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Report Highlights:

With a population of nearly 36 million people, including a segment of high-income consumers looking for quality imported products, Angola presents an array of export opportunities for U.S. food and agricultural products. Angola is a significant importer of food and agricultural goods, making foreign purchases totaling more than \$1.7 billion from more than 60 countries in 2023. Middle- and high-income consumers, especially in the capital of Luanda, are looking for quality imported goods. Post has identified the following consumer-oriented product categories with the most potential for U.S. exports: poultry, beef, pork, vegetable oil, sauces and condiments, wheat, rice, pulses, distilled spirits, and wine.

Market Fact Sheet: Angola

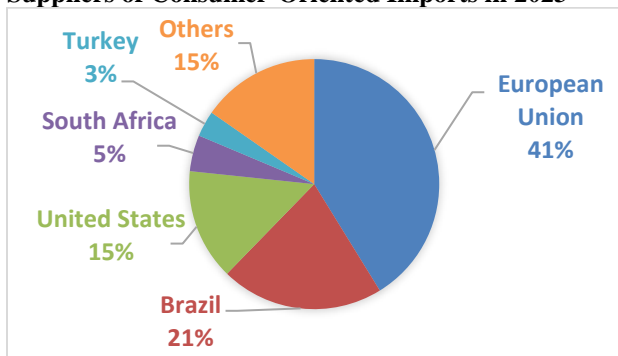
Executive Summary

With GDP growth estimated at 2.6 percent in 2024, Angola presents a variety of export opportunities for U.S. products. The country imports over half of its food, and with middle- and high-income consumers demanding quality imported foods and beverages, Angola’s retail sector is rapidly growing, while informal sales channels continue to decline. Total food and agricultural product imports topped \$1.7 billion last year.

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products

Angola’s imports of consumer-oriented products totaled \$800 million in 2023, down 20 percent from the prior year. The United States was the third largest supplier in this category, responsible for 15 percent of Angola’s consumer-oriented imports.

Suppliers of Consumer-Oriented Imports in 2023



Food Processing Industry

The Angolan food processing sector is developing quickly, as the government is stressing the importance of diversifying the non-oil economy. The processing industry accounts for about 6 percent of economic activity in the country. Food ingredients are hard to find domestically, so the food manufacturing sector looks to imports to fill the gap. Post is aware of several new food processing/packaging facilities that are expected to come online in the next few years.

Food Retail Industry

Angola’s food retail industry is well-established and expanding as the Angolan Government pushes to reform the informal market into permanent retail outlets. Many wholesalers have also created consumer retail outlets in reaction to new government policies. Some retailers like Freshmart and AngoMart cater specifically to middle- and lower-income customers.

2023 Quick Facts

Imports of Food and Agricultural Products:

\$1.7 billion

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products:

\$800 million

Imports of U.S. Consumer-Oriented Products:

\$117 million

Exports of Food and Agricultural Products:

\$53 million

Top 8 Growth Product Categories

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Poultry & Poultry Products | 6) Wheat |
| 2) Beef & Beef Products | 7) Rice |
| 3) Pork & Pork Products | 8) Pulses |
| 4) Soy & Vegetable Oils | 9) Wine |
| 5) Sauces & Condiments | 10) Distilled Spirits |

Top 10 Host Country Retailers

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Kibabo Supermercado | 6) Kero Hypermarket |
| 2) AngoMart | 7) Casa dos Frescos |
| 3) Shoprite / Usave | 8) Candando |
| 4) Freshmart | 9) InterMarket |
| 5) Maxi Cash & Carry | 10) Alimenta Angola |

GDP/Population

Population: 36 million

GDP: \$94.38 billion

GDP per capita: \$2,570

Strengths	Weaknesses
Formal retail market is growing, while informal market is shrinking	Lack of knowledge of U.S. food products
Angola is focused on economic diversification, which opens up many opportunities	Business environment remains one of the most difficult in the world
Opportunities	Threats
Demand for consumer-oriented food products is growing	Rising inflation and currency devaluation
Improving relationship with the United States	Limited foreign exchanged on a periodic basis

Data and Information Sources: Euromonitor, TDM, Angola National Institute of Statistic (INE) and other government sources, IMF, World Bank, and trade press

For more information, please visit www.USDASouthernAfrica.org or contact FAS Agricultural Specialist Ricardo Dias at Ricardo.Dias@usda.gov.

