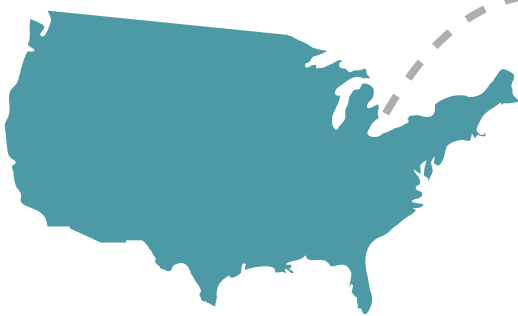


## Fruit and Vegetable Industries:

A secure and sustainable food and floral supply – domestic and worldwide – thrives with strong and reliable access to global markets. Targeted use of tariffs can be a tool for addressing challenges or inequities between trading partners. However, the broad application of this blunt tool often disrupts markets, increases costs for consumers, and places unnecessary strain on growers and producers across the supply chain. This is particularly concerning as countries grapple with inflationary pressures, supply chain vulnerabilities, and economic uncertainty. Rather than imposing sweeping tariffs that disrupt trade and limit opportunities, IFPA advocates for swift and meaningful regulatory relief and reform as the most effective way to support and strengthen agriculture. We look forward to working with the Trump administration to advance policies that empower growers, expand market access, and ensure a competitive, resilient agricultural sector that benefits producers and consumers.

**IFPA invites you to participate in industry advocacy efforts to influence trade policies and support measures that benefit the produce and floral industries. The Washington Conference is the premier event that unites all segments of the fresh produce and floral industry to address the most pressing public policy matters with the US Congress and Administration.**



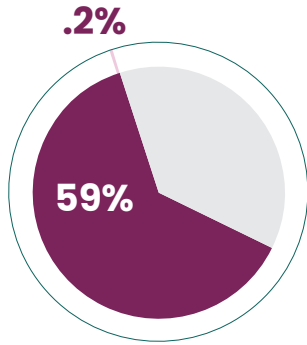
In 2023, India **IMPORTED** approximately US \$ 1.118B fruit and approximately US \$ 16.791 M vegetables **FROM THE UNITED STATES.**



In 2023, India **EXPORTED** approximately US \$ 46.314M fruits and approximately US \$ 98.189M vegetables **TO THE UNITED STATES.**

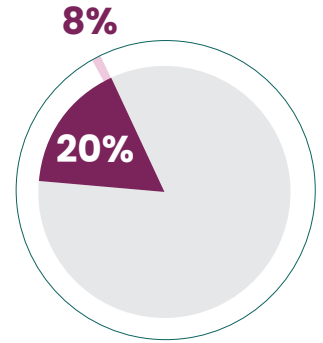


## Fruit: United States had \$US 1.071B fruit trade surplus with India 2023



59% of the fresh fruit available to be consumed in the United States is **IMPORTED** (USDA ERS 2023)

.2% of the fresh fruit **IMPORTED** by the United States is **FROM INDIA** (ITC 2023)



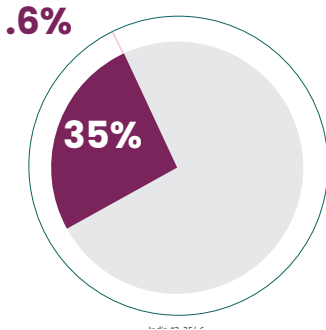
20% of the fresh fruit US utilized production in pounds was **EXPORTED** from the United States (USDA ERS 2023)

7.5% of the fresh fruit **EXPORTED** by the United States is **TO INDIA** (ITC 2023)

	Utilized US Production 2023	Imported Fruit 2023	Exported Fruit 2023	Available in US (Minus Shrink & Feed) 2023
USD \$	28.8B	24.2B (ITC)	14.9B (ITC)	
Pounds	19.3B	23.4B	3.9B	38.9B

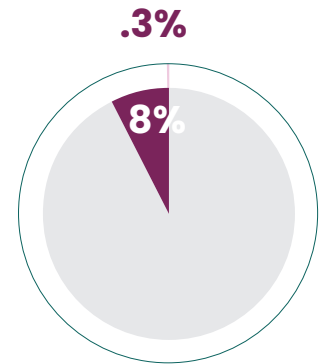


## Vegetables: US had \$US 81.398 M vegetable trade deficit with India 2023



35% of the fresh vegetables available to be consumed in the United States is **IMPORTED** (USDA ERS 2023)

.6% of the fresh vegetables **IMPORTED** by the United States are **FROM INDIA** (ITC 2023)



8% of the fresh vegetables utilized production in pounds was **EXPORTED** from the United States (USDA ERS 2023)

.3% of the fresh vegetables **EXPORTED** by the United States are **TO INDIA** (ITC 2023)



	Utilized US Production 2023	Imported Vegetables 2023	Exported Vegetables 2023	Available in US (Minus Shrink & Feed) 2023
USD \$	19.5B	12.3B	2.7B	-
Pounds	40B	17.7B	3B	50.3B

## A Look at the Numbers

Product	India's Tariff	Fruit Exports to US (US \$M2023)	Fruit Imports from US (US \$M 2023)	Veg Exports to US (US \$M 2023)	Veg Imports from US (US\$M 2023)
Apples	50%	12.088	–	–	–
Pears	30%	.231	–	–	–
Almonds	20%	–	876.449	–	–
Pistachios	30%	–	141.891	–	–
Walnuts	30%	–	33.356	–	–
Cashews	30%	7.222	–	–	–
Chickpeas	10%	–	–	6.779	.540
Lentils	30%	–	–	6.807	14.874
Potatoes	10%	–	–	–	–
Onion	20%	–	–	.011	.044
Garlic	30%	–	–	.044	–
Mango	30%	21.415	–	–	–
Beans	30%	–	–	23.100	.506
Peas	30%	–	–	14.216	–
Sweet Corn	30%	–	–	3.018	.021
Cucumber/ gherkins	30%	–	–	10.597	.010
Carrots/Turnips	30%	–	–	.312	–

