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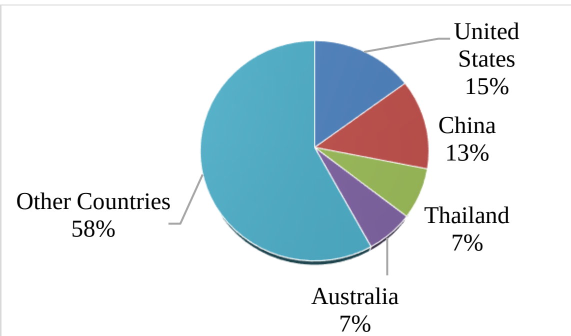
Report Highlights:

The Japanese food market was valued at $421 billion in 2024 with retail sales accounting for $193 billion (46 percent) and foodservice sales accounting for $228 billion (54 percent). Japan relies on imports from other countries for the bulk of its food supply. The United States was the leading supplier of consumer-oriented agricultural products with a 15 percent market share. The Japanese market is highly competitive with consumers seeking quality, value, and convenience. This report serves as an all-in-one resource for U.S. exporters to Japan with information on the food and beverage market, business culture, consumer preferences, import regulations, trends, and the U.S.-Japan Trade Agreement. Links to additional resources are provided in the report with further details on the preceding topics.

Executive Summary:

The United States is the largest foreign supplier of food and agricultural products to an import-reliant Japan (15 percent of import market share)—the third largest single market for U.S. agricultural and related products in 2025 ($14.7 billion). On January 1, 2020, the U.S.-Japan Trade Agreement (USJTA) entered into force, providing preferential tariff access for many U.S. agricultural products. Japan's food industries are well-developed and innovative in all sectors, including, retail, food service, food processing, and distribution.

Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Imports



Top Exporting Countries to Japan, 2025
Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Food Retail Industry: In 2024, the total value of all retail food and beverage sales was $193 billion. Supermarkets represent the bulk of the retail food sales at 45 percent and the convenience store sector accounts for approximately 28 percent of sales. Ready-to-eat meals or take-home foods represent an area of growth.

Food Processing Industry: In 2025, the $174 billion food processing industry produced a wide variety of foods: traditional Japanese, Western, and health-oriented foods for infants and the elderly. Food processors focus on maintaining market share among traditional product lines while developing creative and innovative food products to attract consumers.

Food Service Industry: In 2024, total sales of Japan's hotel, restaurant, and institutional food service industry increased by 16 percent, reaching $228 billion. The continued surge in international tourists contributed to increases in all categories within the hotel and restaurant industry.

Quick Facts CY 2025

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products
(US $billion) $41.7

List of Top 10 Growth Products in Host Country

1) Meat	2) Condiments and Sauces
3) Processed Vegetables	4) Other Consumer- Oriented
5) Confectionery	6) Dairy (Cheeses)
7) Tree Nuts	8) Fresh Fruits
9) Processed Fruits	10) Egg & Egg Related

Food Industry by Channels (U.S. billion)

Retail Food Industry (2024)	$193
Food Service-HRI (2024)	$228
Food Processing	$174
Food and Agriculture Exports	$10.1

Top 10 Host Country Retailers (based on sales)

AEON	Valor Holdings
Seven & I Holdings	Life Corporation
Family Mart	USM Holdings
Lawson	Trial Holdings
Pan Pacific International Holdings	Yaoko Company

GDP/Population
Population *(million)*: 123.2
GDP *(billions USD)*: $4,280
GDP per capita *(USD)*: $34,713

Sources: *Trade Data Monitor, LLC, Japan Ministry of Finance, Japan Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan Food Service Association, World Bank Group, International Monetary Fund, Nikkei News*

Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Threats

Strengths	***Weaknesses***
- U.S. products are in demand and remain trendy.	- The negotiating and decision-making process can take time.
Opportunities	***Challenges***
- With USJTA, nearly 90 percent of U.S. products are duty free or receive preferential tariff access.	- For products not covered in USJTA, many other suppliers enjoy tariff concessions through other FTAs.

