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U.S. Food Import Patterns, 1998-2007

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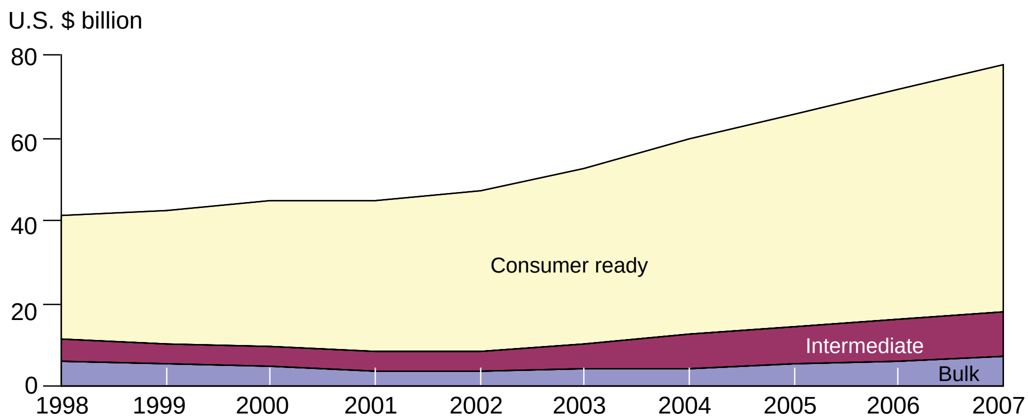
Approved by USDA's World Agricultural Outlook Board

Abstract

Using import data from the U.S. Census Bureau, this study examines patterns of U.S. food imports for fiscal years 1998-2007. Results indicate faster import growth trends for consumer-ready foods, such as fruit, vegetables, meats, seafood, and processed food products. Although the United States imported most bulk food commodities and perishable consumer-ready products, such as fruit and vegetables, from neighboring countries in the Western Hemisphere, it imported processed foods, spices, and other tropical products from more global sources, with rising import shares for many countries in Asia.

Keywords: U.S. food imports, U.S. grain imports, U.S. processed food imports, U.S. fruit and vegetable imports

U.S. food imports rose rapidly during fiscal years 1998-2007; consumer-ready products grew fastest



Notes: Includes only food products. Products are classified per USDA Bulk Intermediate and Consumer Oriented groups with fish and seafood added to consumer-ready products. See appendix for description.
Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

Acknowledgments

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Introduction

Given a mature food market, which is characteristic of most developed countries, U.S. food consumers are increasingly demanding greater variety, quality, and convenience in the food they consume (Frazão et al., 2008). As Americans become wealthier and more ethnically diverse, the American food basket reflects a growing share of tropical products, spices, and imported gourmet products. Seasonal and climatic factors drive U.S. imports of horticultural products, particularly popular fruits and vegetables and other tropical products, such as cocoa and coffee.

Americans have also become much more health conscious, demanding more nutritious foods. Dietary concerns have changed the emphasis from red meat to fish, fostered growing interest in fresh fruits, vegetables, and unsaturated fats, such as olive oil and canola oil, and sparked new interest in green teas, which contain antioxidants. In addition, cocoa (and dark chocolate) contains high levels of antioxidants and flavonoids, which are linked to improved cardiovascular health. Green tea and cocoa butter are also used in beauty products.

However, a growing share of U.S. imports can be attributed to intra-industry trade, whereby agricultural-processing industries based in the United States carry out certain processing steps offshore and import products at different levels of processing from their subsidiaries in foreign markets (Regmi et al., 2005). Consequently, food manufacturing operations are often spread over many national boundaries to minimize production and distribution costs as well as to enhance the ability to quickly replenish inventories.

While the globalized food industry offers U.S. consumers a more affordable array of diverse food products year round, it also increases access for developing countries, such as China, India, and countries in Central America, which have registered rapid export growth. This report presents a broad analysis of U.S. food imports, with a particular focus on food products and exporting countries that had rapid export growth. U.S. food import data for 1998-2007 were analyzed to identify imports that grew rapidly and to examine how the U.S. food import pattern changed over the decade. This analysis attempts to link changes in the U.S. food import pattern to (1) the proximity of the source country, (2) free trade agreements (FTAs), (3) intra-industry trade, and (4) changing consumer preferences.

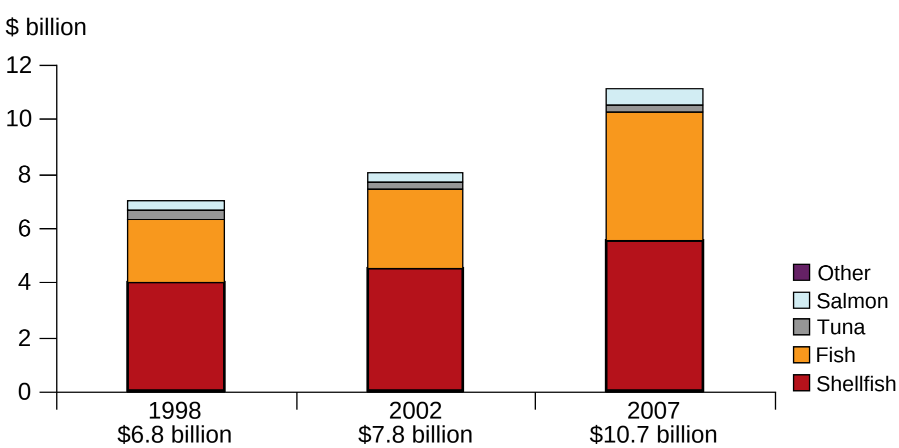
Commodity-level trade data in this report came from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau. The Census Bureau releases trade data based on the U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) of 10-digit codes. While this level of detail provides for rigorous analysis of trade patterns, it is too detailed for the general analysis presented in this report. This report, therefore, uses the six-digit International Harmonized Commodity Coding and Classification System (HS) level of detail recognized by the World Customs Organization (which governs international trade data reporting) to analyze trade patterns. A complete description of how food products have been defined in this study is provided in the appendix.

Fish and Seafood

The value of U.S. imports of fish and seafood exceeded $10 billion in 2007, an increase of almost 60 percent from $6.8 billion in 1998 (fig. 1). More than half of these imports were shellfish, such as lobster, shrimp, crab, oysters, and scallops. Fish was the next largest category and included cod, halibut, herring, mackerel, sea bass, sole, swordfish, trout, and others. Although growing significantly in imports, salmon was a relatively minor part of this category and totaled about $560 million in 2007 (5 percent of total fish and seafood imports). As fish imports rose, the share of shellfish imports fell slightly from 59 percent to 52 percent. Nearly three-fourths of U.S. shellfish imports came from countries in Asia (46 percent) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) countries (Canada and Mexico) (27 percent). Of these countries, Canada (20 percent) and Thailand (15 percent) were the top exporters. These shares have been relatively stable since the late 1990s. U.S. imports of tuna declined from a value of $344 million in 1998 to $252 million in 2007. Imports of other products, such as eel, sardine, roe, and fish liver, rose but they remained a minor component of overall trade.

Ease in transportation appears to underlie the pattern of fish imports into the United States. Fresh fish came from nearby countries in the Western Hemisphere, whereas frozen and preserved fish often came from as far away as Asia. The bulk (over 75 percent) of fish products entered the United States frozen. About 84 percent of the frozen fish imported in 2007 were filets rather than whole fish. Two-thirds of imported filets came from Asia in 2007, mostly from China. Sources of frozen filets changed dramatically during the 10-year period. In 1978, China accounted for 14 percent of filets, Canada for 13 percent, and Iceland for 12 percent. By 2007, China accounted for 49 percent and Canada and Iceland each accounted for 4 percent. Slightly over a third of frozen whole fish came from Asia—again China being the largest provider, accounting for 25 percent of imports.

Figure 1
U.S. fish and seafood imports continued to rise during fiscal years 1998-2007



Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

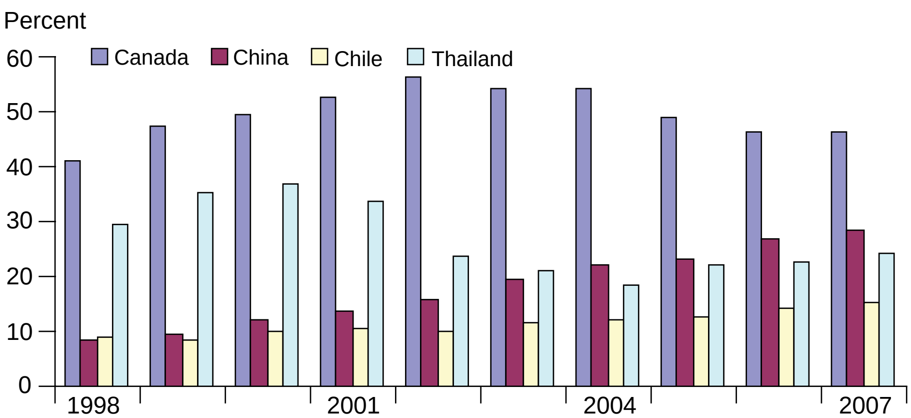
Similarly, smoked or dried fish were imported primarily from Asia (57 percent in 2007). The strongest growth was seen in imports from China and Indonesia, which accounted for a combined 40-percent share of 2007 imports. The major sources of smoked and dried fish have changed. Between 1998 and 2007, Canada's share dropped from 65 to 23 percent while China's share rose from 1 to 28 percent. Indonesia's share increased from less than 1 percent in 1998 to 12 percent in 2007.

U.S. imports of fresh and chilled fish and seafood products grew. Roughly three-fourths of fresh and chilled imports in 2007 were fish fillets. More than half of the fresh fillets came from South America (primarily Chile). Canada and Chile had nearly equal shares in 1998 (about 31 percent). However, Canada saw its share drop by half during that period, while Chile's share more than doubled. Similarly, Canada accounted for just over a third of fresh whole fish imports, and other South American countries accounted for another 28 percent in 2007.

When examining the fast-growing group of U.S. fish and shellfish imports more closely, other changes in the source countries become apparent (fig. 2). Imports of smoked fish, tuna, and roe from Japan and salmon and other fish from Norway were rising until 2000. With competition from neighboring Canada and emerging new sources in Asia, imports from Japan and Norway declined. Imports of salmon and fresh tuna from Canada grew, as did China's shipments of fish, frozen salmon, roe, and eel. Exports from Vietnam and the Philippines to the United States grew rapidly. Both supplied smoked fish, and the Philippines supplied tuna and roe.

Figure 2

Origin of fish and seafood imports changed dramatically during fiscal years 1998-2007



Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

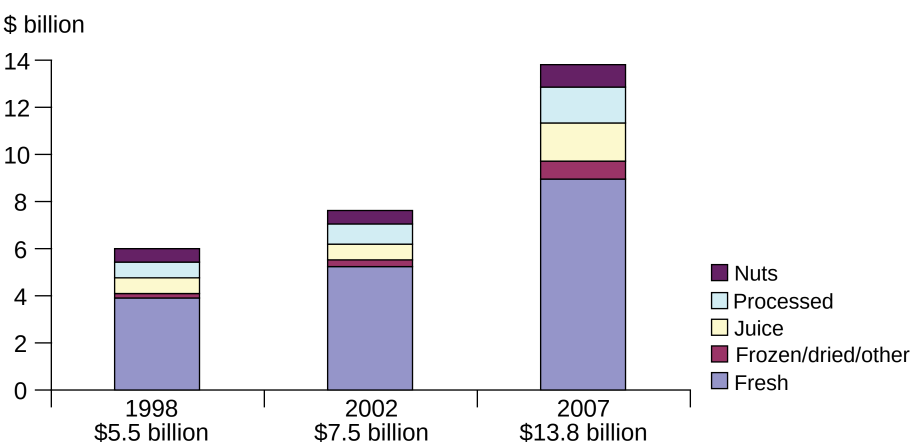
Fruits and Nuts

U.S. imports of fruits and nuts more than doubled since 1998, reaching almost $14 billion in 2007 (fig. 3). Import growth was noted in all categories, including fresh, preserved, processed, and juice. Various factors influence import patterns. For example, fresh fruit imports appear to be influenced by proximity to sourcing countries and, probably, U.S. phytosanitary requirements of fresh imports. On the other hand, juices and preserved or processed fruit can be readily transported across great distances and are not subject to the same level of phytosanitary regulations and perishability as fresh products. This enables far-away countries in Asia and other regions to successfully export fruit and nut products to the United States. Mexico was the source of about a quarter of the total value of fruit and nut imports to the United States, followed by Chile, Costa Rica, and China. These four countries accounted for about 60 percent of all U.S. fruit and nut imports.

U.S. imports of fresh fruits came primarily from the Western Hemisphere, with Mexico accounting for 30 percent of the value in 2007. Chile provided another 26 percent, followed by Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Ecuador. The dominance of Western Hemisphere countries may not only reflect proximity and ease in transport, but also free trade agreements and the impact of U.S. phytosanitary regulations. For example, the total value of U.S. fruit imports from Mexico increased significantly after the United States completely removed its phytosanitary restrictions on imports of Mexican avocados in 2005 (Roberts and Perez, 2006).

Countries in the Western Hemisphere also dominate U.S. imports of preserved fruits, with Canada, Mexico, and Chile accounting for about 60 percent of the value of 2007 imports. Canada was the leading source, with frozen berries and dried fruits accounting for most of the exports. U.S. imports from China also rose very rapidly from about $4 million in 1998 to $73 million in 2007 (fig. 4). These imports accounted for almost 10 percent of U.S. preserved fruit imports in 2007. Growth in imports from China was

Figure 3
U.S. imports of fruit and nuts more than doubled during fiscal years 1998-2007



Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

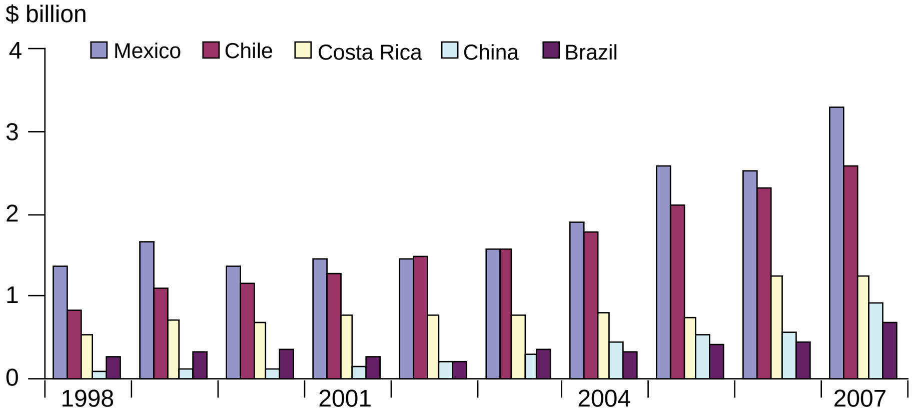
primarily due to rapid increases in imports of dried fruits, ranging from stone fruits, such as apples, peaches, and pears, to dried tropical fruits, like mango, papaya, and tamarind.

With respect to other processed fruit products (such as juices and canned ready-to-eat products), the impact of proximity was no longer evident. Instead, China and Thailand were the top two sources of U.S. imports in 2007. U.S. processed fruit imports appear to be very dynamic. China accounted for 7 percent of the value of U.S. processed fruit imports in 1998, but 25 percent in 2007. Similarly, imports from Thailand grew rapidly for all types of processed fruit products, raising questions about the primary sources of temperate fruit processed in Thailand. Thai exports of prepared and preserved peaches to the United States were negligible in 1998, but exceeded $20 million in value in 2007. There is evidence that some of these processed fruit imports originated from domestically produced U.S. fruit that was exported in institutional-sized metal cans to Thailand, repackaged into plastic cups or jars, and then re-exported back to the United States in the form of ready-to-eat products (U.S. International Trade Commission, 2007). The next largest exporters of processed fruit to the United States were Canada and Mexico, followed by the Philippines, Greece, Indonesia, and Brazil.

Among all fruit products, U.S. imports of fruit juices registered the fastest growth during 1998-2007. U.S. fruit juice imports were valued below $700 million in 1998, but were $1.6 billion in 2007. Although rapid growth continued from traditional sources in Mexico and South America, imports from China were especially noteworthy. In 1998, Chinese fruit juice exports to the United States were valued below $30,000. However, the value of these imports soared above $380 million in 2007, making China the largest exporter of fruit juices to the United States, a position long held by Brazil. But differences exist between products sourced from these two countries. Imports from China were mainly apple juice, while Brazil exports primarily orange and other citrus juices to the United States. Mexico and Argentina were also large fruit juice exporters to the United States.

