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Report Highlights:

As the fifth-largest export market for U.S. agricultural and related products worldwide, the Republic of Korea (ROK) continues to offer significant opportunities for U.S. food and agricultural exports. In 2025, Korea imported approximately $46 billion worth of agricultural and related products from global suppliers, with the United States maintaining its position as the leading supplier, accounting for more than one-fifth of total imports. Other major suppliers included China, EU, Australia, Vietnam, Brazil, and Indonesia.

MARKET FACT SHEET: REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Executive Summary

The Republic of Korea (ROK) had the 13th largest economy in the world with a GDP of $1.88 trillion and a per capita GNI of $36,963 in 2025. It is about the size of Indiana, with a population of 51.7 million. Over 80 percent of Koreans live in urban areas. Domestic production meets only 46 percent of food demand. The United States exported $10.2 billion in agricultural and related products to the ROK in 2025, making it our fifth largest country export market. The United States supplies around 22 percent of the ROK's agricultural and related products imports.

Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Imports

In 2025, the ROK imported consumer-oriented agricultural products totaling around $21 billion. There are many opportunities for U.S. export growth in this segment, including for beef, pork, fruits, tree nuts, dairy products, confectioneries, beverages, and further prepared foods.

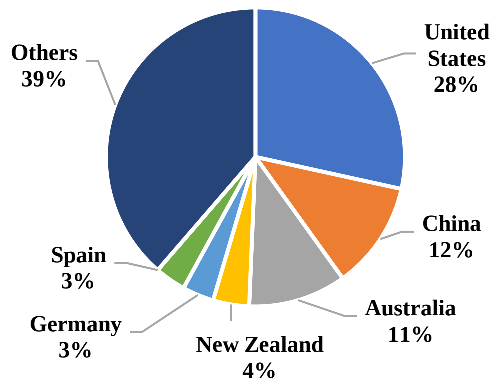


Chart 1: Top Exporting Countries to South Korea

Food Retail Industry

Korean retail food sales totaled $130 billion in 2025, accounting for 32 percent of total retail sales (excluding automobiles). Among grocery retailers except e-commerce, convenience stores were the leading retail channel, followed by hypermarket discount stores, super supermarkets (SSM), grocery stores in the neighborhood and traditional market.

Food Processing Industry

In 2024, Korea had over 31,771 food processing companies, which generated $66.6 billion in sales. Korean food processing companies rely heavily on imported commodities and ingredients. Imports of basic and intermediate agricultural products totaled $16.9 billion in 2024. Eighteen percent ($3.2 billion) of these imports came from the United States.

Food Service Industry

Korea's HRI sector reached $145.8 billion in 2024, up 3.73 percent from the previous year. Despite rising labor and ingredient costs, and weak consumer confidence, the sector remained relatively stable. The sector is expected to show moderate growth as consumer demand for affordable dining options and delivery services continues, while business operators continue to improve cost efficiency.

Quick Facts CY 2025

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products

US $21 billion ($6.0 billion from USA)

Top 10 Import Growth (%) Products in the ROK, by value (BICO, 2024-2025)

1) Dairy Products (23%)
2) Chocolate & Cocoa Products (13%)
3) Tree Nuts (12%)
4) Coffee, Roasted and Extracts (10%)
5) Spices (8%)
6) Condiments & Sauces (6%)
7) Meat Products (5%)
8) Beer (5%)
9) Poultry Meat & Prods. (ex. eggs) (4%)
10) Chewing Gum & Candy (4%)

Food Industry by Channels ($U.S. billion)

Retail Food Industry (2025)	$130
Food Service-HRI (2024)	$145.8
Food Processing (2024)	$66.6
Food and Agriculture Exports (2025)	$13

Top 10 Korean Retailers

Coupang LLC, Shinsegae Co Ltd, Naver Corp, Lotte Group, GS Holdings Corp, Alphabet Inc, BGF Retail Co Ltd, Hyundai Department Store Co Ltd, SK Telecom Co Ltd, Costco Wholesale Corp

GDP/Population (2025)

Population: 51.7 million
GDP: US$ 1.88 trillion
GDP per capita: US$ 36,414

Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Threats

Strengths	*Weaknesses*
- Well established market with modern distribution channels - Consumer income level continues to increase	- High logistics cost to ship American products - Complex import regulations including food safety and labeling standards.
Opportunities	***Threats***
- Strong consumer demand for value, quality, and diversity - KORUS FTA reduces tariff barriers for American products.	- Elevated competition from export-oriented competitors - Discrepancies in food safety and labeling regulations

Data and Information Sources: Latest available statistics are used in this publication and will continue to be updated throughout the year as new data is available. Bank of Korea, Global Agricultural Trade System (GATS), Korea Ministry of Food & Drug Safety, Korea National Statistics Office, CIA Factbook, Korea Int'l Trade Association, Euromonitor Int'l.

