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Report Highlights:

In the nine-year period from 2012 to 2020, Venezuela's economy declined 88 percent, which led to a drop in demand for agricultural products. However, beginning around 2021, the liberalization of the Venezuelan economy has led to a significant recovery in agricultural production and imports. Despite recent improvements, the food supply growth remains insufficient to meet the needs of the Venezuelan population fully. Affordability and fluctuating food price inflation remain critical factors affecting food security. During 2022, the United States supplied 30 percent of Venezuela's availability of corn, wheat, and oilseeds.

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NOTE: Unless otherwise stated, calendar year (January to December) is the reference period used throughout this report.

Executive Summary

Between 2012 and 2020, Venezuela's economy declined 88 percent.¹ In this period, agricultural production, imports, and consumption of key food staples plummeted to all-time low in 2019. Since this economic nadir, a tacit liberalization of the Venezuelan economy has led to a significant recovery in both agricultural imports and domestic food production. From 2019-2022, Venezuela's supply of cereals, sugars, vegetable fats, and animal proteins increased by 39 percent. Nevertheless, this supply growth remains insufficient to fully meet the needs of the Venezuelan population. Based on the minimum caloric and protein intake² considered to be food secure, FAS (Post) estimates 2022 per capita cereal, sugar, and vegetable fat availability comprised approximately 98 percent of the amount considered food secure in Venezuela. Animal protein availability covered 62.1 percent of this requirement.³

The Venezuela authority implements its domestic food aid programs, including direct food distribution and cash transfers to its most vulnerable sectors. These interventions have not significantly narrowed the food availability gap, in part, due to food quality concerns and the politization of the programs. Affordability and fluctuating food price inflation remain critical factors affecting food security. In July 2023, the average monthly income in Venezuela was U.S. dollar (USD) \$161, which covered only 32 percent of the cost of the basic food basket.

Agricultural imports have played an important role in the recovering domestic food availability and has complemented local agricultural production. In 2022, for example, Venezuela imported around 57 percent of its total supply of staples, including cereals, sugars, vegetable fats, and animal proteins. Yet, Venezuela's economic downturn in 2023 and persistent administrative flaws are negatively impacting domestic agricultural production growth and limiting certain agricultural imports. These challenges will continue to affect food availability for the remainder of 2023 and potentially into 2024.

The United States is historically among the largest exporters of agricultural products to Venezuela, and in 2022 was its second-largest supplier by volume with a market share of 32 percent. U.S.-origin bulk and intermediate agricultural products annually comprise around 98 percent of total exports, which provide key inputs for Venezuela's domestic food sectors. In 2022, the United States supplied 30 percent of Venezuela's availability of corn, wheat, and oilseeds.

A Freer Economy Boosts Local Production, Imports and Consumption

Despite the overall economic challenges in the last nine year, some moderate recovery did occur in 2021-2022; currently equivalent to only 26 percent of the country's 2012 gross domestic product. Venezuela's economic collapse has been attributed to poor market policies (price controls, market scarcity), political turmoil, the oil industry's decline, severe hyperinflation, and a reduction in

¹ According to International Monetary Fund (IMF) figures.

² As determined by the Venezuelan Agrifood Network's (*Red Agroalimentaria de Venezuela*) definition of food secure individuals.

³ FAS estimates for per capita availability in this report are based on local production data from the Venezuelan agricultural industry, import data from Trade Data Monitor, and population data from the International Monetary Fund.

infrastructure and public services. This crisis caused destitution to over 90 percent of the population and has led to approximately 7 million people migrating to neighboring countries.

Because of this crisis, from 2008-2019, Venezuela's production of cereals, sugars, vegetable fats, and animal proteins declined by 65 percent, and imports fell 48 percent, each historical lows. During that same period, consumption dropped by 37 percent. Although production and imports began to recover in 2020, by 2022, they were equivalent to 51 percent and 70 percent of 2008 figures, respectively. Prior to 2000, Venezuela was self-sufficient in white corn, fruits and vegetables, coffee, cocoa, and rice. Additionally, domestic production supplied up to 70 percent of sugar, 80 percent beef, and 80 percent of chicken meat consumption requirements. Until 2015, food production deficits were largely met by food imports and paid through oil proceeds sold at subsidized prices. However, the abrupt drop in oil revenues beginning in 2015 reduced availability of foreign currency for imports, and the local agricultural industry could not cover the resulting food deficits through domestic production alone.