Figure 4

Fruit imports from China grew rapidly during fiscal years 1998-2007



Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

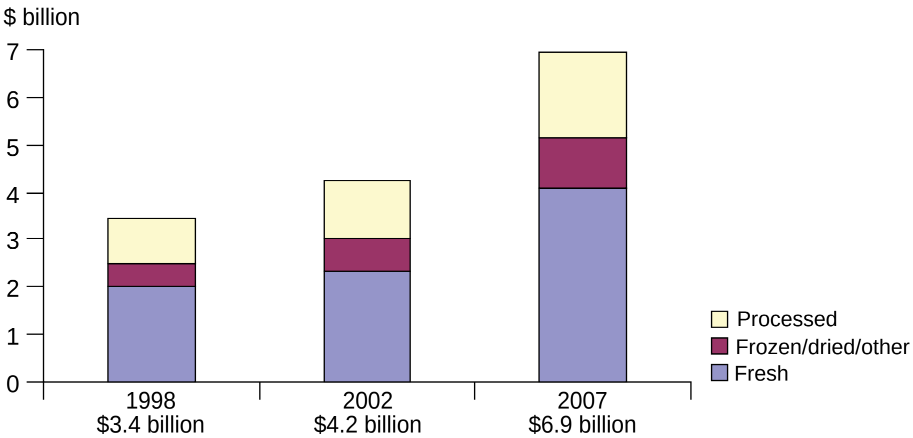
In the fruits and nuts category, nut imports registered the slowest growth, with the value of imports rising 68 percent from $563 million in 1998 to $948 million in 2007. India, Vietnam, Brazil, and Mexico together accounted for about 70 percent of U.S. nut imports. India was the largest exporter and provided about 30 percent of all U.S. nut imports in 1998, although its lead has been trimmed by Vietnam in recent years. By 2007, India accounted for 22 percent of the value of nut imports, with Vietnam following with an 18-percent share. Although both countries export a variety of nuts, the bulk of their exports were cashew nuts.

Vegetables and Vegetable Products

U.S. imports of vegetables grew rapidly and reached a total value of $6.9 billion in 2007, up from $3.4 billion in 1997 (fig. 5). Fresh vegetables accounted for about 60 percent of the 2007 import value; frozen, dried or otherwise preserved vegetables accounted for another 15 percent; and other processed vegetable food products made up the remaining 25 percent. Given proximity, warmer climate, and the added advantages of NAFTA, Mexico accounted for about 45-50 percent and Canada another 20-25 percent of total vegetable imports into the United States between 1998 and 2007.

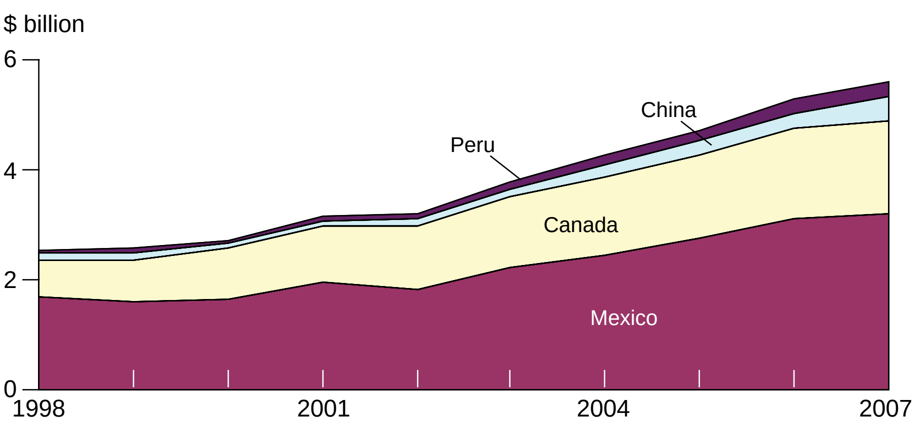
With the growing awareness of health benefits from vegetables, American consumers' demand for fresh vegetables rose. Accordingly, imports of seasonal fresh vegetables increased, largely from neighboring NAFTA countries (fig. 6). Mexico accounts for about 70 percent of all fresh vegetable imports into the United States, and Canada accounts for another 15-20 percent. The remaining

Figure 5
U.S. vegetable imports grew rapidly during fiscal years 1998-2007



Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

Figure 6
NAFTA countries dominated fresh vegetable imports during fiscal years 1998-2007



Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

imports were from Peru, China, and other countries in Central and South America. Although imports from China were valued at only about 2 percent of the total value of 2007 fresh vegetable imports, they rose very rapidly and grew from $2 million in 1998 to almost $93 million in 2007.

Frozen, dried, or otherwise preserved vegetables can be transported easily across longer distances. Imports of these products more than doubled from $486 million in 1998 to over $1 billion in 2007. Middle-income countries, led by Mexico, China, India, and other countries in Central and South America, were the biggest sources of preserved vegetable product imports into the United States. Mexico was the largest exporter to the United States; however, its share, at 23 percent in 2007, was relatively low compared with its U.S. import share of fresh vegetables. In fact, with increasing preserved vegetable imports from China, Mexico's import share declined from 31 percent in 1998. China was the second largest source of U.S. preserved vegetable imports in 2007, with a total import share valued at 20 percent. This import share represents dramatic growth in U.S. imports from China, from $42 million in 1998 to over $213 million in 2007. Canada was the third major source of U.S. imports of preserved vegetables, followed by Central and South American countries and India. India's preserved vegetable exports to the United States have increased from $8 million in 1998 to over $37 million in 2007. Imports from China and India were largely beans, lentils, mushrooms, and roots and tubers, such as Jerusalem artichoke.

Unlike fresh vegetables or preserved fresh vegetables, exports of which were limited by the availability of natural resources required for production, processed vegetables can be produced and exported by countries that have invested in manufacturing these products. With a well-equipped and efficient vegetable-processing sector, Canada's exports of processed vegetables to the United States, largely French fries, more than doubled between 1998 and 2007, reaching $685 million in 2007 compared with $281 million in 1998. The second largest source of processed vegetables was Spain; however, the value of Spain's exports to the United States remained relatively stable at about $220-$240 million (accounting for 14 percent of total imports in 2007). Mexico was the third largest exporter, with its share of the value of processed vegetable imports at 12 percent in 2007—a much smaller share compared with Mexico's share of U.S. fresh and preserved vegetable import market. U.S. imports of processed vegetables from other developing countries, such as China, Peru, India, Morocco, Turkey, and Thailand, also grew rapidly.

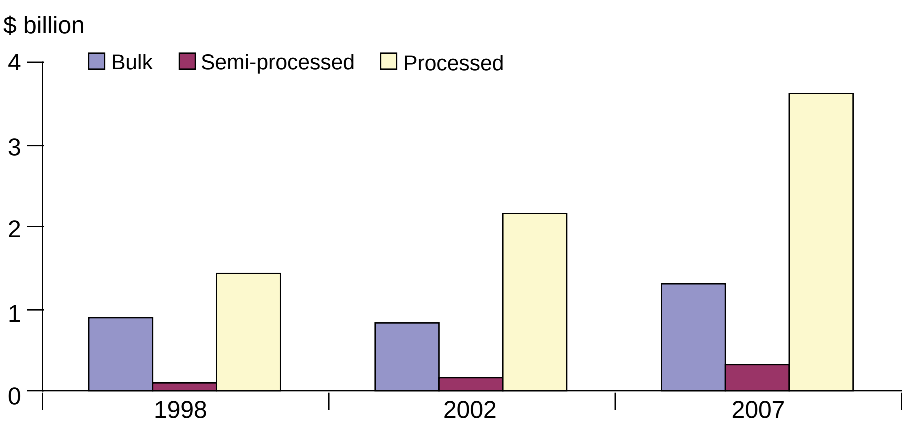
Grains and Grain Products

U.S. imports of bulk grains and their products rose dramatically from about $2.5 billion in 1998 to about $5.5 billion in 2007 (fig. 7). However, as with imports of most other products, the increase in imports was mainly accounted for by processed grain products, which accounted for two-thirds of total U.S. grain and grain product imports in 2007. Grains were traded with three levels of processing and therefore three unit values: unprocessed, semi-processed, and processed. Semi-processed grain products, include such products as flour, meal, and groats (hulled cereals that have been chopped). Unprocessed grains have the lowest unit value and semi-processed the next higher unit value. Processed grain products have the highest unit values and undergo the most processing. These include breads, cookies, pasta, cereal foods, mixes, dough, bakery, and other prepared food items.

Bulk grain imports rose steadily, but with overall food imports rising, the bulk grain import share of total food imports remained around 2 percent. Wheat accounted for most of the gain in bulk grain imports and was sourced mainly from Canada and Mexico. With growing demand for ethnic cuisine, U.S. import demand for rice was also on the rise. Rice imports grew from $133 million in 1998 to $247 million in 2007. Most rice imports were sourced from Thailand (almost 60 percent), followed by India, China, and Pakistan. The four countries together accounted for over 90 percent of U.S. rice imports.

While most of the bulk grain imports into the United States were grains, such as wheat, corn (almost all from NAFTA countries), and rice, imports of their semi-processed bulk forms, such as meal, flour, and groats, grew rapidly from $21 million in 1998 to $143 million in 2007. The level of economic development within a country largely influences its ability to participate in trade of semi-processed bulk grain products. More highly processed products require a well-developed infrastructure that may not exist in some developing countries. Mexico was the leading supplier of flour, and India steadily increased its exports of flour meal to the United States since 2001, reflecting India's new export capacity in the sector. Since India initiated economic liberalization in August 1991, major investments were made in the grain-processing

Figure 7
Processed grain imports rose rapidly during fiscal years 1998-2007



Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

sector, resulting in over 820 flour mills (Ministry of Food Processing Industries, 2008). Ecuador was also a consistent U.S. supplier of flour meal, which was likely due to intra-industry trade. For example, the multinational vertically integrated agribusiness and ocean transportation company, Seaboard Corporation (2008), invested in grain processing in Ecuador in 1977 and increased its flour mill capacity by 50 percent. This company also has substantial livestock, poultry, and salmon production operations all across the United States.

The largest component of U.S. grain and grain product imports were processed products, such as bakery and other prepared consumer-ready food items, like breads, cookies, pasta, breakfast cereals, mixes, and doughs. The United States imported $3.6 billion worth of processed cereal products in 2007, up from $1.4 billion in 1998. The major sources of U.S. grain product imports were NAFTA trading partners, which together accounted for about 60 percent of total imports (fig. 8). Italy, countries in East Asia, and India together accounted for an additional 20 percent of U.S. processed grain imports.

Breads and cookies were the largest single group of imported grain products, with a value at nearly $1 billion in 2007. Nearly 70 percent of U.S. bread and cookie imports came from Canada and Mexico; Mexico's share rose rapidly from 6 percent in 1998 to 19 percent in 2007. Other major sources were in Europe; the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, and Greece together accounted for 13 percent, whereas Scandinavian countries lost market share. Italy accounted for almost 40 percent of all pasta imported into the United States, while the main grain product exports from Asia were noodles and other processed cereal products. U.S. imports from China included a wide array of items like noodles, pastries, and other baked goods. Many of these items were Chinese specialty foods, such as Chinese-style snacks that are likely sold through Asian specialty stores or restaurants (Gale and Buzby, 2009).

Figure 8
Most processed grains came from NAFTA during fiscal years 1998-2007

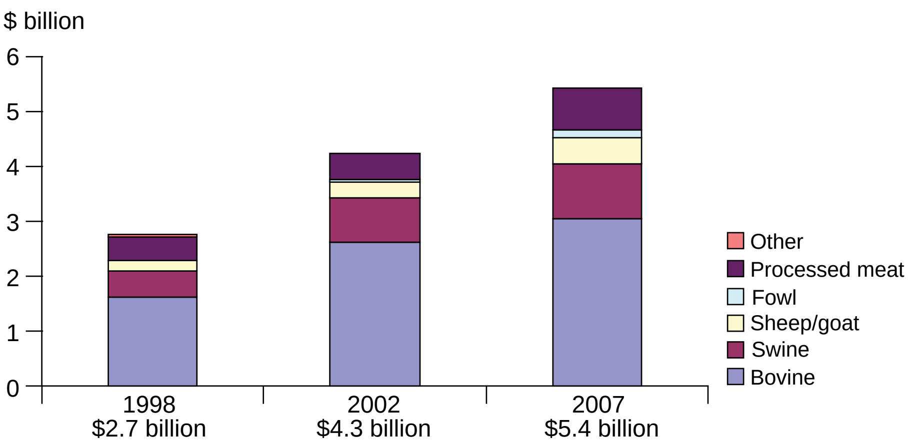
Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

Meat and Poultry

U.S. meat imports (including prepared meat) almost doubled during the 10-year period, reaching $5.4 billion in 2007 (fig. 9). Import increases were noted in all types of meat and meat products, with the fastest growth in fowl meat. Beef and pork were the leading meats consumed in the United States, and they represented about 80 percent of all meat imports (60 percent beef and 20 percent swine). The fastest growing import was fowl meat, followed by sheep and goat meat. Processed meat imports also rose, with significant growth in processed turkey and bovine meat.

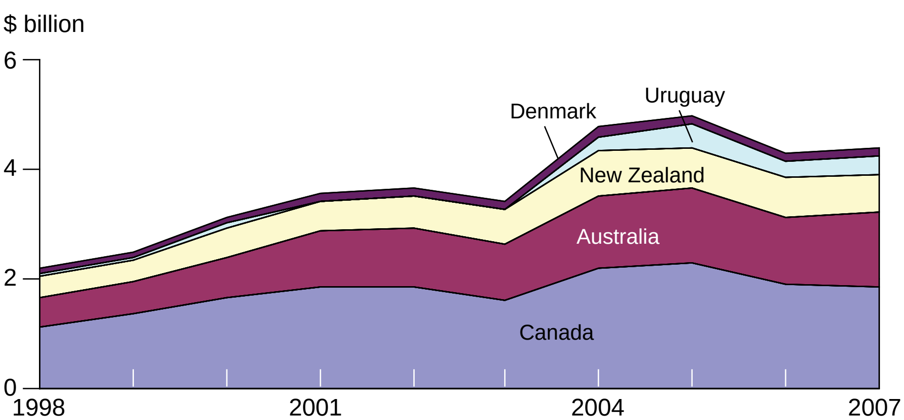
Australia and Canada accounted for most of the beef imports, while imports of lamb and goat meat came primarily from Australia and New Zealand (fig. 10). Canada and Denmark were the primary exporters of swine meat into the United States; yet, salted swine meat was mainly imported from Italy, Canada, Spain, and Germany. Nearly all imported fowl were from Canada. Argentina and Brazil supplied the bulk of U.S. processed meat imports, mostly beef products.

Figure 9
U.S. meat imports grew during fiscal years 1998-2007



Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

Figure 10
Most meat came from Canada, Oceania during fiscal years 1998-2007



Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

Global animal health issues have created large swings in meat trade. Unprocessed meat imports into the United States totaled $2.3 billion in 1998, and have since increased to $4.7 billion in 2007. Beef and pork are the leading meat imports, accounting for about 91 percent of meat imports in 1998. While this share declined to 87 percent in 2007, the composition of meat imports shifted as pork was substituted for beef. Between 1998 and 2002, 70 percent of all unprocessed meat imports was bovine and 22 percent was swine meat. Bovine meat imports declined to 62 percent of meat imports, and swine meat imports rose to 27 percent due to trade restrictions imposed following the discovery of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in Washington State in 2003. By 2007, bovine meat recovered most of the lost share at 65 percent while swine meat dropped back to 22 percent.

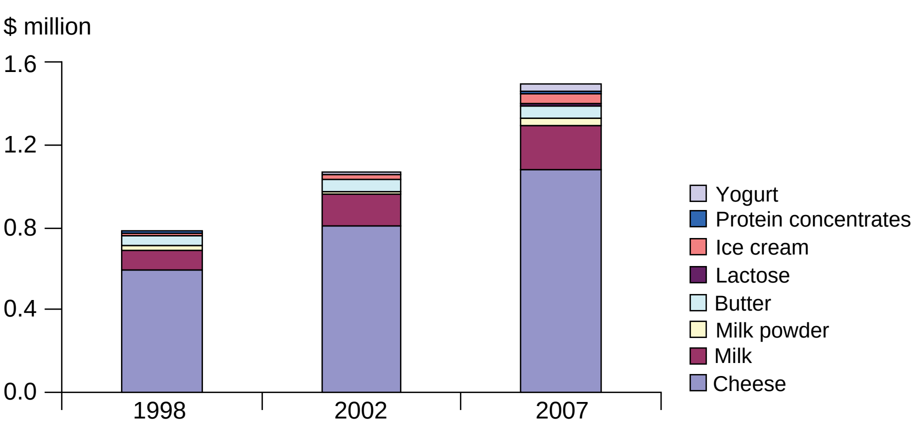
In 2007, most processed meat entered the United States from Brazil (68 percent import share) and Argentina (16 percent), with NAFTA countries' share being relatively lower (Canada 7 percent and Mexico 6 percent). Beef was the largest and fastest growing segment of processed meat imports. Processed beef imports from Brazil appear to be displacing imports not only from Canada but from Argentina as well. Although Brazil continues to struggle as fears of animal health issues limit its exports of processed meat products, Argentina's growing domestic beef demand and currency devaluation in 2001 have somewhat restricted its processed beef exports. Higher export taxes imposed on Argentine processed beef in 2006 also likely limited exportable supplies. Another important imported processed meat was sausage. Most sausages were imported from Denmark, Spain, and Italy.