Contact: U.S. Agricultural Trade Office Seoul (atoseoul@usda.gov)

SECTION I. MARKET OVERVIEW

Key Demographic Trends

As of June 2026, Republic of Korea (hereafter referred to as ROK), which is roughly the size of the state of Indiana in the U.S., has a population of 51.6 million. The median age is 47, and 22 percent of the population is over 64, firming up the country's official entry into a super-aged society for the first time in 2025.

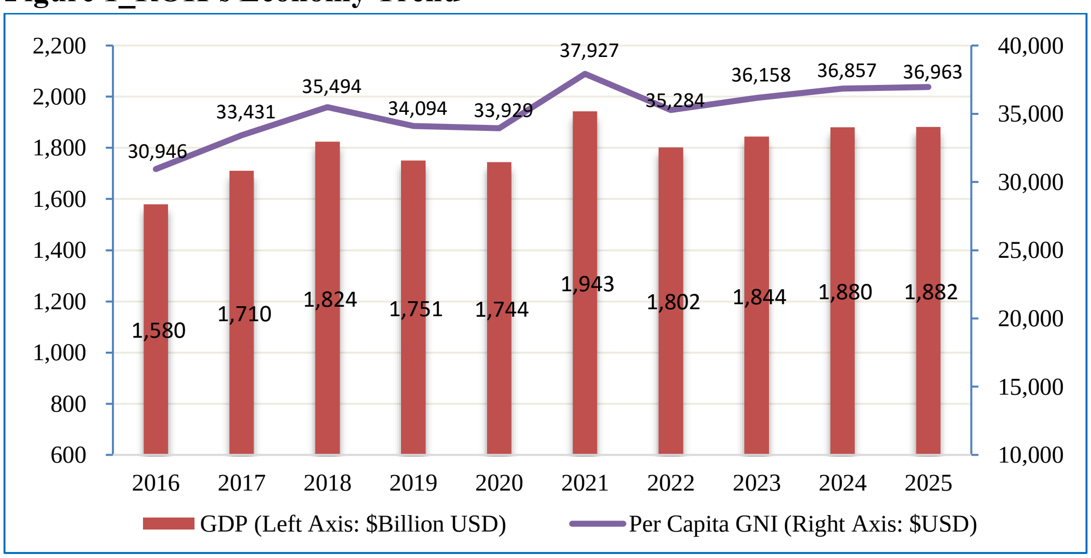
In 2025, the ROK recorded a birth rate of 0.8, which is the lowest among the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries (the average OCED rate was 1.46 in 2024). The government projects that by 2050, over 40 percent of the population will be aged over 64, with the median age rising to 58. The working age population (15-64 years old) is predicted to decline to 52 percent from the current 69 percent. Such demographic shifts have impacted all aspects of the ROK, and the food and agriculture sectors are no exception.

National Economy

The ROK is the world's 13th largest economy and a global leader in high-tech industries, with an export-driven structure of economy. In 2025, the country's nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reached $1.88 trillion, maintaining the status of quo from the previous year while per capita Gross National Income (GNI) slightly increased by 0.6 percent to $36,963.

Despite stable GDP performance in 2025, Korean consumer spending remained weak due to inflationary pressures, currency weakness, economic uncertainty, and demographic challenges such as low birthrates and an aging population. In contrast, Korea's merchandise exports reached a record-high $709.7 billion, up 3.8 percent year-over-year, driven by strong semiconductor, automobile, and shipbuilding exports. Figure 1 illustrates historical trends of the ROK's nominal GDP and per capita GNI for the past decade.

