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Report Name: An Analysis of the Food Security Situation in Venezuela

Country: Venezuela

Post: Caracas

Report Category: Agricultural Situation

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Report Highlights:

This report replaces report VE2022-0026, published on August 26, 2022, and is being issued to correct the food supply data in paragraph one under the section “Supplies of Agricultural Products.” The data, originally reported in billions of metric tons (MT), is updated to millions of MT. Food availability in Venezuela has improved since reaching an all-time low in 2019, but the improved situation is still insufficient to meet the food needs of the population. FAS estimates that per capita availability in 2021 of cereals, sugars, and vegetable fats covered 93.6 percent of the requirement to be food secure, while animal protein availability covered 56.7 percent. Affordability continues to be a critical factor affecting food security. During 2021, the United States supplied 20 percent of Venezuela's agricultural supply of the five critical crops to food security. The outlook for Venezuela's food security will hinge on a continued modest economic recovery, increased agricultural production, and growing imports.

Executive Summary

Between 2011 and 2020, Venezuela experienced a lengthy recession, with the economy losing 86.6 percent of its GDP, according to the International Monetary Fund. As a consequence, agricultural production, imports, and consumption of key foods plummeted, reaching an all-time low in 2019. During this same period, food availability declined by 53.7 percent. From 2019 to 2021, total per capita food availability increased by 29 percent, but this growth is still insufficient to meet the needs of the Venezuelan population. Based on the Venezuelan Agrifood Network's definition of the caloric and protein intake required to be food secure (Red Agroalimentaria de Venezuela), FAS estimates that per capita availability of cereals, sugars, and vegetable fats covered 93.6 percent of the requirement to be food secure in Venezuela in 2021, while animal protein availability covered 56.7 percent of the requirement[1]. Despite a moderately positive economic outlook in Venezuela, at least in the short term, key structural factors are likely to constrain the growth of local agricultural production, agricultural imports, and food availability.

Agricultural imports have played an important role in the recovery of food availability, recovering at a higher rate than local agricultural production. Venezuela now imports around 60 percent of its food supply. Venezuela's regime has also implemented food aid programs, including direct food distribution and cash transfers to the most vulnerable sectors with mixed success partly due to the politization of such programs. These interventions have not significantly narrowed the food availability gap. Affordability continues to be a critical factor affecting food security. In July 2022, the average monthly income in Venezuela was $118.4, covering only 25.7 percent of the cost of the basic food basket.

The United States has historically been one of the largest exporters of agricultural products to Venezuela and was its leading supplier in 2021, with a market share of 34.5 percent by volume. American agricultural exports, comprised of more than 80 percent bulk and intermediate products, provide inputs for Venezuela's food production value chains. The United States supplied 20 percent of Venezuela's availability of sugar, rice, corn, wheat, and oilseeds in 2021, the crops most critical to Venezuela's caloric availability.

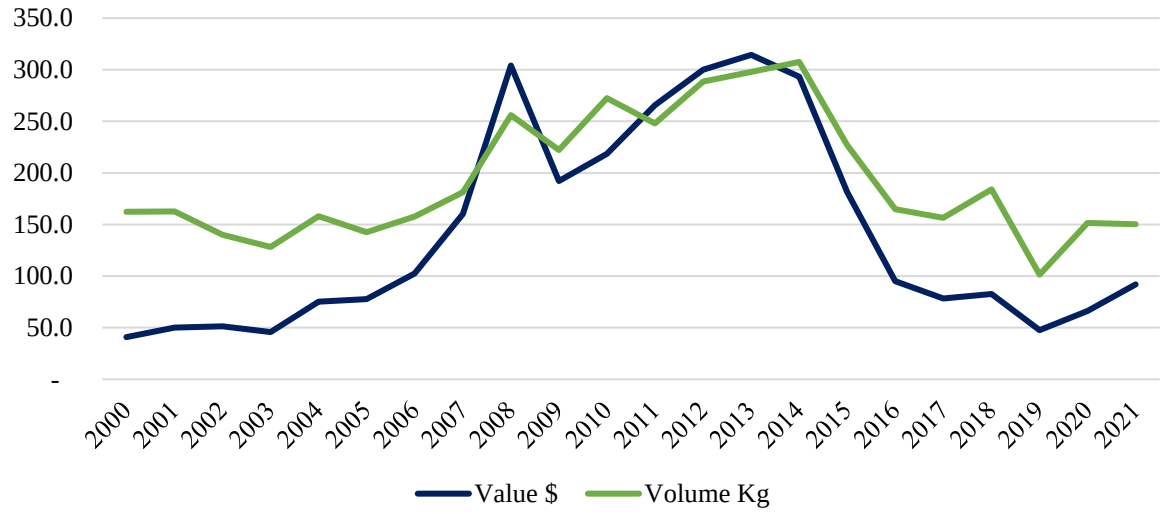
The Decline of the Venezuelan Economy and its Impact on Agriculture

The unprecedented Venezuelan economic collapse has been attributed to anti-market policies, political turmoil, a rapid decline of the country's oil industry since 2015, and one of the most prolonged periods of hyperinflation in the world. This economic crisis, compounded by the decline of infrastructure and public services, chronic electric outages, and fuel shortages, accelerated the impoverishment of more than 90 percent of Venezuela's population. The resulting migration wave drove 6 million people to neighboring countries such as Colombia, Peru, and Brazil.