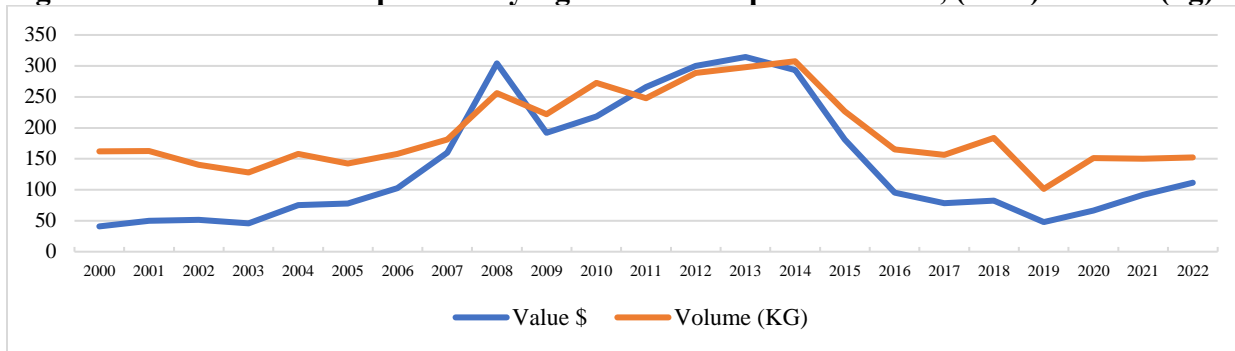
The Venezuelan economy stabilized in 2020 due to tacit economic liberalization, informal dollarization, and lower inflation. Agricultural production, imports, and consumption have started to recover in most categories at uneven rates. Still, food and agricultural production was the fastest-growing sector in this period. From 2019-2022, agricultural production increased by 46 percent, and import volumes increased by 35 percent, including cereals, sugars, vegetable fats, and animal proteins. The value of total agricultural imports in 2022 reached \$3 billion, growing 126 percent from its record low in 2019.

Last year, the Venezuelan economy grew 8 percent, and the first time since 2015. This economic expansion was largely driven by the increase in global petroleum prices, stabilized oil production, an end to hyperinflation, and the post-pandemic rebound in economic activity. During this period, Venezuela increased its food imports, driven by greater private activity and consumer demand. Despite a 25 percent increase in the value of agricultural imports in 2022, the total volume of agricultural imports declined by only one percent to reach to 4.1 million metric tons (MMT) (Figure 1).

The economy's brief expansion has since waned, which began in late 2022, due to a significant devaluation of the bolivar and ensuing inflation. These challenges, along with low oil production and falling crude prices have reinforced stagnant economic growth forecasts for 2023 between 0-3 percent. In the first quarter of 2023, food consumption declined by 10-15 percent due to the loss of purchasing power. While food demand stabilized in the second quarter of 2023, it is still at least 10 percent lower year-on-year.

Furthermore, in the first half of 2023, (January-June), agricultural imports declined by 15 and 10 percent in terms of value and volume, respectively, despite a 19 percent decline in average import prices from June 2022 to June 2023. In the near term, the Venezuelan economy will likely continue to be constrained by chronic shortages of fuel and electricity generation, infrastructure decay, and significant import price increases.

Figure 1. Venezuela Per Capita Yearly Agricultural Imports in Value, (USD) Volume (kg)

