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**Report Highlights:**

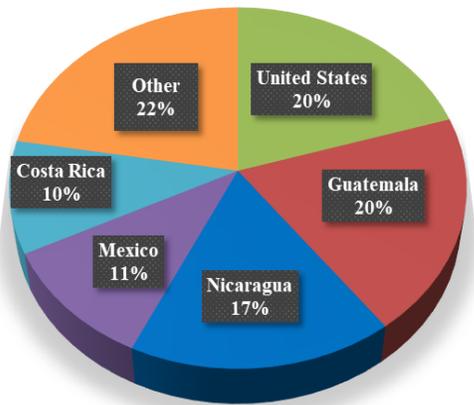
In 2024, U.S. agricultural exports to El Salvador totaled \$888 million, a 3 percent increase from 2023. Notably, exports of consumer-oriented products rose by 23 percent, from \$364 million to \$447 million, surpassing Guatemala and Nicaragua, which had ranked as the top two suppliers in this category in 2023. The leading U.S. consumer-oriented exports to El Salvador by value were soups and other food preparations, pork and pork products, dairy, poultry meat, and condiments and sauces.

## Executive Summary

El Salvador, the smallest country in Central America, has an estimated population of 6.6 million. The United States is its main trading partner. In 2024, El Salvador imported \$4.4 billion in goods from the United States, representing a 28 percent market share. At the same time, it exported \$2.1 billion in goods to the United States, 33 percent of its total exports.

## Consumer-Oriented Agricultural

Top Exporting Countries to El Salvador



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

## Food Retail Industry

The two leading supermarket chains in El Salvador are Walmart, which operates 102 stores across various formats, and Super Selectos, with 117 locations nationwide. Most consumers prefer supermarkets over open-air markets due to the more convenient and comfortable shopping experience they offer.

## Food Processing Industry

In 2024, El Salvador imported \$633 million in agricultural intermediate products. Growth in the snack industry and the production of sodas and other carbonated beverages has helped the country maintain its leadership in the region, driving demand for innovative ingredients in the food and beverage manufacturing sector.

## Food Service Industry

According to Euromonitor, sales in El Salvador's hotel and catering sector reached \$2.62 billion in 2024. With increased tourism and the opening of new hotels and restaurants, this category is expected to keep expanding.

## Quick Facts CY 2024

**Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products: (US\$ million):** US\$2.2 billion

### List of Top 10 Growth U.S. Ag. Products in El Salvador:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) Food preparations                         | 2) Corn   |
| 3) Meat of bovine animals                    | 4) Soybean oilcake  |
| 5) Cheese                                    | 6) Palm oil   |
| 7) Cotton                                    | 8) Other non-alcoholic beverages                              |
| 9) Beef & products (79)                      | 10) Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and similar baked products |
| 5) Sauces and preparations, mixed seasonings |   |

### Top 5 Retailers in El Salvador

- |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Super Selectos | 2) Walmart Supercenter  |
| 3) Pricesmart     | 4) Despensa de Don Juan |
| 5) Maxi Despensa  |                         |

### Trade

El Salvador Ag. Imports from World: \$3.3 billion

El Salvador Ag. Imports from the U.S.: \$888 million

### GDP/ Population

Population (millions): 6.6 (est. 2024)

GDP (billions USD): \$71.957 (2023 est.)

GDP per capita (USD): \$11,400 (2023 est.)

Source: The CIA Factbook/ Trade Data Monitor, LLC

## Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Threats

Strengths	Weaknesses
A growing tourism sector, along with modern supermarket outlets contribute to higher demand and increased exposure of U.S. foods/beverage brands.	High risk of natural disasters directly impacts economic growth and food security.
Opportunities	Threats
El Salvador is not self-sufficient in food production; therefore, it highly depends on grain commodities, fruits, vegetables, sauces, condiments and other food preparations.	Strong competition from neighboring countries exporting most agricultural products at lower prices.