[1] FAS estimates for per capita availability in this report are based on local production data from the Venezuelan agricultural industry and import data from Trade Data Monitor.

Because of the crisis, from 2008 to 2021, agricultural production of cereals, sugars, vegetable fats, and animal proteins decreased by 54.3 percent and imports decreased by 31.6 percent. During that same period, consumption decreased by 53 percent. Until 2000, Venezuela was self-sufficient in white corn, fruits, vegetables, coffee, cocoa, and rice. In addition, domestic production supplied up to 70 percent of sugar, 80 percent of beef, and 80 percent of chicken meat. Until 2015 deficits in food production to meet foot demand were largely closed with imports of food and agricultural products, paid for with oil revenues and sold at subsidized prices. However, the abrupt drop in oil revenues from 2015 onwards caused a reduced availability of foreign currency for imports, and the local agricultural industry was unable to cover the resulting food deficit with increased production.

Figure 1: Venezuelan Agricultural Imports Per Capita, Value (USD) and Volume (kg), 2000 – 2021



Data Source: Trade Data Monitor, International Monetary Fund

Beginning in 2021, the Venezuelan economy started stabilizing due to tacit economic liberalization, informal dollarization, and lower inflation. In turn, the steep fall in agricultural production, imports, and food consumption levels halted, even growing in some categories. The value of Venezuelan agricultural imports rose 85 percent from their historic low in 2019 and reached $2.5 billion in 2021. In 2021, food and agricultural production was the fastest-growing sector while all others declined.

In 2022, economic growth is estimated at 5 to 10 percent, according to financial analysts, combined with an increase in imports, private activity, and consumption. The expected growth is contingent on the continued end of hyperinflation (which ended in January 2022), increased remittances, economic liberalization, improved foreign exchange supply (i.e., through oil production), and a recovery in purchasing power. According to Venezuelan agricultural experts and economists, food and agricultural production is expected to continue growing by an estimated 6 percent in 2022 and will once again be among the fastest growing/recovering sectors. Although the economic outlook looks positive for 2022,

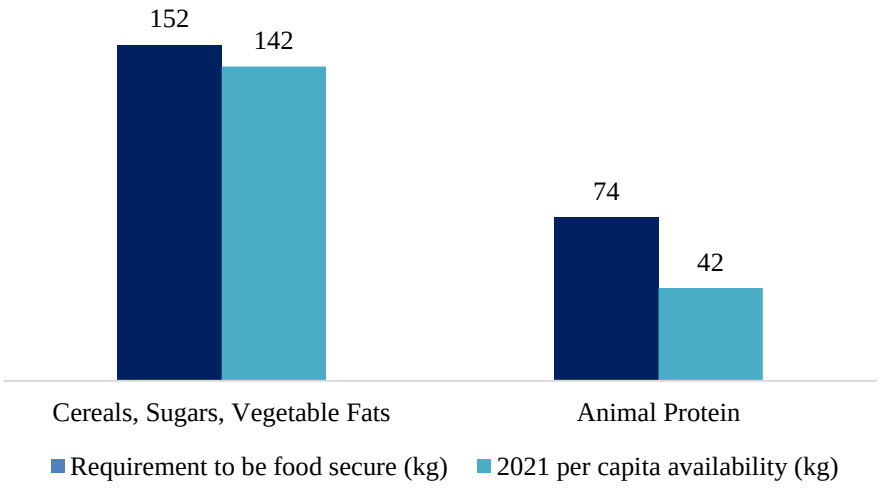
economic growth will be constrained by chronic shortages of fuel and electricity generation, infrastructure decay, a significant overall increase in the cost of imports, a lack of financing for the private sector, and the government's limits on access to international financial markets**.**

Access to Food - Availability Remains a Barrier to Food Security in Venezuela

Per capita availability of animal protein peaked in Venezuela at 109.6 kg in 2013, and per capita availability of cereals, sugars, and vegetable fats peaked at 236.2 kg in 2014. After reaching record highs, the availability of both categories began to decrease after 2013 due to declining local production and imports. Total food availability reached an all-time low in 2019 with 110.1 kg per capita of cereals, sugars, and vegetable fats and 32.8 kg of animal protein. The decline in total food availability was 53.7 percent between 2008 and 2019. In 2019, the availability of cereals, sugars, and vegetable fats was 72.4 percent of the minimum recommended consumption, a figure that fell to only 44.3 percent for animal protein.

During 2021, the availability of cereals, sugars, vegetable fats, and animal proteins remained below the caloric and protein intake required to be food secure. According to the Venezuelan Agrifood Network, considering the most important vegetable foods and animal proteins in the typical Venezuelan diet, the minimum recommended consumption level for Venezuela's population is 152 kg per capita of cereals, sugars, and vegetable fats, also referred to as "crop-based foods," and 74 kg of animal proteins. Sugar, corn, rice, wheat, and vegetable oil were the top five crop-based food sources. The top five sources of animal proteins in Venezuela in 2021 are beef, dairy, chicken, eggs, and seafood.