Dairy Products

The value of U.S. dairy imports almost doubled, from $778 million in 1998 to $1.5 billion in 2007. Cheese accounted for 72 percent of the total value in 2007 and fluid milk for another 14 percent (fig. 11). The remainder included a broad range of products at varying levels of processing, such as lactose, protein concentrates, milk powder, butter, yogurt, and ice cream. Although these groups made up a relatively small share of total U.S. dairy imports compared with cheese and milk, they registered exponential growth, with yogurt growing over thirtyfold between 1998 and 2007, lactose growing twelvefold, ice cream sixfold, and protein concentrate doubling.

The majority of perishable U.S. dairy imports, such as fluid milk, fresh cheese, and ice cream came from nearby NAFTA countries and other countries in the Western Hemisphere. Sources for U.S. imports also saw significant shifts based on new trade agreements (such as that with Australia in 2004) and the globalization of the dairy industry (Blayney and Gehlhar, 2005). Multinational companies, such as Nestlé, Fonterra, and Danone, have business interests both in the United States and with U.S. trade partners, such as Mexico, Colombia, and China, which all witnessed an upsurge in their dairy exports to the United States. The majority of U.S. milk, milk powder, and ice cream imports came from NAFTA partners. Canada provided about 37 percent of U.S. milk imports in 1998 and Mexico 10 percent. By 2007, the trade pattern reversed, as Mexico provided almost 60 percent of total U.S. milk imports and Canada 13 percent. The value of U.S. milk imports from Canada fell from $6.3 million in 1998 to $3.9 million in 2007. However, milk exports from Mexico exploded from a value of $1.6 million in 1998 to over $23 million in 2007. Despite loss of market share in milk and milk products, Canada remained the major exporter of ice cream to the United States, with 61 percent of the total value in 2007.

Figure 11
Cheese was dominant U.S. dairy import during fiscal years 1998-2007



Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

Similarly, Canada's market share and exports of milk powder to the United States declined from 21 percent in 1998 to 2 percent in 2007. Mexico and Australia's shares rose dramatically over this period from 9 to 40 percent for Mexico and 16 to 25 percent for Australia—likely from the U.S.-Australia FTA.

Switching of trading partners was also noted in yogurt imports. In 1998, Spain had a 67-percent U.S. import share, while Greece had less than 1 percent. By 2007, however, Spain's share dropped to 3 percent, while Greece's share rose to 83 percent. This may have been the result of restructuring within the European Union dairy industry.

Most U.S. cheese imports were from Europe, a likely result of consumer perceptions that attribute higher quality to these products. Italy and France supplied nearly 40 percent of all cheese imports, while the Netherlands, Australia, Switzerland, Austria, and the United Kingdom supplied about 25 percent combined (fig. 12). Cheese was divided into five categories: fresh, grated, processed, blue-veined, and "cheese except fresh." The first four categories accounted for only 10 percent of cheese imports and the cheese-except-fresh group for the remainder. Cheese except fresh included several different types of cheese, including cheeses sold in loaves (such as edam, goya, or gouda) as mixtures of Italian cheeses, cheese substitutes, mixtures of French cheese (such as emmentaler or gruyere), cottage cheese, cream cheese, Swiss cheese, and others. They came mainly from France, Italy, Australia, New Zealand, and other European countries. In 1998, Italy and France contributed 37 percent of this type of cheese; the Netherlands, Denmark, Switzerland, Finland, and Norway contributed 26 percent; and Australia and New Zealand contributed 14 percent. By 2007, Italy and France increased their share to 42 percent, reducing the shares from Australia, New Zealand, and other European countries by an equivalent amount.

The fastest growing type of cheese imports was fresh cheese. Neighboring Canada and Mexico together accounted for 12 percent of U.S. imports of fresh cheese in 1998, and Poland had the leading share with 22 percent. By 2007, Poland's share declined to 9 percent, while NAFTA's share grew to 38 percent. Australia also became a major source, accounting for 27 percent in

Figure 12

Italy and France were top cheese sources during fiscal years 1998-2007

Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

2007. Imports from Italy also increased dramatically during this period—from less than 1 percent in 1998 to 15 percent in 2007.

Lactose is a milk sugar that is used in many foods (including infant food), veterinary, and pharmaceutical products. Lactose imports grew rapidly between 1998 and 2007, but still contributed only 1 percent of total dairy imports. Canada, the Netherlands, and Germany were the leading sources, although shares among the three changed dramatically. In 1998, the Netherlands accounted for 76 percent of the total $1 million in U.S. lactose imports, while Canada and Germany each accounted for 9 percent. By 2007, lactose imports grew to $12 million, with Canada contributing 42 percent, the Netherlands' share falling to 28 percent, and Germany's share rising to 22 percent.

Protein concentrates are used to accelerate muscle development and aid recovery by individuals with suppressed immune systems or degenerative diseases and by other individuals needing protein supplementation (e.g., single-serving cans of liquid supplements targeted to the elderly or to children). Protein concentrate imports rose from $8 million in 1998 to $17 million in 2007. While Mexico and Canada accounted for two-thirds of imports in 1998, by 2007, these shares dropped to only 15 percent. Canada's exports were only slightly lower in dollar value, but Mexico's exports virtually disappeared. These imports were replaced by imports from across the globe. Colombia and China came onto the scene, and each equaled Canada's share in 2007. Two other suppliers were Israel and Taiwan, with $2 million each in 2007. In addition, the Netherlands and Denmark each supplied about 10 percent of 2007 imports.

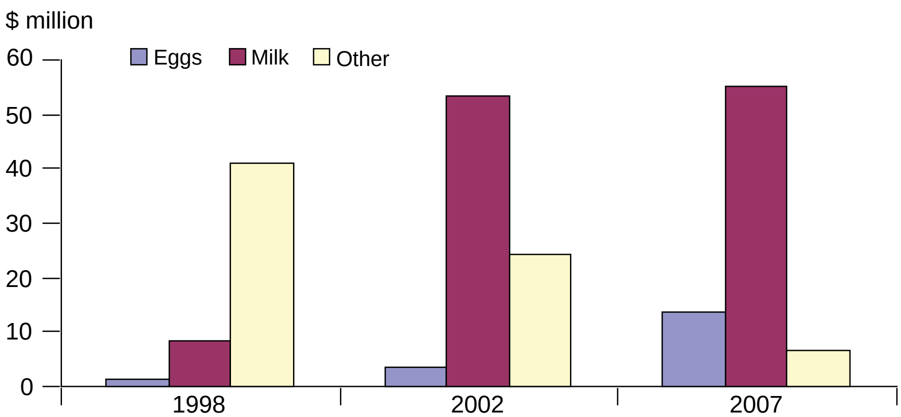
Albumin

Albumin is a broad term used for proteins that are water soluble. Albumin is used in a variety of food and drink preparations, such as custards, meringues, soufflés, nondairy chocolate drinks, and candy (such as nougat), and as a dietary protein supplement. Albumin is also used to remove sediments from champagne and beer, to clarify broth, and in the emulsion of traditional photo paper.

U.S. imports of albumin increased 47 percent between 1998 and 2007 from $51 million to $75 million, with very rapid increases in milk (whey) albumin (fig. 13). Albumin from egg whites was the preferred protein source by food scientists several decades ago, and is still one of the best whole food protein sources. It had been replaced by other proteins, such as soy protein isolate, which accounted for almost all of the U.S. albumin imports in 1998. However, imports of other proteins declined in recent years, and imports of both egg albumin and milk albumin increased. Canada was the primary source of U.S. egg and other albumin imports. New Zealand, Canada, and Denmark accounted for the bulk of milk albumin imports. Milk albumin imports have been replacing other albumin as the milk albumin is believed to possess more appealing mouth feel.

Figure 13

Milk albumin became favorite during fiscal years 1998-2007



Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

Coffee, Tea, and Cocoa

U.S. imports of tea, coffee, and cocoa continued the trend of relatively stable imports of bulk products from traditional trading partners and rapid growth in imports from newer sources. For example, growth in U.S. coffee imports was relatively slow, particularly in the nonroasted form, for which import values actually declined between 1998 and 2007. For Americans who traditionally drink coffee, tea is a newly acquired taste and, therefore, its imports grew 70 percent since 1998.

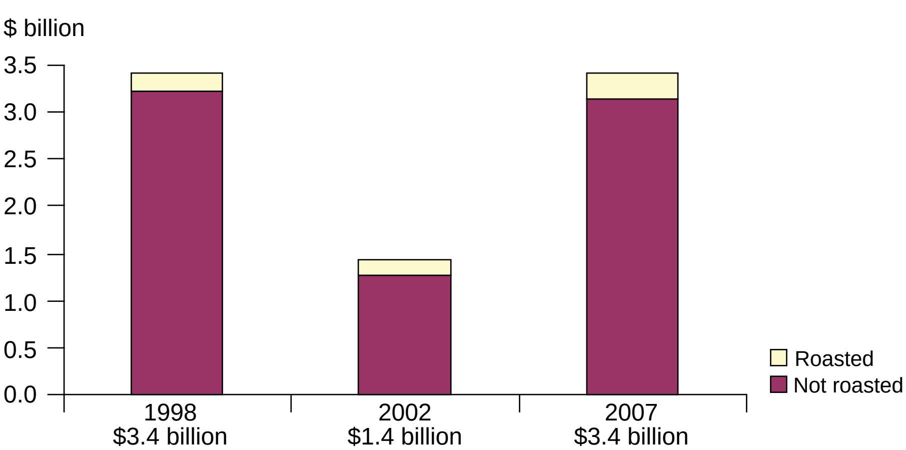
Coffee

The decline in the value of coffee imports was due to the decline in coffee prices, rather than in import volumes. Between 1998 and the early 2000s, coffee prices declined globally, largely attributed to expanded production in Brazil and Vietnam (Leibtag et al., 2007). This decline in prices was reflected by the decline in the value of U.S. imports, which reached a low point in 2002. Although import values declined, total coffee import volume increased slightly from 1.13 million metric tons in 1998 to 1.16 million metric tons in 2002, reaching 1.37 million metric tons in 2007. During that decade, quantities of both roasted and nonroasted coffee imports grew somewhat, but growth was more rapid for roasted coffee (fig. 14). Roasted coffee, however, accounted for less than 10 percent of imports, both in value and volume during this period.

Colombia remains the largest exporter of coffee to the United States, accounting for 19 percent of total U.S. coffee imports in 2007. With dramatic increases in its roasted coffee exports, Brazil was fast catching up to Colombia and, in 2007, accounted for 18 percent of total U.S. coffee imports. Although Colombia and Brazil together accounted for almost 40 percent of total imports, significant and growing imports entered the United States from other developing countries, such as Guatemala, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Costa Rica.

Figure 14

Most coffee imported was not roasted during fiscal years 1998-2007



Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

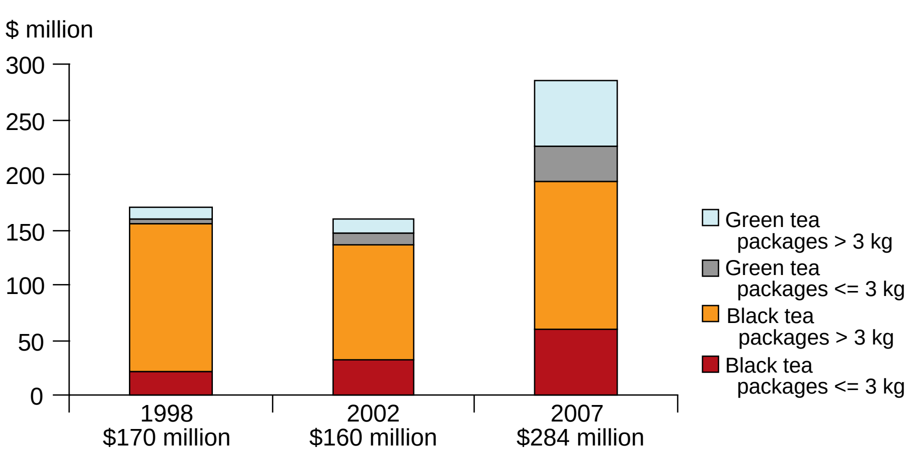
Tea

With the exception of black tea in large packages, U.S. imports of all types of tea grew rapidly during 1998-2007, with total tea imports reaching $284 million (109,000 metric tons) in 2007, up from $170 million (95,000 metric tons) in 1998. While 90 percent of the total value of tea imported in the United States was black tea in 1998, by 2007, black tea accounted for less than 70 percent of the value of total tea imports. The import pattern changed even within black tea imports. In 1998, almost 90 percent of the black tea imported into the United States was in packages greater than 3 kilograms (i.e., less than 6.6 pounds), but in 2007, only two-thirds of the black tea was in larger packages. Imports in packages smaller than 3 kilograms may reflect the growing demand for tea that can be directly purchased by consumers. Both the large and small packages of green tea imports into the United States registered big increases over the decade, possibly reflecting growing consumer demand and greater knowledge of the health benefits of green tea.

U.S. tea imports from Canada grew dramatically from less than $1 million in 1998 to over $18 million in 2007. This growth illustrates the changes in global food supply chains. Canada does not grow any tea and tea in small packages accounted for over 97 percent of the dramatic increase in imports from Canada, so one can assume that Canada imported tea and repackaged it for the U.S. market. Other major exporters of tea to the United States were China, Argentina, Germany, India, United Kingdom, Sri Lanka, and Japan. China exports both black and green tea to the United States; however, strong growth was noted primarily in exports of green tea (fig. 15). Chinese exports of black tea in large packages actually declined over the 1998-2007 period. U.S. imports of tea from India grew in every category, both black and green and small and large packages. Unlike most countries, Argentina's major tea exports to the United States continued to be of black tea in large packages, although it increased its exports of green tea, which accounted for about 1 percent of its tea exports to the United States.

Figure 15

Green tea drove U.S. tea import growth during fiscal years 1998-2007



Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

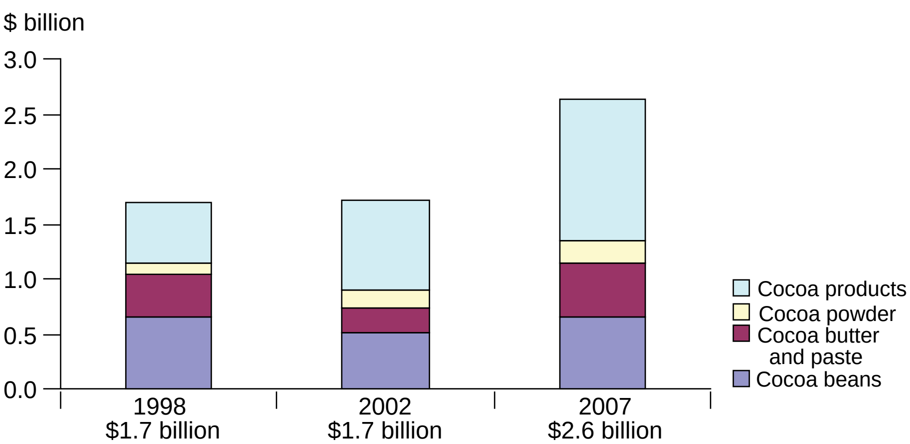
Cocoa

While U.S. imports of cocoa products dramatically increased from $1.7 billion in 1998 to $2.6 billion in 2008, U.S. imports of cocoa beans remained stable at about $660 million. Therefore, the gain in total imports was primarily due to increased U.S. imports of cocoa products, mainly chocolates, which grew from $558 million in 1998 to $1.3 billion in 2007. Changing import patterns have shifted the share of cocoa beans from 40 percent of total U.S. cocoa product imports in 1998 to only 25 percent in 2007.