Section I: Market Overview

In 2025, Japan's gross domestic product (GDP) totaled $4.28 trillion, making it the world's fourth largest economy. Due to a declining birth rate, the Japanese population (estimated at 123.2 million as of February 2026) is shrinking and steadily aging. Twenty nine percent of the population is currently over the age of 65, and this number is expected to rise to 35 percent by 2040. Japan has among the world's highest average life expectancies at 87 years for women and 81 years for men in 2025. (Sources: The World Factbook, United Nations, Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)

The Japanese food market was valued at $421 billion in 2024, with retail sales accounting for $193 billion (46 percent) and foodservice sales accounting for $228 billion (54 percent). Japan heavily relies on imports from other countries for the bulk of its food supply. On a caloric basis, Japan's food self-sufficiency rate was 38 percent in 2024, with the remaining 62 percent derived from imported products. However, on a value basis, Japan's food self-sufficiency rate is 64 percent due to comparatively high domestic food prices. The United States is the leading agricultural products supplier with a 15 percent import market share for consumer-oriented goods in 2025. Japan's aging population has brought attention to healthy and functional foods, especially those with high protein content. Lower birth rates have also led to smaller family units increasing demand for high-quality and high-value products sold in reduced quantities per package.

Advantages and Challenges

ADVANTAGES	CHALLENGES
Reduced duties under the U.S.-Japan Trade Agreement	Some U.S. products face higher tariffs than competitor suppliers due to trade agreements such as CPTPP and the Japan-EU Economic Partnership Agreement
U.S. products have a high-quality reputation	Japanese consumers generally prefer domestic products over imports and are willing to pay a premium for "Made in Japan"
Perception of the United States as a reliable supplier with large production capacity	Desire for Japanese importers to diversify risk by sourcing from multiple countries
High standards for food safety and animal/plant health	Strict regulatory standards for imports that sometimes exceed U.S. domestic regulations
Diverse range of product availability from bulk to intermediate to consumer-oriented	High costs for marketing in Japan and the need to adjust retail packaging for domestic market
Increasing westernization of consumer food preferences	Deliberate pace of business decision-making and the expectation of long-term involvement and commitment by foreign suppliers
Variety of product availability with flavors and different functions	Inflation and the strengthening of the U.S. dollar vis-à-vis the Japanese yen have made U.S. products less price competitive

Section II: Exporter Business Tips

Market Research

U.S. exporters to Japan are encouraged to review USDA Japan's reporting on commodities and sectors of interest. In addition to this report, USDA Japan annually publishes reports analyzing the retail, foodservice, and food processing industries. There are also ad hoc reports on home meal replacements, health foods, organic products, and other topics of interest. All of the reports are available at www.usdajapan.org/market-research and https://www.fas.usda.gov/data/gain.

Trade Shows in Japan

Japanese buyers often prefer to find new food and beverage products at large trade shows or specialty trade showcases instead of "cold calls" or requests for introductory meetings with individual companies. Many trade shows in Japan are well-suited for U.S. food and beverage companies. These include FOODEX Japan, Supermarket Trade Show, FABEX Kansai, Food Style Kyushu, and Food Style Okinawa. The Agricultural Trade Offices (ATOs) in Tokyo and Osaka often organize USA pavilions at these shows. More information on Japan-based trade shows is available at www.usdajapan.org/find-a-partner/trade-shows.

Business Culture in Japan

Japanese businesspeople tend to prefer a formal approach to doing business. U.S. exporters are advised to make appointments as far in advance as possible, using e-mail rather than telephone. It is important to carry business cards (*meishi*) to every engagement and present them formally with two hands. Decision making takes time in Japan so prepare for negotiations which may require several meetings to reach an agreement. Japanese buyers will likely request very detailed information on ingredients, production processes, and quality control measures.

Consumer Preferences

There are a wide variety of consumer preferences in Japan. In general, Japanese consumers place high importance on food safety and quality. Many domestic producers emphasize traceability and farm-to-fork practices by placing photos of farmers on packaging. Perhaps the most notable difference between U.S. and Japanese consumer preferences relates to product packaging sizing. Most Japanese homes are much smaller than U.S. homes and have limited storage space. As a result, Japanese food packages are small and easily stored. Large, bulk packaging is impractical, which is one of the reasons why Japanese consumers spend a higher proportion of their income on food than most other developed nations.

