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***DISTORTIONS  
EXACERBATE...2008 IS THE  
YEAR OF IMPORTANT  
DEFINITIONS***

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The year 2007, which is about to close finishes off with considerable economic growth, acceptable levels of international reserves, and a manageable fiscal situation; however, during the last few months, distortions have become more serious: inflation is on the rise, the oil sector is in a crisis, and greater instability concerning the exchange issue. So, these three points will be the ones to watch and what will give the Government most of its headaches. In other words, 2008 will be just like what we have had in 2006 and 2007, but with distortions getting worse.

In this year's last issue released, we will briefly present our impressions concerning what the Administration will do with regard to the economy during the coming year. We will also offer brief recommendations in order to improve the performance of your personal and/or corporate finances.

**2008: A very volatile year, in economics as well as in politics**

With regard to the economy, 2008 may well continue to benefit from high oil prices, which on the one hand, guarantee expansive fiscal policies, and on the other, elevated economic growth. But, distortions generated by exchange control and price control policies will cast a shadow on this scenario. The Government will close 2007 with a very difficult exchange scenario: no control what so ever over the parallel market exchange rate, CADIVI way behind in its obligations, and very high expectations by the economic agents for devaluation and foreign currency restrictions. Furthermore, the Government will start off the coming year with inflation over 20%, which in no way favors the monetary conversion process, and with a very serious problem with supply shortages for all types of goods.

With this scenario looming on the horizon, the Government's elevated public spending won't be enough to handle what's coming, therefore, it will be called on to significantly improve its efficiency, even to maintain its image before public opinion. With the Special Powers Law enforce, the Administration will be very active in the first semester of the year taking measures and reforming laws in order to increase its control over the economy. However, the key, so that 2008 doesn't become a big headache for President Chávez's Government, is that it has to drastically redesign the control polices, exchange as well as price controls.

**Economic growth over 6% with a population that will enjoy high purchasing power levels**

The main positive element of 2008 is that the Venezuelan economy will continue its economic expansion mainly spurred on by consumer and public spending. Venezuelans will continue to improve their purchasing power, especially the lower income levels. This outlook allows us to state that 2008 will in no way be a year of adjustments and recession. It will be a year of reorganization, economically as well as politically.

The fact that the economy will continue to grow is an advantage for the Government, because it could take drastic economic measures which initial impact would be limited, especially measures with regard to the controls, like concerning its possible redesign and flexibility.

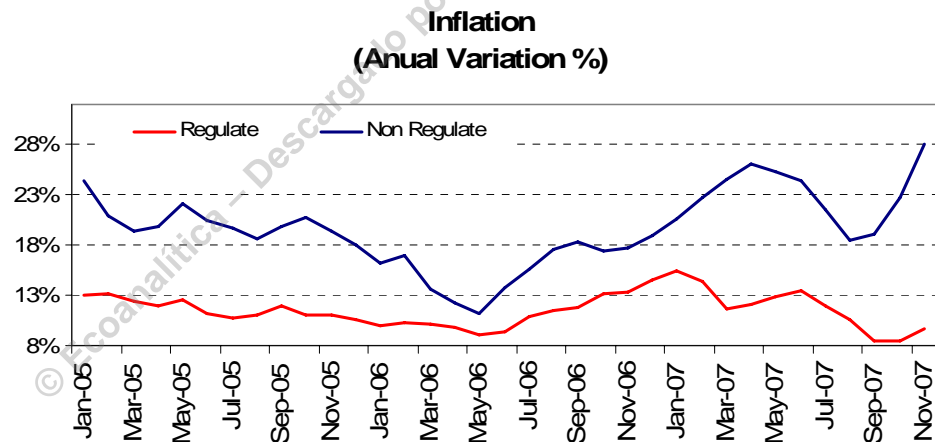
**More flexible price controls**

It's clear to the Government that the prices control policies failed, even though it won't admit it. Talk of high prices and shortages are beginning to consume public opinion and the Government is being singled out as responsible. At this very moment, the Minister of

# Weekly Report

Finance, Rodrigo Cabeza is stating that the Government will develop an “extraordinary plan” to deal with shortages and that prices controls will become more flexible in order to curb inflation and solve the problem of shortages of some food items. Minister Cabeza said: *“The regulation system can’t become a fixing of prices without modification,”* and he announced that the Ministry of Light Industry and Commerce “is working” on the “flexibilization” of price controls, without going into details.

