural products. • Venezuelan consumers perceive U.S. products as superior in quality. • Retailers consider U.S. suppliers reliable partners, particularly in maintaining trade volumes, adhering to standards, and delivering consistent quality. • Retailers continue to expand the selection of imported food products available to consumers. • Despite ongoing economic challenges, established U.S.-based franchises (KFC and Burger King) maintain strong popularity. • Selective sanctions relief, including OFAC general licenses issued in 2026, has enabled U.S. firms to reengage with Venezuela's energy infrastructure and financial institutions, supporting broader economic stabilization and indirectly benefiting trade flows. • Quality and brand reputation are the key drivers as opposed to price. • The U.S. food industry quickly meets consumer demand across all product segments.	• Most imported goods remain expensive, and most consumers are highly price sensitive. • Several South American, Central American, and Caribbean countries maintain trade deals with Venezuela, granting lower import tariffs on select goods. • Continued lack of U.S. dollars, driving inflation and devaluation have risen significantly since mid-2025, substantially reducing consumer purchasing power and keeping consumption restricted in certain segments. • Continued gap (15-30 percent) between the official bolivar rate and the parallel market (black market rate), leading to price disparity • Permitting and registration procedures for specific agricultural or food products involve complex regulatory hurdles through COMEX, the Venezuelan government's trade and customs mechanism. • Significant disruptions in infrastructure and at ports of entry following the June 24, 2026, earthquakes.

Section II: Exporter Business Tips

Exporters seeking to connect with importers, wholesalers, distributors, or supermarkets can do so through organizations such as the Venezuelan Association of Supermarkets (ANSA), the Venezuelan Chamber of the Food Industry (CAVIDEA), or the Venezuelan American Chamber of Commerce (VENAMCHAM). Before entering into any contractual agreement with a prospective partner, agent, or representative, exporters should first conduct a background check, typically through local chambers of commerce. Thorough due diligence is essential to confirm that potential partners are not subject to sanctions or engaged in prohibited activities. This should include consulting the [Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons \(SDN\) List](#) to verify whether a given entity is subject to full-block or sectoral sanctions.

Supermarket chains tend to be skilled negotiators and may seek exclusivity arrangements, particularly when they can commit to moving high volumes of a product. When an exporter's pricing falls outside market norms, importers may instead turn to local distributors, who can sometimes match or beat that price while reducing logistics costs. U.S. exporters also have opportunities to sell through gasoline stations, grocery stores, and convenience stores, including franchises. Cultivating strong relationships with importers and wholesalers or distributors remains essential to success in this market. Venezuelan food importers generally favor in-person meetings and are often willing to travel to make that connection. Exporters should consult the [U.S. State Department's Travel Advisory and Guidance page](#) before planning any travel to Venezuela.

To effectively engage with Venezuelan importers, U.S. businesses should partner with local companies to gain insight into buyer preferences and consumer needs. Venezuelan polling firms and food associations can offer valuable perspective on niche markets, consumer trends, market development opportunities, and recommended business practices. For smaller consignments, exporters should consider consolidating shipments to improve cost efficiency. Participating in international trade events, such as the National Restaurant Association Show, Alimentec in Bogota (USDA endorsed, held in June 2026), or the Americas Food and Beverage Show in Miami, Florida, presents valuable opportunities to connect with and educate Venezuelan importers eager to explore new products.³

It is worth noting that local trade shows within Venezuela are not currently recommended. Many retailers are willing to display point-of-purchase marketing materials for U.S. brands and products if marketing or communication materials are in Spanish. Work closely with local importers to comply with Venezuela's complex food import regulations to facilitate import registration and minimize port of entry risks. This includes ensuring packages and containers comply with Venezuelan labeling regulations.⁴

Additional exporter assistance and market research reports for Venezuela are available at the USDA [Global Agricultural Information Network](#).

