

The new normal? Deterioration of public services in Venezuela

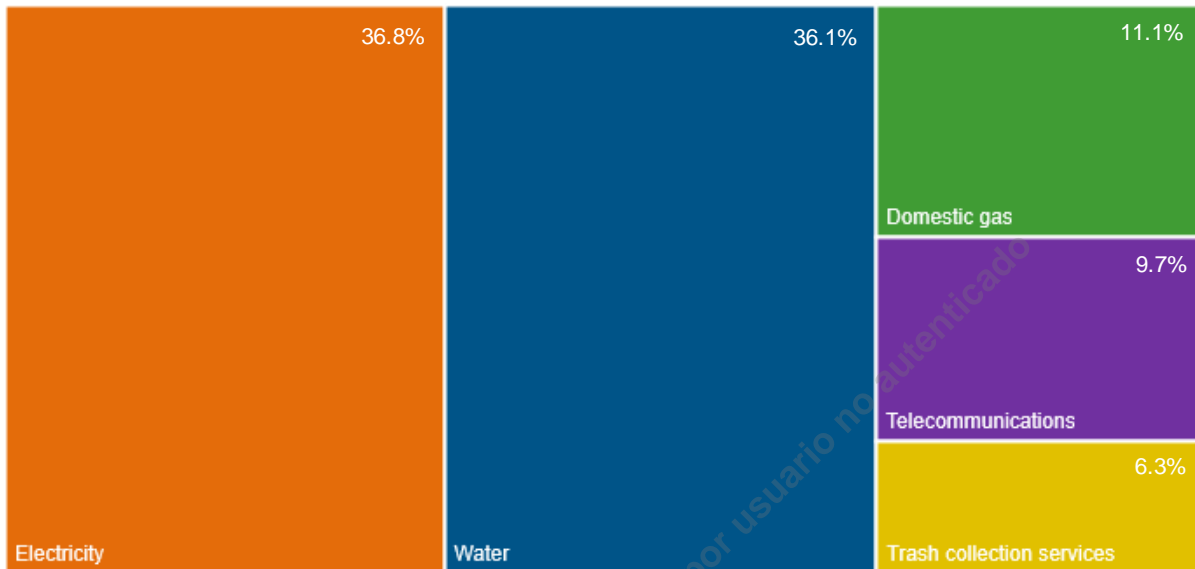
The complex landscape brought about by the pandemic has changed the way we live. Furthermore, this situation has also shown how vulnerable Venezuela is to external shocks, especially one of such magnitude. The arrival of COVID-19 to Venezuela brought several concerns for Venezuelans. These concerns were not only provoked by the possible number of infections, but also to their collateral effects on the economy and public services.

The precarious conditions of the health system and the drinking water service became even more present, as did the electricity and telecommunications services, especially with the need to work from home due to the stay at home orders.

The Venezuelan Observatory of Public Services (OVSP) and the Health Commission of the National Assembly (NA) carried out various studies throughout the period of confinement to investigate the conditions of Venezuelans in relation to the services they receive and the quality of these services. The following graph shows the most criticized services (due to failures or absence) as of April:

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Distribution of the reported services during quarantine



Sources: OVSP and Ecoanalítica.

In this report we will briefly detail the findings in the above-mentioned studies, which will allow us to see in greater depth the difficulties the country faces in overcoming this crisis.

Water: the most affected service

The OVSP study¹ highlights that, by April and May, 64.7% of the population "do not have enough drinking water to apply the hygiene measures recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) to deal with the effects of COVID-19". In addition, 68% of Venezuelans who receive this service, view it in a pejorative manner, which represents a worsening view of this service compared to the survey conducted in December last year.

