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Report Highlights:

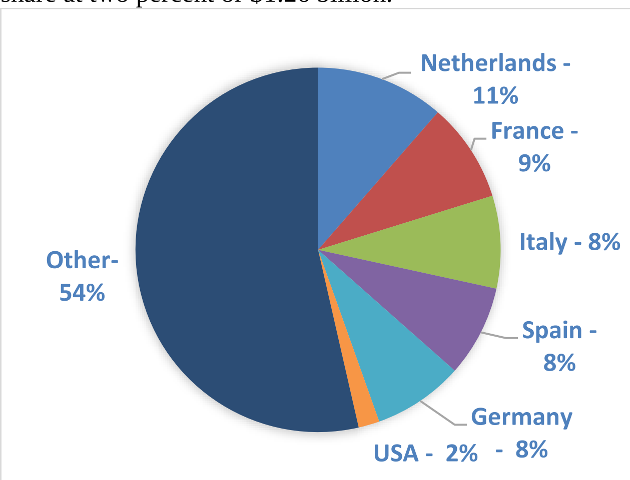
The UK's recent trade announcements with the United States (U.S.-UK Economic Prosperity Deal), the European Union (UK-EU Summit), and India (UK-India Free Trade Agreement) are all expected to affect imports/exports for agricultural products between the UK and partner countries. In 2025, the UK's cost of living crisis continues to weaken consumer purchasing power, resulting in less disposable income for food and beverage products. Additionally, health and wellness and "food-to-go" trends are expected to continue to shape consumer choices, influencing product development, ingredient sourcing, and sales of ready-to-eat products. Domestically, the first half of 2025 in the UK started with unusually dry and warm weather, presenting challenges for UK agricultural production and with knock-on food supply chain difficulties in the coming year.

Market Information Sheet: United Kingdom

Executive Summary: According to the CIA World Factbook, the United Kingdom (UK) is an upper middle-income country, with a GDP of $3.7 trillion. The country is a leading trading power and financial center with the second largest economy in Europe. Agriculture is intensive, highly mechanized, and efficient by European standards, but accounts for less than one percent of the gross domestic product (GDP). UK agriculture produces about 58 percent of the country's food needs. The UK is heavily reliant on imports to meet the varied demands of the UK consumer, who expects year-round availability of all food products.

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products

According to Trade Data Monitor (TDM), in 2024, the UK imported consumer-oriented agricultural products totaled $67 billion, with the United States' market share at two percent or $1.26 billion.



Food Retail Industry: The food retail sector is saturated, highly consolidated, and competitive. Based on 2024 figures, the top four retailers (see table) together account for 67 percent of the market. Discounter retailers, Aldi and Lidl continue to gain market share and combined now have 19.2 percent market share. This is increasingly where UK consumers shop. Independent stores face strong price competition from the top grocery stores and online retailers. According to Mintel, in 2024 online purchases accounted for 13.1 percent of all grocery sales, with 59 percent of consumers conducting some grocery shopping online. UK consumers are willing to try foods

Food Processing Industry: According to the latest Food and Drink Federation, the food and drink sector remains the single largest employer in the UK manufacturing sector. In 2024, around 474,000 people across the UK were employed in jobs associated with food and drink manufacturing. The food and drink manufacturing sector's output is valued at $47 billion with an annual turnover of $180 billion.

Food Service Industry: In 2024, total foodservice food and drink sales amounted to $104 billion. In the last few years, the industry has faced many challenges including a cost-of-living crisis and high inflation rates on food and drink products. The industry is consumer-oriented with a significant investment in research and development. U.S. foodservice chains are popular among UK consumers.