Section III: Import Food Standards, Regulations and Procedures

1. Customs Clearance Process

- Businesses must register all products within COMEX, the Ministry of Finance's central digital platform to legally import or export goods. Without this authorization and the corresponding company registry, customs will reject the cargo
- Venezuela uses the United Nations Automated System for Customs Clearance (ASYCUDA) at its ports.
- Customs clearance typically takes between 3 and 8 business days.
- Only Venezuelan nationals and customs agencies with local staff can clear shipments.
- Customs agencies manage interactions with the national customs administration, calculate and pay duties and taxes, and complete paperwork on behalf of the importer.
- Customs agency commissions can be a fixed amount or 1 percent of the CIF (Cost, Insurance, and Freight) value, plus operating costs.

2. Declarations and Timelines

- All imported goods require an Advance Informative Declaration with the National Integrated Tax Administration Service (SENIAT).
- A single "Customs Declaration" must be filed within five business days of the product arrival in Venezuela.
- Fines may be imposed for declarations made outside the established time limit.

³ Refer to the [State Department Venezuela Travel Advisory](#) for full travel guidance and recommendations.

⁴ See: USDA GAIN; FAIRS Country Report Annual, [VE2025-0002](#).

- If an importer delays or refuses to claim a product, the goods may be considered abandoned, and SENIAT will notify other authorities to reassign them to public institutions.

3. Product Registration and Responsible Authorities

- Importers of food, cosmetics, or medicines must also register their products with the Comptroller's Office of the Ministry of Health before market entry. Link for registration of foods: Servicio Autónomo Contraloría Sanitaria.
- For unprocessed or natural animal/vegetable products, the Instituto de Sanidad Agrícola Integral (INSAI) is responsible.
- For seafood products, the Instituto Socialista de la Pesca (INSOPESCA) under the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture is the relevant authority.

4. Tariffs and Taxes

- In March and June 2025, decrees were enacted increasing tariffs on various consumer products, including food, which also impacts the calculation of Value Added Tax (VAT). Refer to FAS Caracas reports for information regarding tariff or VAT changes, when evaluating the Venezuelan market.
- The accepting consignee (importer) is the owner of the goods for customs purposes and is responsible for all payments to local authorities and service providers.
- Some foodstuffs may be exempt from VAT, but this requires specific procedures with COMEX prior to importation.
- The Venezuelan regime periodically publishes decrees listing goods eligible for partial import duty and VAT exemptions.

5. Required Documents for Food Imports

To import food products into Venezuela, the following documents are required:

- The customs declaration.
- The final commercial invoice.
- The original bill of lading or air waybill.
- Select documents are legally required, according to the type of merchandise in question (called "Legal Regimes," which can include: Sanitary Certificate of the Country of Origin, Sanitary Registration, relevant Permits or Licenses from the competent public agency, among others).
- A "permanent permit" issued by the COMEX Committee which applies to certain food products and other goods across various economic sectors.

6. Other Potentially Required Documents

- Certificate of Origin: Accredits the place of manufacture or procurement, determining tariff or commercial treatment.
- Certificate of Non-National Production (CNP) or Insufficient National Production (CNPI): For enjoying tax benefits under the VAT Law or Customs Organic Law. Since July 2025, these certificates have been obtained through COMEX.
- Packing List

7. Samples

- Non-tariff restrictions do not apply to samples imported for registration, tests, studies, verifications, or analysis if their quantity, nature, and value do not suggest a commercial purpose.
- Prior authorization from the Customs office of entry is required for such samples.
- Samples without commercial value and personal effects with an FOB value not exceeding US \$100.00 are exempt from the “Courier Declaration” and import duties and taxes.

8. Courier Regime (Express Transportation)

- The Courier regime was reestablished on July 15, 2023, for express transport of correspondence, documents, and parcels (FOB value up to US \$2,000 per Courier Guide).
- This system allows for door-to-door delivery via grouped cargo systems for quick customs clearance.
- Shipments exceeding US \$2,000 FOB value will follow ordinary import procedures, with corresponding tax liabilities.
- Live animals, hazardous materials, and prohibited or restricted parcels are generally not permitted under this regime, unless in compliance with the Organic Customs Law and its related regulations.