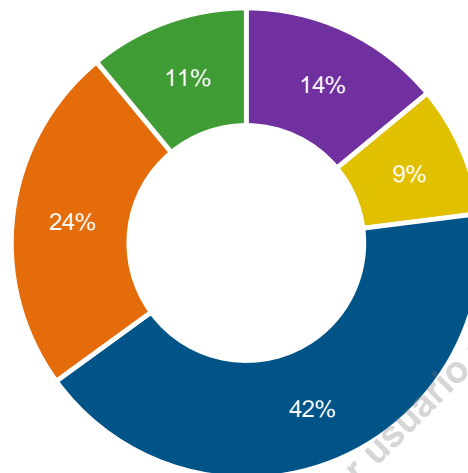
¹ Held in the ten main cities of the country: Caracas, Valencia, Punto Fijo, Maracaibo, Barinas, San Cristobal, Ciudad Bolivar, Barcelona, Porlamar and Barquisimeto.

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Periodicity of water service during quarantine



- Consistently
- 1 to 5 days a week
- No service
- Daily with time restrictions
- 1 to 2 times a month

Sources: OVSP and Ecoanalítica.

Of all the services, the drinking water service is the one that is ranked lowest by citizens. Most users comment that the biggest problem is the inconsistency of the service, in some cases even not receiving it at all, despite being connected to the water network. Among the cities, Punto Fijo, in the state of Falcón, is the one with the most failures and then most dissatisfied population with the service.

Let us remember that, within the international recommendations for the prevention of the virus, we find washing our hands more frequently and disinfecting the food we buy. If we consider the figures presented by the Observatory, we see that only a third of the population is able to take these measures in the strictest way.

Therefore, Venezuelans have had to adapt their routines to satisfy the sanitary requirements. Many have managed the processes of water collection and storage within the home. Likewise, those households where rationing occurs, only have a water supply at certain specific hours of the day or week. Consequently, they have to adjust their schedule in order to be able to bathe, wash clothes, do the dishes, and cook, among others.

More often than not, the timing of service delivery is unexpected, forcing users to adjust quickly to take advantage of the short time when the service is available. Some hire tank

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trucks, but this is an option that not everyone can afford. In short, a large number of Venezuelans have been forced to make up for the severe shortcomings of this service through increasingly costly and sometimes inhumane mechanisms.

Electricity and Telecommunications: intermittent and with no signal

Electricity service accounted for 26% of fault reports. In particular, 57.4% of users reported experiencing power outages and dimming lights in their premises. They said their biggest concern is the damage these fluctuations can cause to appliances. Electricity has been characterized as irregular not only in frequency but also in intensity, with consequent peaks.

As with the water supply, Venezuelans have had to take advantage of the moments when they enjoy the service. Some cook the day's three meals in one sitting or eat dinner earlier to avoid the dark. Likewise, perishable foods are bought on the day they are to be consumed, for fear that they will be damaged if the lights go out. In summary, 70% of users who report electrical faults say that this has changed their routine.

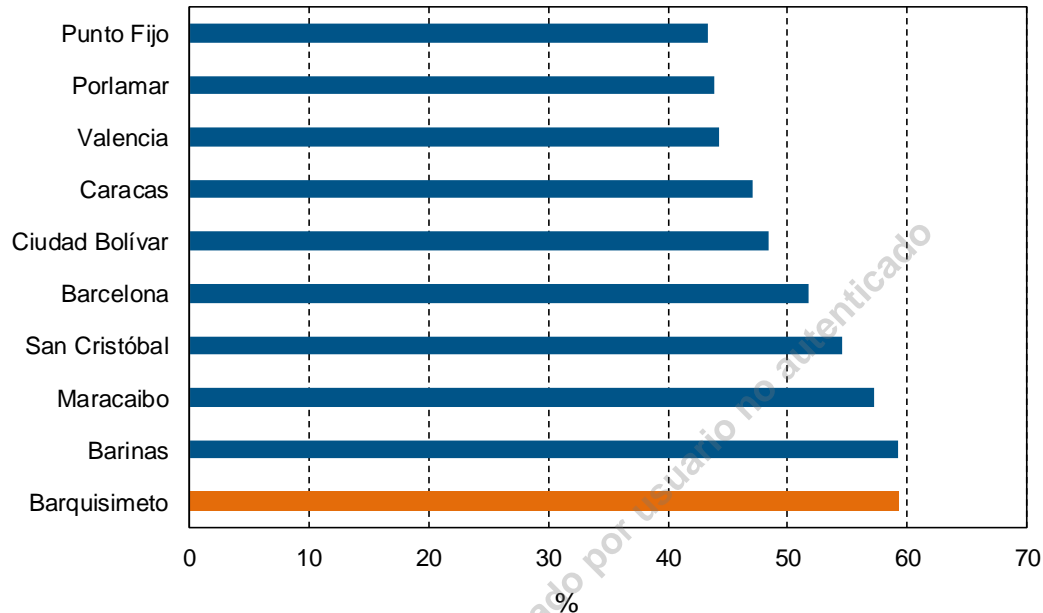
The inconstancy of the electrical service has a direct impact on telecommunications. The Venezuelan Observatory of Public Services (OVSP) points out that in March there were at least six incidents in the national electricity system, which in turn interrupted telecommunications in as many as 13 states in the country.