U.S. Agricultural Trade Organizations (Cooperators)

Approximately 40 U.S. agricultural trade organizations (cooperators) have representatives in Japan to promote U.S. products and help member companies enter the Japanese market. The full list of cooperators is available at www.usdajapan.org/find-a-partner/in-japan.

Section III: Import Food Standards, Regulations, and Procedures

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) Reports

USDA Japan annually publishes FAIRS reports, describing requirements in Japan for imported food and beverage products. The FAIRS Country Report provides information on food-related laws and regulations for food additives, pesticides, packaging and containers, labeling, and other specific standards. The Japan FAIRS Export Certificate Report provides information on the required certificates for export to Japan. Additional export guidance is available at www.usdajapan.org/export-guidance.

- Japan FAIRS Country Report
- Japan FAIRS Export Certificate Report

Shipping Samples

It is possible for U.S. exporters to send sample products to Japan for buyer consideration. Interested U.S. exporters are advised to review the following two reports, which provide guidance for shipping small-sized individual samples and outline eligibility requirements for duty free shipments and import notification exemptions.

- Guidance on Shipping Individual Small-Sized Samples to Japanese Buyers
- General Instructions for Shipping Product Samples to Japan

U.S.-Japan Trade Agreement

The U.S.-Japan Trade Agreement (USJTA) entered into force on January 1, 2020. Following implementation of the USJTA, nearly 90 percent of U.S. food and agricultural products imported into Japan are duty free or receive preferential tariff access. USDA Japan has developed a series of product briefs, providing concise overviews of how the USJTA affects certain product groups. The full list of product briefs as well as other information on the USJTA is available at www.usdajapan.org/usjta. Tariff treatment for agricultural products is searchable on the USDA Agricultural Tariff Tracker and may also be found in Japan's Customs Tariff Schedule.

Section IV: Market Sector Structure and Trends

Market Sectors

Retail

Japan's retail food and beverage industry remained stable at $193 billion in 2024, driven by strong demand across supermarkets, convenience stores, drug stores, and online channels, even as the weakening yen—rising from 131.0 to 151.4 JPY/USD between 2022 and 2024—dampened real market growth. Retailers have strategically targeted younger consumers seeking convenient, frozen, and ready-to-eat options, while General Merchandise Stores (GMS), primarily operated by AEON and Seven & I, contribute an estimated $20–$30 billion annually in food and beverage sales. U.S. products remain highly visible and sought after for their quality and freshness, with bakery goods, cereals, pasta, confectionery, and processed vegetables among the top prospects. Growing demand for nutritious, convenient foods at non-traditional retailers such as drug stores further expand export opportunities for nonperishable items like nuts and dried fruit. For details, see the USDA Japan Retail Foods Report.

Hotel, Restaurant, and Institutional (HRI) Food Service

Japan's HRI food service industry posted a robust recovery in 2024, with total sales reaching $228 billion, 5.2 percent higher than 2023, driven by normalized post-pandemic operations and a remarkable 47 percent surge in inbound tourists to 36.9 million. This wave of international visitors, further energized by the highly anticipated Expo 2025 Osaka, was a powerful catalyst for the sector, fueling a 6.6 percent jump in pub dining (izakaya) sales and impressive gains across fast food (7.4 percent) and family-style restaurants (8.9 percent). The growing popularity of Japan as a global destination has also sparked productive conversations around sustainable tourism management, with local governments proactively introducing visitor flow measures at iconic sites, demonstrating Japan's commitment to preserving the quality experience that makes it such a compelling destination in the first place. Customers are also returning to physical restaurants, with the take-out segment up 3.2 percent, reflecting renewed confidence in in-person dining. While the industry continues to navigate challenges such as labor shortages and cost pressures, with a 26-point gap between rising input costs (up 91 percent) and menu price increases (up ~65 percent), the overall trajectory is one of resilience and opportunity, with booming tourist demand providing a strong and expanding customer base that positions Japan's HRI sector for continued growth. For details, see the USDA Japan Food Service HRI Report.