Figure 1_ROK's Economy Trend



Source: The Bank of Korea (www.ecos.bok.or.kr)

International Agricultural Trade

The ROK remains highly dependent on imported agricultural and food products due to limited agricultural resources and strong consumer demand for a diverse food supply. While the government continues to promote domestic production and food security, Korea is one of the world's largest agricultural import markets. More than 90 percent of the population lives in urban areas, with nearly half concentrated in the greater Seoul metropolitan area, supporting robust demand for imported food products through modern retail and food service channels.

Although agriculture remains a politically and culturally important sector in Korea, the country has steadily liberalized its agricultural market over the past two decades through an extensive network of free trade agreements (FTAs). As of January 2026, Korea implemented 22 FTAs covering 59 countries, providing preferential market access to most major trading partners and reinforcing its position as one of the world's most open agricultural import markets. Since 2012, the Korea-United States Free Trade Agreement (KORUS FTA) has increased export opportunities for U.S. products by reducing tariff and non-tariff barriers. Over 90 percent of U.S. agricultural products enter the ROK duty-free under the KORUS FTA and effective January 1, 2026, KORUS tariffs for beef, cheese, walnuts, chipping potatoes, and a few other key products phased out.

Korea also continues to pursue trade cooperation with emerging economies and regional partners. Despite this broad market openness, the government maintains protective measures for several sensitive agricultural sectors, particularly rice and certain fresh fruits and vegetables, citing food security, rural livelihoods, and domestic production concerns. Tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) for zero or minimal duty will continue indefinitely on certain U.S. products, including oranges, food-use soybeans, and table potatoes.

In 2025, the ROK imported about $46.3 billion agricultural and related products globally[1] and the United States was the largest supplier with a market share of 23 percent. Other key suppliers included China, EU, Australia, Vietnam, Brazil, Indonesia, and Thailand.

For the United States, the ROK is the fifth largest agricultural and related products' country export market, and according to the Trade Data Monitor, the ROK's total import value reached $10.7 billion in 2025, an increase of 11.5 percent from the previous year. Korean consumers and importers continue to view the United States as a reliable supplier of high-quality and safe agricultural products. The KORUS FTA, along with strong commercial ties and active promotional efforts, continues to support market access and consumer awareness of U.S. food and agricultural products across retail, food service, and food processing channels.

Korea's advanced logistics and distribution infrastructure facilitate efficient imports of agricultural and food products. Container shipments from the U.S. West Coast typically arrive within two to three weeks, while shipments from the East Coast generally require three to four weeks. Most imported consumer-oriented products enter through Busan, Korea's primary seaport, while Incheon serves as an important gateway for high-value and perishable products arriving by sea and air. Well-developed cold-chain and transportation systems enable efficient distribution throughout the country.

[1] Trade Data Monitor, CIF Value Basis

While there is plenty of opportunity for U.S. exporters, there are also some challenges that come with doing business in the Korean market, as illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1_Advantages and Challenges for U.S. Products in the Korean Market

Advantages	Challenges
Korean consumers remain receptive to new flavors, global cuisines, and innovative food products. Demand for premium, convenient, and health-oriented foods continues to grow, particularly among younger consumers and single-person households.	Despite interest in premium products, consumers remain highly price-sensitive due to inflationary pressures, a weak Korean won, and slower economic growth. Value-for-money is a key purchasing consideration.
The country's heavy dependence on imports of food and agricultural products, coming from its limited production capacity, creates market opportunities for products sourced abroad.	Korean consumers continue to favor domestically produced food, particularly fresh products, due to perceptions of freshness, traceability, and food safety.
U.S. products generally enjoy a strong reputation for quality, safety, consistency, and reliability. The United States remains one of Korea's most trusted suppliers of agricultural products.	Korea continues to strengthen traceability, GMO labeling, nutrition labeling, and product registration requirements. Food imports face increasingly complex regulatory requirements.
The KORUS FTA continues to provide significant tariff advantages and preferential market access for many U.S. agricultural products.	Korea has expanded trade relationships with multiple exporting countries, increasing competition from suppliers such as Australia, the EU, Southeast Asia, and South America.
The growth of international restaurant chains, premium retail channels, e-commerce platforms, and home-meal replacement (HMR) sectors creates opportunities for U.S. ingredients and branded food products.	U.S. food products must compete in a market increasingly focused on health, wellness, sustainability, and clean-label attributes. Products perceived as highly processed or less healthy may face consumer resistance.
Rising demand for high-protein foods, nuts, dairy products, convenience foods, and premium ingredients aligns well with key U.S. export strengths.	Exchange rate volatility and rising import costs can reduce price competitiveness for U.S. products compared to local or regional alternatives.