Figure 2: Per Capita Availability of Cereals, Sugars, and Vegetable Fats and Animal Protein in Venezuela, 2021 (kg)



Source: FAS Estimates based on Venezuelan Agricultural Industry and Trade Data Monitor
Requirement to be food secure determined by the Venezuelan Agrifood Network

Due to increased local production and imports, between 2019 and 2021, total food availability grew by 29 percent. In 2021, the availability of cereals, sugars, and vegetable fats was 142.2 kg per capita (compared with 218.4 kg per capita in 2008), covering 93.6 percent of the minimum recommended consumption. In the case of animal protein, availability was 42 kg per capita (89.9 kg per capita in 2008), covering only 56.7 percent of the minimum recommended consumption. While still below the threshold to be considered food secure and well below 2008 levels, this is a major increase from 2019.

Table 1: Per Capita Availability of Cereals, Sugars, Vegetable Fats, and Animal Protein in Venezuela, 2008 – 2019 – 2021 (kg)

	2008	2019	2021	Minimum Requirement to be Considered Food Secure*
Cereals, Sugars, Vegetable Fats	218.4	110.1	142.2	152.0
Animal Protein	89.9	32.8	42.0	74.0
Total	**308.3**	**142.8**	**184.2**	**226.0**
% Of Requirement	**136.4%**	**63.2%**	**81.5%**	-

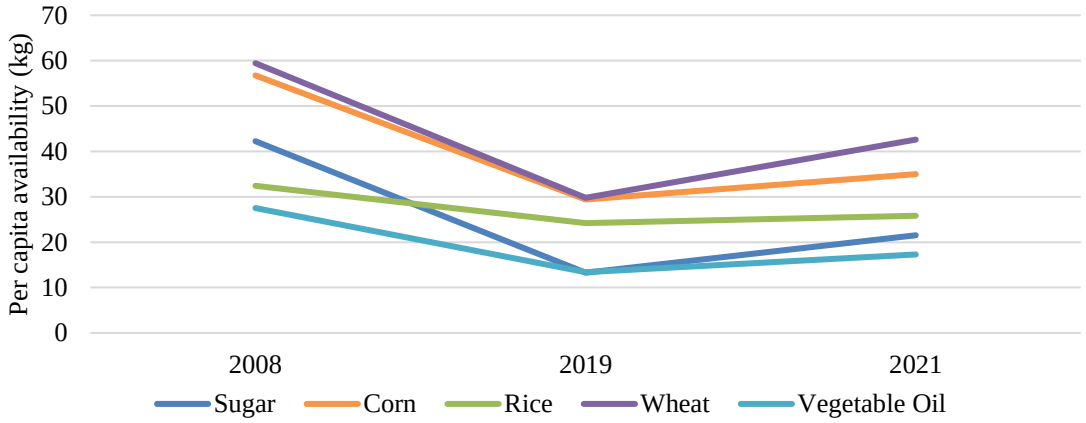
Source: FAS Estimates based on Venezuelan Agricultural Industry and Trade Data Monitor
**According to the Venezuelan Agrifood Network*

Table 2: Per Capita Availability of Cereals, Sugars, and Vegetable Fats in Venezuela, 2008 – 2019 – 2021 (kg)

	2008	2019	2021	Minimum Requirement to be Considered Food Secure*
Sugar	42.3	13.3	21.5	35.0
Corn	56.7	29.4	35.0	42.0
Rice	32.4	24.2	25.8	26.0
Wheat	59.4	29.8	42.6	34.0
Vegetable Oil	27.5	13.4	17.3	15.0
Total	**218.4**	**110.1**	**142.2**	**152.0**
% Of Requirement	**143.7%**	**72.4%**	**93.6%**	-

Source: FAS Estimates based on Venezuelan Agricultural Industry and Trade Data Monitor
**According to the Venezuelan Agrifood Network*

Figure 3: Per Capita Availability of Cereals, Sugars, and Vegetable Fats in Venezuela, 2008 – 2019 – 2021 (kg)



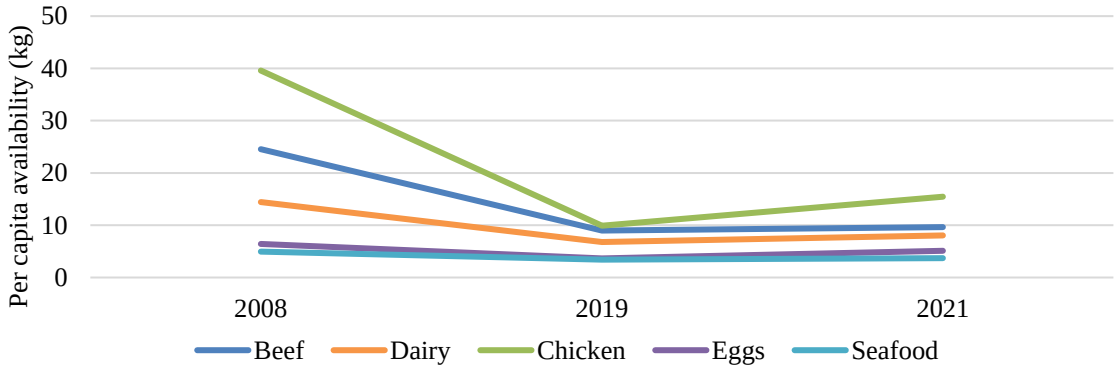
Source: FAS Estimates based on Venezuelan Agricultural Industry and Trade Data Monitor