Quick Facts CY 2023 ($1=£0.73 £1 = 1.35)

Total Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products:
$67.0 billion

UK's Top Consumer-Oriented Growth Products

1) Chocolate	6) Processed Fruit
2) Fruit and Vegetable Juice	7) Chewing Gum
3) Tea	8) Coffee
4) Tree Nuts	9) Beef and Beef Products
5) Fresh Fruit	10) Dairy Products

Food Industry by Channels (USD billion) 2024

UK Retail Food Industry	274
UK Food Service - HRI	104
UK Food Processing	180
U.S. Food and Agriculture Exports	3.8

Top 10 Host Country Retailers

1) Tesco	6) Lidl
2) Sainsbury's	7) Cooperative
3) Asda	8) Waitrose
4) Aldi	9) Iceland
5) Morrisons	10) Marks & Spencer

GDP/Population

Population (2024) *(millions)*: 68.4 GDP *(trillions)*: $3.7
GDP per capita: $54,500

Sources: CIA World Factbook, TDM, Kantar Worldpanel, UK Government Statistics

Strength	Weakness
UK is one of the largest markets in Europe with one of the highest per capita incomes globally	U.S. products face competition from tariff-free products from the EU and Free Trade Agreement (FTA) partners.
Opportunity	**Challenge**
Demand for sustainable, healthy, free-from, vegetarian, and convenience products remains strong.	High cost-of-living remain an issue, consumers are spending less on non-essential items and have switched to private-label products.

SECTION I. MARKET SUMMARY

In 2025, the UK food and drink market is expected to be a strong and adaptable industry, navigating a complex landscape of evolving consumer demands and economic pressures. The "food to go" (takeaway/delivery) sector is expected to outpace other growth sectors in the food and drink space, fueled by busy lifestyles and the desire for quick, affordable meal solutions. Simultaneously, health and wellness trends persist, driving demand for functional beverages, plant-based alternatives, and convenient meal options catering to health-conscious consumers.

The cost-of-living crisis, with its rising energy and food prices, casts a long shadow over the market. UK food and drink manufacturers are grappling with escalating input costs, pricier EU imports, and a wide-range of government mandated increased costs - all contributing to a challenging operating environment. For example, in 2025, the Labour government implemented Extended Producer Responsibility (see below) which adds recycling costs for manufacturers, increased government mandated employer health insurance contributions, boosted soft drink taxes, and implemented increased minimum wage hikes.

Unlike 2024, when the UK experienced one of the wettest winters on record, 2025, has had the complete opposite with the UK experiencing its warmest and driest spring on record. Temperatures have been consistently above average, and rainfall has been significantly lower than usual with some areas experiencing up to 20 days without rain. Farmers have experienced almost drought like conditions which may affect crop yields and availability of domestically produced animal feed for the winter.

In 2024, the United Kingdom imported a record $3.8 billion in agriculture and related products from the United States, a 19.8 percent increase over 2023, based on USDA data (see Global Agricultural Trade System (GATS)). UK imports of U.S. agricultural related products (forestry, biodiesel, and seafood) exceeded $1.68 billion surpassing consumer-oriented food and beverage products as the most important UK market sector for U.S. agriculture exports. In 2024, UK imports of wood pellets for renewable energy exceeded $1.38 billion and UK imports of U.S. consumer-oriented products exceeded $1.0 billion.

The recently announced U.S.-UK Economic Prosperity Deal (EPD) (May 2025) has significant optimism for both U.S. and UK producers. Negotiations are on-going between the United States and the United Kingdom on deepening the special relationship and expanding economic integration between the two countries.

UK Demographics:
In June 2023, according to the latest information from the UK Office for National Statistics (ONS), the population of the UK was estimated at 68.3 million, an increase of one percent from mid-2022. International migration is a main driver of the UK's population growth, which has seen increases of Ukrainian refugees between 2021 and 2023. In 2023, according to the latest data from Statista the Southeast of England and London are the most populated, home to over a quarter (18.3 million) of the UK population. The UK has an ageing population with projected figures suggesting there will be an additional 7.5 million people aged 65 years and over in the UK over the next 50 years. The population is ethnically diverse. In 2025, Statista estimates showed that 87.2 percent of the UK population was listed as white with 12.8 percent (8 million people) belonging to mixed, non-white, and other ethnic groups. There are many ethnic groups in the UK including large populations from Asia, the Caribbean, and

Africa. The UK has a wide variety of ethnic restaurants, particularly in London and other major cities in the country.