9. Sanctions

The U.S. Treasury Department’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) has previously administered economic sanctions related to Venezuela. Check all OFAC regulations for any restrictions that may apply to your products or transactions.⁵ For detailed information on import procedures, tariffs, and customs duties, refer to the Venezuelan Food and Agricultural Import Regulations (FAIRS) annual report (GAIN: [VE2025- 0002](#)) and Venezuelan FAIRS Export Certificate Report ([VE2025-0004](#)).

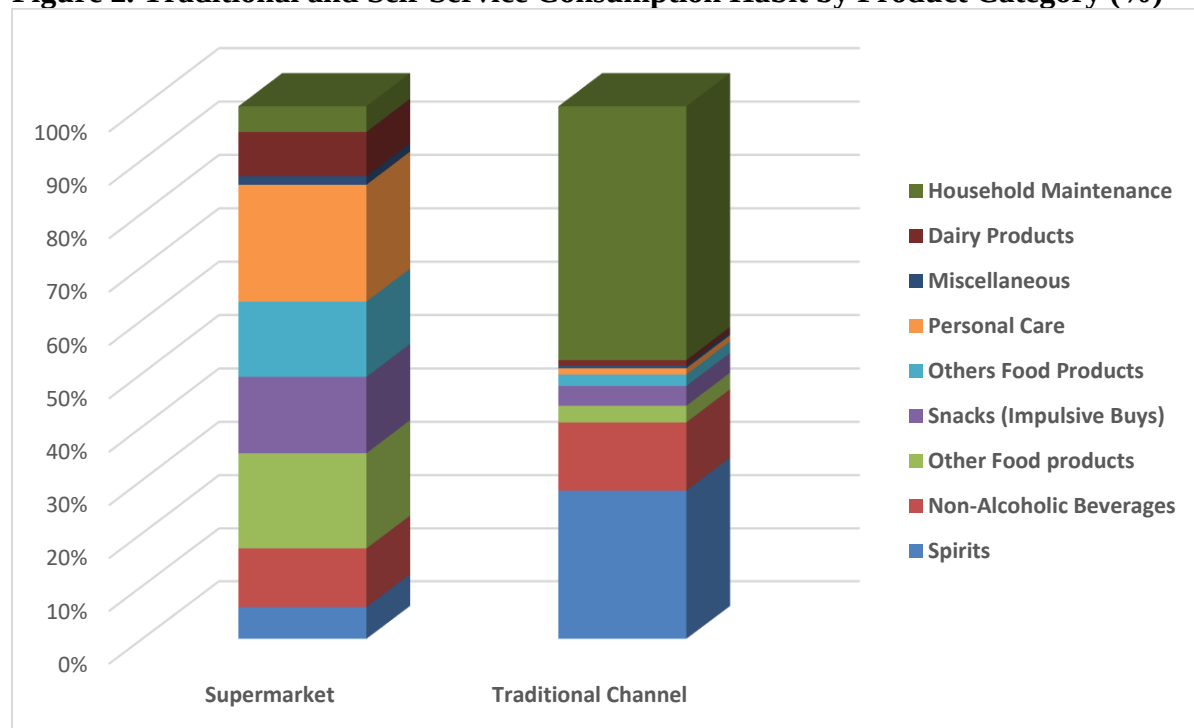
⁵ As of July 2026, agricultural product exports to Venezuela are not subject to U.S. government sectoral sanctions. Since early 2026, OFAC has slowly eased various sanctions in the oil and gas sectors and provided general licenses that [authorize financial services transactions](#) involving certain Venezuelan banks.