Table 3: Per Capita Availability of Animal Protein in Venezuela, 2008 – 2019 – 2021 (kg)

	2008	2019	2021	Minimum Requirement to be Considered Food Secure*
Beef	24.5	9.0	9.7	20.0
Dairy	14.4	6.8	8.1	12.0
Chicken	39.6	9.9	15.5	32.0
Eggs	6.4	3.7	5.1	7.0
Seafood	5.0	3.4	3.7	3.0
Total	**89.9**	**32.8**	**42.0**	**74.0**
% Of Requirement	**121.5%**	**44.3%**	**56.7%**	-

Source: FAS Estimates based on Venezuelan Agricultural Industry, Trade Data Monitor
**According to the Venezuelan Agrifood Network*

Figure 4: Per Capita Availability of Animal Protein in Venezuela, 2008 – 2019 – 2021 (kg)

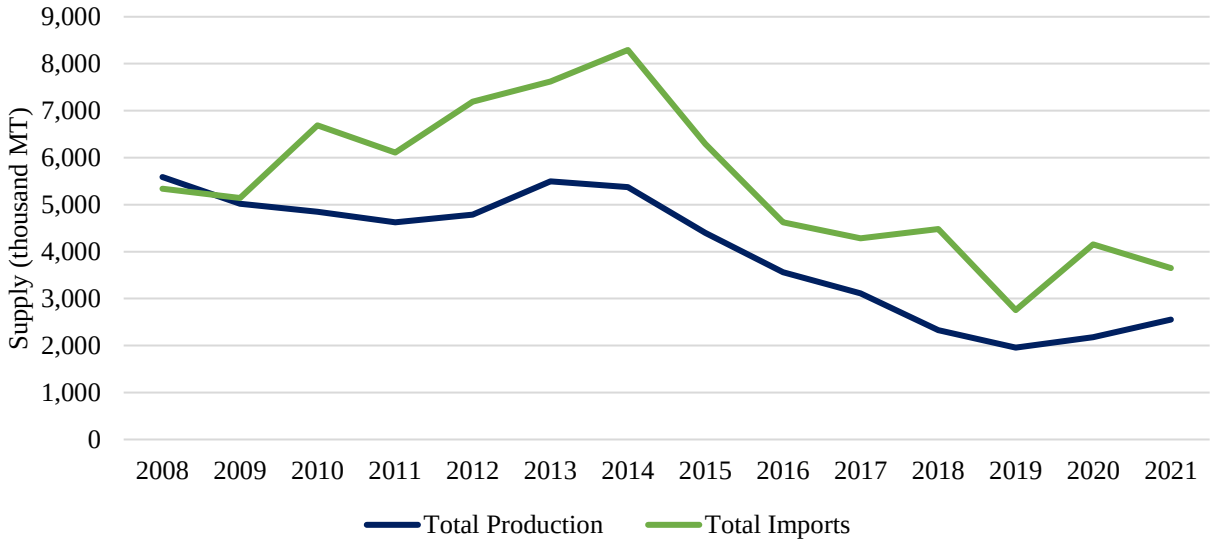


Source: FAS Estimates based on Venezuelan Agricultural Industry and Trade Data Monitor

Supplies of Agricultural Products – Venezuelan Production Plummets, Imports Partially Fill Gap

The year 2008 is considered by Venezuelan agricultural experts as the last year in which Venezuela had an adequate and sustainable balance between food supply, local production, and imports. The total food supply in 2008 was 10.92 million MT, of which local production represented 51.1 percent. The supply of crop products was 8.43 million MT (44.7 percent was locally produced) and the supply of animal protein was 2.49 million MT (72.9 percent was locally produced).

Figure 5: Total Supply of Cereals, Sugars, Vegetable Fats, and Animal Protein, Production vs. Imports, 2008-2021 (thousand MT)



Source: FAS Estimates based on Venezuelan Agricultural Industry and Trade Data Monitor

Between 2008 and 2021, Venezuelan agricultural production declined by 54.3 percent, reaching historic lows in 2019 at 1.956 million MT. During this period, agricultural crop production decreased by 61.5

percent and animal protein production decreased by 39.4 percent. Corn production suffered the greatest decline at 61.4 percent. Poultry meat production dropped 56 percent.

The decline in local production was coupled with a growth in imports starting in 2009, reaching a historic peak in 2014 at 8.293 million MT, representing 60.7 percent of total supply. The onset of the collapse of the Venezuelan economy in 2015 led to a severe decline in agricultural imports, which lasted until 2019 when imports reached historic lows of 2.754 million MT. From 2008 to 2021, animal protein imports decreased 91.5 percent. As a result, overall food availability declined while a severe drop in purchasing power by Venezuelan consumers further reduced food security.

However, due to a modest economic recovery and economic liberalization, between 2019 and 2021, Venezuelan agricultural production grew by 30.6 percent. Crop production grew 88.9 percent and poultry production increased 51.2 percent. Imports also grew 32.5 percent, driven by strong demand for sugar and wheat. By 2021, 58.8 percent of Venezuela's food supply was imported.