Latest Trends:

Sustainability: Consumer purchasing, and retailer trends are towards more sustainable and sustainably produced food products. Consumers are increasingly conscious of the food they eat and the effect it has on the environment. Consumers have noted that they want to feel that they are reducing greenhouse gases and reducing deforestation through their food choices. UK retailers have also adopted a variety of requirements to meet sustainability and climate change targets by requiring products sold in stores to meet private sustainability standards.

Packaging Regulations: In January 2025, the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) came into force, a scheme whereby (large) UK organizations, including importers, are responsible for the recycling of the packaging they produce. This means businesses that place packaging on the UK market must now cover the costs of collecting, sorting, recycling, and managing the residual waste. Businesses are also required to report the type and amount of packaging they place on the market.

Key Influences on UK Consumer Demands

- **Slow population growth:** CIA World Factbook Latest figures show that population growth in the UK is 0.49 percent and is comparable with many of the smaller European countries. Main differences include Ireland with a growth rate of 0.91 percent, and Luxemburg with a growth rate of 1.58 percent while Italy's, and Germany's population is currently in decline.
- **Aging population:** 12.7 million aged over 65 – 19 percent of population and 1.7 million over 85 years old – 2.5 percent of population (ONS)
- **Number of household units growing:** 28.4 million in 2023, increase of six percent over the last 10 years and 19.5 million families, an increase of six percent from 2013 (ONS)
- **Smaller households:** average UK household size is 2.36
- **Personal disposable income decreased in 2024:** due to higher cost-of-living expenses
- **International consumer tastes:** e.g., Chinese, Indian, Italian, Thai, Mexican
- **Reduction in formal meal occasions:** leading to an increase in "snacking" and "grazing"
- **Increasing public debate centered on food:** incorporating safety, environmental, ethical (animal welfare), social and economic issues
- **Increased retail concentration:** increased market share of discount supermarkets.
- **Larger population living in urban areas than rural areas**

Table 1: Advantages and Challenges

Advantages	Challenges
Market dominated by a few retailers with strong market penetration. Sophisticated replenishment systems mean U.S. products can be widely distributed.	Supermarket chains demand significant volume, and their concentration can make market access difficult initially. Trial listings must give results in a short time or product will be removed.
There are many specialty importers, capable of importing from the United States.	The UK has well-established brands for mainstream products. Brand-building costs are substantial.
The U.S. has an opportunity to promote products that focus on the environment, sustainability, and health.	Trade barriers imposed on certain U.S. products including meat and poultry. U.S. agriculture has regular negative portrayal in the UK media.
Import conditions do vary between the UK and Europe, however, are similar. Therefore, this makes the UK a good country for U.S. exporters to explore before looking at the rest of Europe.	A free trade agreement between the UK and the EU means EU competitors do not pay import duties on goods to the UK. U.S. exporters are subject to 0-25 percent import duty, depending on the product.
The United States is a popular destination for UK tourists. Familiarity with U.S. products is widespread.	Popularity of specialty products from EU countries is high, such as French cheeses, Spanish citrus, and Italian pasta.

SECTION II. EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

The UK market offers good opportunities for U.S. exporters of consumer-orientated products. U.S. suppliers interested in exporting to the UK should consider the following:

- Basic market research. Know the market sector you want to enter: retail, foodservice, or food processing
- Make sure the product follows UK food law, packaging, and labeling requirements
- If required, obtain animal product health certificates
- Know what the import duty and excise tax is for your product
- Be aware of UK animal welfare standards
- Include a promotion/advertising budget into your overall export plan
- Highlight product selling points, such as sustainability, organic, plant-based etc.
- Participate in food, beverage, and industry trade shows

General Consumer Tastes and Preferences

- **Food Safety**: As a result of food scares over the past two decades, the UK food supply chain is now heavily scrutinized, meaning that UK retailers, foodservice operators and manufacturers are uncompromising on traceability and quality assurances. UK buyers often require technical specifications above the level mandated by government legislation.