The number of countries exporting cocoa products to the United States increased with the level of processing. Seven countries accounted for 99 percent of the cocoa beans imported by the United States: Cote d'Ivoire (60 percent), Indonesia (12 percent), Ecuador (9 percent), Ghana (6 percent), Papua New Guinea (6 percent), Dominican Republic (5 percent), and Haiti (1 percent). The number of countries that export cocoa butter and cocoa powder to the United States was higher (53 and 64, respectively), while 101 countries exported cocoa products (mainly chocolates) to the United States during the 1998-2007 period. Some countries increasingly added value to cocoa beans domestically and exported a greater quantity of value-added products to the United States than in earlier years (fig. 16). For example, Indonesia's cocoa bean exports to the United States declined 57 percent between 1998 and 2007 (from $168 million to $87 million), however, the value of cocoa powder exports increased from $400,000 in 1998 to $8 million in 2007. Similarly, other cocoa bean producers, such as Malaysia and Brazil, witnessed a decline in their cocoa bean exports to the United States, but their cocoa butter and cocoa powder exports significantly increased during the same period. These three countries, together with Cote d'Ivoire, accounted for two-thirds of total U.S. cocoa butter imports.

U.S. imports of cocoa powder and other cocoa products (mainly chocolates), which undergo further value-added processing compared with cocoa butter, came from both cocoa-producing and nonproducing countries. Netherlands and Mexico accounted for over 60 percent of cocoa powder imports to the United States, but imports from cocoa-producing countries, such as Brazil,

Figure 16
Value-added products drove cocoa product import growth during fiscal years 1998-2007



Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

Malaysia, Indonesia, and Cote d’Ivoire, rose. Prepared cocoa product imports into the United States from Canada were valued at almost $700 million in 2007 and accounted for 55 percent of all prepared cocoa product imports to the United States, which was more than double the 1998 level. The second largest and fastest growing cocoa product exporter to the United States was Mexico. The rise in U.S. imports from NAFTA countries is consistent with the observed chocolate industry trend of U.S. plants relocating to Canada and Mexico, where manufacturing costs were much lower due to lower costs for labor, health, and sugar—a key ingredient in chocolates (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2006). Although Canada and Mexico accounted for almost two-thirds of all cocoa product imports to the United States, imports from all countries rose rapidly. These countries include major chocolate exporters, such as Belgium and Switzerland, and newer chocolate exporters, such as China, Chile, and Russia.

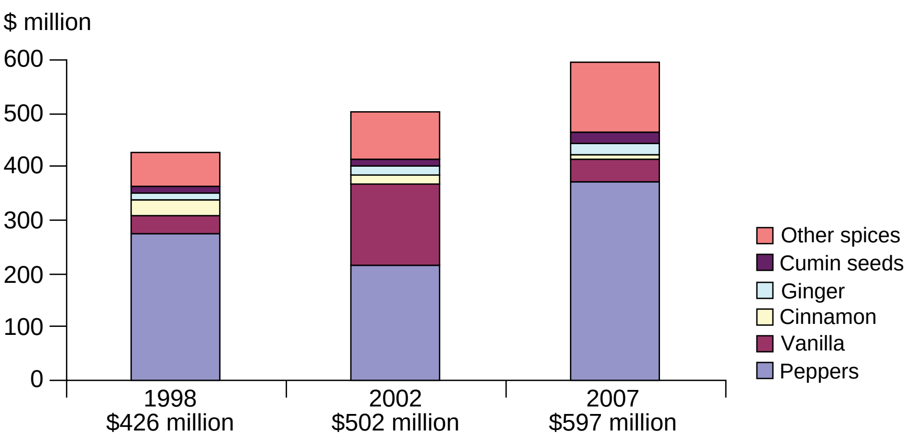
Spices

The value of total U.S. spice imports jumped from $426 million in 1998 to $597 million in 2007. The share of traditional spices, such as peppers, cinnamon, and vanilla, declined as the U.S. palate increasingly sought diverse tastes and increased its demand for such products as nutmeg, saffron, fennel, and turmeric (fig. 17). Nevertheless, peppers remained very important and accounted for over 60 percent of total U.S. spice imports. With strong competition from manufactured vanilla substitutes, growth in U.S. vanilla imports was sluggish. While U.S. imports of almost all spices grew, the growth rates of cloves, cumin, and cardamom increased well over 100 percent, and import growth of various spice mixtures, ginger, and saffron exceeded 50 percent.

Eight countries—India, Indonesia, China, Brazil, Peru, Madagascar, Mexico, and Vietnam—accounted for three-fourths of spices imported into the United States in 2007, with India alone accounting for 24 percent. Since peppers accounted for a large share of total U.S. spice imports, most major spice exporters to the United States exported peppers. Peppers accounted for over 90 percent of total spice exports to the United States from Brazil, Peru, and Vietnam and 70-80 percent of total spice exports to the United States from China, Germany, India, and Indonesia. There were some differences in the types of peppers exported from these countries. Mexico, Peru, and China primarily exported peppers of the genus Capsicum, which include jalapenos, cayenne, and other red peppers. Vietnam and Brazil exported mostly whole black peppers, while India exported both types. Surprisingly, Germany had become a major spice exporter to the United States in recent years, probably additional evidence of intra-industry trade. Over 75 percent of U.S. spice imports from Germany were peppers, and 80 percent of this was crushed black pepper. U.S. crushed black pepper imports from Germany rose from about $97,000 in 1998 to over $8 million in 2007.

Figure 17

Greater variety added to growth in U.S. spice imports during fiscal years 1998-2007



Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

Over 70 percent of U.S. imports of vanilla came from Madagascar. China and Brazil were the largest exporters of ginger to the United States. Madagascar and Brazil accounted for the largest shares of U.S. clove imports. India led in exports of most other spices to the United States, particularly cumin, which grew very rapidly between 1998 and 2007.

Sugar and Confectionery

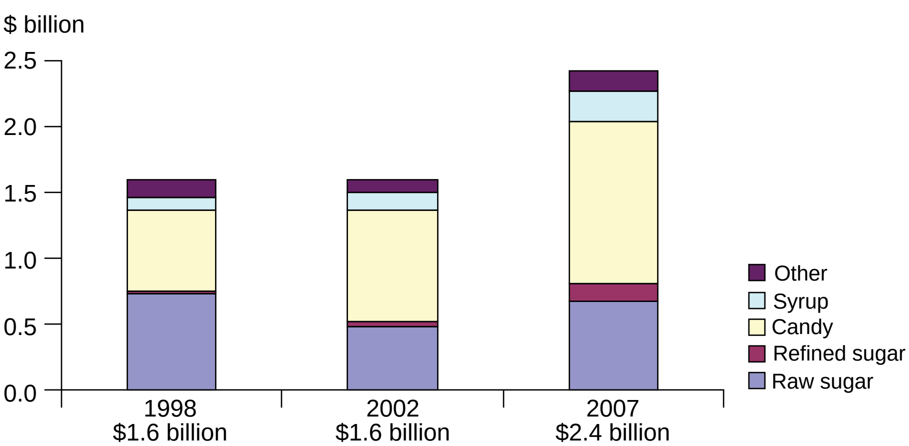
Despite the complexity of U.S. domestic and border sugar measures, the pattern of U.S. sugar and sugar product imports mirrored those of most other products (Haley and Ali, 2007). Increasingly, the share of value-added products rose, while the share of raw product declined (fig. 18). In 1998, raw sugar accounted for almost half of the total value of U.S. sugar and product imports, but by 2007, raw sugar accounted for only 28 percent. Meanwhile, the value of raw sugar imports declined 8 percent from $725 million in 1998 to $668 million in 2007. The decline in raw sugar imports was more than offset by growing imports of refined sugar, candy, sugar-containing syrups, and other sugar products, leading to an overall increase of over 50 percent in total U.S. sugar and sugar product imports during the period.

As with other U.S. imports, imports from NAFTA and neighboring countries accounted for most U.S. sugar and sugar product imports, followed by imports from major developing country exporters, such as China. In 2007, Canada alone accounted for a fourth of total U.S. sugar and sugar product imports, and Mexico accounted for another one-fifth. Similar to other products, this development likely was due to intra-industry trade by U.S. companies, which located manufacturing plants in these countries (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2006).

U.S. raw sugar imports from most exporting countries, such as the Dominican Republic, Brazil, and the Philippines, significantly declined between 1998 and 2007. Imports from Mexico, however, doubled in value, and those from many Central American countries, such as Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Guatemala, increased dramatically (fig. 19). This increase is likely because of FTAs negotiated with these countries. To take advantage of the expanded refined sugar quota (e.g., to allow imports of organic sugar), other countries, such as Argentina, Paraguay, and China, appear to be expanding their exports of refined sugar to the United States. Accordingly, U.S. imports of refined sugar from these countries dramatically increased between 1998 and 2007, sometimes at the cost of raw sugar imports.

Figure 18

Value-added products dominated U.S. sugar imports during fiscal years 1998-2007

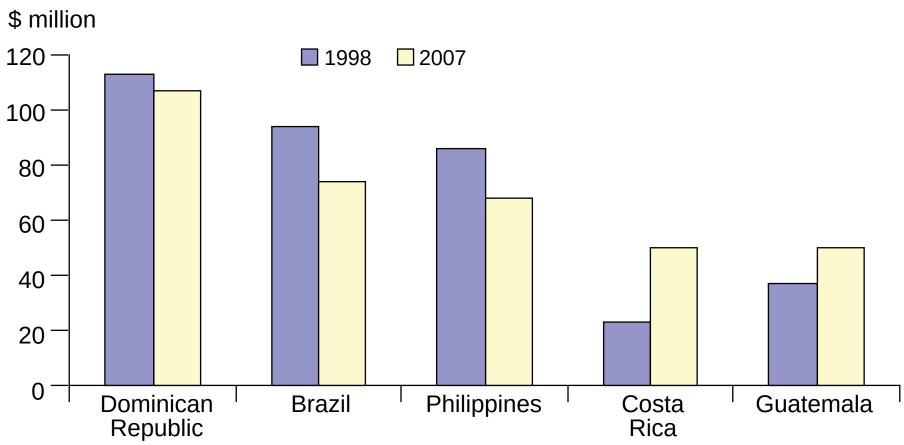


Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

U.S. imports of sugar candies doubled in value between 1998 and 2007, reaching $1.2 billion in 2007, and accounted for half of the value of all U.S. sugar and sugar product imports. Canada, Mexico, and China accounted for over 70 percent of all U.S. candy imports. Canada also accounted for over 80 percent of total sugar syrup and flavoring imports into the United States, primarily maple sugar. Syrup and flavoring imports from China were mainly fructose, and Mexico exports both fructose and glucose powder and syrups to the United States. U.S. imports of other sugar products were primarily beet and cane molasses, which witnessed relatively modest gains of 16 percent. Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, Canada, and other South American countries accounted for most of the U.S. molasses imports, primarily cane. However, over 90 percent of the $8 million value of U.S. molasses imports from the Dominican Republic was from beet. This may be an error in customs coding, an indication of transshipment, or intra-industry trade.

Figure 19

Raw sugar imports from Costa Rica and Guatemala grew rapidly during fiscal years 1998-2007



Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

Vegetable Oils

About 10 percent of the vegetable oils consumed in the United States were imported. The value of imported vegetable oils more than doubled from $1.4 billion in 1998 to $2.9 million in 2007 after a slight dip in 2002. Olive oil, tropical oils (e.g., coconut, palm oil extracted from the palm fruit, and palm kernel oil extracted from palm fruit seeds), and rapeseed oil accounted for about three-fourths of total vegetable oils imported into the United States, while other nontropical oils, such as soybean, sunflower, safflower, and peanut oil, accounted for the remaining one-fourth (fig. 20). During 1998-2007, U.S. imports of all types of vegetable oils increased, particularly olive and rapeseed, the import values of which more than doubled during this period.

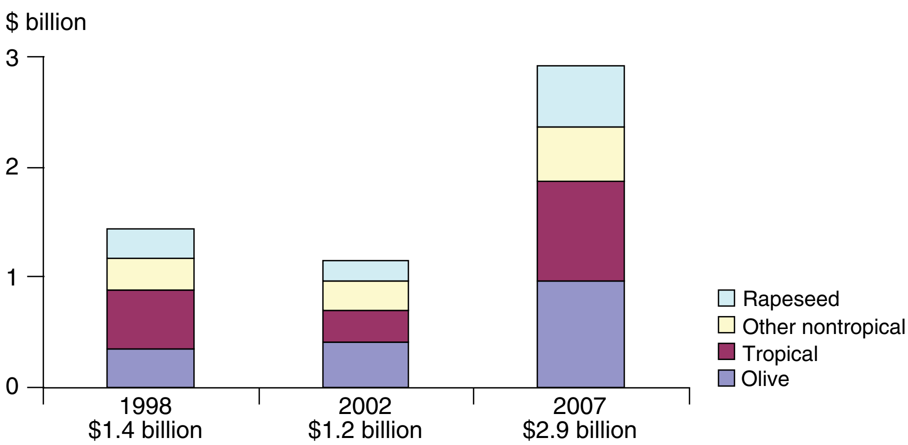
In 2007, roughly one-third of the vegetable oil imported into the United States was olive oil, most of which was from Italy (62 percent) and Spain (17 percent). Italy's share declined from over 70 percent in 1998, as imports from Tunisia increased from 1 percent in 1998 to 7 percent in 2007. Olive oil is often canned in one country and shipped to another country where it is bottled and exported. For example, Tunisian olive oil was shipped to France to be bottled, while olive oil from Spain was bottled in Italy. The increase in imports from Tunisia may have been because Tunisia was bottling its own oil to ship to the United States.

Nearly all (99 percent) U.S. imported rapeseed oil, also known as canola, was from Canada, a share that was virtually unchanged during the 1998-2007 period. The United States imported some canola oil from the Netherlands, but this was less than 1 percent of the total value of imports. Because both canola oil and olive oil are unsaturated oils, consumption of both increased in recent years with the increase in consumer awareness of the health benefits of unsaturated oils.

Tropical oils made up just over 30 percent of all imported oils in 2007, down from 37 percent in 1998. The types of oil imported also shifted. In 1998, the tropical oils that the United States imported were palm kernel oil (51 percent), palm oil (27 percent), and coconut oil (21 percent). By 2002, these three oils

Figure 20

Olive and tropical oils drove vegetable oil imports during fiscal years 1998-2007



Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

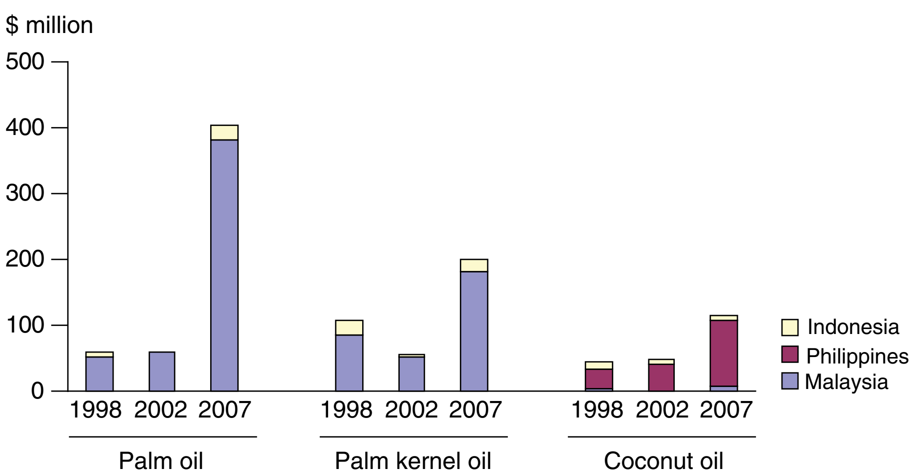
had nearly equal shares with palm oil (38 percent), edging out palm kernel oil (33 percent), which was only a few shares higher than coconut oil (29 percent). By 2007, the gap became wider with palm oil accounting for more than half the imports, palm kernel oil about one-quarter, and coconut oil just 15 percent. Palm and palm kernel oil were imported from Malaysia and Indonesia (fig. 21). Coconut oil came from the Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia.

U.S. imports of nontropical oils rose from about $280 million in 1998 to near $500 million in 2007. Soybean, sunflower, corn, peanut, and sesame individually accounted for very small shares (1-3 percent) of overall oil imports. Together they accounted for about 7 percent of all vegetable oil imports. Sunflower and safflower combined accounted for the bulk of these oils. NAFTA trade partners were the primary sources of other vegetable oils, with Mexico providing the bulk of sunflower oil, safflower oil, and corn oil and Canada providing the bulk of soybean oil. However, competition from other trade partners, new U.S. FTA partners, and intra-industry trade is changing the pattern of vegetable oil trade with NAFTA countries.

While Mexico provided close to 90 percent of U.S. sunflower and safflower oil imports in 1998, strong competition from Argentina and Europe (particularly France, Spain, the Netherlands, and Switzerland) halved Mexico's import share to 45 percent in 2007. Similarly, rising corn oil imports from the Dominican Republic eroded Mexico's import share for this oil, which was 95 percent in 1998. Rising imports from the Dominican Republic were likely the result of the Central America Free Trade Agreement-Dominican Republic (CAFTA-DR) signed in 2007.