Section 1: Market Overview

With a population of nearly 36 million people, including a segment of high-income consumers looking for quality imported products, Angola presents an array of export opportunities for U.S. food and agricultural products. Angola is a significant importer of food and agricultural goods, making foreign purchases totaling more than \$1.7 billion from more than 60 countries in 2023, as Angola imports more than half of its food. Middle- and high-income consumers, especially in the capital of Luanda, are looking for quality imported goods. Post has identified the following consumer-oriented product categories with the most potential for U.S. exports: poultry, beef, pork, soy and vegetable oil, sauces and condiments, wheat, rice, pulses, distilled spirits, and wine.

Angola was the largest U.S. poultry market in Africa, and the seventh largest globally last year, importing more than \$114 million of American poultry and poultry products, as chicken meat is the most widely consumed and most affordable protein available in country. However, that was less than half of the value imported the previous year, as the Angolan economy has been affected by decreased oil exports, leading to a limited amount of foreign exchange available in the country. Angola remains a strong market opportunity for U.S. poultry, especially frozen chicken leg quarters. [Post's Annual Poultry and Products Report](#) provides additional information on the Angolan market.

1.1 Population and Key Demographic Trends

The population of sub-Saharan Africa is projected to double by 2050, and Angola's population continues to grow rapidly in line with that trend. Angola's fertility rate has been decreasing since its peak in the 1990s, but it remains the seventh highest in the world with an average five children per woman. Life expectancy has steadily increased over recent decades, but the country's population is remarkably young, with almost half of residents younger than 15 years old.

Angola boasts a large expat population, mainly employed by foreign oil and mining companies that maintain operations in the country. Foreign residents are mainly concentrated in the capital city of Luanda, which has a population of about 9 million. Luanda is routinely ranked among the most expensive cities in Africa in terms of the cost of living for expats.

1.2 Size of Economy, Purchasing Power, and Consumer Behavior

The Angolan economy topped \$94 billion last year, and according to the International Monetary Fund, it is projected to grow by 2.6 percent in 2024. After gaining independence from Portugal in 1975, Angola saw 27 years of civil war, but today Angola maintains a politically stable environment. Despite significant progress made in macroeconomic stability and structural reforms, Angola is a lower middle-income country, with an economy that is overwhelmingly driven by its oil sector (accounting for about 50 percent of GDP, more than 70 percent of government revenue, and more than 90 percent of the country's exports). However, the Angolan government is motivated to diversify economic income streams, making the country one to watch in the years to come.

Despite signs of economic growth, widespread unemployment and a lack of purchasing power for a large segment of the population continue to present challenges for the country. A shortage of skills and relatively low general education levels also pose obstacles to Angola's economic development. After the culmination of the civil war in 2002, Angola saw rapid economic growth, but about 30 percent of the population still lives below the poverty line. The country has one of the highest levels

of inequality in the world, with the richest 20 percent of the population receiving almost 60 percent of all income, while the poorest 20 percent account for only 3 percent of total income.

Subsistence agriculture provides the main livelihood for most of the population, but the country is still a major food importer. Prior to the 1975-2002 civil war, Angola was a major exporter of coffee, sisal, corn, bananas, and cotton, and self-sufficient in all food crops except wheat. The civil war disrupted agricultural production and displaced millions of people. Angola exported only \$129,000 of agricultural products to the United States in 2023, largely consisting of coffee, corn flour, peanuts.