SECTION II. EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

Market Research

U.S. suppliers seeking entry into the ROK should first conduct preliminary research to determine if there is a potential market for their products in Korea. The research should cover key marketing and regulatory issues including consumption trends, size of the market and competition, major distribution channels, import tariffs and local taxes, and labeling and food additive restrictions. For assistance in reaching out to established Korean import distributors and retail buyers, please contact the Agricultural Trade Office (ATO) Seoul. ATO Seoul offers various marketing tools and trade facilitation supports to U.S. suppliers. ATO Seoul also offers information about the Korean market on its website including:

- GAIN Reports: Routine and voluntary reports on key products, industries, and regulatory issues published by FAS Seoul.
- Food News Clipping: Weekly highlights of FAS Seoul monitoring of media reporting on food and agricultural issues in Korea.

Suppliers need to check if their products meet Korean food regulations and standards. For assistance in identifying or resolving regulatory issues, please refer to the Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA) Seoul. The U.S. Department of Commerce's Country Commercial Guide also contains useful information on the Korean market. Socio-economic data can be found in the CIA Factbook.

Developing Contacts with Potential Business Partners

Korean importers are actively seeking business opportunities with new foreign suppliers, and highly value face-to-face meetings when building new business partnerships. Therefore, exhibiting at food-focused trade shows is one of the most effective ways to showcase products and to develop contacts with potential business partners. There are many trade shows held in Korea, and the U.S. Agricultural Trade Office (ATO) in Seoul can provide relevant information upon request. A few local trade shows that U.S. food exporters may consider participating in include Seoul Food and Hotel Show, the Korea International Beer Expo (KIBEX), the Busan International Seafood and Fishery Expo (BISFE), and the Seoul International Café Show. At each of these shows except the Café Show where the U.S. Embassy Seoul will be celebrating Freedom 250 in 2026, the ATO organizes a U.S. pavilion, which helps U.S. companies effectively engage with Korean buyers and potential consumers while gaining hands-on knowledge about the market. Additionally, the Seoul Food and Hotel Show is the only USDA-endorsed and the largest food-focused industry show in Korea. Another recommended tool is joining reverse trade missions to ROK organized by U.S. agricultural export promotion organizations, such as U.S. State Regional Trade Groups (SRTG), and USDA Cooperators. Many of those have representative offices or marketing contractors in the ROK and provide market entry assistance for new-to-market suppliers.

SECTION III. IMPORT FOOD STANDARDS, REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES

The ROK has well-established and relatively strict food standards and regulations. Imported products must meet all local rules to enter the market. The Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) Country Report and FAIRS Export Certificate Report provide an overview of relevant standards and regulations.

Exporters of meat products should also check export requirements on the Food Safety Inspection Service Export Library. Sanitary and phytosanitary requirements can be found on the Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/export/iregs-for-animal-exports/ct_iregs_animal_exports_home. Exporters should also consult closely with their Korean importers to ensure they meet the latest regulations.

The 2012 KORUS Free Trade Agreement significantly reduced tariffs on many U.S. products imported into Korea. Information about the KORUS FTA and import tariffs is available on the USTR website.

SECTION IV. MARKET SECTOR STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

The ROK's agriculture and food market structure consists of specialized importers, distributors, and a diverse range of retail channels, including hypermarkets, convenience stores, traditional markets, and rapidly growing e-commerce platforms. Korean consumers increasingly prioritize food safety, quality, value, convenience, and health, driving demand for nutritious products, home meal replacements (HMRs), and smaller package sizes tailored to single-person and aging households. Market players, regardless of their business scales, offer various types of products, not only ordinary meals but also snacks and premium meals to meet consumer needs.

E-commerce continues to expand, with online grocery shopping becoming a routine purchasing channel for many consumers. Retailers are strengthening delivery services and expanding premium and fresh food offerings to remain competitive. At the same time, consumer interest in sustainability and ethical consumption is gradually increasing, supporting the demand for animal welfare and environmentally conscious products.

Despite sluggish consumer spending, food consumption has become increasingly polarized. While budget-conscious consumers seek affordable options, demand for premium and high-value food products remains strong, creating opportunities across both value and premium market segments.