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Internet failures by Venezuelan states



Sources: OVSP and Ecoanalítica.

More than half of the users report daily failures in their internet connection². The most affected cities are Barquisimeto and Barinas, followed by Maracaibo, San Cristóbal, and Barcelona. The city with the least amount of failures was Punto Fijo. However, the latter is the most affected in terms of drinking water.

75% of those surveyed have CANTV as their telecommunications supplier, while 10% acquired the service from other suppliers, which in turn offer cable television. It is noteworthy that, among those who complained about the poor service, are the users of these third providers, who also have had failures for more than a year, despite paying their bills on time. Beyond the inconstancy of the Internet, 53.9% of users declare that the service is deficient. Continuing with work and school activities under these conditions is a challenge for Venezuelans.

What is our normalcy?

Dealing with the consequences of the pandemic has not been easy for Venezuelans. The National Assembly's Health Commission, charged with conducting a survey on the impact of COVID-19, reports that 89.9% of the population have no savings whatsoever to endure confinement. Additionally, 8.9% have enough to live on for a week or a month,

² Singer, F. May 7, 2020. *Venezuela: educar a distancia con la peor conexión a Internet de la región* (in Spanish). [El País](#).

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while only 1.2% have enough to be comfortable for more than a month. Economic hardship is even harder because of the crippling state of public services.

News and statements from citizens who do not receive certain services since the beginning (or even before) of the quarantine are daily news in Venezuela; hence the protests continue despite the confinement order. According to the above-mentioned study, for more than half of the country, the absence or inconsistent and inefficient access to public services constitutes a much greater threat than the coronavirus.

In another survey, this time by the Venezuelan Observatory of Public Services (OVSP), 51% of the protests were for drinking water, 29% for failures in the electricity service, 18% for the lack of domestic gas and the rest for the deficiency of urban cleaning and telecommunications.

While both surveys were intended to inquire into the state of public services during the quarantine, such a situation is neither new nor unique to the arrival of the pandemic. The decline has been going on for some time, to the point where recovery will not be easy at all. As always, the population is adapting to the circumstances, but how much longer will it be able to hold out?

Corina Fung

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WEEKLY INDICATORS

Weekly Economic Indicators			
	2nd Week June	Weekly chg. (%)	Depre/Apre (pp) ¹
FX Boards (VES/USD)²	202,465.55	1.9	1.9
	1st Week June	Weekly chg. (pp)	Annual chg. (pp)
Lending Interest Rate (%)	39.8	0.0	9.5
	1st Week June	Weekly chg. (pp)	Annual chg. (pp)
Overnight Interest Rate (%)	140.0	103.9	64.3
	2nd Week June	Weekly chg. (%)	Annual chg. (%)
International Reserves (USD Bn)	6.5	-0.3	-21.0
	5th Week May	Weekly chg. (%)	Annual chg. (%)
Monetary Liquidity (MM VES)	114,595,401	8.3	1,602.7
Price of International Oil Baskets (USD/bl)			
	2nd Week June	Weekly chg. (%)	Annual chg. (%)
WTI	34.9	0.0	-33.8
Brent	39.8	3.7	-35.6
Price of the Venezuelan oil basket (USD/bl)			
	2nd Week June	Weekly chg. (%)	Annual chg. (%)
Weekly Average	20.9	1.1	-62.4
Annual Average	30.7	-1.4	-48.7

Sources: BCV, MENPET, ONT and Ecoanalítica

* Annual variation of accumulated expenditure.