Table 4: Major Crop Production Value Chains in Venezuela

	Technology level	Location	Producing Area in 2021 (thousand ha)	Production in 2021 (thousand MT)	Imports in 2021 (thousand MT)	Total Supply in 2021 (thousand MT)	Percentage of Local Production in 2021
Sugar	High	Portuguesa, Cojedes, Lara	55	197	398	594	33.2%
Corn	Medium	Portuguesa, Barinas, Guarico	200	850	865	1,715	49.6%
Rice.	High	Portuguesa, Cojedes, Guarico	60	163	549	712	22.9%
Wheat	Entirely dependent on imports	-	-	-	1,176	1,176	0%
Oilseeds, Vegetable Oils[2]	Medium	Zulia, Barinas, Portuguesa, Monagas	70	237	240	477	49.7%
Oilseeds, Protein Meals	Highly dependent on imports	-	-	7	363	371	1.9%
Total	-	-	**385**	**1,454**	**3,591**	**4,940**	**28.8%**

Source: Venezuelan Agricultural Industry, Trade Data Monitor

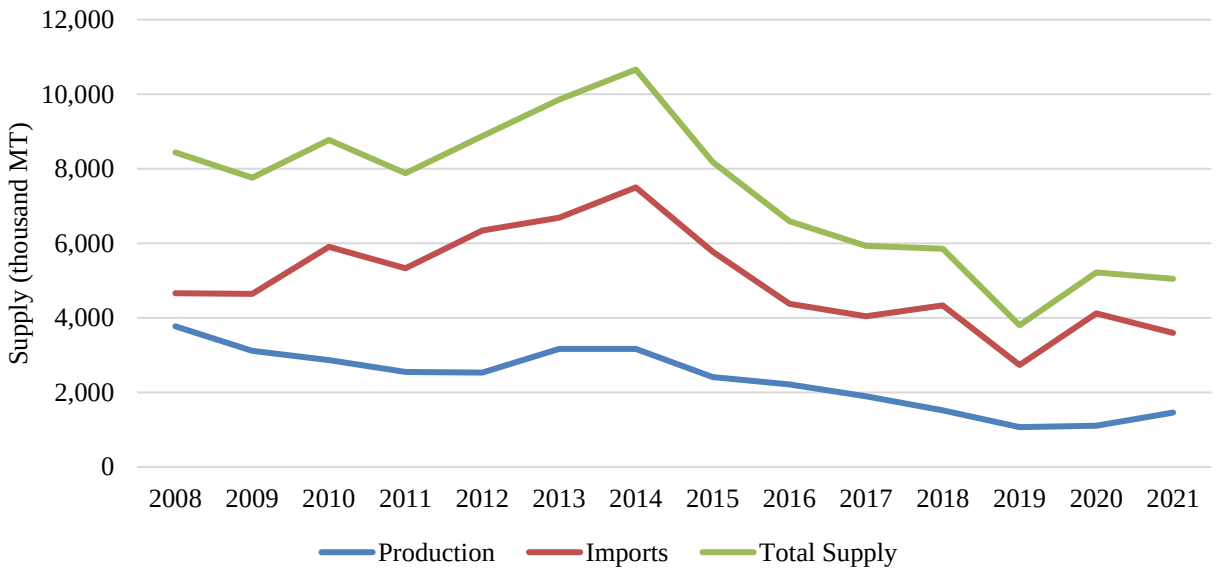
[2] Includes palm oil, sesame, sunflower, and soybean

Table 5: Major Animal Production Value Chains in Venezuela

	Technology level	Location	Production in 2021 (thousand MT)	Imports in 2021 (thousand MT)	Total Supply in 2021	Percentage of Local Production in 2021
Beef	Low	Western plains, South of Lake Maracaibo, Andean foothills, and lowlands (llanos)	266	0.38	267	99.9
Dairy	Low-Medium	Lowland zones of western Venezuela	190	33	223	85.3
Chicken Meat	High	Aragua, Carabobo, Zulia	412	14	427	96.7
Eggs	High	Aragua, Carabobo, Zulia	141	0	141	100
Seafood	Low-High	Traditional Fishing in Coastal Areas, Shrimp Aquaculture in Zulia and Falcon	91	10	102	90.0
Total	-	-	**1,101**	**57**	**1,158**	**95.0**