Trends by Sector

Retail Food Sector

The United States remained the leading supplier of imported consumer-oriented agricultural products to Korea's retail sector, exporting $6.0 billion in 2025. Despite weaker consumer spending and increased price sensitivity among Korean households, demand for high-quality, convenient, and value-added imported food products remains strong. The outlook for U.S. products in the Korean retail market remains favorable, particularly for beef, pork, dairy products, food preparations under HS2106, fresh fruits, and tree nuts, supported by strong consumer recognition of U.S. food quality and an expanding retail distribution network, including e-commerce channels. For further information about the retail food sector in Korea, please refer to the ROK Retail Foods Report 2025.

Hotel, Restaurant and Institutional (HRI) Food Service Sector

The ROK's HRI food service sector reached $146 billion in 2024, up 3.7 percent from the previous year. Growth was supported largely by menu price increases and resilient dining-out demand despite inflationary pressures and cautious consumer spending. The sector is expected to maintain modest growth in the coming years, driven by menu innovation, digitalization, and continued adaptation to evolving consumer preferences. For further information about the HRI food service sector in Korea, please refer to the ROK HRI Foodservice Sector Report 2025.

Food Processing Sector

The Korean food processing industry relies heavily on imports to manufacture a wide variety of food and beverage products. Given this demand, there is ample opportunity for imported agricultural products for processing use including bulk commodities such as wheat, intermediate ingredients such as fruit juice concentrates, and many other products, such as flavors and coloring agents. In 2024, the food processing industry generated over 111.9 trillion Korean Won (approximately $82.1 billion) in sales. For more information on the food processing sector, please refer to please refer to the [ROK Food Processing Ingredients Market Report 2026.]()

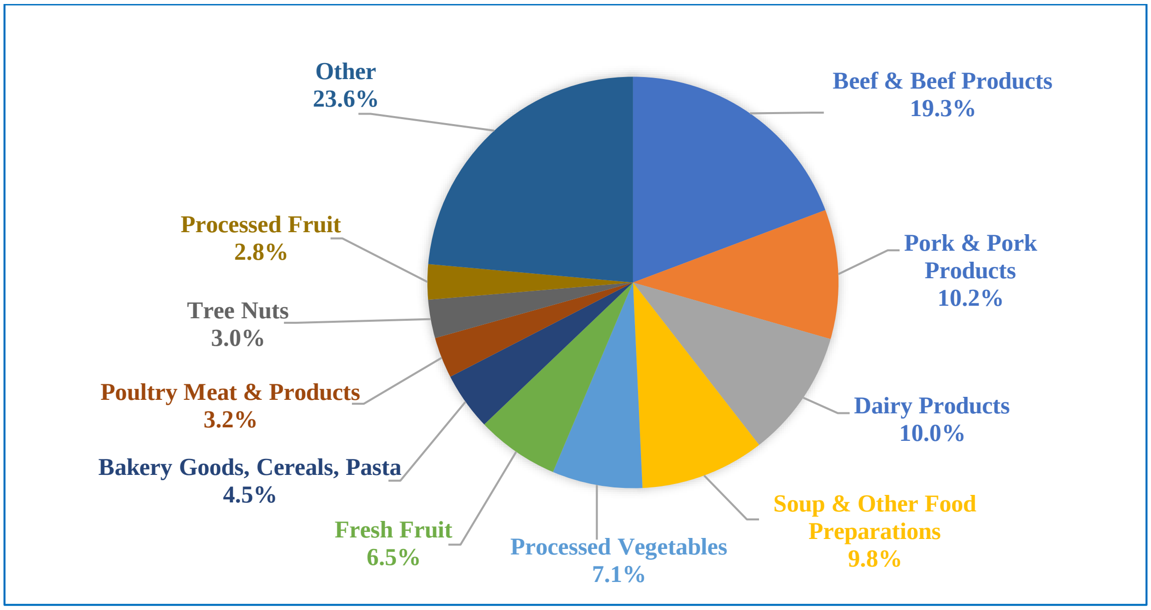
SECTION V. AGRICULTURAL & FOOD IMPORTS

Agricultural and Food Import Statistics

In 2025, the ROK imported $46.3 billion of food and agricultural products from the world, and the largest category was consumer-oriented products ($21 billion) with a 45.4 percent share, followed by related products ($9 billion, 19.4 percent share), intermediate products ($8.9 billion, 19.2 percent share), and bulk products ($7.4 billion, 16.0 percent share).