¹ Depreciation (+)/Appreciation (-)

² FX Borads' average exchange rate

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CHART OF THE WEEK: "REFINING ACCOUNTS"

Estimates of gasoline imports based on domestic refining capacity				
Refining capacity (% of internal consumption)	Total cargoes in the year	Cost in the year (USD MM)	Total shipments in the year	Cost in the year (USD MM)*
25.0	15	574	15	574
35.0	13	497	14	536
45.0	11	421	12	459
60.0	8	306	9	344

*Scenario where you don't have the capacity to refine gasoline internally in early July

Note: Internal petrol consumption: 140kb/d.

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg & Ecoanalítica

In previous reports, we developed a series of basic questions regarding the nature and initial consequences of the new gasoline price "liberation" scheme. Among other questions, we addressed the ability of the Nicolás Maduro government to keep using gasoline imports to keep Venezuela's fuel supply stable. According to the Oil Minister Tareck El Aissami, the gasoline shipments also brought necessary inputs to reactivate the fuel refining plants in the country. Establishing a certain percentage of gasoline domestic demand as a target of reactivated oil refining capacity, we could observe the importance and convenience of resuming as soon as possible a fuel production that covers the domestic demand.

Thus, considering a value of internal fuel consumption of 140 kb/d³, and assuming different scenarios on fuel refining capacity at the national level, it would be possible to evaluate the cost in importing gasoline shipments of the same magnitude as those received in recent weeks (1,530 mb/d) to cover the part of the demand not satisfied with locally refined crude. For example, in the event that capacity reaches 25.0% of domestic fuel demand (and the remaining 75% must be imported), a total of 15 shipments would be required by the end of the year, at a cost of USD 574 million (valued at USD 25/b). In the event that this is 45.0%, these values would be 11 and 421 million USD, respectively, under the same rates.

At the same time, the longer they delay establishing a certain refining capacity, they may see their total costs increase over the year. If we consider the previous examples, the assumption that the industry does not achieve these quotas until the beginning of July, it would be observed that in the first case (25% of capacity) the number of shipments - and therefore the total cost in the year of importing gasoline- would not vary. However,

³ Our estimate at the end of 2019 in a state of "normality", with the containment measures the internal consumption is estimated in 67 kb/d.

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in the event of greater installed capacity (45.0%), there would be benefits in acting quickly, since, if it took until the established date to produce such a quota of fuel, the number of shipments and costs would rise to 12 shipments in the year and USD 459 million. Thus, it cannot be disregarded that the sooner a certain refining quota is achieved, this connection will have a greater impact.

This calculation serves to highlight the importance that the Executive could have for reactivating the refining plants. Whether due to the speed or magnitude of fuel production, starting up such processes could mean a cost cut that could give oxygen to a State that has seen its capacity to generate income -fiscal or oil- diminished and that already presented liquidity problems at the time of payment of the first shipment of gasoline brought from Iran.

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ECONOMIC TIPS

COVID-19 in Venezuela. According to government figures, the number of positive cases of coronavirus reached 3,386 on June 18, after 28 deaths were recorded for the same date.

The projections do not improve (I). The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) published its economic projections for the next two years. Towards the end of this year, the entity projects a drop in world GDP of 6.0%, if there is a single wave of contagion, and a drop of 7.6% if there are two waves of contagion.