1.3 Overall Business Climate

Since dropping the peg on the dollar in 2018, the local currency (kwanza) fluctuates freely, and the availability of foreign exchange periodically limits the ability of Angolan importers to trade. After the August 2017 elections, President Joao Lourenco (reelected in 2022 for a second 5-year term) implemented a macroeconomic stabilization program that included economic policies and anti-corruption efforts. In May 2018, the Angolan Parliament approved a law that introduced a framework to support competition in domestic markets and address monopolistic practices in key sectors. In July 2018, a private investment law was also approved by the Angolan Parliament, which removed monetary limitations and the requirement to have an Angolan partner for foreign direct investments.

In October 2023, the government issued Presidential Decree No. 213/23, which requires importers to seek domestic alternatives for all products prior to being granted an import permit. The new decree focuses on investments and access to credit for domestic producers and processors, with a specific mention of family-run agricultural companies. It also specifies that import authorization is conditioned on demonstrating that the trader has consulted the domestic market and attempted to enter into contracts with Angolan producers/processors. Decree 213/23 establishes a strict set of rules of government procurement, noting that public entities may only import products after “exhausting all possibilities of acquiring them from domestic producers.” That said, most importers of U.S. products have continued to secure import permits, though the Angolan government periodically implements either formal or informal bans on certain product categories. For more information, see [Post’s GAIN report on Angola’s new 2024 tariff schedule](#), which instituted a ban on select offal products. Additional information about Angola’s overall business climate can be found in the U.S. State Department’s [2023 Investment Climate Statement for Angola](#).

1.4 Recent Trends

In Angola, food is sold through both modern retail and informal channels. Informal retail includes both small grocers as well as open air markets (locally called “cantinas”). Since the civil war ended in 2002, the importance of the informal market has declined, especially in urban centers such as Luanda, where formal retail is developing rapidly. The government is trying to formalize retail by establishing specific areas for open markets and banning certain products from being sold on the street.

Only a small percentage of Angola’s population owns a car, thus most people are dependent on overcrowded public mini-buses to reach big-box superstores and supermarkets. Consequently, the majority of the population prefers to shop close to home in open-air markets or small grocers, which are perceived as offering fresher, less expensive food than formal supermarkets. Even with more

convenient supermarket locations opening in the past few years in the outer areas of Luanda, many Angolans feel more comfortable in informal markets. Local formal retailers have come up with various strategies to attract the informal market customers, such as creating loyalty cards to reward client purchases.

Table 1: Advantages and Challenges Facing U.S. Exporters

Advantages	Challenges
Angola imports the majority of its food, and demand for consumer-oriented food products continues to grow.	Consumers are not always familiar with U.S. brands and products.
Infrastructure projects are planned to further improve the railway system and provide greater connectivity throughout the country.	Periodic shortages of foreign currency can make it difficult for importers to make international trade arrangements.
Niche segment of high-income consumers looking for quality imported products	Consumer purchasing power hindered by food price inflation and currency devaluation
Modern supermarkets and retailers in most major cities	Competition from Brazil, EU, and South Africa, paired with lower transport costs from these regions

Section 2: Exporter Business Tips

2.1 Market Research

Before exporting to Angola, U.S. suppliers are recommended to conduct in-depth market research. Regulation-related concerns, market size dynamics, consumption patterns, and import procedures and regulations should all be covered in this research. For more details on import laws, interested U.S. providers are urged to read Section 3 of this report.

If U.S. exporters are interested in attending upcoming trade events in the area, they should get in touch with FAS Luanda (contact information in Section 6). To acquire additional market entry support and knowledge, it is often helpful to engage with pertinent [State Regional Trade Groups](#) (SRTGs), [cooperator groups](#), and/or [trade associations](#).

2.2 Local Business Customs and Trends

Angola is a complex market with combined European and African elements and largely follows western business practices. Exporting through a reliable distributor or import agent with knowledge of the country's food and beverage sector is the safest way to enter the market. Some importers have long-standing relationships with suppliers, making them an asset to enter the market. U.S. suppliers are encouraged to contact FAS Luanda for assistance.