Minister Cabeza recognized that the Government’s decision made last week to take long lasting milk off of the product price control list has to do with the plan to make price controls more flexible. The Government has maintained the price regulated on around 400 products and services since February 2003.



Sources: BCV and Ecoanalítica

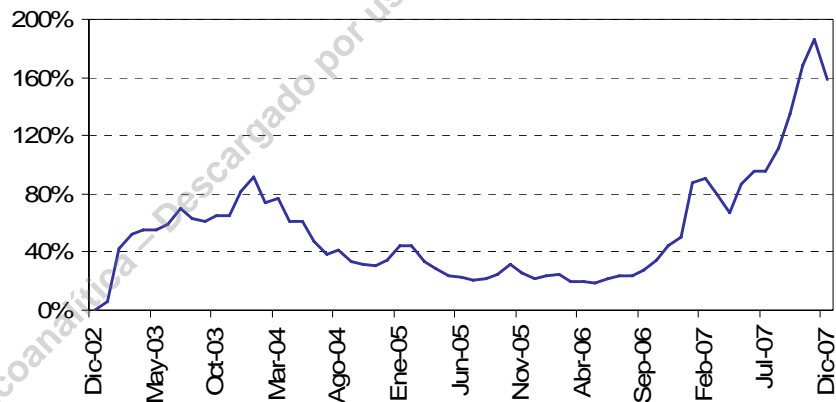
Minster Cabeza, in a most unusual act for a high level member of this Government, admitted that shortages had reached *“an index level higher than 60% in at least 10 items”*, such as oil and sugar. He admitted that in the case of milk, that the situation was much worse, since according to official figures shortages are at *“90%,”* in other words, only 10% of local demand is being met.

This situation is forcing the Government to act, and even though the reach of these kinds of measures is limited due to the accumulated distortions, they are on the right track.

## A change in the exchange control

The matter concerning the exchange control is more serious. There is so much one could say about this issue, but the key fact is that the distortions have gotten worse due to the bumbling and inefficiency of the Government with regard to the management of this situation. It's logical, in a situation where the differential is so high, that CADIVI's authorizations for credit card foreign currency allotments increased, in fact, multiplied by 4 between 2006 and 2007.

Exchange rates differential



Sources: Reuters, BCV and Ecoanalítica

At **Ecoanalítica**, we believe that it is imperative that the Government do something about this situation, since on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2008 the credit card allotments automatically renew. Ministry of Finance technicians have suggested the possibility of establishing a dual exchange rate, with VEB2,150:US\$ for normal CADIVI operations and VEB3,000:US\$ for credit card operations (traveler allotments and Internet purchases).

Besides this, The Government is intending to begin a weekly auction of paper in US-dollars starting in January so as to take pressure off the parallel market exchange price. This measure, in our opinion, is the

Government's last stab at controlling the parallel market exchange before they introduce a differentiated exchange system much like the old RECADI system. This measure would simply be bad news, corruption and opacity would significantly increase. But, the Government is trapped, and from the maniacal logic of controls, this is the only solution left. This new RECADI would have at least three exchange rates: one for priority imports, another for an intermediate segment, and a third one for credit card allotments and goods considered "luxury items."

## **A "politically correct" devaluation**

In this context, one supposes that the Government will keep the current official exchange rate. However, we don't deny that the application of a differentiated regimen supposes the establishment of currency devaluation, even though it would be a "politically correct" one, in the sense that the Government would continue to insist that priority goods are still at the current exchange.

## **There is another way**

We can't leave out the fact that the Government could leave the situation just like it is and simply focus on reducing the gap between the official and parallel exchange market. It has resources enough to do so. This would be the step just before a future dismantling of the exchange control and thereby eliminating its terrible distortions. But that would be dreaming, and we are quite sure that the Government will keep the exchange control in place until it is impossible to do any longer.

## **Uncertainty increases due to the monetary conversion**

The coming year will kick-off with the new monetary conversion being put into effect. This change has had important implications for the productive sector of the country, especially the financial system. The new currency in circulation as of January 1<sup>st</sup> will bring with it some important social changes.