Among imported consumer-ready food products, the top 10 selling products accounted for 76.4 percent of the total category and a breakout of those items can be seen in Figure 2.

Figure 2_ROK's Imports of Top 10 Consumer-Ready Products (2025)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, South Korea Imports from World, BICO Consumer Ready Products

For more detailed information on the country's import data, please refer to the Appendix I and ATO Seoul's [Agricultural Statistics]() - monthly spreadsheet updates on Korean agricultural imports by four-digit HS product classification. Both the ROK government import statistics (KOTIS data, CIF value) and U.S. export statistics (U.S. Customs data, FOB value) are included for more accurate trade analysis.

Best High-Value, Consumer-Oriented Product Prospects

The category of consumer-oriented foods including beef and pork products, dairy products, food preparations, fresh fruit, processed vegetables, bakery goods, cereals, pasta, tree nuts, poultry meat products was the largest category of products ROK imported most from the world in 2025, and the United States was the largest supplier for this category as well. High value imports from the United States include beef products, food preparations, pork products, dairy products, tree nuts, processed vegetables among many others. Table 2 shows the top 10 Korean imports of consumer-ready products in 6-digit HS Code and leading suppliers for each.

Table 2_Top 10 Korean Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products and Competition

Product Category/HS Code	Gross Imports 2025 ($ million)	1st Supplier (Share)	2nd Supplier (Share)	U.S. Ranking (Share)
Food Preparations Nesoi/HS210690	2,039	U.S. (42%)	Germany (12%)	1st (42%)
Meat of Swine, Frozen/HS020329	1,810	U.S. (31%)	Spain (23%)	1st (31%)
Meat of Bovine, Boneless, Frozen/HS020230	1,602	Australia (58%)	U.S. (36%)	2nd (36%)
Meat of Bovine, Fresh/HS020130	1,118	U.S. (69%)	Australia (30%)	1st (69%)
Meat of Bovine, Cuts with Bone In, Frozen/HS020220	991	U.S. (69%)	Australia (22%)	1st (69%)
Chicken Cuts & Offal, Frozen/HS020714	488	Brazil (72%)	Thailand (24%)	5th (1%)
Bread, Pastry, Cakes/H190590	426	China (29%)	Malaysia (14%)	3rd (11%)
Bananas, Fresh or Dried/HS080390	316	Philippines (62%)	Vietnam (23%)	12th (0%)
Cheese, Fresh/HS040610	537	U.S. (50%)	Denmark (13%)	1st (50%)
Wine of Fresh Grapes/HS220421	326	France (28%)	U.S. (17%)	2nd (17%)

Source: Trade Data Monitor (TDM), South Korea Imports from World, BICO Consumer-Oriented Products. (CIF value)

Table 3 shows 10 items that recorded the highest year-over-year growth in import value in 2025. Due to the growing consumer interest in healthy beverages and vegetable-based functional drinks, imports of Tomato Juice surged from a low base in 2024, driven primarily by non-U.S. suppliers. Fats and Oils Derived from Milk also showed high import growths in 2025 as Korean bakery, confectionery, and processed food manufacturers expanded their demands for specialty dairy fats as essential ingredient. High global butter prices also encouraged some processors to replace conventional butter with specialized milk fat products.

The dramatic increase of mandarin imports in 2025 was largely attributable to the reduced tariff rate under KORUS FTA and strengthened price competitiveness of the U.S. mandarins, coupled with declined production of domestic citrus in 2024.

Imports of butter showed more than 44 percent of growth and U.S. butter exports increased even more sharply (185 percent), benefiting from improved price competitiveness and expanded commercial relationships with Korean food manufacturers. Cheese consumption continued to expand across pizza, burgers, sandwiches, convenience foods, ready meals, and café menus. The United States remained the largest supplier and significantly outpaced overall market growth, reflecting strong competitiveness in both natural and processed cheese segments.