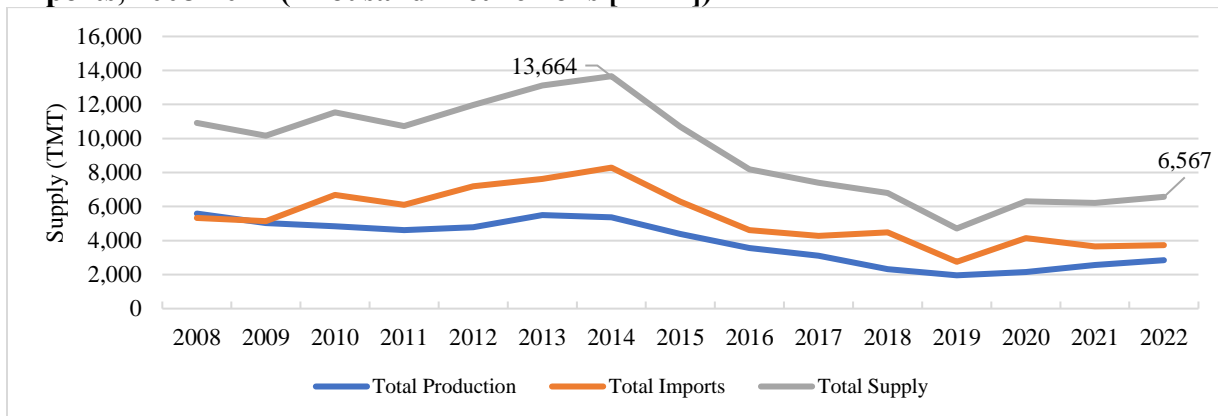


Source: Trade Data Monitor, International Monetary Fund.

Agricultural Product Supplies – Production and Imports Increasing in Last Three Years

Venezuela last had a sufficient and sustainable balance between food supply, local production, and imports in 2008. In that year, the total supply of cereals, sugars, vegetable fats, and animal proteins reached 10.9 MMT, with 51 percent domestically produced. Despite a marginal recovery beginning in 2020, total supplies of these products remain less than half of 2014 levels (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Total Supply of Cereals, Sugars, Vegetable Fats, and Animal Protein, Production, and Imports, 2008-2022 (Thousand Metric Tons [TMT])



Data Source: FAS estimates based on Venezuelan Agricultural Industry, Trade Data Monitor.

From 2008-2019, Venezuelan corn production declined 80 percent, and poultry meat production fell 71 percent. The decline in local production was coupled with record growth in imports between 2010-2015.⁴ The economy’s 2015 collapse led to a severe decline in agricultural imports, which would last through 2019, when volumes fell to 2.8 MMT. From 2008-2019, crop (including sugar and oilseeds) and animal protein imports decreased and 97 percent, respectively.

Due to modest economic recovery and market liberalization, Venezuela’s 2022 agricultural production reached 2.8 million metric tons. Between 2019-2022, production expanded 58 percent, driven mainly by corn and rice increases of 98 and 59 percent, respectively (Table 1). Concurrently, animal protein

⁴ Imports would reach a historic peak in 2014 at 8.3 MMT (61 percent of total supply).

production also increased 30 percent, driven mostly by chicken and egg growth (Table 2). At the same time, imports grew 35 percent, driven by strong demand for sugar, wheat, corn, and soybean meal.⁵

Table 1. Crop Value Chains in Venezuela (Thousand Hectares and Thousand MT [TMT])

Commodity	Technology Level	Production Locations	Production Area 2021 1000 Ha	Production 2022 (TMT)	Imports 2022 (TMT)	Total Supply 2022 (TMT)	% Local Production 2022
Sugar	High	Portuguesa, Cojedes, Lara	55	230	444	674	34.1
Corn	Medium	Portuguesa, Barinas, Guárico	200	890	939	1,829	48.7
Rice	High	Portuguesa, Cojedes, Guárico	84	257	525	782	32.9
Wheat	Import Dependent	-	-	-	1,040	1,040	0
Oilseeds, Vegetable Oils⁶	Medium	Zulia, Barinas, Portuguesa, Monagas	70	297	243	541	55.0
Oilseeds, Protein Meals	Highly Import Dependent	-	-	6	459	465	1.3
Total	-	-	409	1,680	3,650	5,331	31.5

Data Source: Venezuela Agricultural Industry, Trade Data Monitor.

Table 2. Venezuela Major Livestock and Seafood Production Value Chains (TMT)