**SECTION I: MARKET OVERVIEW**

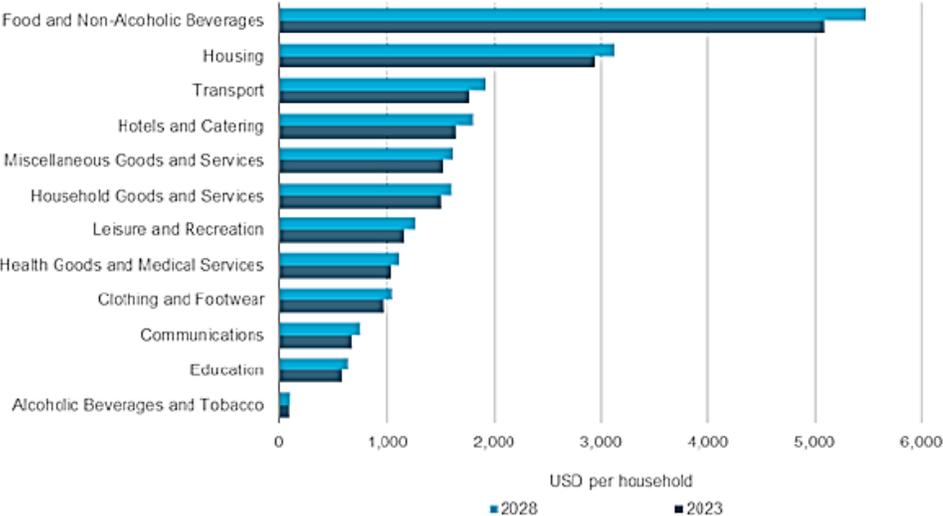
El Salvador is the smallest country in Central America, with an estimated population of 6.6 million. It is known for its scenic beaches and vibrant culture, though it continues to face economic challenges. The Salvadoran economy is a mix of agriculture, industry, and services. While agriculture, particularly coffee, was once the dominant sector, recent years have seen notable growth in industry and services. In 2024, El Salvador’s gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 2.6 percent and the United States remains its primary trading partner. That year, El Salvador imported \$4.4 billion in goods from the United States, accounting for 28 percent of total imports, while exports to the United States totaled \$2.1 billion, representing 33 percent of all Salvadoran exports.

Remittances are a key pillar of El Salvador’s economy. In 2024, remittances totaled nearly \$8.5 billion, a 2.5 percent increase from 2023, and accounted for 24 percent of the country’s GDP. They remain the main source of income, surpassing exports, foreign investment, and international tourism according to [Diario El Mundo](#) (in Spanish). According to the [2024 Population and Housing Census 2024](#) (in Spanish), 27 percent of Salvadoran households receive monthly remittances, most of which are used for consumption. This contributes to increased purchasing power, particularly benefiting imports of food products.

The census also revealed that about 50 percent of the population lives in urban areas, with approximately 1.5 million people residing in the San Salvador metropolitan area. According to Euromonitor’s June 2024 report, *Income and Expenditure: El Salvador*, San Salvador is projected to remain the country’s largest consumer market through 2028, accounting for 32.7 percent of total consumer spending. The report also forecasts that food and non-alcoholic beverages will be the largest consumer spending category by that year.

**Chart 1**

**Chart 14 Consumer Spending by Category in El Salvador 2023-2028: USD per Household**



Source: Euromonitor International from national statistics/Eurostat/UN/OECD  
 Note: Data for 2028 are forecasts

Tourism is another key pillar of El Salvador’s economy. In 2024, the sector generated approximately [\\$3.5 billion in national income](#) (in Spanish), a 33 percent increase from 2023, and welcomed 3.9 million visitors, up 14 percent from the previous year. Much of this growth has been driven by international surf competitions. In 2025, El Salvador hosted the [Surf City International Surfing Association’s \(ISA\) World Longboard Championship](#) from April 25 to May 1. The event brought together 143 athletes from 44 countries to compete for team gold medals and marked the ninth major ISA event held in Surf City El Salvador. High-profile events like this, along with the Miss Universe pageant in 2023, have helped position El Salvador as an emerging global tourism and event destination.