Making an in person visit to the country is an excellent way for American companies to establish relationships, build networks, acquire firsthand knowledge, and identify opportunities. One significant challenge is that business meetings, especially with government officials, often are not confirmed until hours before the scheduled meeting time. Thus, visiting companies must have flexibility. Business travelers who intend to spend a long time in Angola are strongly encouraged to get a local cell phone SIM card to use while in country, as American carriers do not always have

coverage. Business cards are usually exchanged at the beginning of meetings, and most meetings include more than one representative of a particular organization. Presentations in meetings should be well-planned, informative, and to the point, always making sure time is allocated for questions and discussions.

Angola has one official language, Portuguese, which is also the primary language for business communications, although many importers also speak English. Business meetings can be informal, such as get-togethers in coffee shops, or very formal at a company's headquarters. Smart business dress is appreciated, although because of the warm climate, men often dispense with jackets and often do not wear ties, while women typically dress modestly with longer jackets and tops together with longer skirts or trousers.

Giving gifts to clients or providers is not a necessary practice, but it is normal for established business partners to do this type of exchange. However, bribery and corruption are present in the public and private sectors. Therefore, it is important to understand the difference between wanting to build a relationship with a client/provider and expecting something in return.

2.3 General Consumer Tastes and Trends

Rapid development in Angola's retail landscape is driven by changes in consumer profiles and demographics, increasing urbanization, improvements in infrastructure, and an increase in the number of international brands available. Consumers across income levels are becoming more sophisticated and demanding in terms of variety and quality. In the past, Angolans were satisfied with small grocers selling dry goods, but now retailers are expected to offer fresh and frozen goods as well. Historically, Portuguese, Lebanese, and Indian communities have been the dominant players in the Angolan grocery retail market. However, the South African supermarket chain Shoprite also operates in Angola, and new players have entered the formal retail space, including the hypermarket Candando. Some supermarkets target wealthier Angolans and expatriates, such as Casa dos Frescos and Intermarket, which offer the greatest choice of fresh produce and higher quality standards. Meanwhile, formal retail operations like Freshmart and AngoMart cater specifically to lower income customers.

Section 3: Import Food Standards & Regulations and Import Procedures

FAS Luanda produces an annual [Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards \(FAIRS\) Country Report](#), which gives an overview of pertinent standards and regulations. The [FAIRS Export Certificate Report](#) outlines documentation requirements for U.S. food and agricultural products exported to Angola.

3.1 Customs Clearance

Food consignments are subject to random inspection and sampling at any point of entry into Angola to ensure that the food products are safe and comply with local regulations. Angolan food and agricultural import regulations and standards are developed and administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. There is some overlap in responsibilities among the ministries, which can sometimes cause ambiguity in the development and implementation of import regulations.

3.2 Documents Generally Required by Angola for Imported Food

Importers or freight forwarders are required to present the following documents to customs authorities for entry of products into Angola: a bill of entry, a customs worksheet, a commercial invoice, an import permit (if necessary), special import certificates (if necessary), all relevant transport documents, and the certificate of origin.

3.3 Language Labeling Requirements

Portuguese language labeling is mandatory on all agricultural products and is also applicable to imported fresh produce. Unlabeled or incorrectly labeled products can be confiscated. Adhesive labels that meet local requirements can be affixed in addition to the standard U.S. label. Stickers must take place no later than the point of sale to the end user, with the supplier and importer coming to an agreement as to who will affix the sticker. In Angola, the enforcement of label requirements is constrained by limited human resource capacity.