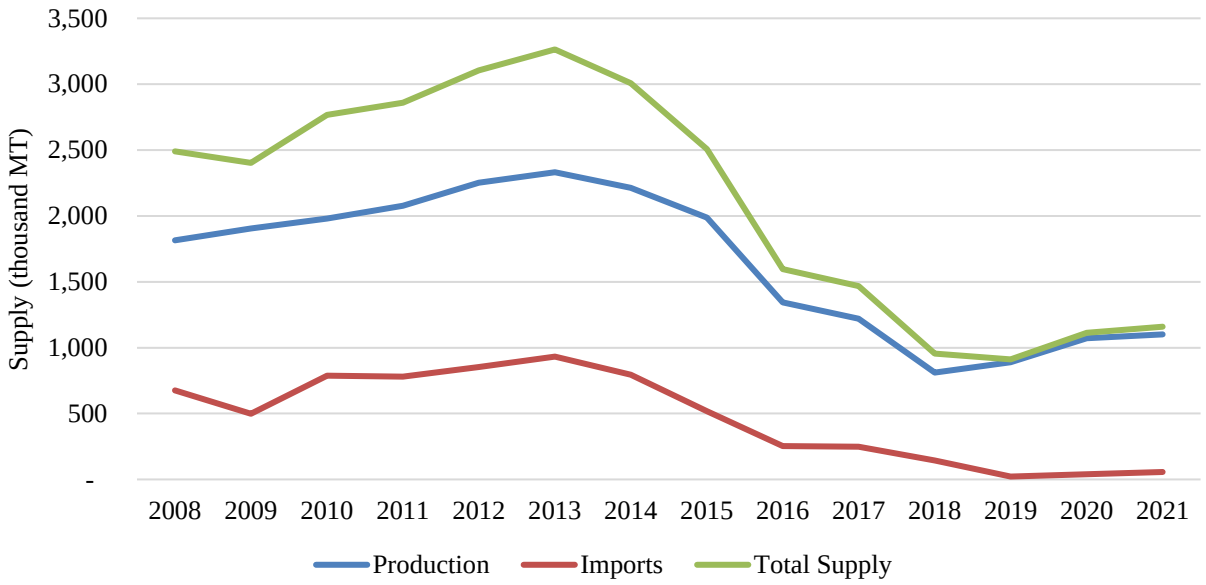
Source: Venezuelan Agricultural Industry, Trade Data Monitor

Figure 6: Total Supply of Cereals, Sugars, and Vegetable Fats, Production vs. Imports, 2008-2021 (thousand MT)



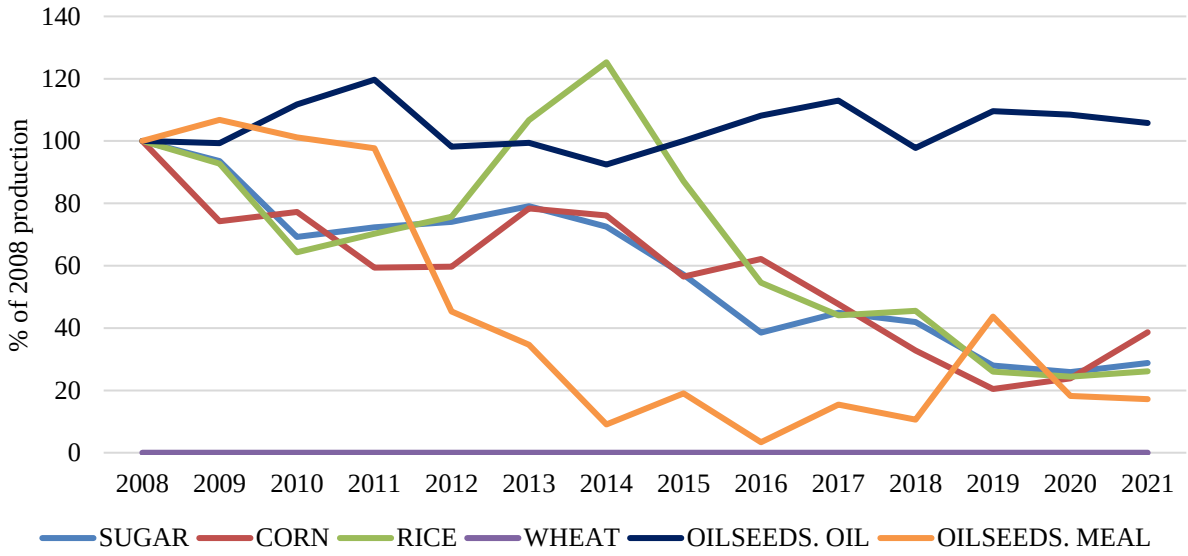
Source: Venezuelan Agricultural Industry, Trade Data Monitor

Figure 7: Total Supply of Animal Protein, Production vs. Imports, 2008-2021 (thousand MT)



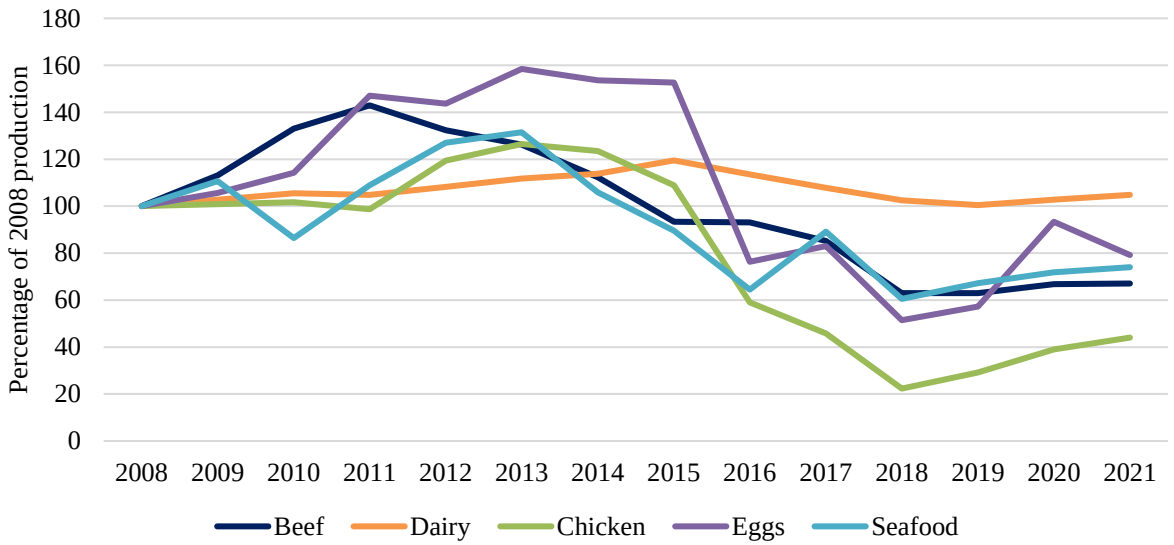
Source: FAS Estimates based on Venezuelan Agricultural Industry and Trade Data Monitor