Salvadoran eating habits are increasingly shaped by a faster-paced lifestyle. While some companies continue to offer telework, many have adopted rotating schedules, resulting in heavier traffic and longer commutes. This has led to greater demand for meals consumed outside the home and ready-to-eat options. The restaurant sector has responded well to these changes by expanding menus to include healthier and allergen-free choices. Weekend domestic tourism also boosts restaurant visits, as urban residents seek dining experiences in scenic areas such as volcanoes, coffee farms, and amusement parks. Additionally, international cuisine is increasingly popular among the growing middle class, many of whom are frequent travelers. According to Euromonitor, in 2024, working Salvadorans spent an average of \$424.38 per household per month on food and non-alcoholic beverages, a 3 percent increase over 2023.

**Table 1**

Consumer Expenditure by Economic Status of Household Head					
Category	Categorization Type	Unit	2023	2024	Monthly
Consumer Expenditure on Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Employee	USD per household	\$4,935	\$5,092	\$424
	Employer and Self-Employed		\$5,299	\$5,472	\$456
	Unemployed		\$4,384	\$4,523	\$376
	Other		\$4,606	\$4,754	\$396

*Source: Euromonitor/FAS El Salvador*

**Table 2**

Advantages and Challenges of Exporting Agricultural Products to El Salvador	
Advantages	Challenges
U.S. agricultural and food products are in demand in El Salvador’s HRI sector due to their strong reputation for quality and food safety.	U.S. agricultural and food products are often more expensive than regional alternatives, with strong competition from Guatemala, Canada, Mexico, and Chile.
Major retailers and distributors are expanding and upgrading their distribution systems, adding more warehouse capacity and improved cold chain technology to support high-value imports.	Importers often purchase in small quantities to test the market, but U.S. companies are generally reluctant to export in such limited volumes.
The implementation of CAFTA-DR has reduced or eliminated tariffs on most U.S. food products.	High marketing costs, such as advertising, discounts, and giveaways, make it challenging to promote new products.
A growing tourism sector and the expansion of modern supermarkets are driving higher demand and visibility for U.S. food and beverage brands.	The high cost of El Salvador’s basic food basket limits the affordability of U.S. food products, making it harder to reach a broader customer base.

## SECTION II. EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

Successfully entering the Salvadoran market requires strong local representation and well-established personal connections. Local partners offer valuable advantages, including deep market insight, up-to-date knowledge of business practices and import regulations, access to key industry contacts, and expertise in market development strategies.

El Salvador's business culture is initially formal. Exchanging business cards during first meetings is customary, and proper etiquette is expected, this includes the use of formal titles and a handshake both at the beginning and end of each encounter. First names should be reserved until a relationship is firmly established. Individuals should be addressed using *Señor* or *Señora* followed by their surname (e.g., Señor Gómez, Señora Ramírez). U.S. exporters are encouraged to engage with Salvadoran buyers participating in U.S. trade shows or Cooperator-led trade missions. These individuals are often seasoned professionals with strong potential to expand their portfolios of U.S. products.

### **Additional recommendations include:**

- Supporting local importers with in-store promotions and point-of-sale materials.
- Favoring shipments from the Miami area, as preferred by most importers; consolidated shipments are ideal for smaller volumes.
- Establishing close collaboration with importers to facilitate product registration and ensure smooth market entry.
- Traveling to El Salvador to meet with prospective clients, observe market dynamics firsthand, and better understand evolving consumer preferences.

## SECTION III. IMPORT FOOD STANDARDS, REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES

### **Customs Clearance**

Product clearance through Salvadoran customs typically involves a customs inspector, a customs officer, and an inspector from the Ministry of Health (MINSAL). English is the standard language used on import documents. The clearance process generally takes between three to five days. To streamline procedures, most importers work with a licensed customs agent. At present, there is no formal appeals process for contesting product rejections.