- **Animal Welfare and Sustainability**: Largely driven by the news coverage, U.S. food and agriculture is perceived as having lower animal welfare and environmental standards than their British counterparts with several supermarket chains preferring to support/stock British products.
- **Products Derived From "Genetic Modification" (GMOs)**: Products that contain genetically engineered (GE) ingredients can only be sold in the UK if the GE trait has either received approval by the EU prior to January 2021 or more recently has been authorized for the market in Great Britain (England, Scotland, and Wales), having been subject to the UK's own risk analysis process. In Northern Ireland, EU Food Law on GE products continues to apply under the current terms of the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland, as amended by the Windsor Framework. In April 2025, the Food Standards authorities in the UK confirmed changes to streamline the market authorization process for regulated products. Applications received through the Regulated Product Applications flow through to the register which provides information on the GMOs authorized for import and use in GM food and feed in Great Britain. Products with permitted GE ingredients can be sold and require appropriate labeling. Guidance for this can be found here: Labeling of Genetically Modified Foods. A guide to regulations can be found here. In the British market, imports of U.S. candy, snacks, cookies, and other high-demand products have less sensitivity when it comes to containing GE ingredients. However, in the mainstream UK market, GE ingredients are not routinely incorporated into grocery products. Many supermarket and foodservice chains, as well as manufacturers, have taken a non-GE approach, and it will depend on consumer demand and the route to market for your product as to whether it will be accepted, since the presence of GE ingredients above 0.9 percent will trigger a labeling requirement.
- **Organic:** The Soil Association Organic Market Report 2024 highlights that in 2024, UK sales of organic food and drink increased for the 13th consecutive year. In 2024, total annual sales of organic products reached $4.96 billion (£3.7 billion), an increase of 7.3 percent on the previous year. In 2024, sales of organic products in supermarkets increased by eight percent and are now worth over $3.2 billion (£2.4 billion). Independent retailers saw sales increase by nine percent to over $694 million (£518 million), while foodservice increased sales by 6.5 percent to $278 million (£208 million). Sainsbury's is the largest retailer of organic products, with online retailers Ocado and Amazon also seeing good growth.
- **Health:** Consumers are looking for food to improve their health, which is driving sales of premium, less processed food, functional food, fresh fruit, fruit juices and low-fat or low sugar processed food. Sales of vegetarian and plant-based products have increased significantly.

SECTION III. IMPORT FOOD STANDARDS & REGULATIONS AND IMPORT PROCEDURES

Food Standards and Regulations

Following Brexit, from January 1, 2021, the UK has had the autonomy to set its own agriculture and food import rules. The UK continues to implement changes to its border control measures following its exit from the EU, particularly for goods imported from the EU. Additional import controls on EU goods that were to be implemented in 2022 were repeatedly postponed and finally began to be implemented at the start of 2024.

On January 31, 2024, the Border Target Operating Model, the UK's approach to Safety and Security controls and Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) controls at the UK border, came into effect rolling out checks so they now applied equally to goods from the EU and goods from the rest of the world. This includes the requirement for pre-notification of SPS goods from the EU, and a requirement for certificates for animal and animal products, plant and plant products, and other products of high risk. This is already the case for imports from the United States and other third countries.

In June 2025, the UK announced a further postponement to its post-Brexit border checks on fruit and vegetables from the EU under BTOM. The checks were due to come into effect in July 2025, after being postponed from their original implementation date of October 2024 but have now been pushed back until January 31, 2027. On May 19, 2025 the UK and EU announced a Common Understanding document, outlining a number of deliverables, including to work on dynamically aligning SPS measures with the European Union. Depending on the final agreement, these negotiations could significantly alter the UK's SPS, customs border, and other regulations with regards to agrifood products travel between the UK and EU.