Figure 8: Production of Major Crops in Venezuela as Percentage of 2008 (%)



Source: Venezuelan Agricultural Industry

Figure 9: 2021 Production of Animal Protein in Venezuela as Percentage of 2008 (%)



Source: Venezuelan Agricultural Industry

Additional Food Security Challenges – Affordability and Nutrition

Widespread inequity to food access in Venezuela is driven by food prices. According to a survey published in September 2021[3], the monthly food expenditure of non-poor households in Venezuela was more than 1.7 times higher than the food expenditure of households in extreme poverty. Although this figure is not directly related to the volume or quality of food, since some of the extremely poor are served by government programs such as CLAP, it demonstrates the inequities in food access.

In July 2022, the monthly cost of the basic food basket (60 food products for a typical family of 4.5 members) was $459.84, according to the Center for Research and Analysis of the Venezuelan Teachers Federation (Cendas-FVM). The cost of this food basket had increased 102.7 percent since July 2021, when it was $226.7, and 214.1 percent since July 2019, when it was $146.4. According to data from the Venezuelan Observatory of Finance (OVF), in July 2022, the average monthly income in Venezuela was $118.4, covering only 25.7 percent of the cost of the basic food basket. Even the average income in the highest categories of private sector employment does not cover the cost of the basic food basket. The average monthly salary of a company manager in Caracas is $261.4, that of professionals is $175.7, and that of workers is $107.4.

[3] *ENCOVI 2021, Universidad Católica Andrés Bello*

Table 6: Monthly Household Food Spending by Product and Poverty Status in Venezuela, 2021 (USD per month)

Product	Extremely Poor	Moderately Poor	Not Poor	Not Poor divided by Extremely Poor
Bakery, 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**

Source: ENCOVI 2021, Universidad Católica Andrés Bello

Access to nutritious food and a varied diet has become unachievable for most Venezuelans as the result of decreased food availability, the fall in local production and imports, the loss in income, and hyperinflation.

A Food Security Assessment conducted by the World Food Program in 2019, authorized by the Maduro regime, reported that 7.9 percent of the population (2.3 million) were severely food insecure, and an additional 24.4 percent (7 million) were moderately food insecure. The states with the highest prevalence of severe food insecurity were Falcón, Amazonas, Delta Amacuro, and Zulia.

The assessment also reported that although most households had an adequate energy intake, the lack of food diversity concerned respondents, particularly the lack of animal protein and micronutrient-rich products. Most households engaged in food-related and livelihood-related coping strategies. The most common coping strategies were reducing the variety and the quality of food and reducing the meal portion size. In the same way, the most common livelihood-related coping strategies have been working for food as payment, selling family assets, and spending their savings.

Based on estimates by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the number of undernourished people in Venezuela increased from 700,000 in 2014 (2.5 percent of the population) to 6.5 million in 2021 (22.9 percent of the population), growing by 829 percent in seven years.

Table 7: Key Nutritional Status Indicators for Venezuela, 3-year Average, 2014 - 2021

	Number of people undernourished (millions)	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	Average supply of protein of animal origin (g/capita/day)	Average dietary energy supply adequacy
2012-2014	0.7	2.5	40	120
2013-2015	1.3	4.5	38	117
2014-2016	3.4	11.3	33.7	109
2015-2017	4.9	16.4	27.4	103
2016-2018	6.5	22.2	24	97
2017-2019	6.6	22.7	22.7	97
2018-2020	7.1	24.9	20.7*	96
2019-2021	6.5	22.9	22.1*	97

*Source: FAOSTAT, *FAS Estimates*

Public Programs to Address Food Insecurity in Venezuela

In 2016, the Venezuelan regime started the CLAP program (Local Committees for Supply and Production), supplying food to the most vulnerable population at highly subsidized prices. Initially, the program was supplied with imported products, but in 2020 it also included local products. The typical content of a CLAP food box now includes carbohydrates (i.e., corn flour, rice, pasta), vegetable fats (i.e., vegetable oil, mayonnaise), and to lesser extent protein foods (i.e., beans, tuna, or sardines). The quantity of food has varied between 5 and 12 kg per family, with a delivery frequency of evert 30 to 60 days.

In 2019, this program covered up to 25 percent of the food supply (though food supply fell by 57 percent between 2008 and 2019) and reached 48 percent of Venezuelan households. In 2021, the CLAP program only covered 7.6 percent of the food supply and has been progressively replaced by cash transfers through public banks. The CLAP program has been criticized for inconsistencies in the delivery periodicity and the quantity and quality of the food included in the boxes, as well as being used as a political tool.