### **Documents Generally Required by the Country Authority for Imported Food**

The Government of El Salvador (GOES) now requires all importers to be registered with the Superintendency for Sanitary Regulations (SRS), a newly established authority that replaced the Ministry of Health (MINSAL) in overseeing food and beverage registration as of August 2024. Importers must register each product and provide product size information to ensure it is suitable for human consumption. Once approved, product registrations are valid for five years. All registration requests must be submitted through SRS's online system, [SISAM](#) (in Spanish

and accessed with credentials only), which is the only authorized platform for food and beverage import permit applications. This digital process has significantly reduced processing time, with permits typically issued in under three minutes.

Most products are subject to laboratory testing by SRS, both during initial registration and routine inspections. However, in April 2025, SRS revised its regulations for low-risk products (categories B and C). These products now require only a sanitary export certificate from the official regulatory body in the country of origin, eliminating the need for quality control lab analysis for registration or subsequent modifications.

To further streamline the process, in May 2025, SRS authorized the use of accredited third-party laboratories for quality control testing of high-risk (category A) products, previously restricted to MINSAL's laboratory. On May 5, 2025, El Salvador published the [“Law on the Protection of Plant Health, Animal Health, and the Safety of Unprocessed Foods of Plant or Animal Origin”](#) in the Official Gazette (in Spanish). This law clarifies that the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock is responsible for overseeing the safety of unprocessed plant and animal products, while SRS is tasked with regulating and monitoring all processed and semi-processed foods and beverages for human consumption.

For U.S. products, both regulatory agencies, SRS and the Ministry of Agriculture, recognize official U.S. federal export certificates, such as the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) 9060-5 certificate for raw and processed meats.

See our [Food and Agricultural Imports Regulations and Standards \(FAIRS\) GAIN](#) report and our [FAIRS Export Certificate Report](#) for complete guidance on import requirements.

### **Country Language Labeling Requirements**

U.S.-labeled food products are commonly found throughout El Salvador's distribution chain. However, until bilingual Spanish/English labeling becomes mandatory, GOES requires a Spanish-language sticker that includes the list of ingredients, method of production, and expiration date. Expiration dates are mandatory for all processed products. For high-value and fresh products, both the manufacturing and expiration dates must be provided. Additionally, a certificate of origin is required for all imported products under any free trade agreement. Nutritional labeling is governed by the [Central American Technical Regulation RTCA 67.01.60:10](#) (in Spanish). To comply, imported food products must include a supplementary nutritional label in Spanish.

### **Tariffs and Free Trade Agreements**

El Salvador remains committed to free markets and a diversified export-oriented economy. It is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and signatory to [10 free trade agreements](#) (in Spanish).

On August 20, 2018, El Salvador officially joined the Guatemala-Honduras Customs Union. Most U.S. food products have duty-free access to the Salvadoran market under CAFTA-DR. Sensitive products, such as dairy and white corn, are managed under a Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) system administered by the Ministry of Economy's Free Trade Administration Division

(DATCO). For instance, dairy will be liberalized on 2026, and white corn has been increasing the quota by 700 MT per year since 2021. For a detailed TRQ phase-out schedule, please click on the [El Salvador General Notes and Appendix I](#) hyperlink at the Office of the United States Trade Representative website reference.

## **Trademarks and Patents Market Research**

Individuals can acquire exclusive trademark rights by registering a branded product with the National Registry Center (CNR). Trademark registrations are granted for ten years and can be renewed indefinitely for similar periods.

## **SECTION IV. MARKET SECTOR STRUCTURE AND TRENDS**

Salvadoran consumers are generally open to new food brands, particularly specialty and international products. However, product education, especially around health benefits, and cooking demonstrations with tastings remain key to successful market entry. The retail sector continues to be a major growth driver in El Salvador, supported by rising purchasing power fueled by steady remittance flows and expanding consumer credit. The influence of American culture is notable, given the large Salvadoran diaspora in the United States. This is reflected in strong demand for U.S. food brands and the widespread presence of U.S. fast food franchises across the country.