Northern Ireland (NI) is subject to separate arrangements under the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland (the Protocol) that accompanied the agreement between the UK and the EU addressing the UK's withdrawal from the EU. Checks on goods moving from Great Britain (GB) into Northern Ireland (NI) began on January 1, 2021, although certain food products received grace periods before checks came into force. On February 27, 2023, the UK and the EU jointly announced the Windsor Framework to address issues regarding the Protocol. The introduction of new trade easements for goods moving from GB to NI under the Windsor Framework began on October 1, 2023, with the implementation phases continuing through 2025. As implemented, the Windsor Framework applies UK public health and consumer protection standards to all retail food and drink moving into Northern Ireland for local consumption. It seeks to retain Northern Ireland's place in the UK internal market while providing access to the EU market. As such, NI continues to follow EU food laws. GB now has regulatory autonomy, although in practice it is largely enforcing EU law that it has rolled over into domestic law. The May 2025 announcement between the UK and EU noted that UK's negotiations with the EU on dynamic alignment would complement but not supersede the Windsor Framework.

U.S. exporters should ensure that UK importers are apprised of the latest requirements by checking with their local Trading Standards Office, the Food Standards Agency, or Port Health Authority. FAS/USDA London has two Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards reports – a Country report, and an Export Certificate report, that provide certificate requirement information for animal products and high risk products not of animal origin, as well as guidance on labeling and ingredient requirements.

U.S. beef, poultry, and dairy products face significant barriers to entry into the UK. To obtain the necessary export certification from USDA's Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS), U.S. poultry must not be treated with pathogen reduction treatments. As this practice is approved by the FDA and is widespread in the United States, an effective import ban is in place. U.S beef and poultry must also be slaughtered and processed in a UK approved establishment. All U.S. beef products must come from Non-Hormone Treated Cattle. Information from USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service can be found here.

Dairy products must come from a UK approved establishment. For dairy, the approval of plants is managed by FDA (but the export license is issued by the Animal Plant Health Inspection Service and Agricultural Marketing Service). All animal and animal products require an import license, be it Product of Animal Origin (POAO), milk and milk products, etc. Further information can be obtained from the Animal Health Import Team.

Organic: The United States has an organic equivalence arrangement with the UK. This means that organic products certified to either the USDA or UK organic standards may be labeled and sold as organic in both countries if the products meet the terms of the arrangement. Label guidance for organic foods can be found at: Trading and labelling organic food and Importing organic food to the UK. UK competent authority is Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra). The U.S. competent authority is the National Organic Program and Agricultural Marketing Service/USDA .

General Import and Inspection Procedures
His Majesty's Revenue & Customs (HMRC) handles the clearance of all goods entering the UK, for further information and customs forms please go to www.hmrc.gov.uk .

SECTION IV. MARKET SECTOR STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

Market Sector Structure

Retail Food Sector
In 2025, the UK grocery market will experience evolving consumer habits, technological disruption, and fierce competition. Online grocery shopping is expected to maintain its nine percent market share; however, increased delivery fees are driving some price conscious consumers back to physical stores. Sustainability concerns are driving further demand for locally sourced, ethically produced goods, and packaging reduction initiatives. Automation and data analytics is expected to continue to be increasingly crucial for optimizing supply chains, personalizing offers, and delivering efficient operations across the board.

In May 2025, the UK experienced its highest grocery inflation for 15 months and now stands at 4.1 percent. This adds pressure to consumers already struggling with the cost-of-living crisis. This increase is driven by the cost of butter and chocolate, forcing consumers to focus on value-oriented choices and loyalty programs. The discounters continue to increase their market share, (jointly19.2 percent – May 2025) as more and more shoppers make them their go to place to shop.

According to Mintel, in 2024, the UK food and grocery market was valued at $297 billion (£220 billion) and is forecast to reach $325 billion (£241 billion) by 2027. According to ONS latest statistics show average UK households spent 11.8 percent of their annual budgets on food and non-alcoholic drinks, whereas the lowest 20 percent of households it amounted to14.8 percent of their income. Another three percent was spent on alcohol. The average person spent $2,884 (£2,137) on groceries including alcohol and $627.59 (£464.88) on eating out. The amount spent on food and drink eaten at home has increased, whereas the amount spent eating out has decreased by 38.2 percent since 2019, as consumers have less disposable income to spend. Food and grocery are the largest areas of expenditure after housing, fuel, and energy.