Food Processing

Japan's food processing sector contracted 3 percent in 2025 to $174 billion, though growth in soft drinks, juices, health foods, frozen foods, and canned and shelf-stable products signals strong and evolving consumer demand that U.S. exporters are well-positioned to meet. Shifting dietary habits reinforce these opportunities: rice consumption declined across both household and food service channels, with chain restaurants substituting noodles for rice and yogurt increasingly replacing rice at breakfast—reflecting a deep-rooted and growing Japanese consumer interest in health-oriented and probiotic products. While yen depreciation has added pricing pressure for foreign suppliers, U.S. ingredients and value-added products in convenient, health-focused, and shelf-stable segments remain highly competitive, and Japan's first revision of its Basic Law on Food, Agriculture, and Rural Areas in 24 years—granting the government new authority to direct agricultural production priorities—signals a more structured policy environment that creates a clearer and more predictable landscape for long-term U.S. export engagement. For details, see the USDA Japan Food Processing Ingredients Report.

Market Trends

Price Increases

In 2025, Japan's food industry experienced a renewed wave of price increases, with over 20,000 food and beverage product prices increased. Although the pace of increases had temporarily slowed in 2024, manufacturers implemented price adjustments across a wide range of categories, including seasonings, processed foods, beverages, confectionery products, and dairy products. As a result, higher food prices have become increasingly normalized in the market. The primary drivers were rising raw material costs, along with higher logistics and labor expenses. Global supply disruptions caused by extreme weather events, the increased cost of imported goods due to the weak yen, and higher transportation costs stemming from driver shortages all placed significant pressure on manufacturers' profitability. Products such as coffee, cocoa, dairy products, and rice experienced particularly notable price increases due to supply-side constraints. Against this backdrop, Japanese consumers became even more price-conscious, leading to greater demand for private-label products and promotional offerings. At the same time, demand for premium and health-oriented products remained relatively resilient. As a result, food manufacturers have focused not only on managing price competitiveness but also on developing products that emphasize quality, functionality, and added value. Overall, 2025 marked a transition from inflation driven primarily by raw material costs to a more structural inflationary environment characterized by sustained increases in labor, logistics, and operating costs.

Health-Conscious and Organic

In 2025, health-conscious and organic-oriented consumption continue to be major trends in Japan's food industry. Consumers are increasingly seeking specific health benefits beyond simple calorie reduction, such as immune system support, improved gut health, high-protein, low-carbohydrate nutrition. As a result, demand for foods with functional health claims, protein-enriched products, and plant-based foods continues to grow. Rising concerns about food safety and environmental sustainability have also contributed to increasing demand for organic foods and products produced through sustainable methods. Younger consumers and families with children tend to pay closer attention to factors such as ingredient origins, production practices, and the presence of food additives. In response, food manufacturers and retailers are expanding their range of certified organic and clean-label products. Interest in products that combine health benefits with sustainability is also growing. Plant-based milk alternatives, meat substitutes, and foods made with environmentally friendly ingredients are gaining popularity not only for their perceived health benefits but also for their lower environmental impact. As a result, "health," "natural," and "sustainable" have become key drivers of consumer purchasing decisions in 2025, significantly influencing product development and marketing strategies across the food industry.

Frozen Dishes

Frozen foods continue to be one of the most prominent growth categories in Japan's food industry in 2025. Traditionally viewed as a means of food preservation or a convenient meal option, frozen foods are increasingly being used as everyday meal solutions and substitutes for dining out, thanks to significant improvements in quality and taste. Demand has been particularly strong for frozen vegetables, frozen rice dishes, frozen noodles, and single-serve meal offerings, prompting manufacturers to expand their portfolios of premium and value-added products. One key driver behind this growth is the increasing demand for convenience, fueled by the rise in dual-income households and single-person households. Frozen foods allow consumers to save time on meal preparation while still enjoying nutritious and balanced meals, making them an attractive option for busy lifestyles. In addition, growing awareness of food waste reduction has supported demand, as frozen products enable consumers to use only what they need. Rising food prices and higher dining-out costs also encourage consumers to seek more cost-effective meal solutions. Frozen foods offer a strong value proposition by providing high-quality meals at a lower cost than many restaurants or ready-to-eat alternatives. As a result, convenience, improved product quality, and value have become the three primary factors driving growth in Japan's frozen food market in 2025, and the category is expected to continue expanding in the years ahead.