El Salvador is also experiencing a growing trend in the coffee shop and small bistro-style restaurant sector. These venues, ranging from large, well-established franchises to small gourmet ventures, are popular gathering spots for breakfast, casual dining, and informal business meetings. This trend has driven up demand for baked goods, dairy products, smoothies, milkshakes, cocktails, fresh fruit, and fruit juices.

Commercial development is also expanding. A notable example is [Millennium Plaza](#) (in Spanish), the tallest building in San Salvador, which features 24 office floors, three shopping levels, and a wide selection of restaurants and coffee shops. The planned second phase includes residential units, a hotel penthouse, sports facilities, more restaurants, and the Millennium Skydeck, a 361-foot observation tower offering panoramic city views, a restaurant, and a lounge. These developments present excellent opportunities to showcase and promote imported food and beverage products.

The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the digital transformation of large retailers, leading to the expansion of e-commerce platforms. Improved online stores have boosted sales and enhanced customer engagement through digital shopping channels. For more details, see the GAIN report [“El Salvador: e-Commerce Flourishes with COVID-19.”](#) Health-conscious consumer trends are also reshaping the market. Products with health benefits, such as plant-based items, beverages with natural sugar substitutes (e.g., stevia, monk fruit), and keto-friendly options, are increasingly popular. Additionally, as of December 29, 2024, a new “Zero Tolerance for Alcohol” law for drivers has spurred demand for non-alcoholic beer, spirits, and mocktail-friendly juices.

The growth of food service is closely tied to El Salvador’s expanding tourism industry. This is reflected in 2024 data on consumer-oriented imports, where the top five U.S. exports by value

were: soups and other food preparations, pork and pork products, dairy, poultry meat, and condiments and sauces.

For more information on Salvadoran sector trends, please see our [Retail Foods GAIN Report](#), [Food Processing Ingredients GAIN Report](#), and the [Food Service-Hotel, Restaurant Institutional GAIN Report](#).

## Competitive Situation

In the consumer-oriented products market, the United States faces strong competition from Central American countries, particularly Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, as well as from Mexico. While El Salvador's food industry is less developed than some of its regional counterparts, it leads the region in the production and export of snacks, sodas, and other carbonated beverages. Salvadoran food manufacturers typically depend on imported ingredients. U.S. food ingredients hold a competitive edge thanks to their high food safety standards, consistent quality, and the availability of technical support for product development.

## SECTION V. AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD IMPORTS

In 2024, El Salvador imported \$2.2 billion in consumer-oriented products from global suppliers, a 9 percent increase from the previous year. This growth reflects the expanding food service sector, driven by a surge in tourism and the growing demand for restaurants and hotels catering to both international and local visitors.

According to Trade Data Monitor, U.S. agricultural exports to El Salvador reached \$888 million in 2024, with consumer-oriented products accounting for \$447 million. This represents a significant 23 percent increase over 2023 and positions the United States ahead of Guatemala and Nicaragua, which held the top two supplier spots the previous year.