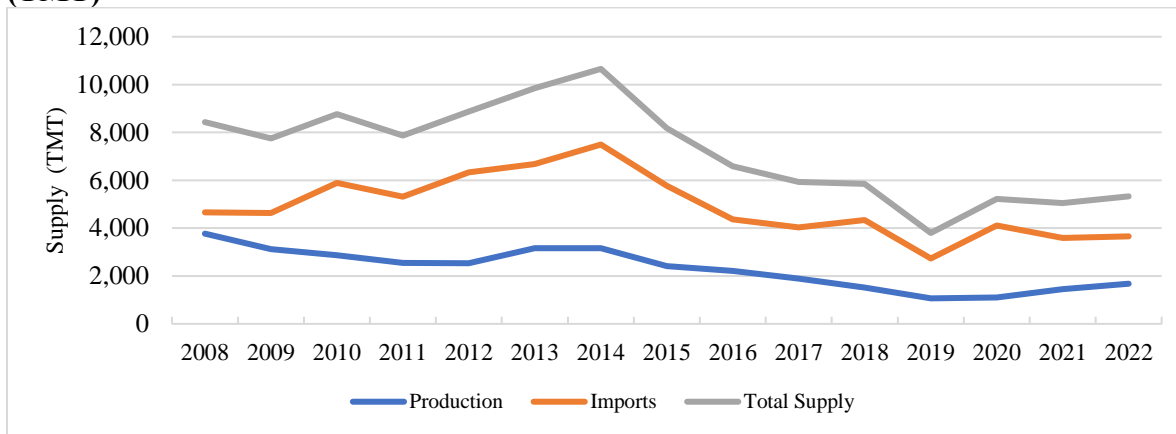
Commodity	Technology Level	Location	Production 2022	Imports 2022	Total Supply 2022	% of Local Production
Beef	Low	Western plains, South of Lake Maracaibo, Andean foothills, lowlands (llanos)	267	0.44	267	99.8
Dairy	Low-Medium	Lowland zones of western Venezuela	194	44	238	81.5
Poultry	High	Aragua, Carabobo, Zulia	454	18	472	96.2
Eggs	High	Aragua, Carabobo, Zulia	148	0	148	100
Seafood and Aquaculture	Low-High	Traditional Fishing in Coastal Areas, Shrimp Aquaculture in Zulia, and Falcon	98	12	110	98.8
Total	-	-	1,161	75	1,236	93.9

Data Source: Venezuelan Agricultural Industry, Trade Data Monitor.

⁵ Last year, Venezuela imported 57 percent of its cereal, sugar, vegetable fat, and animal protein supply.

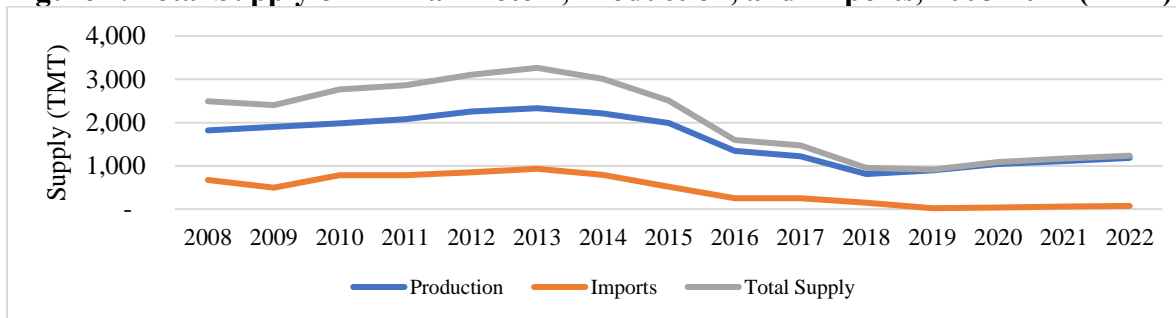
⁶ Includes palm oil, sesame, sunflower, and soybean oilseeds.

Figure 3. Total Supply of Cereals, Sugars, and Vegetable Fats, Production vs. Imports, 2008-2022 (TMT)



Data Source: Venezuelan Agricultural Industry, Trade Data Monitor.

Figure 4. Total Supply of Animal Protein, Production, and Imports, 2008-2022 (TMT)



Data Source: Venezuelan Agricultural Industry, Trade Data Monitor.

Food Availability Remains Food Security Barrier in Venezuela

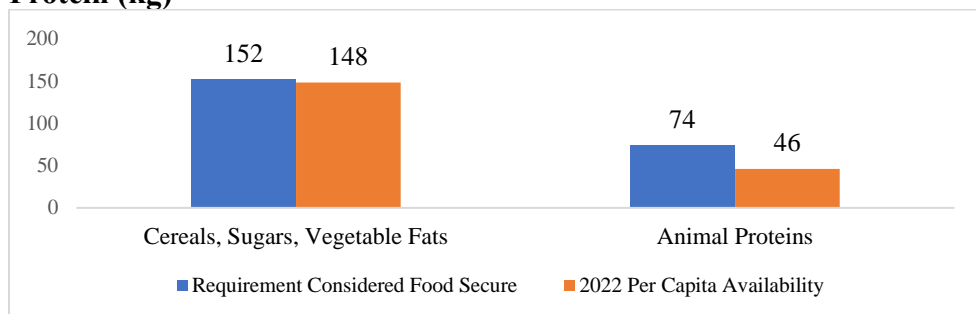
Per capita animal protein availability⁷ peaked in 2013 at 109.6 kilograms (kg) per annum while cereal, sugar, and vegetable fat availability reached its zenith (236.2 kg) in 2014. The availability of these products decreased after 2013 due to both a decline in local production and imports. By 2019, total food availability reached record lows at 110 kg per capita of cereals, sugars, and vegetable fats, and 32.8 kg of animal proteins. In this period, the availability of cereals, sugars, and vegetable fats was 72 percent of minimum recommended per capita consumption levels, while animal proteins dropped 44 percent.