The monetary conversion will be introduced in a context of high inflation and the economic effects it will have on inflation will be very limited, so its first month will be crucial. A "strong bolivar" won't be a fact because of the monetary conversion but with an economic plan to control inflation. Monetary conversion will only make accounting issues

easier to manage, like optimizing payment systems, but it won't make the currency stronger since its purchasing power will stay the same.

## Final recommendations

The previously described scenario makes us think that international investor's perception of risk will be high, measured through an increase in the risk-country factor, despite high oil prices.

In the case of our clients, they must not lose sight that in 2008, given the high inflation rate (around 25%), real interest rates will continue to be negative. So an important recommendation would be to continue to incur debt in bolivars. However, it's important to design coverage strategies due to high volatility and the parallel market exchange rate's tendency to depreciate. So, taking advantage of the issues and/or placements that the Government and/or PDVSA will be carrying out, the best moment to setup your coverage strategies is during the first quarter of the coming year.

## Economic Tips

**Reform of the Exchange Crime law.** The Finance Commission of the National Assembly approved the reform of the Exchange Crime law last week. Now it will be even more restrictive in order to sanction those who are distorting the use of the officially issued US-dollars. Among the modifications approved are:

- Commercial businesses must place a notice to the public saying that the products being sold were acquired with officially issued US-dollars in order to avoid speculation.
- CADIVI authorized allotments are not transferable.
- Whoever uses the US-dollars for reasons other than what was declared will be sanctioned for double the amount of its equivalent in bolivars.

- The Finance Ministry, in a period of time of no more than 6 months, must establish which office will be in charge of the sanctions.
- The ONIDEX will cooperate with the exchange authorities to sanction any crimes (checking migratory movements).
- Whoever, by any means whatsoever, be it audio visual, written, radio-electric, and computerized, speaks of the unofficial US-dollar will be sanctioned with a fine for 1,000 tributary units.

This reform is soon to be up before the National Assembly Plenary session and will become law once it is published in the *Gaceta*.

**FONDEN outstanding balance.** The Administration has a US\$14.0 billion balance to execute, of which US\$10.0 billion are international reserves and US\$3.60 billion are PDVSA contributions, and those resources that equal VEB7.8 trillion, are what the Administration has left to spend on internal projects during the next fiscal year.

**Distribution of resources.** In the decree that created FONDEN it was established that the resources, more than support productive investments and service debt payments, would be used for education and health programs. However, only 3.4% of contributions have been distributed to the Health area and only 0.9% of resources to Education. The Fund's resources have been mainly used for electricity, infrastructure, and defense projects that have received 21.5%, 16.8%, and 15.4% respectively. Lastly, the Finance area has received US\$4.40 billion of which US\$3.90 billion was used to buy back foreign debt during the first semester of last year.

**They will create a Law.** The Administration is contemplating elevating FONDEN's rank. The defining of the structure of the mechanism was carried out by decree, and there it was established that the entity would be now considered a public company, now the Government's technicians will look over the mechanism's conditions in order to create the FONDEN Law. With this change there would only be one project financing fund.

**Supplementary appropriations increase.** The Administration, in order to address part of the fiscal year's spending, has decided to use the surplus registered in 2006 and the premiums made off of the bond issues. For this, the National Assembly has approved VEB28 trillion in supplemental appropriations. The majority of those operations have been to take care of labor payments as well as the housing and infrastructure, food, agro, tourism, and defense programs.

**US\$3.80 billion was paid in foreign debt.** The director of the National Public Credit Office, Luís Dávila, pointed out that by the close of this fiscal year that foreign debt will register a reduction of US\$1.0 billion compared to 2006. For the next fiscal year, the

Government will have to pay VEB16 trillion in domestic and foreign debt which represents 12% of the proposed budget for 2008.

**The National Assembly approved the Economic and Social Development Plan.** The National Assembly Plenary session approved the Economic and Social Development Plan corresponding to the period 2007-2013. The president of the Finance Commission of the National Assembly said that *“the Government proposes a re-foundation of the Venezuelan nation, to sink its roots in the fusion of the most advanced values and principles of humanistic and socialistic tendencies.”* He also makes reference to social production companies, in which the workers will be entitled to economic surpluses which will be distributed in proportions related to the amount of work put in. The report also adds that the Administration may make use of an adequate amount of international reserves and diversified fiscal revenue to face economic contingencies.