The projections do not improve (II). Then, at the end of 2021, the OECD projects a recovery of 5.2% if there is a single wave of contagion and 2.8% if there are two waves of contagion. This update corrects the global growth estimate of 2.4% projected before the pandemic.

Bonds and more bonds. Through the Patria System, the "Bono Normalidad Relativa" was granted between June 12 and 19. In the official address, Nicolás Maduro's regime recommends using the bond to pay for gasoline or to save on Sovereign Gold Bonds.

Are we ready? The Secretary-General of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) forecasts the closure of two million businesses and more than 200 million people in poverty by the end of this year in the Latin American region.

Fewer bills than ever (I). Economist Urbi Galay said that the total stock of bolivars in cash is located at VES 4.7 billion, which divided by the number of inhabitants is about VES 158,000.

Fewer bills than ever (II). This means that less than one dollar in bolivars is available in cash for each inhabitant, while in Colombia, for example, around USD 505 in Colombian peso notes are available for each inhabitant.

A booming 7+7 (I). In a new schedule of 7+7 flexibility, designed for the banking sector and announced by President Nicolas Maduro. This means that the offices of Registry and Notaries will reopen Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday between 8:00 a. m. and 12:00 p. m..

A booming 7+7 (II). Likewise, in accordance with a security protocol established by the Superintendence of Institutions of the Banking Sector (Sudeban), exchange houses will resume their activities between 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. for both individuals and companies.

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Petare inflates. From June 7 to June 13, the Cesta Petare, which records the prices of eight basic items sold in that neighborhood, varied 2.08% expressed in bolivars and 2.63%, expressed in dollars, announced Deputy Angel Alvarado. The basket was located at VES 4,300,000 or USD 21.12.

Frozen wages (I). In a study published by the firm Mercer Marsh, 60% of the private companies studied said that they did not make salary adjustments for inflation in April, nor in May. In addition, by June, 80% of the companies surveyed commented that they do not plan any salary increases in the short term.

Frozen wages (II). In a study conducted by the firm Job Price Consulting, of 91 private companies surveyed, 24.4% revealed that their policy was to freeze the salaries of their workers, while 51.9% reported that they made no changes in the basic compensation of their employees during the pandemic.

Money tables. For the week of June 12, the average rate for money tables was VES 202,465.55/USD. This represents a 1.9% depreciation from last week.

Liquids? Liquidity stood at VES 116,796,249 million for the week of June 5, a variation of 1.92% in nominal terms, compared to the previous week (May 29), and 1,580.9% compared to last year.

OIL TIPS

Refinancing finances (I). Luis Pacheco, president of PDVSA's *ad hoc* board, indicated that he managed to refinance part of a debt through the issuing of a bond for USD 1,125 million at 7% interest with an expiration date in 2025.

Refinancing finances (II). This new capital will be used primarily for the payment of a loan of USD 614 million, due in 2021.

To the point of overtaking (I). PDVSA stopped the pumping and transport of oil from Petrosinovensa and Petromonagas, in the Orinoco Oil Belt, on June 12, as the oil warehouses are reaching their maximum capacity.

To the point of being exceeded (II). In addition, the crude upgrading operations of Petropiar, a joint venture with Chevron Corp that improves extra-heavy crude oil from the Orinoco Oil Belt, were halted.

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Will they still bring gas? (I). According to Reuters, Iran plans to send two to three monthly shipments of gasoline. In this way, Iran plans to reduce its fuel inventories amidst an oversupply of crude oil and derivatives.

Will they still bring gas? (II). An official of the United States Department of State stated that any Iranian interference in the region will not be tolerated. The reaction comes after the U.S. government warned oil and oil product transporters about the legal risk involved in this activity with respect to sanctions imposed by the U.S. government on Venezuelan officials.

Mexico does not want to miss it (I). Mexican President Andrés Manuel López Obrador would be willing to sell gasoline to Venezuela, if the latter makes the request, despite the risk of being sanctioned by the U.S. government.