Product Trends

Well-Being and Functional Food for Mental Health

In 2025, well-being and mental care-oriented foods emerged as an important growth category. Beyond traditional concepts of nutrition and general health, consumers are increasingly interested in foods that support stress reduction, improved sleep quality, and enhanced concentration. As a result, the market for functional foods that promote relaxation, such as products containing GABA, theanine, probiotics, and other bioactive ingredients, continued to expand. This trend is driven by increasing stress levels, including long working hours and information overload, as well as an increased awareness of mental health since the COVID-19 pandemic. In response, convenience stores and supermarkets are expanding their assortments of relaxation-focused drinks and sleep-support products. In addition, well-being-oriented foods are evolving beyond functional benefits to become lifestyle-oriented products. Items such as herbal teas, hot beverages, dark chocolate, and fermented foods are increasingly valued not only for their physiological effects but also for the comfort and sensory enjoyment they provide. In 2025, "mind-body balance," "stress care," and "everyday self-care" have become key themes, establishing mental wellness foods as a new value-added segment within the food industry.

Sou-zai (Ready-to-eat meals)

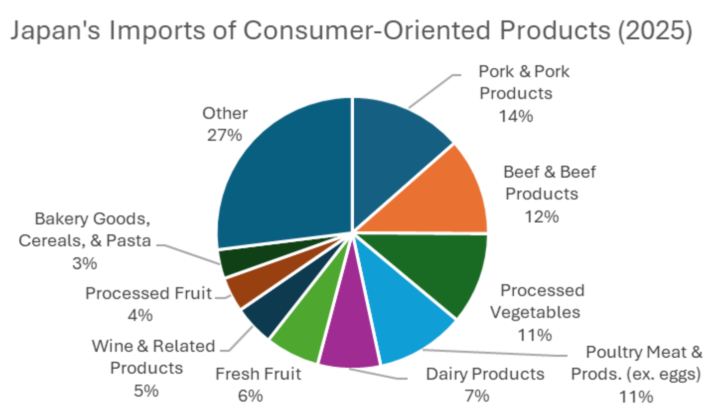
In 2025, the expansion and enhancement of supermarket prepared foods (delicatessen or "sou-zai") has become one of the key trends. These products have evolved from being viewed as inexpensive convenience items into high-quality, ready-to-eat meals that serve as substitutes for dining out. Supermarkets have strengthened their assortments of restaurant-quality bento boxes, prepared meal plates, salads, sushi, and hot deli items. This trend is driven by structural changes in household composition, such as the rise in dual-income and single-person households, which limits time available for home cooking. In addition, rising food prices and increasing costs of eating out have encouraged consumers to seek a balance between affordability, convenience, and satisfaction. In response, supermarkets are investing in in-store cooking capabilities and central kitchen systems to improve freshness, quality, and "made-in-store" appeal. Growing health consciousness also supports the expansion of prepared foods, with an increasing number of nutritionally balanced offerings such as low-carb bentos, vegetable-focused deli items, and high-protein meals. As a result, supermarket prepared foods are shifting from simply time-saving solutions to becoming healthier meal options. This market continues to evolve along three key axes: higher quality, stronger health orientation, and increased role as a substitute for dining out, further strengthening its importance as a profit driver for food retailers.