Peanut and sesame oils generally came from countries outside NAFTA. Argentina was the main source of peanut oil imports, but imports from Nicaragua were rising rapidly. Most peanuts produced in both of these countries are destined for export. The existence of preferential tax treatment in Argentina favors oil exports over exports of bulk nuts. However, roughly half of the peanuts were exported as confectionary. Senegal is emerging as another major source of peanut oil.

Figure 21
Most tropical oils came from Malaysia during fiscal years 1998-2007



Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

Sesame oil, hailed as the hallmark of Asian cuisine, was mostly sourced from Japan, Taiwan, China, Thailand, and India. These countries together accounted for about three-quarters of U.S. imports during 1998-2007. Some sesame oil was also imported from Europe, and Mexico has became an important source as well, with its share of U.S. import market growing from 11 percent in 1998 to 18 percent in 2007. Mexico's growing exports of sesame oil to the United States may reflect industry response to U.S. consumer's increased demand for diversity in their diet. Proximity to the U.S. market has proven particularly lucrative to Mexico, and companies specializing in sesame products operate processing plants both in Mexico and in the United States.

Conclusions

U.S. food imports grew rapidly, from $41 billion in 1998 to nearly $78 billion in 2007. Across all food product categories, such as grains, meat, dairy, fruits, vegetables, sugar and sweeteners, import growth was greater among value-added products than among raw commodities. While bulk commodity imports grew at a rate of 14 percent between 1998 and 2007, consumer-ready food products grew over 100 percent. In 2008, high commodity prices and global economic downturn changed trade patterns dramatically. Trade patterns are forecast to return to historic trends in 2009.

Growing U.S. consumer demand for increased variety in their diet and more healthful products may have contributed to growth in imports of many tropical products, such as spices, fruits, vegetables, green tea, and unsaturated oils. Globalization and cross-border operations of many food-processing companies appear to be shifting the sources of consumer-ready food products from traditional suppliers, such as Canada, to developing countries, where manufacturing costs are lower. For example, under severe competition from China and Indonesia, Canada's 60 percent share of the U.S. smoked and dried fish import market in 1998 declined to 20 percent in 2007. Similarly, Canada's lead in U.S. market shares for frozen fish, processed meats, and fluid and powder milk eroded as market shares rose for China (fish, milk), Brazil (meat), and Mexico (milk).

While imports of many processed products from developing countries rose, sources for imports of unprocessed bulk commodities appear to be partly dictated by transportation considerations, particularly for perishable products. Neighboring NAFTA countries dominated U.S. import market shares for bulk grains, many unprocessed meats, fluid milk, and fresh fish (NAFTA and other Latin American countries). Similarly, the United States largely imported fresh vegetables and fruits from Canada, Mexico, and many countries in Central and South America, while products with greater shelf-life, such as dried, frozen, and processed fruit and vegetables, were increasingly imported from Asia (particularly China, Thailand, India, and Vietnam).

In addition to transportation considerations, U.S. food imports may also be affected by free trade agreements between the United States and its trading partners. For example, Mexico and Canada, members of NAFTA, accounted for the largest shares in overall U.S. food imports. Canada was the top source of bulk and semi-processed food imports and Mexico the top source for consumer-ready food products. Similarly, Australia's share of U.S. milk powder imports grew from 16 percent in 1998 to 25 percent in 2007, when Australia signed an FTA with the United States. Additionally, U.S. imports of fresh fruits and vegetables from Chile, another signatory of an FTA with the United States, grew as did imports of other fruits, vegetables, and other horticultural products from signatories of CAFTA.

With increasing diversity in food imports, particularly the growth in tropical spices, seafood, and horticultural products, and the trend in increased processed product imports from developing countries, the developing countries' share of overall U.S. food imports grew from 49 percent in 2002 to 53 percent in 2007. This growth was fueled by increased imports from middle-income countries, such as Mexico, China, Chile, and India, as well as low-income countries, such as Vietnam and Bangladesh.

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Appendix

List of Tables

Definitions of Food Products Used in this Report

Total U.S. food imports defined in this report use the USDA Bulk Intermediate and Consumer Oriented (BICO) categories identified in the U.S. Trade online database (http://www.fas.usda.gov/ustrade/ustlists/ExBICOGrp.asp) with the addition of fish and seafood in the consumer-ready category and other changes. Since this report focuses on food products, our definition of bulk products excludes tobacco, rubber, cotton and other fibers, and peanuts returned as reported in Chapter 98 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS). Intermediate products exclude live animals and hides and skins. Consumer-oriented products include fish and seafood but exclude meats returned as reported in Chapter 98.

Fish and seafood include all of Chapter 3 of HTS and prepared seafood covering all of four-digit HS codes 1604 and 1605.

Fruits and nuts include all of Chapter 8 of HTS and prepared fruits covering all of four-digit HS codes 2006-2009.

Vegetables and vegetable products include all of Chapter 7 of HTS (except seed potato, HS 070110) and prepared vegetables covering all of four-digit HS codes 2001-2005.

Grains and their products include all of Chapter 10 of HTS for bulk grains, all of four-digit HS codes 1101-1106 for semi-processed grains and cover all of four-digit HS codes 1901-1905 for processed grain products.

Meat and meat products include all of Chapter 2 of HTS and prepared meats covering all of four-digit HS codes 1601-1602.

Dairy products include all of of four-digit HS codes 0401-0406 (excluding milk albumin, 040410), 170210-170219 (lactose), 2105 (ice cream), and 210610 (protein concentrate).

Tea includes all of four-digit HS code 0902.

Coffee includes all of four-digit HS code 0901.

Cocoa includes all of four-digit HS codes 1801-1806.

Spices include all of HS codes 0904-09010.

Sugar and confectionery include all of four-digit HS codes 1701-1704 (except 170210 and 170219, which are included in dairy).

Vegetable oils include all of four-digit HS codes 1507-1518.

Albumin includes all of four-digit HS code 3502 (egg and other) and 040410 (milk albumin).

U.S. Imports of Total Food[1] by Major Sources, Fiscal Years 1998-2007

Source Country	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
					Million US$					
Canada	7,678	8,334	9,225	9,909	10,592	11,105	12,666	12,938	13,566	14,855
EU-15	7,142	7,619	7,937	7,752	8,314	9,899	11,676	12,838	13,641	14,518
Mexico	4,947	4,961	5,112	5,336	5,398	6,007	6,825	8,000	9,209	9,943
China	1,060	1,121	1,324	1,412	1,741	2,237	2,771	3,186	3,890	4,831
Chile	1,109	1,276	1,446	1,522	1,598	1,820	1,969	2,254	2,623	2,942
Thailand	1,836	1,987	2,225	2,230	1,928	2,017	2,014	2,296	2,563	2,796
Australia	1,158	1,212	1,513	1,761	1,951	2,056	2,471	2,578	2,507	2,701
Brazil	1,159	1,369	1,249	985	1,047	1,470	1,557	1,796	2,092	2,390
New Zealand	1,027	1,096	1,236	1,310	1,355	1,406	1,696	1,747	1,825	1,814
Colombia	1,386	1,225	1,211	1,003	946	1,062	1,162	1,412	1,485	1,547
Indonesia	1,024	1,035	923	870	956	977	1,197	1,399	1,599	1,529
India	916	979	1,121	958	1,049	1,116	1,208	1,281	1,332	1,356
Vietnam	253	287	457	568	739	929	941	982	1,095	1,296
Costa Rica	814	897	874	899	894	920	955	947	1,214	1,279
Ecuador	1,269	1,155	834	844	922	999	1,022	1,059	1,184	1,242
Argentina	701	727	735	665	641	622	610	798	927	1,128
Malaysia	289	298	298	259	233	356	539	671	811	1,057
Guatemala	745	657	741	638	647	780	787	898	929	1,023
Philippines	765	635	600	564	584	678	704	800	864	860
Peru	271	245	247	214	242	312	357	486	595	733
Japan	518	473	532	473	482	501	551	561	659	632
Honduras	437	231	330	355	342	353	384	424	432	492
Cote d'Ivoire	387	295	288	163	240	439	494	561	452	473
Russia	281	289	294	243	220	290	279	299	426	426
Switzerland	144	132	144	151	161	185	222	237	230	380
Uruguay	65	80	96	88	53	85	311	484	371	376
Taiwan	395	388	374	370	306	287	309	315	305	335
Nicaragua	165	136	214	183	174	180	218	243	291	325
Turkey	133	177	153	160	161	202	205	227	271	320
Dominican Republic	342	227	212	231	252	266	247	241	307	314
Korea	156	158	186	198	211	222	236	271	283	301
Israel	113	127	120	131	136	166	190	209	195	223
South Africa	142	159	167	148	154	175	187	197	229	213
Poland	88	86	99	111	153	192	193	200	188	211
Norway	153	192	186	171	162	177	152	144	180	197
el Salvador	179	129	183	99	97	103	109	150	159	194
Bangladesh	133	111	148	88	104	77	155	156	176	190
Panama	197	173	147	144	132	147	139	160	167	159
Venezuela	135	221	230	173	128	139	174	162	148	141
Singapore	127	91	111	90	92	117	99	97	93	139
Iceland	183	233	208	158	160	155	162	139	138	129
Morocco	62	72	64	60	64	94	95	80	110	111
Jamaica	59	60	57	57	62	68	72	82	89	93
Papua New Guinea	32	65	40	37	45	36	52	45	63	88
Hong Kong	93	83	92	86	98	83	69	72	79	83
Other Pacific Islands	33	24	22	61	71	64	76	86	92	74
Tunisia	5	4	11	11	5	5	35	27	57	71
Ethiopia	48	28	26	25	23	28	31	51	53	68
Belize	43	44	67	75	56	75	73	80	72	68
Trinidad and Tobago	51	59	50	41	41	56	52	57	68	66
Sri Lanka	38	37	41	34	32	41	40	45	53	58
Others	754	697	853	945	966	1,026	1,041	1,014	1,093	1,054
Total	41,242	42,391	45,051	45,060	47,161	52,799	59,778	65,479	71,483	77,840

EU-15 includes the member states of France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Finland, and Sweden.

[1]Defined using the USDA Bulk Intermediate and Consumer Oriented (BICO) categories identified in the USTrade online database available at http://www.fas.usda.gov/ustrade/ustlists/ExBICOGrp.asp with the addition of fish and seafood and the exclusion of nonfood items.

Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

U.S. Imports of Total Bulk Food[1] by Major Sources, Fiscal Years 1998-2007

Source Country	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
					Million US$					
Canada	840	706	616	657	711	556	677	691	888	1,387
Brazil	446	560	382	230	240	328	344	506	617	692
Colombia	717	531	497	346	327	412	412	585	617	676
Cote d'Ivoire	349	256	260	146	211	383	412	484	367	401
Guatemala	404	349	380	226	181	283	279	337	363	360
Mexico	633	466	511	264	234	192	196	237	313	322
Vietnam	131	108	120	84	56	64	114	134	187	295
Indonesia	350	321	189	168	270	245	318	337	445	287
EU-15	245	120	162	163	170	261	184	232	252	260
Thailand	181	146	149	138	104	139	175	172	209	255
Costa Rica	179	140	121	111	117	140	181	169	167	202
China	51	58	48	49	61	81	106	108	144	188
Peru	147	98	102	75	76	87	77	119	134	176
India	118	103	118	89	89	99	97	109	143	155
Dominican Republic	223	101	89	98	105	128	110	98	132	140
El Salvador	131	85	150	61	66	70	72	107	107	134
Honduras	129	61	100	42	25	42	46	67	83	106
Nicaragua	54	35	76	49	41	49	63	78	114	104
Ecuador	56	64	46	33	38	52	67	59	58	86
Argentina	103	98	84	84	106	62	64	62	79	85
Philippines	88	69	36	38	32	61	55	57	93	69
Papua New Guinea	28	57	29	27	36	28	42	40	55	69
Ethiopia	46	22	18	17	14	22	27	48	49	62
Australia	67	75	70	80	80	47	38	45	69	46
Ghana	19	35	58	29	17	5	1	15	62	40
Panama	48	35	35	26	19	26	23	30	44	34
Kenya	39	28	22	28	26	25	22	30	35	33
Sri Lanka	16	14	15	13	16	16	17	20	22	23
Taiwan	16	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	9	21
Japan	5	5	5	4	5	6	8	12	20	21
Pakistan	7	7	8	8	8	9	12	12	14	15
South Africa	25	20	13	12	13	11	12	14	22	14
Tanzania	3	5	3	2	1	3	3	6	6	12
Egypt	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	11	11
Chile	9	8	6	5	6	8	9	14	10	10
Bolivia	3	8	5	4	5	6	5	6	10	9
Swaziland	10	8	6	6	6	7	7	7	13	9
Laos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
Uganda	12	12	19	7	3	7	6	9	9	8
Zimbabwe	10	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	11	7
Malawi	19	14	16	16	16	12	8	9	9	7
Paraguay	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	7	5	6
Belize	9	5	5	10	10	7	6	5	10	6
Mozambique	9	6	5	5	5	6	5	6	10	6
Morocco	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	5	6
Rwanda	1	3	1	3	3	2	2	6	5	6
Switzerland	5	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	3	5
Turkey	3	5	3	8	2	2	2	4	4	5
New Zealand	1	1	1	3	4	5	5	5	6	5
Haiti	2	2	1	1	3	4	3	3	3	5
Jamaica	9	7	2	3	3	2	8	4	5	5
Others	121	130	80	70	67	111	93	112	73	57
Total	6,117	5,014	4,691	3,563	3,652	4,136	4,441	5,244	6,121	6,953

EU-15 includes the member states of France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Finland, and Sweden.

[1]Defined using the USDA Bulk Intermediate and Consumer Oriented (BICO) categories identified in the USTrade online database available at http://www.fas.usda.gov/ustrade/ustlists/ExBICOGrp.asp with the addition of fish and seafood and the exclusion of nonfood items.

Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

U.S. Imports of Total Intermediate Food[1] by Major Sources, Fiscal Years 1998-2007

Source Country	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
					Million US$					
EU-15	1,267	1,166	1,210	1,113	1,237	2,010	3,275	3,795	3,947	3,848
Canada	1,268	1,195	1,190	1,158	1,241	1,320	1,655	1,540	1,747	2,118
Malaysia	242	246	229	203	183	300	430	487	598	817
China	361	298	371	322	371	393	492	533	623	683
Mexico	151	148	142	152	169	192	293	367	644	387
India	257	218	254	221	197	221	273	266	358	363
Brazil	182	178	157	151	169	264	351	305	359	316
Philippines	331	211	201	183	168	182	222	250	273	286
Argentina	118	116	92	90	95	116	99	160	184	245
Indonesia	183	164	168	117	117	112	144	178	213	203
Chile	110	107	134	137	117	132	105	123	155	177
Australia	207	144	151	131	119	135	113	101	122	131
Japan	92	92	104	93	95	89	95	92	94	91
Singapore	40	25	24	18	22	33	26	30	33	81
Tunisia	5	3	10	10	4	4	34	25	55	67
Cote d'Ivoire	37	37	25	14	26	50	72	72	80	66
New Zealand	70	63	68	62	50	62	70	69	65	65
Guatemala	20	17	16	26	24	24	17	33	65	64
Turkey	30	60	42	39	40	60	39	58	56	60
Israel	17	22	19	19	19	22	27	43	45	58
Thailand	46	51	46	48	46	37	42	51	41	50
Colombia	26	27	26	49	30	36	43	49	56	46
Taiwan	50	39	51	32	42	36	45	43	46	46
Peru	20	14	16	11	10	14	15	18	25	40
Poland	15	16	16	14	12	31	27	31	32	30
Dominican Republic	28	28	27	34	32	27	36	29	38	30
Paraguay	9	8	9	12	10	9	11	20	11	21
Pakistan	12	13	15	14	16	15	12	12	18	18
Morocco	16	17	12	9	9	9	27	18	35	18
South Africa	12	13	17	18	14	11	10	15	17	17
Korea	11	13	13	13	16	14	15	13	16	16
El Salvador	6	5	5	4	7	3	9	11	15	15
Nicaragua	3	1	0	3	3	3	8	5	10	14
Hungary	9	14	12	8	8	10	13	16	15	13
Cameroon	3	1	4	1	10	19	12	16	16	13
Ghana	4	3	15	14	16	8	9	14	10	11
Costa Rica	11	5	5	6	8	14	21	19	12	10
Honduras	6	3	6	9	4	3	4	11	12	10
Ecuador	28	16	26	18	9	14	18	15	8	10
Other Pacific Islands	7	5	1	3	1	2	2	3	5	10
Russa	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	9
Hong Kong	14	13	10	9	8	8	9	5	7	8
Venezuela	11	12	12	4	5	6	5	3	12	8
Czech Republic	3	2	6	3	5	7	6	11	8	8
Senegal	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	7	7
Egypt	3	3	4	5	5	3	4	6	5	7
Norway	3	4	4	7	10	8	4	7	7	6
Kenya	10	8	6	10	8	5	10	8	9	6
Nigeria	4	2	3	4	4	6	6	6	6	6
Bulgaria	4	5	3	2	2	3	4	6	5	6
Others	5,363	4,853	4,979	4,627	4,818	6,082	8,259	8,988	10,219	10,637
Total	5,415	4,895	5,024	4,675	4,869	6,132	8,311	9,042	10,275	10,704

EU-15 includes the member states of France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Finland, and Sweden.