**BCV policies impact financial system.** On December 3<sup>rd</sup>, the BCV, in an attempt to reduce the imbalance, increased the floor for the savings interest rate from 8% to 10%. The Ministry of Finance started to withdraw deposits from public organisms to reduce the amount of excess bolivars, what is mainly responsible for fueling the demand. The result has been that the banks have increased their interest rates for loans, especially for industry and corporate sector businesses.

**A big withdrawal.** The Venezuelan Government has transferred less than 30% of the resources that it had in private banks to the Banco del Tesoro and Banfoandes. It's calculated that the private bank manages around VEB30 trillion in Government accounts. According to the superintendent of banks, Trino Alcides, by 2009 the amount attributed to Government accounts in private banks will be minimal.

**Monetary conversion and checks.** According to what has been established by the BCV, any payment agreements incurred in current VEB (checks, promissory notes, IOUs, contracts, mortgages, among other things), after January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2008, will be paid in an amount equivalent to strong bolivars (VEF).

**ATMs.** The Venezuelan Banking Association anticipates that between midnight December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2007 and 5 am January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2008, the ATMs will begin to operate in accordance with the monetary conversion. According to the president of the association, Víctor Gill, bank personnel is prepared, but the ATMs will be processed in phases, so, in January, not all the ATMs will be able to dispense strong bolivars.

**International reserves.** According to BCV's latest figures, total reserves are at US\$32.52 billion, up 0.11% compared to the previous week.

**Interest rates.** The average lending interest rate for the six banks is at 21.60% for the week of December 7<sup>th</sup>, 2007, up 1.7 percentage points from the previous week, while the average interest rate for 90 day term deposits was at 11.35%, down 0.08 percentage points to the value of the previous week.

**Monetary liquidity.** The amount of money circulating or in savings or term deposits was at VEB148.1 trillion this week, up 1.62 percentage points compared to the previous week. Monetary liquidity has increased by 23% since the first week in January.

## OIL TIPS

**Up again.** The Venezuelan crude oil and oil by-products basket was up US\$1.34 per barrel this week to settle at US\$82.92. After November closed with a record average of US\$86.01 per barrel, the national basket average for the month of December is at US\$82.25, while the yearly average is at US\$64.36, up US\$7.91 (14%) compared to 2006.

**Expensive subsidy.** According to official figures, last year Venezuelan cars used around 395,000 barrels of gasoline and diesel a day which imply a subsidy expressed in the difference between the cost of domestic supply and the export cost which equals US\$12.54 billion and is solely absorbed by PDVSA. This amount justifies the massive application of the Venezuelan Natural Gas Plan in which PDVSA is going to distribute for free at least 100,000 natural gas conversion kits for cars next year.

**Belarus to sell Venezuelan crude oil.** The Minister of Foreign relations of Belarus, Sergei Martynov, stated that the crude oil that will be produced by Venezuela and Belarús, through the recently created mixed company between both companies, will not be earmarked for Belarus consumption but to be sold to other countries.

**Citgo distributes fuel to needy families in the U.S.** The discount fuel distribution program in the U.S. carried out by Citgo Petroleum, plans to distribute 8.5 million gallons in 23 eastern states reaching 33,000 families and 60 homeless shelters.

**Mixed company with Argentina created.** Antonio Recca, general manager of the Argentinean company Inflex Angel Oil, announced the creation of a mixed company with PDVSA which will have the initial production capacity of 120,000 bottles of gas to supply

Venezuela. The project is set to beginning in January 2008 and operations to begin towards the end of 2009.

**National oil production at 2.4 million b/d.** According to Energy Information Administration (EIA) figures, Venezuelan oil production was at an average of 2.4 million b/d. According to this source, Venezuelan oil production in 2007 remained fairly close to 2.4 million b/d, with a peak in production of 2.46 million b/d in September and a dip in production of 2.34 million b/d, between January and February.

**EIA predicts crude oil prices to top US\$100.** EIA forecasts predict that crude oil prices will settle at around US\$70 per barrel in 2016, a figure that in real terms translates to US\$58. However, the EIA continues to say that after 2016, oil prices will settle at around US\$113 per barrel (in real terms US\$72 per barrel), given the expected increase in demand as well as distribution costs.