Last year, food staple supplies remained well below the levels for Venezuelans to be considered food secure. According to the Venezuelan Agrifood Network, the minimum recommended consumption level for Venezuela’s population is 152 kg per person per year of combined cereals, sugars, and vegetable fats (“crop-based foods”), and 74 kg of animal-sourced proteins (Figure 5).⁸

⁷ As no official food consumption figures exist, commodity availability data is used to estimate consumption.

⁸ In 2022, sugar, corn, rice, wheat, and vegetable oil were the top five crop-based food sources and beef, dairy, chicken, eggs, and seafood/aquaculture products for animal-sourced proteins.

Figure 5. 2022 Venezuela Per Capita Availability of Cereals, Sugars, Vegetable Fats and Animal Protein (kg)



Data Sources: Venezuelan Agricultural Industry, Trade Data Monitor, Venezuelan Agrifood Network.

With increased local production and imports, total food availability grew by 36.5 percent from 2019-2022. Last year, the availability of cereals, sugars, and vegetable fats was 148.4 kg per capita (compared with 218.3 kg per capita in 2008), nearly 98 percent of minimum consumption recommendations. For animal proteins, availability was 46.7 kg per capita (89.9 kg per capita in 2008), covering 63 percent of minimum recommended levels (Table 3).

Table 3. Per Capita Annual Availability of Cereals, Sugars, Vegetable Fats, and Animal Protein in Venezuela, 2008, 2019 – 2022 (kg)

Product	2008	2019	2020	2021	2022	Minimum Requirement Considered Food Secure	% Requirement 2022
Cereals, Sugars, Vegetable Fats	218.3	110.1	142.8	142.2	148.4	152.0	97.6
Animal Proteins	89.9	32.8	38.8	42.3	45.9	74.0	62.1
Total	308.2	142.9	181.6	184.5	194.3	226.0	86.3
% Minimum Requirement	136.4	63.2	80.4	81.7	86.0	-	-

Data Sources: Post estimates based on Venezuelan Agricultural Industry, Trade Data Monitor.

Additional Food Security Challenges – Affordability and Nutrition

Despite recent improvements in food access, product availability has varied across different categories. For instance, horticulture crop access has been stronger than the growth in the availability of animal protein. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and Post estimates, the average dietary energy supply adequacy in the 2020-2022 period totaled 100 percent, and the average dietary animal protein supply adequacy was 62 percent.⁹ Although the level of undernourishment (hunger) has dropped since 2019, it remains very high from the previous decade. Last year, Venezuela’s hunger prevalence reached an estimated 18 percent, with almost five million undernourished people (Table 4).

⁹ According to FAO, to ensure minimum recommended consumption levels for the whole population, the adequate supply adequacy percentage for both categories should be above 125 percent. The dietary energy supply (kcal/capita/day) is an indicator calculated at the national level that serves as an estimate of the number of calories from foods available for human consumption which evaluates a country's ability to meet its population's nutritional needs.

Table 4. Venezuela Key Nutritional Status Indicators, 3-Year Average, 2014–2022

Three-Year Indicator Period	Prevalence of Hunger (%)	Number of Hungry Persons (millions)	Average Supply of Animal Origin Protein (g/capita/day)	Average Dietary Animal Protein Supply Adequacy (%)	Average Dietary Energy Supply Adequacy (%)
2012-2014	2.5	0.7	40.0	100	123
2013-2015	3.7	1.3	38.0	95	119
2014-2016	10.8	3.4	33.7	84	110
2015-2017	16.8	4.9	27.4	69	102
2016-2018	23.0	6.5	24.0	60	96
2017-2019	22.7	6.6	22.7	57	96
2018-2020	23.4	7.1	23.0	58	96
2019-2021	21.6	6.5	22.1*	55	98
2020-2022	17.9	4.9	24.7*	62	100

Data Sources: FAOSTAT, *Post Estimates.