Section IV: Market Sector Structure and Trends

Venezuela's [supermarket chains](#) serve as the primary channel for reaching middle- to high-income consumers and represent the most effective market entry strategy. Depending on brand recognition and volume, U.S. exporters can also sell through both established retailers, including gas marts, grocery stores, and convenience stores, as well as traditional *bodegas* by working with key local wholesalers and distributors, who in turn supply various supermarket chains, including provincial retailers.

Today, the largest supermarket chains import directly, with many having established offices in Panama or Miami to streamline operations and secure reliable access to supplies. Several exporters have also taken advantage of the USDA export credit guarantee program ([GSM-102](#)), which encourages financing for commercial exports of U.S. agricultural products to Venezuela while helping to reduce financial risk.

Figure 2. Traditional and Self-Service Consumption Habit by Product Category (%)



Data source: Nielsen IQ Venezuela, 2025.

Table 1. Key Export Opportunities for Consumer-Oriented Products to Venezuela

Product Category	2020-2025 Import Growth	Key Constraints - Market Development & Expansion	Market Attractiveness
Condiments and Sauces	72%	There are select U.S. brands in the market but face strong competition from cheaper products, typically from Colombia.	Growing demand in the food industry (HRI) and the retail sector as well. The United States has been increasing its exports of spices to Venezuela. It is an open opportunity.
Dairy and Products	120%	There is significant competition from Brazil, which maintains duty-free status.	Significant opportunities exist in dairy ingredients, milk powders and other products for food manufacturing, in addition to cheeses for consumers.
Eggs and Egg Products	4,680%	Brazil leads with important brands in this product category, followed by Colombia.	Egg products, including for industrial use and fertilized eggs for incubation, provide significant opportunities.
Poultry Meat and Products (excl. eggs)	203%	Despite market access, the domestic poultry sector is highly protective of its industry.	Venezuelans consume high amounts of poultry meat. Opportunities exist for chicken-leg-quarters and mechanically deboned chicken (MDM) for sausages, as well as turkey and duck.
Confectionary	468%	Colombia is the dominant supplier of candy and gum products to Venezuela, followed by Brazil.	The United States maintains well established brands and high brand familiarity. Retailers and importers are highly interested in expanding their number of candy and confectionary products.

Source: Trade Data Monitor (TDM).

Note: Five-year import growth measured by value. Derived data from the following primary reporting markets: United States, Brazil, Turkey, Colombia, United Kingdom, and the European Union.

Section V: Agricultural and Food Imports

In 2025, Venezuela's agricultural imports declined, with total value falling 15 percent to \$2.5 billion and volume decreasing 5 percent to 4.5 million metric tons. A 12 percent drop in average import prices across the sector contributed to this downturn. Even so, the market shows strong long-term growth: import value and volume have climbed 111 percent and 65 percent, respectively, since hitting historic lows in 2019. Imports also remained essential to national food security, making up roughly 60 percent of Venezuela's total food supply in 2025.

Venezuela's retail sector has long depended on imported canned foods, gelatins, soups, and frozen products, categories that continue to hold long-term promise for U.S. exporters. Cookies, snacks, and confectionary represent another area of strong potential, with chocolates, candies, chewing gum, lollipops, and processed potato or corn chips ranking among the most popular

items. While Venezuela’s import volumes remain modest relative to other regional markets, including Colombia, its retail sector continues to offer a diverse array of consumer-oriented goods, many of which arrive through imports.