3.4 Tariffs and Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)

On April 1, 2024, Angola issued Presidential Legislative Decree No. 1/24, publishing a new tariff book. Angola typically updates its tariff schedule every five years to adapt to current trade needs. The new tariff schedule, referred to as “Pauta Aduaneira 2024” in Portuguese (available for [download in Portuguese here](#)), is structured to limit foreign competition to domestic production with higher rates on food and exemptions for imports of industrial machinery. Additionally, the new tariff book prohibits the importation of certain offal cuts from all animals, another concern for low-income Angolan consumers who rely on offal as a major source of animal protein. For more information, see [Post’s GAIN report on Angola’s new 2024 tariff schedule](#). Additional information on Angola’s import tariffs can be located through the U.S. Department of Commerce’s [Angola Country Commercial Guide](#) and the [Customs Info Database](#).

In May 2009, Angola signed a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) with the United States, intended to provide a forum to address trade issues and focus on development planning, market access, and strategies to improve the business climate. As one of the 39 sub-Saharan Africa countries eligible for the African Growth and Opportunity Act ([AGOA](#)), Angola has access to more than 6,400 product tariff lines for exports to the U.S. market duty-free and largely quota-free. However, the vast majority of AGOA exports to the United States are energy-related products.

Angola is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and must comply with relevant WTO agreements in relation to tariffs and duties. Angola is also party to a number of investment-related treaties and conventions. The country has signed 40 agreements with more than 30 countries, mainly the Southern African Development Community ([SADC](#)) states, in areas such as trade and investment, human capacity development, and technical assistance. In March 2018, Angola was a signatory to the African Continental Free Trade Area ([AfCFTA](#)).

3.5 Trademarks and Patents Market Research

Trademarks and patents are regulated by Angola’s Institute of Industrial Property (IAPI), an indirect administrative body under the umbrella of Ministry of Industry. The [Angola Country Commercial](#)

[Guide](#), published by the International Trade Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce, offers additional details and advice for protecting intellectual property in Angola.

Section 4: Market Sector Structure and Trends

4.1 Top Sectors for Growth

Table 2: Top Growth Sectors for U.S. Exports to Angola

Product Category	2023 Total Imports from World	Post's Analysis
Poultry and Poultry Products	\$ 213million	Poultry is the staple animal protein for most Angolan consumers. The country has been a reliable export market for U.S. poultry for years. Brazil is the largest competition to the United States for poultry exports to Angola.
Beef and Beef Products	\$87 million	Beef liver has been one of the largest U.S. export categories for Angola, but Post sees additional opportunities for marketing muscle cuts such as ribeye and tomahawk to hotels and restaurants catering to middle- and high-income residents and visitors in Luanda.
Pork and Pork Products	\$79 million	Most of Angola's pork imports come from the EU and Brazil, but Post sees an opportunity for U.S. suppliers to compete for market share, particularly for high-end cuts to restaurants and retailers in Luanda that cater to higher-income consumers.
Wheat	\$228 million	Angola has greatly expanded milling infrastructure in recent years, with capacity now exceeding 1 million metric tons per year (see Post's report for more information). Millers are price sensitive but looking to utilize their capacity and potentially export wheat flour in the region. Post sees opportunities for U.S. wheat exports, especially hard red winter.
Pulses	\$17 million	Beans and other pulses are a staple food for most Angolans, with most consumers eating them a few times per week, usually cooked with palm oil. Post sees opportunities for the export of pinto beans, as well as smaller quantities of black beans and butter beans. Canada claimed 74 percent of market share in the pulses category last year.
Rice	\$150 million	Rice is a staple food in Angola, and while the largest suppliers are Asian countries (India and Thailand), Post sees market opportunities for specialty rice varieties in consumer-ready 1-kilogram packs. Middle- and high-income consumers are willing to pay more for high-quality specialty and aromatic varieties such as sushi rice.
Soy and Vegetable Oil	\$73 million	Post sees export opportunities for soy and vegetable oil in bulk to Angola (to be portioned into consumer-oriented packaging in country). Cooking oil (including palm oil) is a staple for almost all homes in Angola, but the country lacks infrastructure for crushing oilseeds, so bulk oil imports are common.