Hybrid Texture Foods

"Hybrid texture foods" refer to product categories that combine multiple distinct textures within a single food item, valuing the overall eating experience rather than taste alone. By layering contrasting textures such as crispy, gooey, chewy, crunchy, and melt-in-the-mouth, these products create a sense of surprise and satisfaction that traditional foods do not offer. A representative example is Dubai Chocolate, which features a crisp "snap" from its outer chocolate coating combined with a rich, sticky pistachio cream filling inside. A popular trend from Korea is Yogurt Jung and Greek Yogurt desserts, which combine thick, creamy Greek yogurt with honey, fruits, granola, and other ingredients that add multiple textures, expanding the concept into a "health × dessert experience" category. In addition, the Korean sweet Gamja Bread (potato bread) has gained popularity for its chewy dough paired with a soft, fluffy, and slightly chunky potato filling, creating a contrast in texture as well as a visually surprising appearance. This trend is driven by a growing consumer preference for "experience value." Younger generations prioritize not only taste differentiation but also novelty and shareability on social media, making texture design itself a key marketing factor. At the same time, food manufacturers are increasingly shifting toward creating new value through ingredient combinations and structural design, as differentiation becomes more difficult in mature markets. As a result, 2025 marks a shift from competition based on "taste" to competition based on "texture," with hybrid texture foods emerging as a new global category.

Section V: Agricultural and Food Imports

Agricultural and Food Import Statistics



Source: Japan Customs *Note: Categories defined using BICO-6, excluding manufactured tobacco*

Top Prospects for High-Value, Consumer-Oriented Products

Beef and Beef Products

In 2026, Japan's beef market faces significant headwinds, with domestic production declining due to aging farmers, fewer successors, and reduced calf output. The United States remains Japan's second largest supplier of imported beef after Australia, holding a 40 percent import share in 2025. However, U.S. beef exports to Japan fell seven percent in the first half of 2025 compared to the previous year, driven by elevated U.S. beef prices, yen depreciation, and weak domestic demand. Strong inbound tourism continues to support demand for premium beef dishes such as yakiniku and sukiyaki, though this has not been sufficient to offset broader domestic demand stagnation. For more information on the Japanese beef market, see the USDA Japan Livestock and Products Annual Report.

Pork and Processed Pork Products

The United States remains Japan's largest supplier of imported pork, holding a 26 percent market share in 2025. However, U.S. pork exports to Japan declined 11 percent year-on-year in the first half of 2025, as importers shifted toward more price-competitive sources amid yen depreciation and high carcass prices. Canada (23 percent share) held steady, while Spain (15 percent share) saw a 17 percent increase, and Brazil emerged as a significant new supplier, with frozen pork volumes rising approximately 90 percent year-on-year in the first half of 2025. Despite the slowdown in U.S. exports, Japan's overall pork demand remains robust, driven by pork's relative affordability compared to beef during ongoing inflation. For more information on the Japanese pork market, see the USDA Japan Livestock and Products Annual Report.

Processed Vegetables

In 2025, the United States exported $623 million of processed vegetable products to Japan, making Japan the second largest overseas market for U.S. processed vegetables after Canada. Japan's domestic vegetable supply continued to face pressure from unfavorable weather conditions, including record-breaking summer heat in 2025 that impacted both quality and quantity of domestic production, a contributing factor to Japan's processed vegetable imports remaining on par with the previous year. Frozen food demand in Japan's retail and foodservice sectors continues to rise across food categories, including vegetables.

Dairy Products

In 2025, the United States exported $557 million of dairy products to Japan, making it the third largest export market. 2025 imports increased by 41 percent from the previous year. The United States is the second largest exporter of dairy products to Japan after New Zealand. The United States is also the third largest country exporter of cheese after New Zealand and Australia. Japan's fluid milk production declined in 2025, primarily due to a decrease in the dairy cow population. However, the production of butter and non-fat dry milk is expected to be stable, resulting from a surplus of milk because of weak demand for fluid milk. Butter demand, particularly in the confectionery sector, is bolstered by inbound tourism. While cheese consumption remains stable, it is not robust enough to drive significant production growth. For more information on the Japanese dairy market, see the USDA Japan Dairy and Products Annual Report.

Tree Nuts

In 2025, the United States exported $411 million of tree nut products to Japan, making Japan the tenth largest overseas market. U.S. export value of tree nut products to Japan in 2025 increased by 24 percent from the previous year. The United States continued to be the top source of tree nut imports to Japan with a 50 percent market share by value. U.S. export volume of tree nuts to Japan increased 2 percent in 2025 from the previous year, and the demand in the market of tree nuts as healthy snacks remains stable.