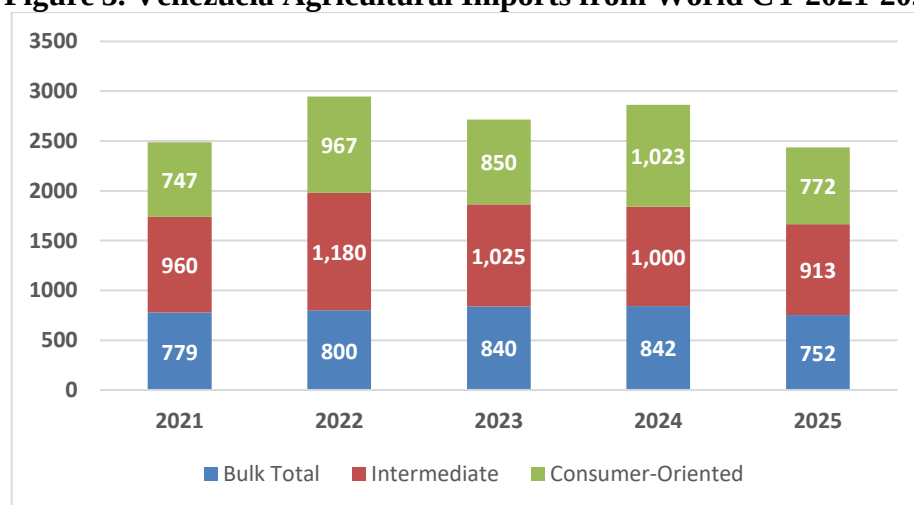
Agricultural and Food Import Statistics⁶

Table 2. Venezuela: Top Consumer Oriented Product Imports from the United States, CYs 2023-2025 (USD Millions)

Product Category	2024	2025	% Change
Consumer Oriented Total	87,106	54,226	(38)
Eggs & Products	4	148	3,509
Beef & Beef Products	564	1,135	101
Condiments & Sauces	2,229	2,502	12
Poultry Meat & Products (excl. eggs)	506	560	11
Confectionery	3,494	3,408	(2)
Pork & Pork Products	2,349	2,303	(2)
Chocolate & Cocoa Products	2,953	3,007	(2)
Distilled Spirits	2,497	1,574	(37)
Tree Nuts	2,477	2,246	(9)
Dairy Products	13,137	10,521	(20)
Bakery goods, cereals & Pastas	6,261	4,672	(25)
Fresh fruit	5,358	3,316	(38)
All Other Products	45,277	18,834	(58)

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Global Agricultural Trade System.

Figure 3. Venezuela Agricultural Imports from World CY 2021-2025 (\$1000 Millions)



Data source: TDM. Note: Figures approximate as Venezuela is not a trade reporting country.

⁶ See Appendix I for U.S. agricultural exports to Venezuela over the last 5 years.

Section VI: Key Contacts and Further Information

U.S. Embassy in Caracas Address: Calle F con Calle Suapure, Urb. Colinas de Valle Arriba, Caracas, Venezuela 1080 http://www.fas.usda.gov	Phone: (011-57-1) 275-4623 Email: AgBogota@usda.gov
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Key Institution Contacts

Venezuelan Supermarkets Association
(ANSA) <http://www.ansa.org.ve>
Venezuelan Food Industry Chamber
(CAVIDEA) <https://www.cavidea.org>

Venezuelan American Chamber of Commerce (VENAMCHAM)
<https://www.venamcham.org>

Venezuelan Agricultural Producers
Association (FEDEAGRO)
<https://fedeaagro.org>

DATANALISIS
<https://datanalisis.com>

TRADEX (Export, import, logistics and other services for trade and customs in
Venezuela) www.tradex.com.ve

Note: On March 31, 2026, the United States formally resumed operations in Venezuela.
Agricultural trade affairs of the USDA are managed by OAA in Bogota, Colombia and in OAA in
Caracas, Venezuela.