Mexico does not want to miss it (II). A source close to Argus Media reported that Nicolas Maduro's regime will soon make a formal purchase of gasoline from Mexico. This does not come as a surprise, because the Mexican government has not recognized opposition leader Juan Guaidó as interim president.

Sanctioned. Three Greek-based shipping companies announced that they stopped trade with Venezuela after several of their vessels were subject to sanctions by the U.S. government. This is part of the U.S. strategy to limit the oil revenues Nicolas Maduro receives.

What do they say about that? (I). Athens-based Dynacom Tankers Management, which manages the tanker Chios I (one of the blacklisted vessels), said its company is "*committed to refrain from any future business involving Venezuela.*"

What do they say about that? (II). NGM Energy SA, which manages another blacklisted vessel (the Voyager I tanker), claimed that it had implemented "*a strict policy against the service of vessels intending to load cargo of Venezuelan origin in the future, without express authorization from the United States.*"

Petrobras: against the current. Exports from Brazil's state-owned oil company Petrobras reached a record high in May 2020, rising to 1.11 million bpd, an increase of 11% from the previous month.

Beyond oil (I). BP, a UK-based oil company, will book up to \$17.5 billion in its second-quarter accounts, after drastically changing their outlook for long-term oil and gas prices.

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Beyond oil (II). BP said its projections are due to the fact that the aftermath of the new coronavirus pandemic will accelerate the transition to a lower CO2 economy, in line with the goals of the Paris climate agreement of 2015.

Beyond oil (III). BP announced that it will publish a new strategy to "reinvent" the company, which will include a lesser focus on oil and gas and a larger spotlight for the renewable energy business.

SECTOR TIPS

It is not uniform (I). Armando Chacín, president of the National Federation of Cattle Ranchers (Fedenaga), said that areas in Apure, Barinas, and southern Lake Maracaibo still lack regular fuel supplies and long queues persist in order to be supplied.

It is not uniform (II). It also reported that milk production in the industrial sector fell by at least 14% since the arrival of the pandemic when it was already operating at 35% of installed capacity.

Imports... Ricardo Roberto, president of the Venezuelan Chamber of Packaging (Cavenvase), said that the sector imports about 81% of the raw materials it requires. Among these inputs are aluminum, cardboard, plastic and glass packaging, and steel cans.

...from head to toe. At the same time, he reported that about 72% of the companies remain operational, as they are part of the food and chemical production chain. However, he noted that during the quarantine this figure fell to 55%. Thus, with the new measures of flexibility, operations resumed to about 72%.

His worst enemy. The cinemas will reopen at 30% of their total capacity, in compliance with social distancing measures. The exact date for the resumption of activities is not yet known, although they assure that they are holding conversations with the National Executive.

Business circles. Within the framework of the new flexibilization mechanism, shopping centers will be part of the sectors included in the containment measures. These resumed activities on June the 15th, in accordance with the appropriate control protocols.

Arrhythmic production. The president of Fedecámaras, Ricardo Cusanno, described as "positive" the incorporation of more sectors in the flexibilization plan. He added that

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it is important that there be "real coordination" so that the production chain is efficient in producing on the schedules allowed.

Half-machine cement plants (I). Orlando Chirinos, president of the Federation of Cement Workers (Fetracemento), pointed out that, after the pandemic, the cement production capacity in the country is at 40% and that this *"is due to the lack of inputs, political will, lack of participation and arbitrary decisions"*.

Half-machine cement plants (II). Chirinos indicated that only 20 to 25% of the workers in the industry are working and that the shortage of gasoline has prevented mobilization to the job locations.

Shoes without soles (I). The president of the Venezuelan Chamber of Footwear and Components, Luigi Pisella, revealed that, in a survey conducted in the sector, 56% of the factories surveyed started production. Of this figure, 9% opened, but are currently cleaning. Of the 35% that have not started operations, 40% said they will resume activities before 29 June.

Footwear without soles (II). Pisella stated that the commercial sector is operating at 67%, 12% are adapting work areas and 21% have not yet opened their doors to the public.