[1]Defined using the USDA Bulk Intermediate and Consumer Oriented (BICO) categories identified in the USTrade online database available at http://www.fas.usda.gov/ustrade/ustlists/ExBICOGrp.asp with the addition of fish and seafood and the exclusion of nonfood items.

Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

U.S. Imports of Total Consumer-Ready Food[1] by Major Sources, Fiscal Years 1998-2007

Source Country	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
					Million US$					
Canada	5,570	6,433	7,418	8,095	8,640	9,230	10,334	10,706	10,931	11,350
EU-15	5,659	6,352	6,590	6,492	6,932	7,655	8,247	8,841	9,478	10,450
Mexico	4,164	4,346	4,458	4,920	4,995	5,624	6,337	7,396	8,252	9,235
China	648	765	905	1,041	1,309	1,763	2,173	2,545	3,124	3,959
Chile	991	1,160	1,306	1,380	1,475	1,680	1,855	2,116	2,458	2,755
Australia	883	992	1,292	1,550	1,753	1,874	2,320	2,431	2,316	2,524
Thailand	1,609	1,790	2,029	2,044	1,778	1,841	1,797	2,073	2,313	2,491
New Zealand	957	1,031	1,167	1,245	1,302	1,338	1,621	1,672	1,754	1,744
Brazil	532	631	710	604	638	878	863	986	1,116	1,382
Ecuador	1,185	1,075	761	793	875	933	937	985	1,118	1,147
Costa Rica	624	752	748	781	769	766	753	759	1,035	1,066
Indonesia	492	549	566	585	568	620	735	884	942	1,039
Vietnam	121	178	336	482	681	863	825	846	905	997
India	541	657	749	648	763	797	838	906	830	838
Colombia	643	667	688	607	590	614	707	778	812	825
Argentina	480	512	558	490	441	444	447	577	663	797
Guatemala	320	291	345	386	442	473	491	528	501	599
Japan	421	376	423	376	383	406	448	457	545	520
Peru	104	133	129	128	156	211	265	348	436	517
Philippines	347	355	362	343	384	434	427	492	498	505
Russia	279	288	292	242	218	288	275	297	424	416
Honduras	303	167	223	303	312	308	334	346	336	375
Uruguay	57	75	91	83	47	79	304	478	365	372
Switzerland	109	112	116	134	135	156	188	205	190	334
Korea	142	142	171	182	192	205	218	255	264	281
Taiwan	329	338	312	327	252	239	252	259	251	268
Turkey	100	112	107	114	119	140	164	165	211	255
Malaysia	47	51	68	56	50	55	109	183	213	239
Nicaragua	108	100	138	131	130	128	148	160	167	207
Norway	149	188	182	164	152	169	148	137	173	190
Bangladesh	132	110	147	87	104	76	154	155	174	188
South Africa	105	126	138	118	127	153	165	168	190	181
Poland	66	69	83	96	140	160	165	167	154	179
Israel	94	103	100	111	116	142	161	162	147	161
Dominican Republic	91	97	97	99	115	111	101	113	137	143
Venezuela	120	153	207	169	113	117	160	158	135	129
Iceland	183	233	208	158	160	155	162	138	138	128
Panama	148	137	111	117	112	121	116	129	124	125
Morocco	46	55	51	51	54	84	67	60	70	88
Jamaica	45	49	50	50	55	62	60	75	81	85
Hong Kong	76	68	79	74	87	73	57	65	70	73
Trinidad and Tobago	44	55	47	37	38	53	51	57	68	66
Other Pacific Islands	22	14	17	55	66	58	70	79	77	65
Belize	33	38	62	63	44	67	65	71	58	58
Bahamas	40	42	61	56	49	67	56	57	51	56
Iran	0	0	1	5	9	9	11	18	31	54
Singapore	84	65	81	69	67	67	58	56	53	53
El Salvador	42	38	29	35	24	29	28	32	37	45
Guyana	35	31	45	55	48	43	38	36	41	39
Egypt	11	14	16	18	20	19	21	23	27	35
Madagascar	22	23	24	89	107	153	173	36	33	33
Others	358	343	441	483	507	503	526	529	571	526
Total	29,712	32,487	35,338	36,824	38,643	42,533	47,027	51,195	55,090	60,185

EU-15 includes the member states of France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Finland, and Sweden.

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Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

U.S. Imports of Vegetable Oils, Fiscal Years 1998-2007

Product	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
					Million US$					
Total Imports	1,438.4	1,303.2	1,279.0	1,113.5	1,148.6	1,396.6	2,026.6	2,124.3	2,550.3	2,910.0
Canada	396.8	371.5	308.5	276.0	295.5	343.9	479.0	417.2	546.7	702.1
Italy	259.3	238.3	311.1	290.6	303.8	367.6	485.7	553.5	632.5	608.0
Malaysia	141.4	160.5	137.9	112.4	111.0	180.6	257.4	288.1	369.9	578.2
Philippines	307.0	189.8	182.7	159.5	136.7	140.6	175.3	202.2	220.8	233.2
Spain	51.0	58.0	65.2	53.0	83.5	88.2	125.4	137.5	176.1	166.5
Tropical	531.4	429.5	419.5	311.9	283.4	355.9	486.2	583.2	709.7	912.6
Malaysia	141.1	159.8	137.7	112.4	110.3	180.2	256.9	287.4	368.6	574.9
Philippines	305.5	187.5	181.7	158.2	134.9	138.7	170.4	202.2	219.7	232.8
Indonesia	68.0	75.2	94.4	34.3	32.7	27.7	44.8	78.3	106.9	83.7
Colombia	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	2.1	1.9	2.8	3.4	7.0
Ecuador	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.1
Nontropical	282.2	282.0	238.6	239.8	258.6	303.0	492.6	448.6	429.5	493.9
Canada	125.7	127.0	103.4	97.7	108.2	118.5	145.4	140.7	131.2	158.5
Argentina	20.1	17.1	6.4	16.8	17.7	20.3	29.8	59.8	31.9	69.3
Mexico	25.3	25.6	18.1	17.2	18.3	19.5	26.1	40.2	47.1	54.9
India	39.7	38.4	46.0	33.4	21.2	19.7	35.9	40.1	32.4	37.9
Japan	10.2	12.0	13.7	14.1	14.2	14.0	16.4	17.3	18.6	17.5
Olive	355.5	349.6	416.2	386.8	420.6	508.1	713.3	815.6	995.0	957.1
Italy	258.3	236.6	309.1	288.4	300.9	362.4	479.8	547.4	620.0	598.0
Spain	50.4	57.1	64.5	51.9	82.0	86.9	123.3	135.3	172.4	162.1
Tunisia	4.3	3.1	9.9	10.0	3.5	3.7	33.2	24.9	54.1	66.9
Turkey	18.0	29.2	12.9	18.9	13.3	24.6	29.9	53.8	44.7	44.9
Argentina	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.0	1.2	6.0	4.0	9.0	28.9	25.1
Rapeseed	269.3	242.0	204.7	175.0	186.0	229.6	334.5	276.9	416.1	546.4
Canada	269.0	242.0	202.7	174.5	184.6	224.5	332.8	274.8	414.4	543.0
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	2.0
Palm	59.4	62.5	50.0	54.8	62.8	68.4	133.2	148.4	259.7	418.7
Malaysia	50.3	47.7	41.4	49.5	57.9	60.5	117.7	136.0	225.2	382.4
Indonesia	8.1	11.6	6.5	2.4	1.1	1.0	6.0	2.7	24.3	21.6
Colombia	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	2.1	1.9	2.8	3.4	7.0
Ecuador	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.1
Brazil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.3	1.8
Palm Kernel	110.8	131.2	118.4	74.3	54.9	113.7	147.1	161.4	158.8	202.2
Malaysia	86.7	93.5	82.3	62.7	50.7	102.4	123.4	121.2	124.9	181.7
Indonesia	19.2	35.5	35.1	9.2	3.3	10.6	21.1	38.7	32.5	19.9

Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

U.S. Imports of Dairy and Dairy Products, Fiscal Years 1998-2007

Product	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
					Million US$					
Total imports	778.2	985.8	964.1	961.1	1,063.6	1,069.0	1,303.4	1,411.6	1,437.5	1,491.6
Italy	132.0	149.7	147.4	158.6	174.6	177.9	226.2	232.3	224.9	284.9
France	68.4	87.7	74.7	69.8	86.1	104.2	129.2	133.6	131.2	144.6
Canada	50.1	88.4	66.4	77.5	79.6	71.1	104.2	109.9	102.4	104.9
Netherlands	35.9	46.2	53.8	45.3	46.6	55.1	62.1	65.9	68.1	72.7
Australia	33.2	40.4	45.9	38.1	30.2	22.1	36.6	40.5	74.0	65.1
Cheese	588.8	719.0	697.1	703.5	808.0	821.1	970.7	1,015.0	993.5	1,077.2
Italy	130.6	147.8	145.7	156.2	173.2	177.1	224.8	230.3	222.1	281.2
France	67.8	72.9	71.1	68.0	83.3	101.3	125.8	129.2	128.0	140.1
Netherlands	33.3	37.6	38.9	42.1	41.2	48.7	55.6	59.1	61.5	65.2
Australia	19.5	16.7	17.3	19.7	16.8	20.8	32.7	29.5	45.4	50.4
Switzerland	30.8	30.7	28.9	28.0	37.6	37.9	41.5	49.3	44.6	48.6
Milk	103.8	145.8	183.9	134.2	147.1	149.5	166.4	206.8	254.9	213.0
Mexico	1.7	2.0	3.1	3.0	5.7	8.0	17.2	20.2	21.0	23.4
Canada	11.7	21.6	17.6	13.7	9.5	8.9	10.3	16.1	19.3	19.5
Brazil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.7	4.1	4.3	5.6	5.0
United Kingdom	7.1	12.8	22.7	11.3	9.9	0.6	0.4	2.3	9.7	1.8
Australia	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9
Milk Powder	14.2	16.9	15.1	16.2	19.9	16.2	19.0	29.0	35.2	36.1
Mexico	1.3	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.7	8.3	8.3	13.1	17.6	14.4
Australia	2.2	2.4	3.3	1.2	1.5	0.0	0.5	2.4	10.7	8.9
Chile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.6	0.8	2.9
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.5
Canada	3.0	3.7	2.1	5.7	6.6	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.8
Butter	55.3	61.2	31.1	75.9	53.4	37.9	84.4	79.8	70.5	65.4
Canada	8.1	15.3	8.5	25.2	27.0	14.3	34.4	35.1	24.0	26.5
New Zealand	35.9	24.3	15.2	29.6	14.4	14.0	21.5	15.5	19.4	16.5
Australia	4.3	8.5	2.6	6.0	2.1	0.7	3.0	6.2	8.2	3.9
Ireland	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	2.5	2.1	4.1	3.2
France	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.5
Yogurt	1.2	0.7	2.2	3.7	4.1	6.5	9.9	12.5	19.3	31.7
Greece	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	2.8	5.3	7.6	13.8	26.4
Canada	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.5	2.1	2.7
Spain	0.8	0.1	0.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9
Colombia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Ice Cream	6.0	32.2	21.4	15.8	18.9	24.4	36.6	46.5	42.6	38.6
Canada	1.6	12.2	11.5	8.3	10.8	15.9	26.1	33.4	30.1	23.6
South Korea	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.8	3.3
Italy	1.3	1.9	1.6	2.3	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.8
Republic of South Africa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.7	2.0	1.6	1.3	2.0
France	0.0	14.1	2.6	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.4	1.1	1.9

Note: Individual product totals will not add to overall total.
Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

U.S. Imports of Grains and Grain Products, Fiscal Years 1998-2007

Product	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
					Million US$					
Total Imports	1,171.0	1,101.0	1,045.9	1,123.4	1,273.6	1,261.3	1,244.8	1,282.0	1,615.7	2,234.8
Canada	749.5	703.0	644.1	717.9	875.5	729.6	779.7	835.7	1,045.6	1,469.2
Chile	128.9	122.6	121.9	115.1	97.0	126.7	158.0	156.9	171.4	223.7
Mexico	25.8	26.4	26.1	34.8	24.5	31.6	43.5	45.5	43.9	122.8
Italy	38.6	40.3	41.8	40.4	38.9	41.4	39.3	45.0	59.3	74.0
China	45.4	44.3	36.6	21.2	16.1	18.6	22.6	15.7	46.3	51.7
Bulk	880.2	823.6	753.1	770.1	811.1	647.2	727.4	608.4	809.8	1,312.9
Canada	587.6	523.5	447.7	489.9	561.9	346.4	404.6	408.1	556.7	938.3
Chile	54.3	58.5	82.2	84.0	81.3	90.1	58.8	55.0	93.6	118.3
India	38.3	39.9	41.4	39.9	38.0	40.0	37.6	42.2	55.2	67.8
Argentina	43.6	43.7	36.6	20.7	15.8	18.3	22.1	15.3	45.7	51.2
China	0.5	6.6	3.2	1.3	0.5	15.0	24.2	1.3	28.1	43.1
Semi-processed	98.1	104.7	108.0	127.7	166.5	198.6	208.8	234.3	257.5	301.9
Canada	79.1	84.0	84.8	98.6	136.8	165.8	158.3	173.3	195.4	225.2
Mexico	0.6	1.2	1.8	5.4	6.7	7.2	20.3	24.1	21.6	28.3
India	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.2	1.6	2.7	4.0	6.0
South Korea	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.0
Italy	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.5
Processed	1,441.1	1,601.0	1,768.4	1,845.7	2,146.3	2,462.3	2,697.6	3,003.3	3,251.9	3,626.7
Canada	633.4	750.9	871.2	912.6	1,090.3	1,280.8	1,427.9	1,566.5	1,699.6	1,861.2
Mexico	128.4	126.8	134.2	146.3	185.1	235.2	257.8	289.2	340.5	429.6
Italy	177.8	157.8	145.5	141.4	185.2	206.6	216.2	262.0	259.8	296.8
China	23.3	26.7	27.6	31.3	35.7	42.7	50.4	61.1	82.5	95.9
Japan	35.5	40.4	46.5	48.4	47.9	50.0	55.1	56.3	61.0	63.8
Corn	133.4	159.4	166.8	132.5	130.4	152.2	131.9	123.8	178.1	247.3
Chile	54.3	58.5	82.2	84.0	81.3	90.1	58.8	55.0	93.6	118.3
Canada	24.7	43.3	32.5	19.8	27.5	42.0	49.1	39.0	28.5	49.6
Argentina	43.4	43.7	36.5	20.7	15.8	15.3	12.1	15.2	40.9	48.5
Mexico	3.5	3.7	4.6	4.0	2.2	1.8	7.5	6.9	6.2	23.2
Brazil	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.5	4.5	6.8	3.3
Wheat	306.0	295.9	205.3	260.1	313.6	141.2	151.1	165.9	253.9	484.0
Canada	305.5	294.3	203.9	256.6	311.9	118.8	148.3	164.3	247.8	473.1
Mexico	0.1	1.4	1.2	3.2	1.5	5.1	2.5	1.2	5.5	10.6
Germany	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Rice	186.6	186.8	178.6	170.2	161.6	200.6	239.0	216.9	289.9	373.7
Thailand	125.7	119.5	118.9	112.0	94.0	123.6	154.8	151.5	166.8	218.1
India	38.3	39.9	41.4	39.9	38.0	40.0	37.6	42.2	55.1	67.6
China	0.3	6.5	3.1	0.5	0.2	14.5	23.6	0.7	27.1	42.1
Pakistan	7.3	6.7	8.2	8.0	8.2	9.2	11.8	11.7	13.3	14.5
Egypt	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	10.0	8.6

Note: Individual product totals will not add to overall total since products are also included in bulk, semi-processed, and processed categories.
Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