Sauces and Condiments	\$11 million	High-end grocery stores in Luanda feature a wide variety of imported sauces and condiments, and Post sees opportunities to increase U.S. market share in this category. Currently, the largest suppliers in this category are the EU and China.
Distilled Spirits	\$15 million	While Angola does produce gin locally (from potatoes and baobab fruit), most distilled spirits are imported. Post sees market opportunities especially for American bourbons for sale to middle- and high-income consumers, as well as restaurants and hotels in Luanda.
Wine	\$55 million	Most wine is imported to Angola from the EU (especially Portugal) and South Africa. These suppliers have the advantage of lower transportation costs. However, Post sees niche market opportunities to reach middle- and high-income consumers and expats in Luanda through restaurants, hotels, and upscale retailers in the capital. Education of consumers and restaurant/retail owners may be needed to make them aware of the high quality of U.S. wines. Angolan consumers typically prefer red wines, and Post's analysis indicated Pinot Noir may be particularly appealing to local palates.

4.2 Consumer-Oriented Product Prospects Based on Growth Trends

Table 3: Top Exports of Consumer-Oriented Goods from the United States to Angola

Product Description	Value (USD Thousands)		
	2021	2022	2023
Total Consumer-Oriented	127,458	235,981	117,243
Poultry Meat & Prods. (excl. eggs)	125,234	232,015	114,687
Beef & Beef Products	1,433	3,382	1,353
Food Preparations	435	72	437
Pork & Pork Products	247	192	366
Fresh Vegetables	0	0	127
Other Consumer Oriented	0	22	124
Meat Products NESOI	0	0	62
Distilled Spirits	0	0	60
Non-Alcoholic Bev. (excl. juice)	15	19	28
Eggs & Products	0	21	0
Dairy Products	63	18	0

Source: Global Agricultural Trade System (GATS)

4.3 Retailer Information

Table 4: Major Angolan Retailers

Company	Number of Outlets
Kibabo Supermercado	34
AngoMart (Noble group)	30
Shoprte / Usave (South African Shoprte)	23
Fresmart (Newaco group)	19
Maxi Cash & Carry (Teixeira Duarte)	11
Casa dos Frescos	11
Company	Number of Outlets

Kero Hypermarket (ANSEBA Group)	10
Candando	5
InterMarket	5
Alimenta Angola Cash & Carry	4
Deskontão	3
BigOne	3
Mercadão Cash & Carry (SODOSA group)	2

4.4 Market Opportunities for Consumer-Oriented Products

Post's research and analysis indicates there may be market opportunities for a variety of U.S. consumer-exports to Angola. Middle- and high-income consumers, especially in the capital of Luanda, are looking for quality imported goods. While the EU has a large market share in this category, as well as some advantages when it comes to transportation logistics, Post believes that education of consumers and retailers, as well as building relationships with importers and distributors could go a long way to raise demand for U.S. products. Post has identified the following consumer-oriented product categories with the most potential for U.S. exports: poultry, beef, pork, rice, pulses and dry beans, soy and vegetable oil, sauces and condiments, distilled spirits, and wine.

4.5 Competition to U.S. Exports

Table 5: Top Exporters of Food and Agricultural Products to Angola

Country	Value of Exports (USD)			Market Share (%)
	2021	2022	2023	
EU 27	566,391,962	754,452,939	688,631,389	40.52
Brazil	238,612,854	468,079,039	230,856,545	13.58
India	136,398,738	227,885,873	135,246,661	7.96
Indonesia	104,561,603	207,454,763	88,085,594	5.18
Thailand	113,025,035	83,927,997	74,464,757	4.38
South Africa	94,937,503	104,814,711	65,438,147	3.85

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Section 5: Agricultural and Food Imports

5.1 Agricultural & Food Import Statistics

For details on American exports of bulk, intermediate, and consumer oriented (BICO) items to Angola, please see Annex 1 of this report or consult the FAS [Global Agricultural Trade System \(GATS\)](#).