**PDVSA negotiating to buy 15% of Uruguayan company.** The Uruguayan state-run oil company Ancap is negotiating to sell to Petr leos de Venezuela a 15% share package of its subsidiary Alur (Alcoholes del Uruguay), which is carrying out a sugar-alcohol project in Uruguayan city of Bella Uni n, announced Daniel Mart nez, president of Alur. PDVSA has already bought 10% of Alur a few months ago from the National Development Corporation, an Uruguayan state-run organization for the development of companies. This latest purchase will give PDVSA a total of 25% of shares in Alur, which allows it to place a representative on Alur's board of directors.

**PETRONIC can begin to store Venezuelan oil.** The transnational oil company Esso, as of yesterday, began to rent a number of storage fuel areas to store crude oil coming from Venezuela from the state-run Nicaraguan oil company Petronic.

**PDVSA will build an oil station on the Caribbean Island of Saint Kitts.** The Prime Minister of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Denzil Douglas, stated that the building of the plant that will have the capacity to store 34,200 barrels will start in the first quarter of 2008. The plant will include two storage tanks with the capacity to store 12,000 barrels of heavy fuel, one with the capacity for 5,000 barrels of jet fuel, and two with the capacity to hold 5,000 barrels of gasoline, one tank for liquid propane gas and another for 5,000 barrels of water.

**New Cuban refinery.** The Camilo Cienfuegos Cuban refinery that will begin operations soon during the Petrocaribe Summit, carried out its first startup tests with the arrival of around 38,700 tons of Venezuelan oil. During the second stage investments will reach around US\$1.30 billion which will make the refinery go from being able to produce 65,000 b/d of oil to 109,000 b/d.

## BUSINESS SECTOR TIPS

**CONATEL increases regulation.** CONATEL introduces a Provision in which it establishes that operators that offer message services will be responsible for the content of the messages. According to the document, operators “are obliged to clearly state in their contracts that the sending of text messages with content that incites to commit a crime, or that contain, without it having been requested, informative or advertising messages, are prohibited, so that they will be in compliance with existing regulations.”

**Airline use increased by 15%.** According to the calculations of the Venezuelan Airline Association (ALAV) and the Venezuelan Association for Travel Agencies and Tourism (AVAVIT), between 1.5 and 1.8 million people traveled from Venezuela abroad in 2007 which represent a 15% increase compared to 2006.

**Tariffs being applied once again to certain products.** The Gaceta Oficial number 38,828, announced the extension of the tariffs being applied to a number of goods being sold in the country. The most important of these are whisky, vodka, tobacco, bubbly wine, products to make artificial fireworks (firecrackers), among other things.

**New Mining Law will be included in the Special Powers Law.** The Organic Mining Law will be included in the package of laws that will be approved by President Chávez within the framework of the Special Powers Law, was announced in a press release issued by the vice-minister of Basic Industry and Mining, Iván Hernández.

**Belarus and Venezuela will make trucks.** The Gaceta Oficial nº 38,828 dated December 10, establishes the creation of three mixed companies made up by 60% shares for the Venezuelan Intermediate Industry Corporation (Corpivensa) and 40% shares to a number of Belarusian companies which will be dedicated to making trucks. The first company, Ven-Belaz will be in charge of assembling, distributing, and commercializing them for the mining industry; the second mixed company, Veneminsk Tractores will commercialize them for the agriculture industry; and the third company, Maz Ven will be in charge of assembling, producing, distributing, and commercializing different types of chassis and trucks, as well as related parts. All three companies will be located in Puerto Ordaz, Bolívar state.

**Movilnet leader.** The president of Movilnet, Jacqueline Faría, announced that at the close of November, the company which is now in the hands of the Government, added 9.18 million subscribers, taking over the top spot in the market with 44% participation. Faría pointed out that “*we are setting the price and other operators have had to come*

*down. This is good, because it has increased the number of minutes consumed, an 18% increase in our case.”*

**Banco Industrial looks to lower delinquency rate.** According to statements made by Banco Industrial de Venezuela (BIV) president, William Garrido, the bank expects to reduce its loan delinquency index rate to 7.5% during 2008, which will be a result of “granting good loans and an aggressive delinquent loan payment collection policy.” The delinquent loan index of the BIV was at 15.5%, while the general banking system registered an average index rate of 1.3%.