Kantar's latest statistics show that six supermarket chains dominate UK food retailing, accounting for 82.8 percent of the market. The discounters Aldi and Lidl have a combined market share of 19.2 percent with this growing year-on-year. Tesco is the market leader, with 28 percent market share, followed by Sainsbury's with 15.1 percent.

Market Shares of the UK's Supermarket Chains

Retailer	Market Share %	Retailer	Market Share %
Tesco	28.0	Cooperative	5.3
Sainsbury's	15.1	Waitrose	4.6
Asda	12.1	Iceland	2.2
Aldi	11.1	Others (inc. Marks and Spencer)	1.9
Morrison's	8.4	Symbols/Independents	1.4
Lidl	8.1	Ocado	1.9

Source: Kantar Worldpanel, market share summary, May 18, 2025
*These market shares are updated monthly, so there can be a slight change month to month.

Health, wellness, and the environment continue to be key purchasing factors for British consumers. Consumers expect packaging to be informative and environmentally responsible. For more information on the retail sector, please see the latest UK Retail Report.

Food Processing Ingredients Sector

The food and drinks sector is the largest manufacturing sector in the UK. The UK is a key market for U.S. intermediate agricultural products (i.e., those that are lightly processed) such as cereals, dried fruit, nuts, beans, other legumes, and seeds. Some of these products are consumed directly as snacks, but the majority are used as ingredients in the manufacture of UK finished goods. For more information, please see the latest Food Processing Ingredients Sector report.

Food Service Sector

According to the 2024 Eating Out Report, in 2024, the UK eating out market was expected to grow by 2.8 percent to a value of $134 billion (£99.4 billion). The food-to-go sector emerged as a significant driver of growth within the broader UK foodservice industry, responding to changing consumer preferences for convenience and quick meal options. Demand for takeaway and on-the-go meals continues to rise as more individuals manage busier schedules. Rising operational costs, including labor, energy, rent, and ingredient expenses, pose substantial challenges for the hotel restaurant and institutional (HRI) sector.

Health remains a crucial trend with technology playing an increasingly vital role in shaping consumer preferences, including driving purchases from online reviews and social media influencers.

The European Union continues to be a key competitor to the United States in sourcing the HRI sector, with 24 percent of food consumed in the UK sourced from the EU

For more information, please see the latest Food Service - Hotel Restaurant and Institutional Industry report.

Products in the market that have good sales potential

- Processed products: health food, mainstream grocery, snack foods
- Dried and Processed Fruit: cranberries, dried cherries, prunes, raisins, wild berries
- Nuts: Almonds, peanuts, pecans, pistachios, walnuts
- Fish and Seafood: cod, pollock, salmon, scallops, and other fish products
- Fresh Fruit and Vegetables: apples, grapefruit, pears, sweet potatoes, table grapes
- Meat: hormone-free beef and pork products
- Drinks: craft beer, spirits, wine
- Food Ingredients
- Wood pellets and other waste/residuals for renewable fuels

Products not present because they face significant barriers

- Products containing food additives not approved by the UK
- Red meat and meat products produced with growth promotants
- Most poultry and eggs
- Genetically modified products that are not approved in the UK

SECTION V. AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD IMPORTS

According to 2024 USDA BICO data, in 2024, the largest export growth by value was in U.S. soybean oil and animal fats up 512 percent and 366 percent respectively. The largest declines were wheat and poultry with exports decreasing by 99 and 79 percent respectively. Growth of U.S. exports of ethanol continues, amounting to $535 million in 2024, its highest export level since records started in 1970. This is due to the UK increasing its fuel ethanol blend to E10, driving increased demand for the product. Exports of consumer-oriented food and beverage products increased 11 percent between 2023- 2024 to $1.0 billion having dropped to 950 million in 2023. Consumer-oriented food products from the U.S. remain an important sector for U.S. agricultural product exports to UK.