5.2 Best High-Value and Consumer-Oriented Product Prospects

Table 7: U.S. Consumer-Oriented Exports to Angola by Category

Product Category	Value (USD Thousands)					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Poultry and Poultry Products	183,551	149,872	81,185	125,234	232,015	114,687
Beef and Beef Products	4,149	3,921	3,159	1,433	3,382	1,353
Pork and Pork Products	0	20	54	247	192	366
Food Preparations	1,682	693	71	435	72	437
Non-Alcoholic Beverages	0	57	38	15	19	28
Distilled Spirits	0	0	0	0	0	60

Source: GATS

Section 6: Key Contacts and Further Information

6.1 FAS Southern Africa

Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS Luanda)

U.S. Embassy Luanda
Rua Huari Boumediene, #32
Miramar, Luanda, Angola
Tel: (+244) 222-641-058
E-mail: Ricardo.Dias@usda.gov
Website: www.USDASouthernAfrica.org

Office of Agricultural Affairs (FAS Pretoria)

U.S. Embassy Pretoria
877 Pretorius Street
Pretoria, South Africa 0001
Tel: (+27) 12-431-4057
E-mail: AgPretoria@usda.gov

6.2 Additional Useful Resources

- U.S. International Trade Administration – [Angola Country Commercial Guide](#)
- [U.S.-Angola Chamber of Commerce](#)
- American Chamber of Commerce in Angola ([AmCham Angola](#))
- [U.S. Embassy to Angola and Sao Tome and Principe](#)

Appendix 1: U.S. Bulk, Intermediate, and Consumer-Oriented (BICO) Exports to South Africa (USD thousands)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Bulk Total	3,983	535	214	51	402
Pulses	195	152	91	0	220
Rice	700	383	90	34	168
Other Bulk Commodities	0	0	33	17	14
Wheat	3,088	0	0	0	0
Intermediate Total	1,563	347	289	1,128	516
Essential Oils	6	105	187	112	204
Sugar, Sweeteners, Bev. Bases	3	5	0	150	159
Vegetable Oils (excl. soybean)	0	12	0	128	138
Dextrins, Peptones, & Proteins	4	28	9	3	9
Other Intermediate Products	260	118	85	16	7
Milled Grains & Products	41	56	0	0	0
Other Feeds, Meals & Fodders	0	16	3	24	0
Ethanol (non-bev.)	30	0	0	0	0
Planting Seeds	1,218	7	5	694	0
Consumer Oriented Total	154,812	84,607	127,458	235,981	117,243
Poultry Meat & Products (excl. eggs)	149,872	81,185	125,234	232,015	114,687
Beef & Beef Products	3,921	3,159	1,433	3,382	1,353
Food Preparations	693	71	435	72	437
Pork & Pork Products	20	54	247	192	366
Fresh Vegetables	0	0	0	0	127
Other Consumer Oriented	15	16	0	22	124
Meat Products NESOI	0	20	0	0	62
Distilled Spirits	0	0	0	0	60
Non-Alcoholic Bev. (excl. juice)	57	38	15	19	28
Eggs & Products	7	0	0	21	0
Dairy Products	0	0	63	18	0
Processed Fruit	0	22	0	0	0
Processed Vegetables	98	0	0	0	0
Fruit & Vegetable Juices	3	0	0	0	0
Tree Nuts	0	29	0	11	0
Confectionery	10	0	0	0	0
Chocolate & Cocoa Products	4	0	0	0	0
Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta	31	13	0	0	0
Condiments & Sauces	80	0	32	0	0
Wine & Related Products	0	0	0	230	0
Agricultural Related Products	3,600	2,681	117	98	143
Seafood Products	3,592	2,601	97	98	72
Forest Products	7	80	19	0	71
TOTAL	163,957	88,170	128,078	237,258	118,304

Attachments:

No Attachments