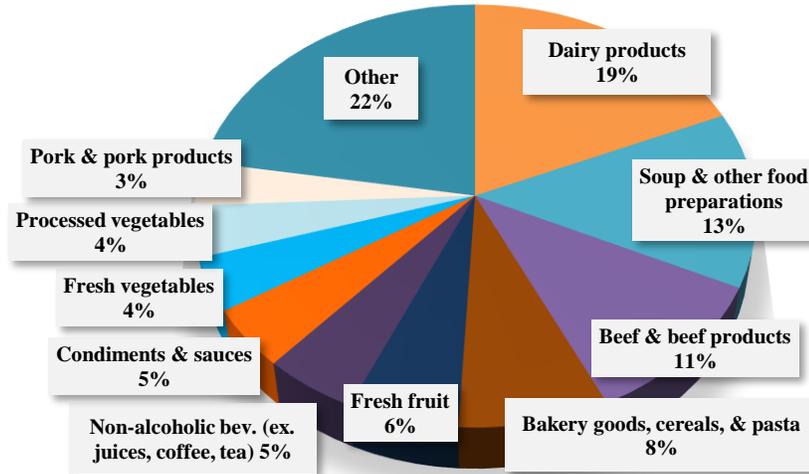
**Table 3**

<b>Top 10 U.S. Consumer Oriented Exports to El Salvador in 2024</b>		
<b>Product</b>	<b>US\$ Value</b>	<b>Change 2024/2023</b>
Soup & other food preparations	\$80,173,157	42.8%
Pork & pork products	\$65,386,516	23.9%
Dairy products	\$59,126,785	23.5%
Poultry meat & prods. (ex. eggs)	\$34,271,939	12.4%
Condiments & sauces	\$34,146,613	17.2%
Processed vegetables	\$33,044,834	8.4%
Non-alcoholic bev. (ex. juices, coffee, tea)	\$25,172,715	58.3%
Bakery goods, cereals, & pasta	\$22,077,195	2.0%
Fresh fruit	\$17,605,406	47.4%
Chocolate & cocoa products	\$14,725,372	15.7%

*Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC*

**Chart 2**

**2024 El Salvador Top 10 Consumer-Oriented Food Imports from World**



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

**Table 5**

El Salvador Agricultural Food Imports from World- 2020-2024 (In US\$ Millions)					
Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Consumer Oriented	\$1,550	\$1,783	\$2,009	\$2,035	\$2,210
Intermediate	\$439	\$566	\$715	\$641	\$633
Bulk	\$399	\$444	\$641	\$584	\$501
Agricultural Related Products	\$91	\$112	\$138	\$131	\$136
<b>Agricultural and Related Total:</b>	<b>\$2,479</b>	<b>\$2,905</b>	<b>\$3,503</b>	<b>\$3,391</b>	<b>\$3,480</b>

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

**Best High Value, Consumer Oriented Product Prospects**

Below is a list of the top 10 consumer-oriented products with the most consistent growth in global import value to El Salvador over the past three years.

**Table 6**

El Salvador Best 10 Consumer-Oriented Product Prospects (US\$ Millions)			
Category	2022	2023	2024
Soup & other food preparations	\$238	\$252	\$297
Food preparations nesoi	\$199	\$217	\$259
Beef & beef products	\$208	\$221	\$242
Bakery goods, cereals, & pasta	\$160	\$167	\$175
Meat of bovine animals, boneless, fresh or chilled	\$121	\$124	\$129
Fresh fruit	\$113	\$117	\$129
Condiments & sauces	\$81	\$89	\$101
Cheese, processed, not grated or powdered	\$82	\$99	\$100
Processed vegetables	\$69	\$73	\$86
Sauces and preparations therefor, nesoi; mixed	\$59	\$66	\$75

Source: Trade Data Monitor

## SECTION VI: KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

<b>Agency:</b>	<b>Superintendencia de Regulacion Sanitaria (Superintendency of Sanitary Regulations)</b>
<b>Contact:</b>	Ing. Josué Daniel López Torres
<b>Address:</b>	Bld. Merliot y Avenida Jayaque, Edificio SRS, Urbanizacion Jardines del Volcán, Santa Tecla, La Libertad, El Salvador
<b>Phone:</b>	00 +503 2522-5021
<b>Email:</b>	<a href="mailto:consultas.impo_expo@srs.gob.sv">consultas.impo_expo@srs.gob.sv</a>
<b>Web:</b>	<a href="https://www.srs.gob.sv/">https://www.srs.gob.sv/</a>
<b>Agency:</b>	<b>Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería (Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock)</b>
<b>Contact:</b>	Ing. Teodoro Gonzalez
<b>Address:</b>	Final 1ª. Avenida Norte, 13 Calle Oriente y Av. Manuel Gallardo Santa Tecla, La Libertad, El Salvador
<b>Phone:</b>	00 +503- 2210-1775
<b>Email:</b>	<a href="mailto:teodoro.gonzalez@mag.gob.sv">teodoro.gonzalez@mag.gob.sv</a>
<b>Web:</b>	<a href="http://www.mag.gob.sv">www.mag.gob.sv</a>