Role of The United States in Venezuela's Food Supply

The United States is a significant supplier of four of the five most important crops for Venezuela's food security (i.e., corn, rice, wheat, and oilseeds) and was its leading supplier in 2021, with a market share of 34.5 percent by volume. Similarly, the United States was the top supplier of corn, rice, and soybean meal. When considering agricultural imports and local production of the five most important crops, the United States supplied 20 percent of Venezuela's availability in 2021.

In the case of animal protein, U.S. imports represented only 5 percent of the total supply in 2021. However, the United States also plays a key role in local animal protein production. American yellow corn is used almost exclusively for animal feed in Venezuela, and more than 85 percent of imports goes to the poultry industry. In 2021, 49 percent of the corn and 94 percent of the soybean meal used in

animal feed in Venezuela was of American origin, contributing primarily to the production of chicken meat and eggs, and pork and milk production to a lesser extent.

Table 8: Origin of Venezuelan Top Five Crop Imports by Volume in 2021 (thousand MT)

	Sugar	Corn	Rice	Wheat	Oilseeds. Oil	Oilseeds. Meal	Total	Market Share by Country
U.S.A.	0	366	173	315	44	340	**1,238**	**34.5%**
Brazil	393	203	105	72	153	4	**930**	**25.9%**
Turkey	0	0	0	444	0	0	**444**	**12.4%**
Mexico	0	209	0	62	0	0	**271**	**7.5%**
Canada	0	0	0	254	0	0	**254**	**7.1%**
Guyana	0	0	126	0	0	0	**126**	**3.5%**
Argentina	0	85	0	0	0	0	**85**	**2.4%**
India	0	0	82	0	0	0	**82**	**2.3%**
Uruguay	0	0	61	0	0	0	**61**	**1.7%**
Colombia	0	0	0	0	22	0	**22**	**0.6%**
Other Co	5	2	2	29	21	19	**78**	**2.2**
Total	**398**	**865**	**549**	**1,176**	**240**	**363**	**3,591**	**-**
U.S. Market Share by Product	**0%**	**42.3%**	**31.5%**	**26.8%**	**18.3%**	**93.7%**	**34.5%**	**-**

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Reference Tables

Reference Table 1: Total Supply of Plant Crops and Animal Protein, Production vs. Imports, 2008-2021 (thousand MT)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
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
Crop Imports	4,663	4,642	5,903	5,331	6,341	6,689	7,498	5,774	4,373	4,038	4,336	2,733	4,115	3,591
Animal Protein Production	1,816	1,904	1,981	2,077	2,253	2,332	2,212	1,989	1,344	1,220	811	889	1,072	1,101
Animal Protein Imports	675	498	787	781	853	932	795	518	254	248	144	22	40	57
Total	**10,925**	**10,162**	**11,536**	**10,735**	**11,977**	**13,120**	**13,667**	**10,690**	**8,187**	**7,398**	**6,806**	**4,710**	**6,330**	**6,203**
Self-Supply %	**51.1**	**49.4**	**42.0**	**43.1**	**39.9**	**41.9**	**39.3**	**41.1**	**43.5**	**42.1**	**34.2**	**41.5**	**34.4**	**41.2**

Source: Venezuelan Agricultural Industry, Trade Data Monitor

Reference Table 2: Production of Major Plant Crops in Venezuela, 2008-2021 (thousand MT)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Sugar	683	639	473	494	506	540	496	390	263	307	286	191	177	197
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
Rice	622	578	400	437	471	665	780	542	340	275	283	162	152	163
Wheat	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
Oilseed. Meal	42	45	42	41	19	14	4	8	1	6	4	18	8	7
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**

Source: Venezuelan Agricultural Industry

Reference Table 3: Production of Animal Protein in Venezuela, 2008-2021 (thousand MT)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Beef	397	449	528	567	525	501	445	370	369	338	250	250	265	266
Dairy	181	186	191	190	196	203	206	217	206	195	186	182	186	190
Chicken	937	944	952	924	1,119	1,184	1,157	1,020	553	430	209	273	366	412
Eggs	178	188	203	261	255	282	273	271	136	148	91	102	166	141
Seafood	124	137	107	135	157	162	131	111	80	110	75	83	89	91
Total	**1,816**	**1,904**	**1,981**	**2,077**	**2,253**	**2,332**	**2,212**	**1,989**	**1,344**	**1,220**	**811**	**889**	**1,072**	**1,101**

Source: Venezuelan Agricultural Industry

Reference Table 4: Imports of Major Plant Crops in Venezuela, 2008-2021 (thousand MT)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Sugar	487	529	960	992	589	617	734	509	297	313	528	178	444	398
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
Rice	275	86	337	203	306	358	305	360	318	306	635	512	542	549
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
Oilseeds. Oil	538	392	470	563	578	620	718	584	307	261	295	127	244	240
Oilseed. Meal	565	505	586	726	706	788	1,096	904	754	449	293	310	300	363
Total	**4,663**	**4,642**	**5,903**	**5,331**	**6,341**	**6,689**	**7,498**	**5,774**	**4,373**	**4,038**	**4,336**	**2,733**	**4,115**	**3,591**

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Reference Table 5: Imports of Animal Protein in Venezuela, 2008-2021 (thousand MT)

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

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Attachments:

No Attachments.