See Appendix 1 below for more information on consumer-oriented exports to Japan.

Section VI: Key Contacts and Further Information

More information, including contact information for all four USDA offices in Japan, is available on www.usdajapan.org. For a list of relevant Japanese government agencies, please see the Japan FAIRS Country Report

Office of Agricultural Affairs U.S. Embassy 1-10-5 Akasaka, Minato-ku Tokyo 107-8420	Email: agtokyo@usda.gov Phone: 81-3-3224-5102
ATO Tokyo U.S. Embassy 1-10-5, Akasaka, Minato-ku Tokyo 107-8420	Email: atotokyo@usda.gov Phone: 81-3-3224-5115 Fax: 81-3-3582-6429
ATO Osaka American Consulate General 2-11-5, Nishi Tenma, Kita-ku Osaka City, Osaka 530-8543 http://www.fas.usda.gov	Email: atoosaka@usda.gov Phone: 81-6-6315-5904 Fax: 81-6-6315-5906

Appendix 1 U.S. Exports of Agricultural & Related Products to *Japan*
CY 2019 - 2025
(in millions of dollars+)

Export Market: *Japan*

Product	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	% Change 2024-25
	Calendar Years (Jan-Dec)							
Bulk Total..	4,049.0	3,983.7	5,642.7	6,189.7	4,653.9	4,686.3	5,493.8	17.2
Wheat..	609.0	634.6	702.2	915.9	691.6	532.3	537.7	1.0
Corn...	2,011.0	1,855.5	3,188.9	2,994.9	2,072.3	2,731.2	3,414.4	25.0
Coarse Grains (excl. corn)...........	63.0	58.2	7.3	13.4	12.5	11.2	22.0	95.8
Rice..	275.0	260.7	289.1	293.2	414.0	294.7	360.8	22.4
Soybeans.....................................	971.0	1,069.5	1,353.4	1,825.0*	1,368.4	998.3	1,067.7	6.9
Oilseeds (excl. soybean).............	16.0	18.6	13.3	15.3	13.7	21.0	17.4	-16.8
Cotton..	45.0	38.5	39.7	76.4	33.4	37.6	33.0	-12.3
Pulses..	9.0	6.7	4.3	6.7	4.1	4.6	4.1	-11.0
Tobacco..	0.0	0.4	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-
Other Bulk Commodities................	49.0	41.0	41.1	48.9	43.9	55.3*	36.7	-33.6
Intermediate Total............................	1,515.0	1,377.1	1,526.1	1,646.7	1,317.6	1,238.8	1,250.2	0.9
Milled Grains & Products...............	15.0	19.5	22.3	23.7	19.9	20.5	17.7	-13.8
Soybean Meal...............................	139.0	96.4	133.1	170.0	110.1	125.5	172.0	37.1
Soybean Oil..................................	6.0	3.0	1.9	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	39.3
Vegetable Oils (excl. soybean).....	22.0	19.4	16.9	21.2	16.2	15.6	13.2	-15.3
Animal Fats...................................	2.0	3.2	1.0	1.3	2.1	1.2	1.6	37.5
Live Animals..................................	74.0	59.3	93.5	64.2	45.8	59.6	85.6	43.7
Hides & Skins................................	13.0	3.6	10.0	10.6	7.4	6.9	4.7	-31.6
Hay...	491.0	484.8	511.7	498.7	368.5	356.6	303.7	-14.8
Distillers Grains.............................	108.0	94.4	113.8	161.9*	124.4	110.9	93.8	-15.4
Other Feeds, Meals & Fodders......	209.0	196.8	199.4	216.9	236.1	167.4	167.1	-0.2
Ethanol (non-bev.)........................	10.0	8.4	0.9	3.7	0.5	3.8	18.4*	380.6
Planting Seeds..............................	72.0	58.9	62.6	75.5	55.6	63.3	63.3	-0.1
Sugar, Sweeteners, Bev. Bases..	54.0	44.9	51.1	58.3	50.7	42.0	40.5	-3.7
Dextrins, Peptones, & Proteins......	77.0	81.9	102.6	100.4	63.0	60.4	56.9	-5.9