<b>El Salvador Agricultural Affairs Office</b>	
<b>Address:</b> U.S. Embassy San Salvador Bld. Santa Elena, Antiguo Cuscatlán La Libertad, El Salvador	<b>Phone:</b> +503 2501-2999, ext. 3412, 3414 <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:AgSanSalvador@usda.gov">AgSanSalvador@usda.gov</a>

For additional information on exporting to El Salvador, please visit the Foreign Agricultural Service homepage [www.fas.usda.gov](http://www.fas.usda.gov)

## Appendix I

Please see this BICO report that shows U.S. agricultural exports to El Salvador for the last five years:

El Salvador Imports from United States  
Agricultural & Related Products  
Calendar Year: 2020-2024 and January-December: 2024, 2025  
(in millions of dollars)

Import Market: El Salvador

Product	Calendar Year (January-December)					January - December		
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2025	%Δ
<b>Bulk Total</b>	262.93	331.74	421.52	309.69	291.18	291.18	122.50	-57.93
Wheat	63.95	46.99	99.77	20.75	29.85	29.85	9.36	-68.66
Corn	120.48	168.92	175.77	171.54	126.97	126.97	67.92	-46.51
Coarse Grains (ex. corn)	0.12	0.02	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.00	-99.97
Rice	22.44	31.01	17.68	21.04	35.02	35.02	15.24	-56.48
Soybeans	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.00	-100
Rapeseed	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-34.62
Oilseeds NESOI	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.01	-71.12
Cotton	51.46	77.50	122.91	88.05	92.20	92.20	27.99	-69.64
Peanuts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1338.46
Pulses	4.23	3.60	5.01	6.46	6.26	6.26	1.90	-69.69
Coffee, Unroasted	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-94.63
Cocoa Beans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Other Bulk Commodities	0.23	3.64	0.13	1.60	0.63	0.63	0.08	-87.4
<b>Intermediate</b>	129.84	173.47	202.81	186.26	149.55	149.55	64.34	-56.98
Soybean meal	80.43	108.45	128.89	127.26	89.72	89.72	42.90	-52.19
Oilseed Meal/Cake (ex. soybean)	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.07	603.1
Soybean Oil	9.97	11.10	9.27	0.66	1.41	1.41	1.61	13.7
Other Feeds & Fodders	6.26	9.91	9.72	9.35	9.61	9.61	3.41	-64.49
Palm Oil	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.28	0.28	0.04	-86.8
Vegetable Oils NESOI	3.94	4.82	7.17	5.77	6.33	6.33	1.95	-69.22
Distillers Grains	14.09	19.31	27.14	20.28	17.09	17.09	5.68	-66.75
Hay	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-100
Live Animals	5.32	5.58	6.70	7.33	8.54	8.54	2.69	-68.47
Hides & Skins	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Milled Grains & Products	0.48	0.60	0.40	0.59	0.75	0.75	0.25	-66.8
Industrial Alcohols & Fatty Acids	0.28	0.30	0.22	0.30	0.66	0.66	0.14	-78.3
Animal Fats	0.64	1.14	1.14	1.08	1.00	1.00	0.44	-55.85
Essential Oils	4.65	7.24	6.83	8.16	7.68	7.68	2.98	-61.22
Dextrins, Peptones, & Proteins	0.54	1.20	1.11	1.59	2.03	2.03	0.94	-53.99
Ethanol, incl. bev.	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	94.06
Sugars & Sweeteners	0.30	0.53	0.26	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.09	-53.64
Planting Seeds	0.68	0.61	0.84	0.71	0.72	0.72	0.25	-65.72
Other Intermediate Products	2.22	2.66	3.08	2.92	3.52	3.52	0.90	-74.4
<b>Consumer-Oriented</b>	239.56	322.93	348.59	364.02	447.07	447.07	151.53	-66.11
Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta	18.00	19.63	22.22	21.65	22.08	22.08	6.48	-70.63
Beef & Beef Products	6.82	10.75	12.66	11.34	9.69	9.69	4.08	-57.89
Pork & Pork Products	25.70	45.28	45.29	52.79	65.39	65.39	21.91	-66.5
Beer	2.30	8.07	13.95	5.84	5.52	5.52	1.96	-64.49
Chewing Gum & Candy	1.71	2.19	2.63	3.51	3.00	3.00	0.95	-68.39
Poultry Meat & Prods. (ex. eggs)	18.34	30.72	25.62	30.51	34.27	34.27	10.54	-69.25
Meat Products NESOI	5.08	6.80	8.16	8.84	10.41	10.41	3.03	-70.85
Eggs & Products	2.09	3.88	0.26	0.53	0.18	0.18	0.00	-100
Mfg. Tobacco	0.07	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.09	45.75
Dairy Products	24.00	33.95	46.46	47.87	59.13	59.13	22.37	-62.16
Fresh Fruit	18.63	15.74	12.74	11.94	17.61	17.61	4.84	-72.54