**Banco Provincial has a new president.** In a press release, Banco Provincial (BBVA) announced the naming of Pedro Rodríguez Serrano as their new president, replacing José Antonio Colomer. According to the press release, this change comes “within the framework of the corporative reorganization process and the new business model that is currently being implemented worldwide by BBVA.”

**Increase in the cost of *hallacas*.** A study carried out by the Documentation and Analysis Center for Workers (CENDA) reveals that the cost of making *hallacas* is up 31% compared to 2006. According to the study, a family needs to spend VEB200,039 to make 50 *hallacas*, which means that the average cost per *hallaca* is at VEB4,001 each, up VEB47,126 compared to last year when the same number of *hallacas* cost VEB152,914 and each one cost VEB3,058.

**What increased the most.** The ingredients that increased the most in terms of percentage compared to last year are: onoto (annatto) (93%), salt (88%), green pepper (82%), the leaves for *hallacas* (155% according to the average value obtained); olives went up by 70% and pork went up by 64%.

**Health Law will be approved by Special Powers Law.** The president of the Social Security Sub-commission of the National Assembly, Rafael Ríos, announced that the new law includes aspects like the centralization of Healthcare in one single organism that will be managed by the central power as well as the progressive elimination of the Public Administration’s private policies (HCM).

**The food mission covers about 14.4% of national consumption.** According to statements made by Rafael Oropeza, Minister of Food, Mercal is fulfilling its monthly distribution goal of 130,000 tons/month by 104%, but, national demand for food is at around 900,000 tons/month. So, the government-run network is not able to cover even one third of the demand. And, in order to cover the 14% that they are able to provide, the Administration has to resort to imports, which is why Oropeza reiterated that 70% of what Mercal provides comes from purchases made abroad.

**Goals not met.** The human rights organization Provea points out that despite the incredible amount of financial resources that the *Barrio Adentro* program receives, the balance is not positive because only 20% of the goals that the Government set for itself in 2004 have been met. Up until August 2007, of the 8,573 modules that were planned, only 2,700 exist of which 62% of the type 1 clinics are inoperative or only working at half capacity due to a lack of personnel, materials, or simply because of structural damages due to construction.

## Political Tips

**PSUV congress moved to January.** The congress to which around 1,600 delegates will attend has been postponed five times because it has been impossible to come to an agreement to call upon internal elections, and then to give priority to the referendum campaign. It's expected that it will be held in Caracas and will function in an itinerant manner. The delegates, who assumed the campaign for December 2<sup>nd</sup> in the different localities, will have to decide the party's statutes, ideology, program bases, and the party's provisional authorities.

**Considering ways to get indefinite reelections.** Freddy Bernal, Mayor of the Libertador municipality, assured that the political project that President Hugo Chávez is carrying out requires "continuity" and that this is only possible by reelecting the President, since one term is not enough. The Mayor said that those closest to the President are studying the legislation in order to determine a way to reelect the President.

**Named Moral Power.** With a qualified majority, the National Assembly yesterday appointed Gabriela Ramírez, Luisa Ortega Díaz, and Clodosbaldo Russián to assume the office of Ombudsman, Attorney General, and General Comptroller, respectively, for the next seven years.

**Clodosbaldo Russián.** He is an economist, lawyer, and an expert in fiscal legislation. He was appointed as Comptroller for the first time on December 22, 1999. He was the comptroller for Libertador Municipality of the Federal District and he was the leader of the MAS political party. He was elected as Comptroller for the second time by the National Assembly.

**Gabriela Ramírez.** She is a social worker graduated from the UCV. She was the national coordinator for the *Clase Media en Positivo* movement. Up until her appointment she was

a representative of the National Assembly and president of the Woman, Family, and Youth Commission of the National Assembly. She was a part of writing the reform of the LOPNA. During her tenure, six laws were approved and she worked towards creating a maternal nursing period law. She was elected Ombudsman by a unanimous vote of the National Assembly.