Significant food access disparities continue in Venezuela, resulting from incessant inflation and elevated income inequality between the richest and poorest sectors of the population. In July 2023, annualized inflation¹⁰ was 439 percent, the highest in the world, and the economy's moderate recovery since 2019 has mostly favored the higher-income sectors.¹¹ At the same time, food insecure households must devote significant amounts of income to staples. Some of the extremely poor are served by programs such as CLAP and cash transfers. Yet, in 2021, the monthly food expenditure of non-poor households in Venezuela was more than 1.7 times higher than that of households in extreme poverty (Table 5).¹²

Table 5. Venezuela 2021 Monthly Household Food Spending by Poverty Status (USD/Month)

Product	Extremely Poor	Moderately Poor	Not Poor	Ratio - Not Poor vs. Extremely Poor
Bakery Goods, Cereals and Pasta	14.5	16.2	17.1	1.2
Meats	14.0	18.6	24.0	1.7
Seafood	5.3	6.9	10.0	1.9
Milk, Cheese, and Eggs	9.7	12.3	16.4	1.7
Vegetable Fats	7.1	8.9	10.0	1.4
Fresh Fruits	3.4	4.3	6.1	1.8
Fresh Vegetables	4.4	6.4	9.1	2.1
Pulses	6.2	6.4	7.1	1.2
Nuts	4.3	8.1	10.0	2.3
Tubers	2.9	3.8	4.8	1.6
Sugars	3.2	3.6	4.7	1.5
Coffee and Tea	3.8	4.9	6.8	1.8
Condiments and Sauces	2.0	3.1	4.6	2.4
Beverages	5.8	9.5	12.0	2.1
Total	86.5	113.0	142.9	1.7

Data Sources: ENCOVI 2021, Universidad Católica Andrés Bello.

¹⁰ Price of the total food basket in a given month compared with its price in the same month the previous year.

¹¹ Within Venezuela, high-income individuals include persons with an income of more than \$600 per month.

¹² See: [Estructura y desigualdad en el consumo de los hogares en Venezuela \(2020-2021\)](#), Universidad Católica Andrés Bello.

In July 2023, the monthly cost of the basic food basket¹³ was USD \$502, according to the Center for Research and Analysis of the Venezuelan Teachers Federation. The cost of this food basket increased 9 percent in dollar terms from July 2022 (\$460), and 122 percent since July 2021 (\$227). According to the Venezuelan Observatory of Finance, July 2023 average income was \$161, covering just 32 percent of the cost of the basic food basket.¹⁴

Access to nutritious food and a varied diet has become unachievable for most Venezuelans due to diminished food affordability due to the fall in local production and imports, the loss in income, and enduring high inflation. The [World Food Program's 2019 Food Security Assessment](#) (authorized by the Maduro authority), reported that 8 percent of the population (2.3 million persons) were severely food insecure, and an additional 25 percent (7 million) were moderately food insecure. The most food insecure regions include Falcón, Amazonas, Delta Amacuro, and Zulia states. The assessment reported that limited food diversity remains a significant concern for consumers, including animal proteins and micronutrient-rich food products.¹⁵

According to FAO, the number of undernourished people in Venezuela increased from 700,000 in 2014 (2.5 percent of the population) to 4.9 million in 2022 (23 percent of population), growing 600 percent in a seven-year period.

Public Programs to Address Food Insecurity

In 2016, the Maduro authorities started the CLAP program (Local Committees for Supply and Production), to provide subsidized food products to the most vulnerable populations. Initially, the program was supplied using food imports, but by 2018, Venezuela would substitute imports for domestic products. A typical CLAP food box consists of carbohydrates (i.e., corn flour, rice, pasta), vegetable fats (vegetable oil, mayonnaise), and, to a lesser extent, proteins (dry beans, canned fish). Food quantities have varied between 5-12 kg per family, with a delivery frequency of 30-60 days. In 2019, CLAP covered up to 25 percent of the food supply (although food supply fell by 57 percent between 2008 and 2019) and reached 48 percent of Venezuelan households.