Against all odds (I). Leonardo Palacios, who has just assumed the presidency of the Caracas Chamber of Commerce, declared that the objectives of the next two years of his administration are based on the firm conviction of a free economy.

Against all odds (II). Palacios stressed that his management, which believes in a free, open, and deregulated economy, will focus on the *"projection, modernization, consolidation and updating of the Chamber"*, to continue with the efforts of the past management.

INTERNATIONAL TIPS

COVID-19 in the world. According to figures published by the World Health Organization (WHO), the number of positive cases of coronavirus reached 8,349,950 the 18 of June, after registering 448,959 deaths for the same record.

America in the spotlight. The WHO announced that the American continent is now the most affected by the global pandemic. Four of the 10 most affected countries in the world are in North and South America.

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Hit them where it hurts... Steven Mnuchin, U.S. Treasury Secretary, announced that he is weighing several responses to China's Hong Kong Security Act, which limits some of the territory's autonomy, including some measures that could restrict capital flows through Hong Kong.

...in their capital flow. Mnuchin said his main focus in the U.S. response to the crackdown in Hong Kong is through the Presidential Task Force on Capital Markets, a multiagency committee of U.S. financial regulators.

In spite of everything, the agreement still stands. The Treasury Secretary added that he expects the Chinese government to fulfill its obligations under the Phase 1 agreement (formulated to end the trade war). The agreement calls for an increase of \$200 billion in Chinese purchases of U.S. products over two years and greater protection of U.S. intellectual property.

China's commercial future. China's Prime Minister Li Keqiang said the external environment for his country's trade will remain bleak and complex in the second half of the year. Keqiang warned that his government has hard work ahead to stabilize foreign trade and investment and to meet its annual goals.

Beware of protein (I). Several Chinese provinces intensified inspection of fresh and frozen meat, fish, and seafood, including imported products, after a new outbreak of coronavirus linked to a wholesale market was detected in Beijing.

Beware of protein (II). Stricter checks are generating fears of possible delays in processing shipments and even the imminent disruption of imports. This would represent another blow to the world market since China is one of the main consumers of these goods.

Accelerating flexibilization. On July 15, the French government lifted restrictions in border areas for travelers from the European Union, as part of the Executive's plan to ease restrictions. According to President Emmanuel Macron, the process of lifting the border restrictions in the country is being accelerated.

Investing in (electric) cars. Pedro Sánchez, President of the Spanish Government, announced that his administration is preparing an aid package of more than EUR 3.7 billion for the Spanish automotive sector, which has been hard hit by the pandemic. The aim is to promote investment and the purchase of vehicles, especially electric models.

Three more months. Chile extended for 90 days the exceptional state of catastrophe, which has been in effect since mid-March due to the pandemic. Interior Minister Gonzalo

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Blumel said that audits and penalties will be strengthened to enforce the containment measures, because "*there is a group of people who are irresponsibly failing to comply*".

The biggest crisis in its history (I). The government of Peru published that Peruvian economic activity collapsed by 40.49% year-on-year in April, the worst monthly record ever. President Martin Vizcarra, in a conference at the Government Palace, lamented that the country is going through the biggest crisis in its history.

The biggest crisis in its history (II). Additionally, Peru's National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI) stated that the unemployment rate in the mobile quarter of March, April, and May increased to 13.1% of the economically active population in times of quarantine. The Institute stressed that some 2.3 million people in Lima lost their jobs during this period.

POLITICAL TIPS

Ready: Customized CNE. After declaring the legislative omission, the Supreme Court of Justice (TSJ), appointed the five main directors of the National Electoral Council (CNE) and their respective alternates.

The new directive. The newly appointed directors by the TSJ are: Indira Alfonzo, president; Rafael Simón Jiménez, vice-president, and Gladys Gutiérrez, Tania D' Amelio and José Luis Gutiérrez, as main rectors.

Only in the short term, after the election. After his appointment, Rafael Simón Jiménez assured that the new directive of the electoral body has an *ad hoc* character and that its functions end on January 5, 2021, date in which a new National Assembly (NA) should be installed.