Essential Oils................................	113.0	92.3	84.7	92.4	99.3	87.2	88.8	1.8
Other Intermediate Products.........	112.0	110.3	120.6	146.0*	117.8	117.4	122.4	4.2
Consumer Oriented Total................	6,436.0	6,367.9	7,016.8	6,841.8	5,915.2	5,953.5	6,061.4	1.8
Beef & Beef Products...................	1,950.0	1,940.6	2,355.3*	2,335.3	1,811.3	1,866.9	1,760.0	-5.7
Pork & Pork Products....................	1,523.0	1,622.9	1,691.7	1,478.1	1,406.1	1,382.2	1,235.5	-10.6
Poultry Meat & Prods. (excl. eggs)	53.0	27.0	35.3	28.5	32.6	27.4	23.0	-16.1
Meat Products NESOI....................	96.0	82.3	93.2	89.4	89.2	100.1	122.9	22.8
Eggs & Products...........................	38.0	39.6	49.1	46.7	54.8	40.4	36.4	-9.9
Dairy Products..............................	282.0	322.4	373.0	520.5	387.1	395.1	557.4*	41.1
Fresh Fruit....................................	323.0	314.4	299.5	228.4	216.2	198.7	226.2	13.9
Processed Fruit............................	145.0	145.1	158.3	162.4	114.9	124.4	125.9	1.2
Fresh Vegetables.........................	78.0	57.0	72.0	44.1	44.5	45.9	85.3	86.0
Processed Vegetables.................	507.0	475.2	477.4	528.9	607.3	637.7*	623.2	-2.3
Fruit & Vegetable Juices...............	106.0	85.7	85.0	84.8	69.4	56.5	53.1	-5.9
Tree Nuts......................................	416.0	386.0	437.2	401.3	326.6	332.5	410.7	23.5
Confectionery...............................	5.0	4.3	5.9	10.1	10.8	9.3	9.1	-2.1
Chocolate & Cocoa Products.........	42.0	34.8	35.5	33.9	27.4	25.9	23.9	-7.8
Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta...	84.0	85.7	86.5	90.9	76.2	88.6	93.8	5.9
Food Preparations........................	174.0	175.5	189.0	155.4	89.1	113.9	112.8	-1.0
Condiments & Sauces..................	58.0	55.0	65.7	67.0	61.3	80.2*	75.8	-5.5
Non-Alcoholic Bev. (excl. juice)....	126.0	123.5	123.8	119.1	104.0	81.5	93.2	14.3
Beer...	16.0	18.1	13.1	9.3	5.7	4.6	4.3	-7.7
Wine & Related Products..............	92.0	79.6	84.8	109.3	89.6	80.1	89.0	11.1
Distilled Spirits...............................	139.0*	125.6	118.5	112.8	122.4	101.7	73.8	-27.4
Nursery Products & Cut Flowers..	4.0	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.2	-21.3
Dog & Cat Food.............................	130.0	118.7	118.7	135.2	122.3	110.7	112.9	2.0
Other Consumer Oriented.............	50.0	46.3	45.2	47.3	43.2	46.5	111.1	139.0
Agricultural Related Products..........	1,385.0	1,205.9	1,382.9	1,652.7	1,544.8	1,290.3	1,453.8	12.7
Biodiesel & Blends > B30..............	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1*	-
Forest Products............................	695.0	627.6	700.4	944.2	887.9	722.4	682.3	-5.6
Seafood Products.........................	690.0	578.3	682.5	708.5	656.9	567.9	771.5	35.9
Agricultural Products......................	12,001.0	11,728.7	14,185.6	14,678.2*	11,886.7	11,878.5	12,805.4	7.8
Agricultural & Related Products.....	13,386.0	12,934.7	15,568.5	16,330.9	13,431.5	13,168.8	14,259.3	8.3

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

* Denote Highest Export Levels Since at Least CY 1970

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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 Attachments