Appendix I

Venezuela Agricultural Trade Data CY 2020-2024 (USD Millions)

Product	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Period/Period % Change (Value)
Total	438,030,706	630,966,387	738,095,006	669,591,582	759,425,264	758,382,519	
Intermediate Total	157,391,194	223,585,632	350,873,590	359,182,707	350,293,006	430,537,440	23
Soybean Meal	89,368,075	144,527,416	242,231,798	328,322,167	271,125,390	226,618,583	-16
Soybean Oil	53,972,992	53,069,144	86,057,000	11,875	46,831,673	174,477,228	273
Essential Oils	3,423,146	6,679,200	9,757,956	14,364,381	12,770,434	14,728,622	15
Dextrins, Peptones, & Proteins	4,712,631	6,680,305	3,698,669	6,902,484	6,051,352	5,208,203	-14
Other Intermediate Products	695,714	2,160,063	2,760,865	1,291,247	3,222,895	2,730,396	-15
Other Feeds, Meals & Fodders	2,515,277	3,828,968	2,678,362	3,479,720	4,636,828	2,678,149	-42
Planting Seeds	920,158	2,194,662	1,654,847	1,670,561	4,241,196	2,137,494	-50
Live Animals	212,438	116,713	825,155	365,723	369,516	1,210,220	228
Sugar, Sweeteners, Bev. Bases	611,775	656,701	583,804	447,904	364,119	316,842	-13
Ethanol (non-bev.)	2,975	31,255	51,325	85,542	202,613	146,865	-28
Vegetable Oils (excl. soybean)	310,986	3,233,135	205,167	331,734	226,150	115,787	-49
Milled Grains & Products	626,787	360,426	145,319	153,549	116,106	97,101	-16
Animal Fats	18,240	47,644	219,858	20,342	53,934	60,504	12
Hides & Skins	0	0	0	0	4,300	11,446	166
Hay	0	0	3,465	0	76,500	0	
Distillers Grains	0	0	0	1,735,478	0	0	
Bulk Total	214,568,063	307,715,897	268,835,339	220,589,269	315,859,643	271,252,917	-14
Wheat	66,885,203	98,413,109	92,837,133	62,335,799	70,423,593	134,803,070	91
Corn	100,736,308	100,138,983	134,039,518	73,676,353	123,860,169	78,184,294	-37
Soybeans	13,474,594	23,550,759	32,212,595	48,956,950	26,792,742	35,566,999	33
Rice	30,945,812	80,536,923	807,591	32,818,214	90,856,693	16,834,870	-81
Cotton	1,874,325	4,197,537	4,386,288	237,954	2,040,077	3,375,521	65
Pulses	256,776	812,651	816,858	0	1,524,968	2,285,658	50
Other Bulk Commodities	358,818	65,935	3,710,356	2,517,267	340,564	202,505	-41
Coarse Grains (excl. corn)	3,827	0	25,000	6,412	14,543	0	
Oilseeds (excl. soybean)	0	0	0	40,320	6,294	0	
Consumer Oriented Total	63,384,529	96,432,074	114,437,521	83,609,525	87,106,100	54,225,567	-38
Food Preparations	30,282,635	53,653,093	52,703,471	36,285,971	27,425,082	11,989,027	-56
Dairy Products	3,139,125	3,654,826	6,972,290	7,980,440	13,136,595	10,521,017	-20
Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta	4,302,957	4,643,824	6,219,057	8,638,475	6,261,418	4,671,552	-25
Confectionery	327,915	576,958	3,159,501	2,707,076	3,493,997	3,407,503	-2
Fresh Fruit	1,514,017	2,527,952	1,747,223	3,266,571	5,358,033	3,315,833	-38
Chocolate & Cocoa Products	2,037,565	2,596,483	3,645,246	2,976,407	2,952,727	3,006,605	2
Condiments & Sauces	1,334,534	1,047,412	1,672,734	2,092,924	2,228,583	2,502,256	12
Pork & Pork Products	155,139	118,600	852,748	1,295,355	2,348,823	2,302,714	-2
Tree Nuts	202,662	702,802	590,717	994,320	2,476,788	2,245,671	-9
Other Consumer Oriented	3,775,644	9,491,560	11,614,248	4,492,980	2,284,828	1,961,913	-14
Dog & Cat Food	1,402,416	2,000,831	2,068,280	1,805,931	9,732,548	1,880,869	-81

Attachments:

No Attachments