According to Post sources, in the first semester of 2023, the CLAP program reached 57 percent of Venezuelan households, and distributed food boxes containing approximately 9 kg of products (estimated value of \$11.00) delivered on average every 44 days. In addition, 8.7 percent of households have received various proteins that includes about 6 kg of beef, chicken, or fish (valued at \$12.00). About 2.2 million public workers also benefit from a separate CLAP occupational initiative, who receive 12 kg of food/month (valued at \$15.00). As of June 2023, the various CLAP programs accounted for 7 percent of total food availability per month (estimated at 0.98 MMT), with the remaining 93 percent being supplied by the private sector.

The food aid programs have been progressively replaced by cash transfers (in bolivars) through public banks, using the “Homeland Card” within the Patria System (Carnet de la Patria), a mandatory

¹³ Cost is based on 60 food products for a typical family of 4.5 members.

¹⁴ At present, the monthly average wage of a company manager in Caracas is approximately USD \$355, business professionals \$237, and general workers at \$146.

¹⁵ According to the report, the most common livelihood-related coping strategies have been working for food as payment, selling family assets, and spending their savings.

identification system for citizens to receive government benefits.¹⁶ In 2023, this program has covered approximately 57 percent of Venezuelan households. Cash transfers are estimated at about \$26 per family per month, equivalent to less than 5 percent of the basic monthly food basket cost (\$502).

U.S. Role in Venezuela's Food Supply

The United States is a significant supplier of corn, rice, wheat, and oilseeds—all critical staples that support Venezuela's food security. In 2022, the United States exported 22 percent of Venezuela's total corn, rice, wheat, oilseeds, and sugar supplies (domestic production and exports). In addition, the United States was the second largest supplier (following Brazil) of agricultural and related product exports to Venezuela in both trade volume and value, with a 31 and 25 percent share, respectively (Table 6). Most U.S. agricultural exports comprise of bulk and intermediate products supporting value-added operations of the food production sector.

Table 6. 2022 Venezuelan Top Crop Imports by Volume (TMT)

Country	Sugar	Corn	Rice	Wheat	Oilseeds (Oils)	Oilseeds (Meals)	Total	Market Share
Brazil	394	333	249	82	127	0	1,185	32.5
United States	0	405	1	240	61	459	1,165	31.9
Turkey	0	0	0	474	3	0	477	13.1
Canada	0	0	0	233	0	0	233	6.4
Argentina	0	199	0	0	0	0	199	5.5
Uruguay	0	0	176	1	0	0	177	4.8
Guyana	0	0	97	0	0	0	97	2.7
Colombia	8	0	3	8	35	0	54	1.5
Guatemala	26	0	0	0	8	0	34	0.9
Nicaragua	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	0.4
Others	0	0	0	2	10	0	12	0.3
Total	444	939	525	1,040	243	459	3,651	-
U.S. Market Share	0.1	43.2	0.1	23	25	100	32.6	-

Data Source: Trade Data Monitor.

U.S.-origin animal proteins (e.g., beef, poultry) in 2022 accounted for less than one percent of Venezuela's total supply. Still, the United States maintains key role in local animal protein production. U.S. yellow corn is used exclusively as animal feed for the Venezuelan livestock industry, with more than 85 percent going to the poultry sector. Last year, 99 percent of soybean meal and 42 percent of corn imports were U.S. origin and used to produce poultry, eggs, pork and to a lesser extent, dairy. Last year, the United States was the second largest agricultural exporter to Venezuela, with a market share of 32 percent by volume (1.3 MMT) behind Brazil.

Near Term Outlook

The Venezuelan economy has slowed since the last quarter of 2022, and there has been little to no economic growth in 2023. Lower demand for food has reduced imports of staple crops and incentives

¹⁶ Created in 2016, the Carnet de la Patria is intended to identify the socioeconomic status of the population and streamlining the CLAP system.

for local producers. As a result, both staple crop imports and local production to support Venezuela's food security are forecast to decrease. From January-June 2023, Venezuela's volume of agricultural imports decreased 10 percent year-on-year, despite the significant drop in certain international commodity prices. Additionally, domestic agricultural production is estimated to remain stagnant due to structural factors, lower competitiveness compared to imported products, weak demand growth due to inflation, and a lack financial access.

With no obvious economic recovery imminent, a reduction in agricultural imports and sluggish local production could negatively affect food availability for the remainder of 2023 and possibly into 2024. Venezuela's high inequality in food access, and accelerating inflation would likely sustain acute food insecurity in its vulnerable populations, particularly households that lack foreign currency incomes.

