

USDA/Global Agricultural Information Network Reports

Below is a summary of export trade news highlights, compiled by the International Trade Office.

[US Agricultural Exports to Colombia Reached Record High in 2024](#)

In 2024, U.S. agricultural exports to Colombia reached a record high of \$4.5 billion, a 21% increase from 2023. This growth, supported by the U.S.- Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement, represented the highest rate among the top 25 U.S. agricultural export markets globally. The top U.S. exports in 2024 to Colombia included corn, soybean meal, ethanol, pork, distillers grains, soybeans, dairy products, wheat and soybean oil. The U.S. also remains the top importer of Colombian agricultural products, increasing by 8% to \$4.4 billion and driven by rising demand for coffee, cut flowers and fresh fruits. – [More Info](#)

[Peru FAIRS Country Report Annual Report](#)

This report outlines Peru’s regulatory requirements for food and agricultural product imports and updates and replaces the 2023 report. Peru's economy is on a steady path to recovery, fueled by robust performances across key sectors. The revival of the agro-industrial sector, backed by favorable weather conditions, has played a pivotal role in this upward trend. An improved economic outlook is expected to boost the demand for valuable imported goods. FAS Lima is optimistic regarding the projected expansion of U.S. consumer-oriented exports to Peru in 2024 due to a resurgence of exports in meat, fruits, food preparations, tree nuts and non-alcoholic beverages. – [More Info](#)

[U.S. Ag Exports to the Dominican Republic Reach a New All-Time Record in 2024](#)

U.S. agricultural exports to the Dominican Republic reached an all-time record of \$2.2 billion in 2024, a 6% increase from the previous record set in 2022. The increase was driven mainly by strong demand for consumer-oriented products. The top U.S. agricultural export category to the Dominican Republic in 2024 was pork and pork products, reaching \$277 million in 2024. The growing demand for pork products is a direct reflection of the severe impact of African Swine Fever (ASF) on local swine production. The rise in demand for other meat products and consumer-oriented products was driven by an increase in the number of tourists visiting the country in 2024. Dominican exports to neighboring Haiti were also a driver. – [More Info](#)

[Korea: 2025 Adjustment and Voluntary TRQs for Ag Commodities](#)

On December 31, 2024, Korea issued its flexible tariff Adjustment and Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) list for certain agricultural, forestry and fishery products for 2025. Flexible tariffs, which include TRQs and adjustment duties, are utilized by the Korean government to stabilize consumer prices and balance supply and demand. Korea’s 2025 tariff adjustments were relatively unchanged from the previous year. However, in response to continued food price instability, Korea expanded TRQs for certain agricultural and food ingredient commodities, including fruits and fresh vegetables. Overall, U.S. agricultural and related exports will receive more favorable tariff rates under the U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement, but tariffs on U.S. oranges imported beyond the KORUS seasonal quota will be reduced from 50% to 20% in January and February. – [More Info](#)

[Japan's 265th Food Safety Group](#)

The Consumer Affairs Agency (CAA) of Japan announced four sets of proposals. First were revisions on Japan's maximum residue levels for nine agricultural chemicals for various agricultural commodities. Second, the CAA proposed to revise the specifications for mineral water. Third, the CAA proposed revisions of the specifications and standards for apparatus, containers, and packaging. Lastly, the CAA announced a usage and attitude survey on eight existing food additives in a view of delisting from approved list for those not used. – [More Info](#)

[Indonesia Oilseeds and Products Update](#)

Indonesia's palm oil export estimates for 2024/25 are lowered due to the rollout of the new B40 Biodiesel mandate which is expected to raise domestic industrial palm demand by 2%. The expansion of the government's Free Nutritious Meals Program is projected to increase demand for soy-based foods as well as soy-based feed ingredients to fuel increased domestic production of animal protein. Imports of soybean and soybean meal accelerated in the first two months of 2024/25 as prices softened. – [More Info](#)

[Indonesia Grain and Feed Update](#)

Indonesia's 2024/25 wheat imports are forecast to decline 8% from 2023/24, when higher demand from feed mills, consumption of wheat flour-based food from major events in early 2024, and demand for cheaper alternatives to rice drove wheat imports up to new record highs. With larger production, rice imports in 2024/25 are expected to fall sharply from 2023/24, when the national logistics agency tendered to offset the smaller crop. Increased corn production in 2024/25 will reduce the volume of imports, although feed and wet milling demand remains strong. – [More Info](#)

[India Livestock and Products Semi-Annual Report](#)

India's 2025 beef production (mostly carabeef) is forecast at 4.64 million metric ton (MMT), up from 4.57 MMT in 2024. The large cattle inventory, USDA forecasts at 307.5 million head in 2025, is expected to continue facilitating the increased slaughter and carabeef production. The slight production growth is steered by a continued demand, both for export and domestic consumption. India 2025 carabeef export forecast is at 1.58 MMT, virtually unchanged over 1.56 MMT in 2024. – [More Info](#)

[Turkiye Grain and Feed Update](#)

In marketing year 2024/25, Turkiye's wheat, barley and corn production is forecast to contract year-over-year due to drier-than-normal weather conditions during the growing season. Despite this contraction, Turkiye continues to hold large carryover stocks of wheat and barley from last year. The Turkish government has taken different steps to drawdown these surplus inventories. In addition, to conserve water in increasingly dry growing conditions, the government recently instituted a program to incentivize farmers to grow crops that are less water intensive in regions where water is in short supply. – [More Info](#)

[The South African Dairy Industry](#)

South Africa's dairy industry is likely to grow in the future due to improving economic factors, despite suffering from many weather and disease related challenges in the past five years. This growth may provide opportunities for dairy genetics exporters. In 2025, FAS Pretoria forecasts unprocessed liquid milk production to increase by 2% on declining feed costs and forecasts U.S. dairy exports to South Africa (including lactose, whey, and cheese) to increase by 10% on increased consumer spending power. – [More Info](#)

[New Zealand Livestock and Products Semi-Annual Report](#)

Favorable pricing and weather conditions for New Zealand cattle farmers have resulted in a retention of finishing cattle on farms and less slaughter in 2024. Farm operations face challenges with continuing financial pressure such as high debt, increasing on-farm inflation and declining farmgate margins. FAS Wellington 2025 market year (MY) production forecast is up on the outgoing year, if realized, would be the second highest production in a single year. This is due to forecasts that prime beef from steers and heifers in the first half of 2025 are expected to be up in carcass weight and numbers. For the 2024 MY, beef and veal exports concluded 5% less than the previous year. The U.S. was the largest importer of beef and veal products, at almost 40% market share. Exports faced headwinds due to a 29% decrease in volumes to China, which was New Zealand's largest market in the prior year. – [More Info](#)

[European Union Livestock and Products Semi-Annual Report](#)

In 2025, both beef and pork production are forecast to decline after a peak in production last year. The cuts are predominantly anticipated in Northwestern Europe. The EU beef cattle, dairy and swine sectors are facing multiple limiting factors related to high input costs, mounting regulations and the further spread of animal diseases. Positive factors for the EU livestock sector are a recovering domestic demand for beef and pork in Central and Southern Europe. – [More Info](#)