U.S. Imports of Meat, Fiscal Years 1998-2007

Product	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
					Million US$					
Total Imports	2,315.9	2,652.0	3,318.6	3,714.2	3,784.4	3,592.0	4,969.8	5,225.0	4,537.4	4,697.5
Canada	1,115.6	1,349.9	1,634.6	1,852.1	1,836.6	1,608.7	2,199.5	2,275.7	1,879.9	1,848.3
Australia	521.0	584.6	774.0	1,006.7	1,099.1	1,009.9	1,326.9	1,363.9	1,228.9	1,367.6
New Zealand	416.5	413.1	541.7	541.9	588.1	638.6	812.5	765.6	731.4	708.2
Uruguay	29.4	42.8	55.1	35.8	1.2	23.9	246.4	409.3	298.5	310.2
Denmark	107.4	106.8	133.9	145.4	130.1	155.1	185.6	170.2	145.4	147.6
Bovine	1,606.6	1,874.0	2,294.9	2,548.4	2,622.3	2,233.7	3,288.7	3,533.4	2,912.2	3,055.9
Australia	430.8	485.6	647.6	859.3	930.9	820.3	1,059.2	1,067.9	910.8	1,038.4
Canada	735.3	930.1	1,018.8	1,129.3	1,142.4	805.5	1,240.3	1,346.9	984.0	946.5
New Zealand	336.8	320.4	452.7	443.9	470.9	500.2	633.5	580.1	577.6	555.5
Uruguay	28.7	42.2	53.7	34.5	1.2	23.9	246.4	409.3	298.4	310.2
Mexico	6.8	9.3	12.6	14.4	16.0	20.9	32.9	43.8	68.9	96.7
Swine	512.2	552.0	772.3	876.2	824.2	968.4	1,153.5	1,123.6	1,051.1	1,012.6
Canada	362.1	399.2	590.2	691.8	653.3	758.8	890.4	858.1	811.6	773.8
Denmark	107.4	106.8	133.9	145.4	130.1	155.0	185.6	170.2	145.4	147.6
Italy	14.1	15.0	18.2	18.8	20.3	28.7	35.6	39.8	39.7	48.2
Ireland	8.3	10.2	8.4	3.3	6.1	10.8	10.0	13.9	9.9	9.0
United Kingdom	14.6	11.3	10.7	4.3	1.4	3.6	4.5	8.9	8.5	7.2
Sheep/Goat	159.8	180.2	205.2	234.9	274.5	316.6	435.5	470.8	459.6	469.6
Australia	89.7	98.3	125.4	146.9	167.5	187.5	266.7	295.3	317.1	327.7
New Zealand	69.0	81.0	77.9	86.1	105.9	128.3	168.0	174.2	141.4	141.0
Iceland	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.7
Canada	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Mexico	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Fowl	12.8	15.4	20.2	24.9	34.3	40.1	63.1	65.2	79.4	125.3
Canada	12.2	14.0	18.5	23.7	32.8	38.4	61.3	63.8	77.8	121.5
Israel	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.5	2.4
France	0.0	0.4	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.3	0.6	1.1	1.2
Prepared Meat	430.7	476.1	449.0	441.9	476.8	508.7	581.7	617.0	738.3	748.9
Brazil	91.8	123.9	100.0	86.6	119.6	138.6	181.2	185.4	301.1	318.2
Canada	95.1	113.3	137.0	150.5	159.1	175.5	183.8	176.2	184.0	179.4
Argentina	90.2	91.2	65.8	68.9	60.2	52.6	77.5	91.3	82.3	75.6
Mexico	6.1	6.8	7.6	10.1	11.7	14.6	17.2	32.2	48.5	56.5
Poland	24.1	27.0	31.2	30.7	28.5	30.5	28.1	38.1	33.5	37.8

Note: Total imports does not include prepared meat.
Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

U.S. Imports of Fish and Seafood Products, Fiscal Years 1998-2007

Product	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
					Million US$					
Total Imports	6,800.6	6,987.7	8,061.8	7,928.8	7,794.0	8,604.3	8,534.5	9,076.5	10,049.1	10,702.6
Canada	1,189.6	1,380.5	1,624.9	1,683.1	1,762.7	1,857.7	1,808.4	1,775.9	1,861.7	1,953.3
China	289.5	331.0	480.3	545.5	610.4	849.5	945.5	1,046.1	1,342.3	1,541.8
Chile	346.4	345.3	461.0	490.2	462.8	595.5	625.5	690.1	868.5	979.7
Thailand	685.7	834.4	1,004.0	911.0	634.5	631.4	543.6	686.7	782.9	885.8
Indonesia	238.4	210.4	261.1	255.1	240.6	279.7	371.8	517.9	534.8	575.2
Fresh and Chilled	1,088.4	1,201.3	1,379.5	1,424.8	1,457.4	1,587.2	1,557.6	1,694.5	1,944.1	2,136.6
Canada	447.2	492.9	538.6	572.3	609.5	589.1	514.9	580.6	662.7	656.1
Chile	256.6	248.9	330.1	357.5	320.1	399.2	396.2	435.7	547.5	644.3
Ecuador	61.0	45.8	56.0	58.7	71.7	92.5	99.4	96.1	101.4	120.4
Mexico	40.2	43.9	51.1	45.0	41.0	43.9	53.7	62.6	67.8	75.3
United Kingdom	13.8	44.6	38.5	19.1	18.4	38.7	43.4	30.2	41.7	71.6
Frozen	5,418.2	5,500.0	6,377.7	6,223.0	6,061.8	6,725.6	6,698.2	7,078.5	7,791.4	8,195.8
China	284.6	322.1	469.7	530.9	587.1	816.0	909.4	999.7	1,289.9	1,454.5
Canada	579.4	732.3	920.0	971.5	1,030.5	1,144.4	1,183.1	1,084.6	1,096.9	1,195.0
Thailand	676.3	825.5	994.1	899.7	623.3	620.7	531.0	675.6	769.6	863.0
Indonesia	223.9	199.1	248.2	241.0	222.9	267.2	355.6	501.1	516.9	545.8
Vietnam	64.5	104.4	203.2	308.1	427.4	535.0	417.9	394.0	441.5	502.8
Smoked and Dried	132.0	143.1	146.0	145.7	155.8	165.9	159.3	176.9	190.6	253.0
China	2.1	6.6	8.7	11.0	18.2	23.7	25.4	35.4	39.2	60.4
Canada	77.9	85.2	76.1	70.3	64.9	59.8	51.7	51.6	49.6	52.1
Chile	2.1	1.9	4.6	5.2	10.6	14.6	19.4	19.9	26.8	35.2
Indonesia	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.7	3.9	3.7	2.7	3.5	6.6	20.0
Netherlands	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	4.4	11.1	14.0
Shellfish	3,997.1	3,954.3	4,778.4	4,716.8	4,518.3	5,068.9	4,887.7	5,028.6	5,397.5	5,531.7
Canada	500.2	611.1	819.8	867.1	909.1	1,026.8	1,056.1	972.4	1,000.2	1,106.6
Thailand	650.7	798.3	960.8	867.2	587.6	578.2	489.4	627.8	727.1	816.7
Vietnam	52.5	87.0	166.2	260.9	360.8	461.3	341.7	308.3	362.5	399.7
Indonesia	177.8	161.0	189.9	159.5	143.1	168.6	259.7	365.2	379.8	389.7
Mexico	422.5	351.9	447.7	408.9	353.0	330.0	317.2	347.0	343.6	379.5
Fish	2,365.8	2,650.5	2,920.2	2,838.9	2,963.7	3,198.3	3,302.9	3,684.3	4,284.8	4,793.1
China	150.5	208.1	275.0	278.8	356.9	445.5	579.0	747.7	1,036.2	1,277.4
Chile	313.1	318.7	425.3	467.3	442.6	572.0	591.8	657.2	830.7	936.6
Canada	674.9	753.5	788.9	796.6	833.3	805.9	723.5	771.3	833.2	823.1
Indonesia	41.6	30.4	52.1	69.8	69.8	84.7	79.7	110.7	122.6	154.7
Ecuador	38.0	30.6	59.3	73.8	83.8	91.7	103.4	118.5	121.2	149.7
Tuna	344.4	295.0	269.3	275.5	219.2	232.1	232.6	249.1	244.3	251.9
Trinidad and Tobago	25.8	37.5	29.3	22.2	22.7	26.0	22.2	23.7	37.2	36.9
Philippines	4.0	16.7	20.5	17.9	20.4	23.3	19.7	26.9	39.3	36.2
Indonesia	12.7	14.2	14.0	20.6	21.8	21.6	27.0	36.8	26.9	25.9
Panama	1.5	4.0	7.5	8.4	13.3	20.2	23.4	18.2	13.4	21.2
Vietnam	1.6	3.4	9.2	15.7	21.7	23.5	26.6	25.9	17.7	17.4
Salmon	338.8	352.3	359.9	352.9	360.3	372.7	331.1	380.6	510.5	560.6
Canada	243.5	251.7	253.0	272.5	291.9	266.6	223.9	298.7	412.8	417.2
United Kingdom	14.6	35.7	32.3	20.7	19.8	37.7	39.4	25.1	35.9	59.8
Chile	49.3	23.5	26.2	21.6	18.2	25.1	30.8	22.6	24.2	33.0
Norway	11.5	17.8	23.4	24.6	22.8	30.5	22.6	20.0	14.9	21.1
Netherlands	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	4.4	11.0	13.8

Note: Individual product totals will not add to overall total since products are also included in multiple categories.
Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

U.S. Imports of Sugar and Confectionery, Fiscal Years 1998-2007

Product and Top Sources	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
					Million US$					
Total Imports	1,588.9	1,506.7	1,435.6	1,546.5	1,600.7	1,888.4	1,987.8	2,182.5	2,932.0	2,427.5
Canada	268.9	300.2	294.0	371.9	400.6	527.7	543.4	570.6	606.6	615.5
Mexico	151.8	169.6	168.2	213.2	248.3	240.6	302.1	391.5	768.2	457.8
Brazil	130.1	125.3	99.9	96.5	94.0	103.3	121.2	128.0	213.7	151.8
China	14.0	15.0	24.8	24.7	42.8	49.7	66.6	81.0	93.5	122.3
Dominican Republic	124.5	95.1	77.9	85.3	83.0	86.5	86.9	84.0	111.1	115.9
Raw Sugar	724.6	566.5	446.4	482.4	472.3	539.6	521.0	598.3	907.6	668.0
Dominican Republic	113.5	83.1	68.7	72.4	72.0	77.3	73.7	77.4	100.7	107.0
Brazil	94.5	68.6	56.0	65.7	53.4	49.5	61.5	55.5	118.7	73.8
Phillipines	86.0	68.2	34.8	36.5	31.1	60.1	54.2	56.4	92.0	68.0
Costa Rica	23.2	16.5	4.5	14.7	6.7	11.4	33.0	11.8	24.4	50.4
Guatemala	37.4	50.4	58.0	34.7	26.9	65.1	64.1	63.2	78.3	49.9
Refined Sugar	31.0	47.9	37.9	41.8	45.8	44.2	46.7	114.7	497.8	145.8
Mexico	10.5	17.0	12.3	11.8	20.6	17.5	16.1	56.4	343.3	64.0
Brazil	2.0	0.5	3.1	2.3	4.6	3.8	5.4	15.7	45.9	22.3
Canada	13.0	21.2	15.6	15.7	15.8	14.3	14.1	17.1	39.0	22.0
Paraguay	0.9	1.2	2.8	4.9	3.0	3.6	6.8	14.6	5.9	15.0
Guatemala	0.4	4.3	1.4	5.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.5	18.4	9.7
Candy	603.8	686.6	745.7	771.8	847.3	1,048.4	1,150.2	1,161.1	1,169.6	1,220.6
Canada	151.0	176.9	177.1	241.2	263.0	384.0	388.7	396.1	389.1	389.5
Mexico	107.8	126.3	130.7	136.0	156.7	200.2	259.6	281.1	346.6	346.9
China	11.9	13.4	24.0	24.3	41.8	47.8	63.4	78.4	88.7	116.2
Brazil	11.3	12.6	16.0	20.8	32.0	38.0	40.4	40.1	39.9	46.6
Germany	30.8	36.0	34.2	25.4	26.8	23.1	24.5	29.9	29.8	35.1
Syrup	107.4	103.1	109.2	121.4	126.8	148.0	155.3	166.1	202.2	241.4
Canada	100.3	95.6	94.9	107.6	113.3	123.5	129.5	139.8	166.8	199.0
Mexico	1.1	2.1	4.5	4.7	2.5	9.9	8.9	7.1	6.5	10.2
Netherlands	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.4	5.0	6.2	6.8	7.4	10.2	8.6
Turkey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6
Germany	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.7	3.2	3.5

Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

U.S. Imports of Spices, Fiscal Years 1998-2007

Product and Top Sources	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
					Million US$					
Total Imports	425.7	498.8	529.0	507.5	502.0	597.9	645.1	443.4	479.9	597.1
India	104.2	130.4	110.6	62.2	51.2	44.3	53.5	49.7	61.0	104.7
Indonesia	97.9	138.1	121.5	120.5	78.8	109.6	98.2	46.6	53.5	82.3
China	16.1	17.5	27.2	25.6	31.6	38.5	48.4	56.0	48.6	59.5
Brazil	36.9	17.4	48.9	37.6	33.8	28.8	32.3	31.3	32.7	57.0
Peru	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.7	7.0	7.1	14.2	30.1	40.9	39.9
Pepper	273.1	352.1	371.9	251.9	217.5	224.3	235.2	240.5	273.5	373.0
India	87.7	120.1	98.5	43.2	32.5	28.9	29.4	31.5	37.5	75.6
Indonesia	60.3	109.6	97.0	76.3	40.8	33.1	41.6	26.6	30.3	56.2
Brazil	34.0	13.0	45.6	34.9	24.3	23.3	25.1	24.8	23.9	52.5
China	12.0	13.1	18.1	17.1	22.4	26.0	26.1	28.9	28.2	40.2
Peru	0.1	0.0	1.1	1.4	6.3	6.6	13.8	29.1	39.8	38.3
Vanilla	36.4	31.3	30.6	130.1	150.7	248.7	265.6	45.6	44.8	39.1
Madagascar	19.4	21.7	20.7	85.1	103.1	150.9	170.2	32.1	31.0	28.6
Uganda	1.4	0.7	1.4	3.6	7.7	18.6	9.8	2.6	3.5	3.4
Indonesia	13.6	5.6	4.6	28.4	22.6	60.8	39.8	2.5	3.9	3.3
India	0.0	0.2	0.9	3.0	4.0	3.3	10.5	1.0	2.6	2.0
Papua New Guinea	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	3.4	6.4	1.0	1.6	0.9
Cinnamon	26.6	23.7	18.6	16.4	18.1	17.9	19.5	19.9	25.2	9.7
Indonesia	20.5	17.2	12.3	10.5	8.8	9.3	10.4	10.5	12.3	4.8
Sri Lanka	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.1	5.2	4.6	5.2	5.4	7.7	2.9
Vietnam	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.9	0.6
Brazil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.6	0.6
China	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
Ginger	14.1	13.6	16.7	12.6	13.8	15.5	27.4	32.6	26.0	22.5
China	2.4	3.2	7.6	5.4	6.4	8.9	19.6	23.9	17.0	15.3
Brazil	2.9	4.1	3.2	2.1	3.1	2.0	2.7	2.7	3.5	2.8
Thailand	1.5	1.7	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.0
Nigeria	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.8
India	2.2	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.7	1.1	0.7
Cumin Seeds	11.3	9.3	9.6	18.2	15.0	10.9	9.0	13.0	14.8	21.4
India	5.7	1.0	0.9	5.4	4.2	1.7	1.9	2.6	5.9	10.2
Syria	1.8	3.3	4.9	6.8	7.0	5.5	4.4	5.8	5.1	5.6
Turkey	2.8	3.6	2.7	3.4	2.9	3.2	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.2
China	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.4
Pakistan	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5

Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

U.S. Imports of Cocoa and Cocoa Products, Fiscal Years 1998-2007

Product and Top Sources	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
					Million US$					
Total Imports	1,700.8	1,531.7	1,465.5	1,390.6	1,713.8	2,272.7	2,578.8	2,632.7	2,669.6	2,628.9
Canada	345.1	347.0	385.0	427.2	503.8	660.7	734.6	704.3	715.6	713.2
Cote d'Ivoire	358.3	289.2	272.3	150.5	236.0	431.3	481.3	554.8	442.9	462.6
Indonesia	261.4	257.4	153.0	144.3	247.4	211.3	248.5	218.4	284.3	156.3
Mexico	43.0	36.7	32.3	40.5	48.1	79.0	81.4	103.7	121.4	145.2
Netherlands	79.7	76.0	76.6	95.9	113.8	165.8	175.9	137.5	123.8	111.2
Cocoa Beans	662.6	582.3	459.8	323.8	519.1	682.2	735.1	786.2	738.3	663.2
Cote d'Ivoire	322.1	252.9	248.4	137.6	210.6	382.0	410.9	483.3	363.6	395.8
Indonesia	189.4	198.1	105.5	98.3	195.2	158.1	183.7	152.9	219.1	81.7
Ecuador	2.8	28.4	15.7	17.7	29.6	36.4	53.4	43.7	33.3	60.0
Ghana	19.1	35.0	57.6	29.5	16.7	5.2	0.5	14.7	61.5	39.6
Papua New Guinea	16.1	32.8	11.1	11.6	20.0	6.6	14.2	15.9	16.0	36.2
Cocoa Butter and Paste	386.4	276.5	268.7	229.4	220.2	323.7	426.7	465.9	507.8	481.0
Malaysia	74.9	59.8	43.0	48.7	37.5	65.4	98.4	98.4	107.4	102.9
Brazil	34.6	18.1	28.0	30.4	21.7	60.0	67.3	82.6	98.2	76.9
Indonesia	71.6	58.5	46.9	45.2	50.1	47.7	62.3	64.5	62.3	66.9
Cote d'Ivoire	33.6	32.3	19.7	8.5	15.8	27.1	53.2	60.2	72.9	58.8
Singapore	20.8	10.4	12.1	6.8	5.7	5.3	5.5	8.9	16.2	52.2
Cocoa Powder	93.4	92.7	96.0	111.2	155.1	271.7	277.7	199.3	189.9	209.8
Netherlands	69.2	60.4	67.1	81.4	98.6	151.2	161.1	116.7	91.2	93.6
Mexico	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.4	6.1	8.0	3.5	3.9	26.0	38.3
France	2.2	6.4	3.3	2.4	7.9	16.3	18.3	14.1	13.5	15.4
Brazil	2.7	3.8	3.8	5.0	7.3	18.3	21.3	14.3	14.2	13.5
Spain	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.3	4.7	8.7	9.1	6.1	4.8	11.2
Processed Cocoa Products	558.1	579.9	639.4	724.9	818.4	994.1	1,138.4	1,180.7	1,233.1	1,275.0
Canada	331.2	332.9	371.0	414.0	491.6	643.0	717.1	691.5	698.1	696.3
Mexico	19.9	25.6	26.6	33.3	35.8	55.6	69.4	93.7	89.5	100.5
Belgium-Luxembourg	33.1	42.1	48.3	49.6	48.2	56.0	64.9	72.6	79.7	96.0
Germany	23.3	26.9	35.2	51.2	53.1	47.4	47.2	47.3	55.0	67.9
Switzerland	20.0	24.4	20.4	19.5	20.0	24.2	29.4	37.8	43.9	53.7

Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

U.S. Imports of Tea, Fiscal Years 1998-2007

Product and Top Sources	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
					Million US$					
Total Imports	169.8	151.8	151.4	153.9	159.9	166.3	183.4	210.3	254.2	284.1
China	29.0	25.1	19.4	19.4	22.7	26.8	31.2	37.7	47.2	54.1
Argentina	36.5	32.2	31.7	31.7	32.1	24.5	29.5	33.7	33.5	37.8
Germany	17.3	9.4	14.1	15.0	15.3	20.3	26.5	25.8	35.6	36.2
India	11.8	11.1	12.9	13.4	14.9	19.3	19.2	24.2	30.4	28.2
Sri Lanka	15.1	12.9	13.4	11.1	13.7	15.0	16.0	18.0	20.0	21.8
Green Tea > 3 Kg package	9.7	13.0	14.0	14.2	13.4	18.9	23.8	33.3	47.3	57.9
China	4.8	6.0	4.8	6.6	7.8	11.2	13.5	16.9	20.7	24.7
Germany	0.9	1.8	2.9	2.0	0.6	1.1	2.0	6.4	13.2	15.5
Japan	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.5	3.8	7.6
Sri Lanka	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	3.0
Taiwan	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5
Green Tea <3 Kg package	4.8	5.0	9.0	9.6	10.4	10.8	13.6	17.4	28.3	33.1
China	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.8	4.6	5.9	10.0	10.5
Japan	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.4	2.2	2.7	3.3	6.5	9.0
Canada	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.9	4.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.6	1.5
United Kingdom	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.2	2.0	2.7	1.4
Black Tea > 3 Kg package	135.0	113.3	105.2	104.4	103.9	96.1	100.4	107.1	124.0	133.1
Argentina	36.4	31.9	31.6	31.2	31.9	24.2	29.3	33.2	32.8	36.5
Germany	15.1	7.2	8.0	9.5	10.1	17.0	23.0	17.0	20.4	18.7
India	7.7	5.9	7.2	7.4	7.7	8.1	7.6	10.8	11.8	14.2
China	20.2	14.6	10.6	8.4	9.5	8.4	8.3	10.2	13.1	13.1
United Kingdom	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.9	3.4	2.2	2.3	9.2	12.1
Black Tea < 3 Kg package	20.3	20.4	23.2	25.6	32.2	40.5	45.7	52.4	54.6	60.0
Canada	0.6	0.9	1.2	3.4	4.0	3.9	5.8	7.7	5.8	13.4
India	3.6	4.0	4.5	4.9	6.1	9.9	10.2	11.5	16.1	11.8
Sri Lanka	5.1	4.2	4.8	4.8	6.9	7.7	8.8	8.0	9.7	9.2
United Kingdom	3.4	4.1	5.3	4.9	5.3	5.9	6.8	8.8	7.3	7.7
China	2.4	2.6	1.9	1.9	3.1	4.5	4.9	4.7	3.4	5.9

Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

U.S. Imports of Coffee, Fiscal Years 1998-2007

Product and Top Sources	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
					Million US$					
Total imports	3,406.8	2,780.9	2,722.8	1,603.8	1,441.2	1,772.5	1,971.2	2,615.7	2,960.6	3,416.9
Not Roasted	3,237.1	2,592.3	2,546.3	1,446.2	1,281.4	1,615.4	1,785.2	2,378.4	2,705.3	3,153.3
Colombia	684.9	510.6	471.3	330.2	307.9	350.0	385.8	542.8	573.2	662.4
Brazil	340.9	486.1	320.5	156.8	175.4	274.4	274.2	443.9	489.1	612.4
Guatemala	366.6	298.6	321.5	190.6	153.2	217.5	214.7	272.5	284.3	309.6
Vietnam	123.6	107.3	118.4	82.7	54.7	62.6	112.1	132.2	184.4	291.9
Indonesia	143.6	112.1	74.1	63.1	68.1	80.5	127.0	176.1	217.0	196.0
Mexico	552.8	397.9	446.9	166.7	133.9	128.8	122.7	125.6	181.3	189.6
Costa Rica	155.5	122.2	115.4	96.2	109.4	126.8	147.3	155.9	141.5	150.7
Peru	123.9	77.6	92.7	51.4	54.1	65.5	57.6	89.7	95.6	139.5
Roasted	169.5	188.5	176.3	157.2	159.4	157.0	185.9	237.2	255.2	263.3
Canada	62.2	88.3	83.2	78.1	75.4	68.6	79.1	92.1	103.2	103.6
Sweden	36.2	27.2	25.8	23.2	25.2	23.0	27.8	35.0	34.6	39.0
Italy	14.1	14.4	16.7	14.9	17.0	20.6	25.7	29.3	35.9	38.3
Switzerland	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.2	3.0	3.7	14.6
Brazil	1.4	2.0	2.5	1.9	3.4	6.5	6.9	9.6	13.7	12.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	3.8	6.6	6.8	9.1
Germany	8.4	5.5	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.3	3.2	7.8	15.7	9.0
Dominican Republic	0.1	8.3	8.1	4.7	7.7	10.4	0.6	0.3	9.4	5.7

Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

U.S. Imports of Vegetables and Vegetable Products, Fiscal Years 1998-2007

Product and Top Sources	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
					Million US$					
Total Imports	3,438.3	3,619.4	3,681.7	4,124.1	4,241.8	4,904.4	5,450.5	5,996.8	6,572.3	6,940.7
Mexico	1,702.7	1,613.3	1,641.2	1,958.4	1,833.5	2,216.0	2,428.8	2,765.9	3,119.0	3,184.9
Canada	656.9	759.9	920.5	1,000.9	1,136.0	1,279.8	1,455.0	1,507.8	1,625.5	1,709.7
China	119.3	119.4	95.2	106.0	144.5	159.8	210.4	246.6	293.8	419.1
Peru	36.1	68.7	72.1	75.0	94.9	123.4	153.2	192.8	258.6	290.6
Spain	242.3	275.7	247.0	255.3	270.1	300.9	316.5	313.2	276.7	257.9
Fresh Vegetables	2,008.6	1,954.8	2,013.4	2,385.2	2,331.4	2,817.3	3,044.1	3,421.0	3,890.9	4,079.6
Mexico	1,454.5	1,321.7	1,353.8	1,652.9	1,514.6	1,878.2	2,031.8	2,297.9	2,633.0	2,729.6
Canada	302.2	344.3	398.5	440.7	497.9	591.5	637.1	718.8	820.3	840.9
Peru	24.4	40.1	56.5	56.9	65.1	93.0	112.5	126.6	154.0	181.7
China	2.3	2.9	2.5	5.1	23.4	21.4	37.3	57.0	71.3	92.7
Netherlands	116.1	111.3	99.0	108.7	111.4	103.5	85.9	83.4	71.2	54.6
Frozen/Dried/Other	486.0	579.1	564.4	577.0	667.6	697.5	749.9	864.8	905.7	1,069.8
Mexico	150.0	183.8	175.5	174.3	185.8	186.0	202.1	238.2	236.3	244.1
China	42.1	68.3	51.0	49.1	66.4	69.7	86.3	101.6	140.8	212.6
Canada	73.6	79.0	88.4	91.4	134.7	125.5	148.3	156.4	149.4	183.7
Costa Rica	47.6	40.4	33.9	42.2	42.1	36.0	42.6	59.1	49.4	48.9
Guatemala	25.6	32.5	32.2	25.8	28.9	36.9	41.9	41.5	36.4	42.7
Vegetable Preparations	943.7	1,085.5	1,103.9	1,161.9	1,242.9	1,389.7	1,656.5	1,711.0	1,775.8	1,791.2
Canada	281.1	336.6	433.7	468.9	503.4	562.8	669.6	632.6	655.8	685.1
Spain	224.2	244.6	212.5	214.4	227.7	267.3	290.8	295.6	255.3	245.2
Mexico	98.2	107.9	111.9	131.2	133.1	151.8	194.9	229.9	249.8	211.2
China	74.9	48.2	41.7	51.7	54.7	68.7	86.7	88.0	81.7	113.9
Greece	31.3	36.4	37.4	37.7	52.7	50.5	72.3	74.8	64.9	84.1

Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

U.S. Imports of Fruits and Fruit Products, Fiscal Years 1998-2007

Product and Top Sources	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
					Million US$					
Total Imports	5,979.6	7,128.5	7,021.7	7,135.6	7,576.5	8,256.1	9,148.6	10,654.4	11,613.6	13,785.2
Mexico	1,348.5	1,671.5	1,359.4	1,459.6	1,465.6	1,579.3	1,900.7	2,590.6	2,519.2	3,303.1
Chile	838.2	1,091.4	1,162.7	1,283.4	1,478.6	1,569.3	1,791.5	2,102.0	2,316.0	2,569.7
Costa Rica	539.9	699.1	680.5	758.2	777.2	783.1	794.2	742.3	1,257.8	1,232.1
China	101.3	126.2	128.9	143.6	211.2	310.0	439.5	529.7	573.8	922.1
Brazil	269.0	333.4	354.8	255.6	220.8	352.2	332.6	416.2	433.0	691.1
Fresh Fruit	3,872.1	4,681.7	4,516.2	4,924.7	5,213.7	5,514.9	6,027.3	6,872.2	7,623.8	8,939.2
Mexico	1,050.2	1,336.4	1,057.5	1,188.2	1,174.9	1,267.0	1,502.1	2,064.3	1,939.4	2,667.8
Chile	771.9	984.1	1,044.1	1,183.6	1,375.6	1,436.3	1,641.6	1,918.3	2,074.0	2,349.7
Costa Rica	489.8	641.2	615.3	689.8	708.5	711.9	729.7	670.7	1,177.7	1,112.7
Guatemala	251.4	218.1	282.6	323.0	395.8	403.1	420.3	458.1	447.6	549.2
Ecuador	323.0	344.6	280.7	277.8	321.3	329.7	295.0	307.5	368.1	343.5
Frozen/Dried/Other	232.0	313.7	298.9	267.6	322.9	438.4	494.6	570.5	645.9	800.1
Canada	31.1	34.2	42.3	49.2	47.5	69.0	74.3	102.9	115.0	180.4
Mexico	68.9	98.2	80.1	68.1	79.4	101.6	117.6	117.2	137.0	158.1
Chile	28.9	47.1	48.4	38.4	46.3	61.9	74.6	103.5	127.8	131.6
China	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.1	9.3	19.6	43.8	49.8	51.9	73.3
Turkey	35.1	38.8	30.1	23.9	26.9	33.6	45.2	33.9	41.1	43.1
Fruit Juice	681.4	785.5	794.6	661.1	664.8	785.3	790.7	1,009.8	1,064.3	1,625.5
China	26.8	31.0	34.5	34.5	49.0	88.2	163.5	187.5	171.9	380.6
Brazil	123.5	204.4	158.8	97.4	72.9	172.8	104.5	205.3	196.0	380.1
Mexico	86.6	78.2	79.6	55.2	69.7	48.1	53.8	115.6	122.8	188.3
Argentina	110.4	113.8	136.4	104.7	97.2	100.7	94.5	138.6	147.9	170.8
Costa Rica	23.1	27.8	36.6	39.0	38.8	38.9	31.3	32.5	37.0	77.2
Fruit Preparations	630.5	724.9	708.8	719.2	819.5	891.9	988.3	1,142.3	1,321.2	1,472.9
China	46.6	62.6	61.7	77.9	112.6	157.1	178.7	231.9	280.7	361.9
Thailand	98.5	139.6	105.6	107.7	117.2	147.1	187.1	212.8	237.3	235.3
Canada	55.5	58.5	62.1	73.3	80.5	86.0	95.4	114.9	125.3	155.4
Mexico	71.0	75.1	82.5	86.1	96.8	99.3	124.0	127.0	147.7	149.3
Phillipines	98.5	102.4	119.7	97.0	108.3	109.7	108.6	116.1	119.8	112.2
Nuts	563.5	622.8	703.2	562.9	555.6	625.6	847.7	1,059.5	958.4	947.5
India	170.5	246.4	273.0	207.8	213.2	195.6	228.0	285.7	208.8	209.8
Vietnam	23.6	18.8	45.3	45.7	62.2	89.7	145.1	167.4	155.3	170.3
Brazil	113.8	93.8	143.2	99.0	80.3	103.8	137.1	159.3	142.5	155.4
Mexico	71.7	83.4	59.6	62.1	44.8	63.4	103.2	166.4	172.3	139.7
China	22.4	26.0	22.9	19.4	30.8	34.7	48.0	57.1	59.0	64.7

Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

U.S. Imports of Albumin, Fiscal Years 1998-2007

Product	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
					Million US$					
Total imports	51.0	50.0	68.2	91.2	81.1	77.8	89.0	77.8	57.7	75.2
New Zealand	23.6	26.4	25.4	25.0	32.6	31.9	26.7	26.1	22.9	29.9
Canada	8.4	7.0	9.9	13.5	12.2	15.9	33.8	26.2	17.3	27.6
Denmark	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.0	3.1	5.3	5.8	3.3	8.1
Australia	8.7	5.9	9.3	11.6	7.2	6.0	7.8	5.0	5.3	4.3
United Kingdom	0.0	1.0	2.6	3.8	3.8	4.4	6.2	3.9	2.0	1.3
Egg Albumin	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.2	3.4	1.8	13.0	3.6	1.7	13.5
Canada	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.1	3.2	1.7	12.8	3.6	1.2	12.7
Norway	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5
France	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3
Milk Albumin	8.5	22.0	39.6	48.0	53.6	52.7	52.2	51.8	40.4	55.0
New Zealand	0.8	10.7	18.5	22.5	31.4	28.1	23.1	23.9	21.0	26.8
Canada	3.9	4.1	5.4	8.2	4.4	4.4	7.5	9.7	8.8	13.1
Denmark	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.0	3.1	5.3	5.8	3.3	8.1
Australia	0.5	1.1	2.4	3.5	3.1	2.8	3.3	0.5	2.9	3.4
United Kingdom	0.0	1.0	2.6	3.8	3.8	4.4	6.2	3.9	2.0	1.3
Other Albumin	41.1	26.9	27.1	42.1	24.1	23.3	23.8	22.3	15.6	6.8
New Zealand	22.8	15.8	6.9	2.5	1.2	3.9	3.6	2.2	1.9	3.1
Canada	3.1	1.8	3.0	4.2	4.6	9.7	13.6	12.9	7.4	1.8
Australia	8.3	4.7	6.9	8.1	4.1	3.2	4.5	4.5	2.4	0.9
Norway	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Germany	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3

Note: Milk albumin includes whey.
Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.