Reference Tables

Table 7. Total Supply Crops and Animal Protein, Production vs. Imports, 2008-2022 (TMT)

Attribute	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Crop Production	3,772	3,118	2,866	2,546	2,531	3,167	3,162	2,409	2,216	1,891	1,514	1,067	1,104	1,454	1,680
Crop Imports	4,660	4,636	5,897	5,323	6,336	6,685	7,495	5,773	4,371	4,037	4,336	2,732	4,114	3,591	3,651
Animal Protein Production	1,816	1,904	1,981	2,077	2,253	2,332	2,212	1,989	1,344	1,220	811	892	1,046	1,109	1,161
Animal Protein Imports	675	498	787	781	853	932	795	518	254	248	144	22	40	57	75
Total	10,921	10,156	11,531	10,727	11,973	13,116	13,664	10,689	8,184	7,397	6,805	4,712	6,304	6,212	6,567
% of Local Production	51.2	49.4	42.0	43.1	40.0	41.9	39.3	41.1	43.5	42.1	34.2	41.6	34.1	41.3	43.3

Data Source: Venezuelan Agricultural Industry, Trade Data Monitor.

Table 8. Venezuela Production of Primary Crops, 2008-2022 (TMT)

Product	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Sugar	683	639	473	494	506	540	496	390	263	307	286	191	177	197	230
Corn	2,200	1,634	1,700	1,306	1,314	1,725	1,675	1,244	1,369	1,050	721	450	524	850	890
Rice	622	578	400	437	471	665	780	542	340	275	283	162	152	163	257
Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oilseeds (Oil)	224	222	250	268	220	223	207	224	242	253	219	246	243	237	297
Oil Meals	42	45	42	41	19	14	4	8	1	6	4	18	8	7	6
Total	3,772	3,118	2,866	2,546	2,531	3,167	3,162	2,409	2,216	1,891	1,514	1,067	1,104	1,454	1,680

Data Source: Venezuelan Agricultural Industry.

Table 9. Venezuela Animal Protein Production, 2008-2022 (TMT)

Product	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Beef	397	449	528	567	525	501	445	370	369	338	250	252	239	274	267
Dairy	181	186	191	190	196	203	206	217	206	195	186	182	186	190	194
Chicken	937	944	952	924	1,119	1,184	1,157	1,020	553	430	209	273	366	413	454
Eggs	178	188	203	261	255	282	273	271	136	148	91	102	166	141	148
Seafood	124	137	107	135	157	162	131	111	80	110	75	83	89	91	98
Total	1,816	1,904	1,981	2,077	2,253	2,332	2,212	1,989	1,344	1,220	811	892	1,046	1,109	1,161

Data Source: Venezuelan Agricultural Industry.

Table 10. Venezuela Major Crop Imports 2008-2022 (TMT)

Product	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Sugar	487	529	960	992	589	617	734	509	297	313	528	178	444	398	444
Corn	1,152	1,682	1,979	1,258	2,491	2,545	2,792	1,847	1,630	1,459	1,274	777	1,475	865	939
Rice	275	86	337	203	306	358	305	360	318	306	635	512	542	549	525
Wheat	1,646	1,449	1,571	1,588	1,671	1,761	1,853	1,569	1,066	1,250	1,312	829	1,110	1,176	1,040
Oilseeds (Oil)	534	386	465	555	573	615	715	583	305	260	294	127	243	239	243
Oil Meals	565	505	586	726	706	788	1,096	904	754	449	293	310	300	363	459
Total	4,660	4,636	5,897	5,323	6,336	6,685	7,495	5,773	4,371	4,037	4,336	2,732	4,114	3,591	3,651

Data Source: Trade Data Monitor.

Table 11. Venezuela Animal-Sourced Protein Imports, 2008-2022 (TMT)

Product	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Beef	283	235	277	220	257	273	179	144	92	16	4	0	0	0	0
Dairy	218	142	245	291	338	273	246	226	64	113	122	7	24	33	44
Chicken	160	111	237	234	201	346	321	139	56	21	2	3	4	14	18
Eggs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seafood	14	11	28	36	56	41	48	10	42	99	17	12	12	10	12
Total	675	498	787	781	853	932	795	518	254	248	144	22	40	57	75

Data Source: Trade Data Monitor.

Attachments:

No Attachments.