Table 3_Top 10 Fastest Growing Korean Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products[2]

Product Category/HS Code	Gross Imports 2025 ($ million)	Growth from 2024	Imports from U.S. ($1,000)	U.S. Growth
Tomato Juice/HS200950	10	363%	0	0%
Fats and Oil Derived from Milk/HS040590	19	217%	2,071	12%
Mandarins/HS080521	22	132%	21,514	132%
Edible Brassicas/HS070490	20	79%	0	0%
Dairy Spreads/HS040520	39	77%	29	-61%
Cocoa Powder/HS180500	91	70%	3,793	17%
Peppers/HS090422	10	52%	317	-7%
Olives/HS200570	30	47%	610	1%
Butter/HS040510	250	44%	34,475	185%
Cheese/HS040610	537	43%	269,092	58%

Source: Trade Data Monitor (TDM), South Korea Imports from World, Consumer-Oriented Products. (CIF value)

[2] Listing is limited to top 10 growth products that Korean imports were $10 million or larger.

SECTION VI. KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

Host Country Government
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)
Ministry of Food and Drug Safety (MFDS)
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Resources (MOTIR)

USDA Cooperators, SRTG, State Offices and AMCHAM in Korea
USDA Cooperators in Korea
U.S. State Regional Trade Groups (SRTG)
U.S. State Offices in Korea
American Chamber of Commerce (AMCHAM)

Agricultural Trade Office (ATO) Address: Room 303, Leema Building, 42 Jongro 1-gil, Jongro-gu, Seoul, Korea https://kr.usembassy.gov/usda/	Phone: +82-2 6951-6848 Email: atoseoul@usda.gov
Agricultural Affairs Office (AAO) Address: U.S. Embassy, 188 Sejong-daero Jongro-gu, Seoul, Korea https://kr.usembassy.gov/usda/	Phone: +82-2 397-4297 Email: agseoul@usda.gov
Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Address: Room 303, Leema Building, 42 Jongro 1-gil, Jongro-gu, Seoul, Korea http://www.aphis.usda.gov/	Phone: +82-2 725-5495 Email: yunhee.kim@usda.gov

Attachments: No Attachments

Appendix I: BICO Report – U.S. Exports of Agricultural & Related Products to Korea, South

U.S. Exports of Agricultural & Related Products to *Korea, South*
CY 2019 - 2025
(in millions of dollars+)

Export Market: *Korea, South*

Calendar Years (Jan-Dec)