**Luisa Ortega Díaz.** She is a lawyer graduated from the Universidad de Carabobo. She was a legal counsel for *Venezolana de Televisión* and the Ministry of Interior and Justice before being chosen as the sixth district attorney with nationwide jurisdiction for the Public Ministry, and took over the cases being handled by Danilo Anderson. She was the general director of trials for the Public Ministry. She was named Attorney General by the National Assembly.

**Lula and Chávez signed nine cooperation agreements.** Nine agreements, an industrial development work project, and a protocol of intention to cooperate in agriculture, health, petrochemical and hydroelectric energy were signed by the heads of Venezuela and Brazil. It only took Hugo Chávez and Luiz Inácio Lula Da Silva five hours for them to achieve their established goals for the meeting which was held in Miraflores.

**The “good arbitrator” mechanism will be reinstated.** As a result of the meeting between Venezuelan vice-foreign affairs minister for Latin America and the Caribbean, Rodolfo Sanz and the foreign affairs minister for Guyana, Rudolph Insanally, both governments agreed to appoint a new good arbitrator before the UN to solve the border problems. A bi-national commission was created that will be in charge of managing the procedures to solve the border problems as well as issues relative to the possible pardoning of the debt Guyana owes Venezuela.

## Other Tips

**Latin America: 2007 a record year for exports.** Latin America exports registered an unprecedented increase of US\$715.00 billion in 2007, according to preliminary figures released by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). This figure translates to an increase of 11% compared to last year and it was achieved despite the fact that the growth rate for exports went down due to the appreciation of local currency to the US-dollar and the deceleration of the U.S. economy.

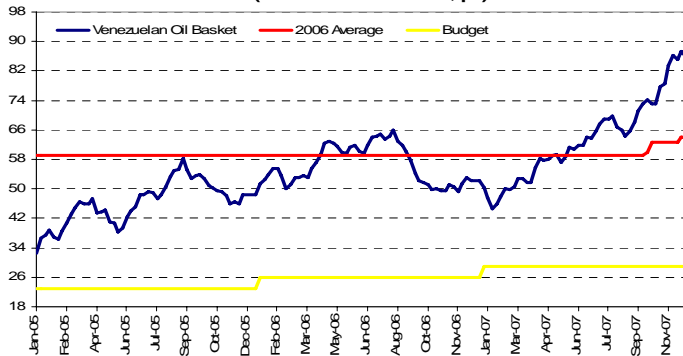
## ***Weekly Report***

**Deceleration expected for 2008.** During 2007, Latin America and the Caribbean were able to maintain favorable economic environments that allowed for growth in almost all of their countries. If not for the worsening conditions on the foreign financial scene during the second half of the year that the region faced its GDP would have grown by 5.6%, according to the Latin America and the Caribbean Economic Commission (CEPAL) estimates. In its preliminary 2007 Balance report on Latin American and the Caribbean, the CEPAL points out that for 2008 the region could reach growth of 4.9%. If these predictions come true, it would be six consecutive years of growth, after which the product per inhabitant would have accumulated an increase of 24% equivalent to 3.5% yearly.

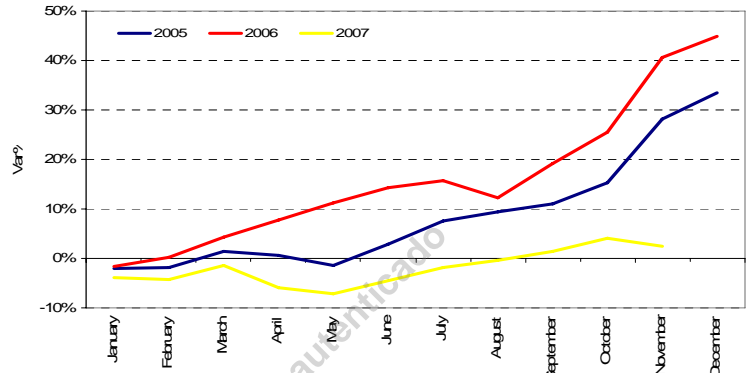
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## ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