Product	Calendar Year (January-December)					January - December		
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2025	%Δ
Processed Fruit	2.86	3.79	4.39	3.06	3.19	3.19	1.11	-65.22
Fresh Vegetables	0.84	0.76	0.68	0.76	1.56	1.56	0.75	-52.26
Processed Vegetables	17.26	23.58	31.05	30.48	33.04	33.04	9.73	-70.55
Fruit & Vegetable Juices	0.66	0.73	0.74	1.05	0.90	0.90	0.27	-69.81
Soup & Other Food Preparations	42.64	50.38	48.33	56.14	80.17	80.17	29.74	-62.91
Tree Nuts	4.58	4.83	5.61	5.45	6.35	6.35	2.19	-65.6
Wine & Related Products	0.47	0.82	0.93	0.94	0.79	0.79	0.21	-73.75
Chocolate & Cocoa Products	9.41	11.60	12.32	12.73	14.73	14.73	4.93	-66.51
Condiments & Sauces	16.35	22.19	24.40	29.14	34.15	34.15	11.98	-64.91
Spices	1.04	1.60	1.61	1.74	2.01	2.01	0.58	-71.38
Tea	1.02	1.30	1.25	1.06	6.95	6.95	1.75	-74.83
Coffee, Roasted and Extracts	1.00	1.53	1.79	2.23	2.26	2.26	0.93	-58.8
Non-Alcoholic Bev. (ex. juices, coffee, tea)	13.31	15.13	16.08	15.90	25.17	25.17	8.49	-66.29
Dog & Cat Food	4.25	5.87	7.30	6.43	6.85	6.85	2.05	-70.13
Distilled Spirits	1.09	1.71	2.07	2.08	1.58	1.58	0.58	-62.99
Nursery Products & Cut Flowers	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	-81.41
Ag Related Products	2.43	2.66	3.32	6.61	9.56	9.56	1.27	-86.68
Biodiesel & Blends > B30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Forest Products	0.95	0.99	1.49	1.67	2.13	2.13	0.79	-62.73
Seafood Products	1.48	1.67	1.84	4.94	7.43	7.43	0.48	-93.53
Agricultural Products	631.25	826.44	970.85	857.89	886.23	886.23	337.78	-61.89
Agricultural & Related Products	633.68	829.10	974.17	864.50	895.78	895.78	339.05	-62.15

**Attachments:**

No Attachments