Product	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	% Change 2024-25
Bulk Total	1,409.0	1,498.3	2,022.4	1,735.7	1,219.3	1,816.2	2,902.7	59.8
Wheat	300.0	354.9	498.1	477.3	398.3	478.3	557.8	16.6
Corn	359.0	548.1	858.9	508.0	271.4	689.0	1,852.2	168.8
Coarse Grains (excl. corn)	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.8	3.9	5.8	47.3
Rice	121.0	152.7	132.2	118.9	70.1	198.8	125.1	-37.1
Soybeans	396.0	255.1	308.9	462.0*	320.1	325.5	241.7	-25.7
Oilseeds (excl. soybean)	31.0	34.0	32.4	31.7	41.3*	39.4	37.4	-5.0
Cotton	167.0	110.9	151.4	101.7	78.4	43.0	50.0	16.2
Pulses	3.0	5.0	9.6*	5.1	5.5	5.0	4.4	-12.6
Tobacco	27.0	32.5	25.5	24.1	23.3	28.4	23.6	-16.9
Other Bulk Commodities	4.0	3.6	4.0	5.4	9.1	4.9	4.8	-2.7
Intermediate Total	1,589.0	1,559.6	1,747.7	1,854.6*	1,368.9	1,319.4	1,310.2	-0.7
Milled Grains & Products	7.0	8.0	9.9	9.5	6.9	4.5	6.0	34.2
Soybean Meal	25.0	15.0	16.3	15.1	44.1	35.1	13.6	-61.4
Soybean Oil	255.0*	234.6	185.2	143.8	0.3	31.0	82.5	165.8
Vegetable Oils (excl. soybean)	14.0	24.1	27.0	21.0	13.9	14.7	18.4	25.4
Animal Fats	42.0	52.0	14.1	11.6	8.7	4.0	9.6	138.6
Live Animals	24.0	21.0	16.8	19.7	25.9	25.9*	18.6	-28.1
Hides & Skins	151.0	64.5	128.5	104.3	66.9	64.4	50.7	-21.2
Hay	184.0	172.5	177.9	185.8	148.4	153.6	147.5	-3.9
Distillers Grains	252.0	270.6	317.2	390.5*	379.5	359.0	326.7	-9.0
Other Feeds, Meals & Fodders	210.0	238.9	240.0	289.8*	217.3	216.4	220.6	2.0
Ethanol (non-bev.)	196.0	169.5	333.2	392.3*	241.2	184.9	194.5	5.2
Planting Seeds	38.0	36.4	40.3	45.8	47.5	35.6	34.0	-4.5
Sugar, Sweeteners, Bev. Bases	18.0	21.9	24.0	17.3	18.0	19.4	17.9	-7.7
Dextrins, Peptones, & Proteins	97.0	144.5*	119.1	100.2	55.3	82.8	82.3	-0.6
Essential Oils	28.0	28.4	37.0	37.2	40.9*	37.9	37.0	-2.2
Other Intermediate Products	49.0	57.7	61.1	70.7*	54.0	50.2	50.2	-
Consumer Oriented Total	4,744.0	4,535.6	5,538.7	5,914.7*	4,895.9	5,365.8	5,568.8	3.8
Beef & Beef Products	1,843.0	1,714.1	2,354.0	2,719.2*	2,127.4	2,217.7	2,231.2	0.6
Pork & Pork Products	593.0	452.6	557.5	609.3	632.7	727.9*	667.1	-8.4
Poultry Meat & Prods. (excl. eggs)	18.0	21.8	13.7	17.5	17.0	9.8	19.6	99.5
Meat Products NESOI	42.0	30.7	34.7	32.6	42.2*	40.8	38.1	-6.8
Eggs & Products	7.0	7.7	62.4*	10.2	7.6	8.4	5.7	-32.7
Dairy Products	330.0	370.1	420.2	568.6*	320.3	384.9	517.7	34.5
Fresh Fruit	405.0	454.6	429.4	293.5	331.1	375.4	354.4	-5.6
Processed Fruit	62.0	65.1	88.3	84.0	69.8	83.9	91.5	9.0
Fresh Vegetables	14.0	21.6	20.1	20.9	22.8*	16.5	16.9	2.3
Processed Vegetables	147.0	149.0	154.5	182.6*	170.5	172.0	174.8	1.6
Fruit & Vegetable Juices	60.0	55.1	44.2	43.8	30.1	32.8	25.1	-23.3
Tree Nuts	291.0	294.8	343.7	267.6	269.8	293.5	346.2	18.0
Confectionery	22.0	15.9	13.2	14.4	11.4	10.1	8.9	-12.3
Chocolate & Cocoa Products	73.0	64.7	68.3	61.9	48.3	52.0	39.0	-24.9
Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta	76.0	78.6	82.8*	77.7	68.8	63.8	59.2	-7.2
Food Preparations	472.0	418.7	491.5	461.9	343.1	490.7	522.7*	6.5
Condiments & Sauces	32.0	33.1	37.5	39.0	41.2	41.3*	38.4	-7.0
Non-Alcoholic Bev. (excl. juice)	109.0	116.7	122.6	164.6	136.7	144.2	176.8*	22.6
Beer	37.0	34.4	19.4	12.5	16.6	28.3	43.6*	53.8
Wine & Related Products	27.0	50.3	75.9	89.5*	67.8	52.8	53.1	0.4
Distilled Spirits	14.0	13.0	23.5	50.0*	47.8	30.8	34.3	11.2
Nursery Products & Cut Flowers	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.1	10.7
Dog & Cat Food	46.0	47.8	54.7	61.8*	42.4	45.9	47.4	3.2
Other Consumer Oriented	25.0	24.1	25.3	30.0	29.1	41.0	56.1	37.0
Agricultural Related Products	640.0	537.7	536.4	549.3	560.4	412.0	422.2	2.5
Biodiesel & Blends > B30	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Forest Products	92.0	78.5	117.4	93.8	81.8	70.1	61.0	-13.0
Seafood Products	548.0*	458.9	418.9	455.5	478.5	341.9	361.3	5.7
Agricultural Products	7,742.0	7,593.4	9,308.9	9,505.1	7,484.1	8,501.5	9,781.8*	15.1
Agricultural & Related Products	8,382.0	8,131.1	9,845.3	10,054.4	8,044.5	8,913.4	10,204.0*	14.5

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.