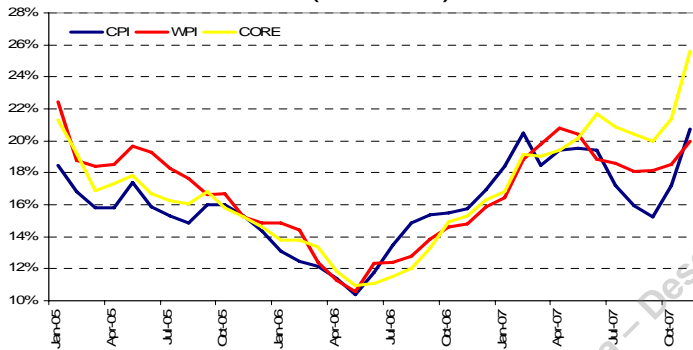
**Oil Price**  
(Venezuelan Basket US\$/pb)



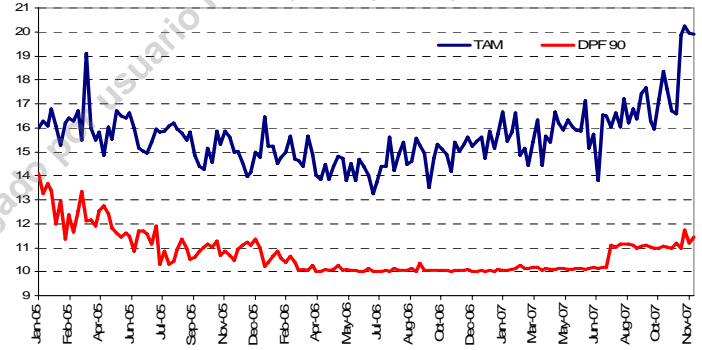
**Real Expansion (M2)**



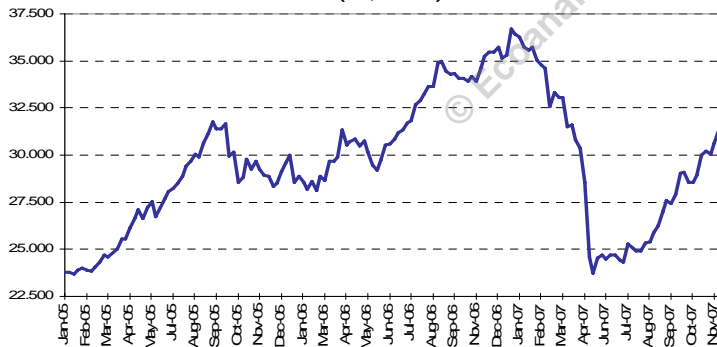
**Inflation**  
(Last 12 Months)



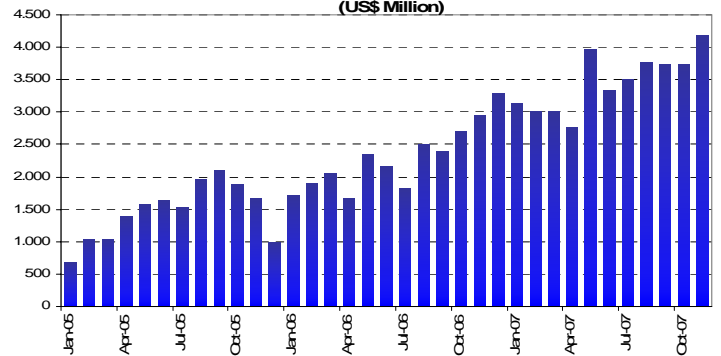
**Interest Rate**  
(Six Principal Banks)



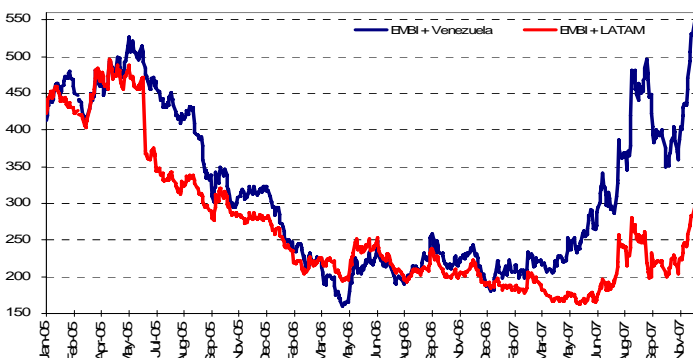
**Fx Reserves - BCV**  
(US\$ Million)



**Disbursement**  
(US\$ Million)



**EMBI**



**Central Government**  
(VEB Billion)