SECTION VI. KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

If you have any questions or comments about this report, require a listing of UK importers or need assistance exporting to the United Kingdom, please contact the USDA office in London.

United States Department of Agriculture
Embassy of the United States of America, 33 Nine Elms Lane, London, SW11 7US
Tel: +44 20 7891 3313, E-Mail: aglondon@usda.gov Website: www.fas.usda.gov

Please review and follow FAS London's social media sites: Twitter: @USagricultureUK, Instagram: @SavortheStates, Website: www.savorthestates.org and LinkedIn account.

Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs – Government Agency for Agriculture.
Tel: +44 20 7238 6951 E-mail: helpline@defra.gsi.gov.uk Website: www.defra.gov.uk
Food Standards Agency - Government Association on UK food safety standards and policies
Tel: +44 330 332 7149 Email: helpline@food.gov.uk Website: www.food.gov.uk

UK Trade Associations

Institute of Grocery Distribution - Food and grocery chain trade association.
Tel: +44 1923 857141 E-mail: askigd@igd.com Web: www.igd.com

Food and Drink Federation - Trade association for UK food and drink manufacturing industry.
Tel: +44 20 7836 2460 E-mail: generalenquiries@fdf.org.uk Website: www.fdf.org.uk

Fresh Produce Consortium - UK trade association for the fresh produce industry
Tel: +44 1733 237117 E-mail: info@freshproduce.org.uk Website: www.freshproduce.org.uk

Health Food Manufacturer's Association - Association for health products industry.
Tel: +44 20 8481 7100 E-mail: hfma@hfma.co.uk Website: www.hfma.co.uk

British Frozen Food Federation - Trade association for all aspects of the frozen food industry.
Tel: +44 1400 283 090, E-mail: generaladmin@bff.co.uk Website: www.bfff.co.uk

Appendix 1

Top Imports from the United States of Most Popular Products, 2024

Product Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% Change 2022-23
Forest Products	925.0	889.1	1,141.6	1,295.3*	1,682.0*	+29.5
Ethanol	47.7	102.3	161.1	409.9*	535.1*	+30.5
Tree Nuts	197.2	172.3	163.0	162.2	202.4	+24.7
Wine	244.5	212.2	173.2	142.7	163.8	+13.7
Distilled Spirits	83.5	106.6	159.7	128.8	137.1	+8.8
Food Preparations (formally prepared food)	155.0	151.5	119.1	84.0	100.8	+19.7
Essential Oils	88.5	79.3	67.0	60.5	76.3	+27.9
Fresh Vegetables	73.1	63.3	50.2	48.4	59.0	+22.1
Bakery Good, Cereals, & Pasta	56.2	48.0	51.1	50.9	57.1	+12.0
Fish Products	89.0	65.7	64.4	45.6	56.0	+22.3
Soybeans	60.3	64.8	132.2	88.4	52.0	-41.1
Dextrins, Peptrones & Proteins	53.8	66.8*	63.5	51.4	49.7	-3.2
Soybean Meal	27.0	30.7	10.9	66.4	47.4	-28.7
Chocolate and Cocoa Products	32.3	27.8	34.2	31.3	36.2	+15.3
Confectionery	24.9	35.8*	28.0	31.1	35.4	+12.0
Processed Fruit	33.5	36.0	31.1	28.1	33.5	+18.6
Beef and Beef Products	2.4	2.5	4.5	29.4	32.1	+9.1
Processed Vegetables	20.5	24.1	27.4	29.9	31.8	+6.4
Condiments and Sauces	33.9	29.5	29.1	29.0	31.0	+6.9
Non-Alcoholic Bev (ex-juices)	24.0	41.7	42.2	38.9	26.6	-31.7
Eggs and Products	19.8	24.5	17.3	22.8	25.6	+12.5

Source: BICO Report/U.S. Bureau of the Census Trade Data
*Denotes highest export levels since CY 1970.

For more detailed U.S. trade statistics check: USDA's Global Agricultural Trade System (GATS).

Attachments:

No Attachments