If you cheat, I don't play. Seven opposition parties said in a statement that they will not recognize or participate in the parliamentary elections, which they consider a "*farce*". Their statement is based on the fact that the Supreme Court of Justice (TSJ), and not the National Assembly (NA), as established by the Constitution, appointed the new directors of the National Electoral Council (CNE).

The usual four. The document is signed by the four main opposition parties: Acción Democrática, Voluntad Popular, Primero Justicia and Un Nuevo Tiempo.

Pompeo answers. The Secretary of State of the United States, Mike Pompeo, condemned the appointment of a new electoral body in Venezuela, which he considered

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Year 16. Number 22. Week III
June 2020

"aligned with the regime" of Nicolás Maduro and incapable of organizing free elections, which would overcome the "deep political crisis" in the country.

It wouldn't hurt to reconsider. Similarly, Arancha González Laya, Spain's foreign minister, urged the "regime" of Nicolás Maduro to "reconsider" the appointment of the new NEC.

Trapped in Africa. The justice system in Cape Verde, a West African island nation, has ordered the arrest of Colombian businessman Álex Saab, who is accused of being a frontman for ruler Nicolás Maduro.

Behind it all: America. Saab was arrested under an Interpol red alert, generated by a request from the United States for money-laundering offenses. The red alert is the most urgent and binding notice a member country of the international police organization can issue.

Extradition? Under Cape Verdean law, the United States has 18 days (starting 14 June) to submit a request for extradition. According to the African country's attorney general "Cape Verde does not have a bilateral extradition agreement with the United States, but is bound by United Nations conventions, which oblige it to comply with the request if it is made".

First reason: Clap. Saab is related to Group Grand Limited (GGL), a company accused of supplying food and provisions for Clap boxes to Nicolas Maduro's regime at extra cost.

Second reason: USD 350 million. Earlier, in July 2019, U.S. authorities filed charges against Saab and Álvaro Enrique Pulido, accusing them of laundering up to US\$350 million, which they allegedly defrauded through the exchange control system in Venezuela.

Defending the indefensible. The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry, headed by Jorge Arreaza, gave its opinion on the capture of Alex Saab. In the communiqué, it is specified that "all the corresponding steps have been taken through diplomatic and legal channels to guarantee the human rights of Mr. Alex Saab, as well as his inalienable right to defense.

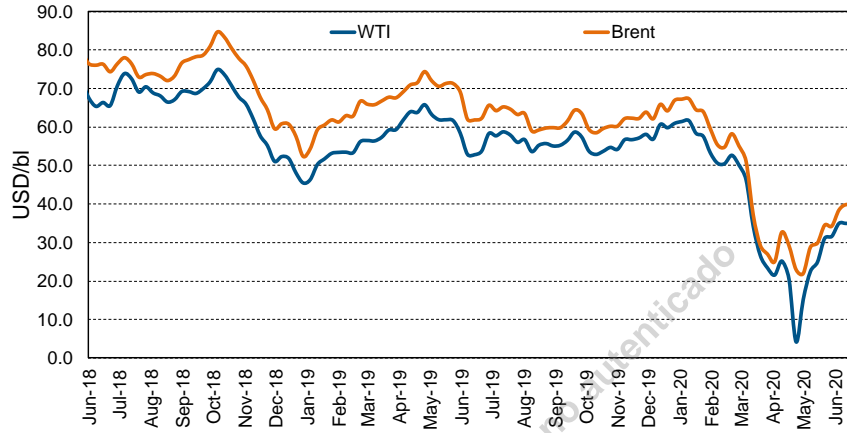
A hard blow. Luisa Ortega Díaz, Venezuela's attorney general in exile, called the Saab's capture a "hopeful victory" for those seeking justice in Venezuela. Ortega Díaz said that "the capture of Saab is not only a hard blow to the tyranny, but with it falls all the information about contacts, businesses, accounts and names of other people who serve Maduro.

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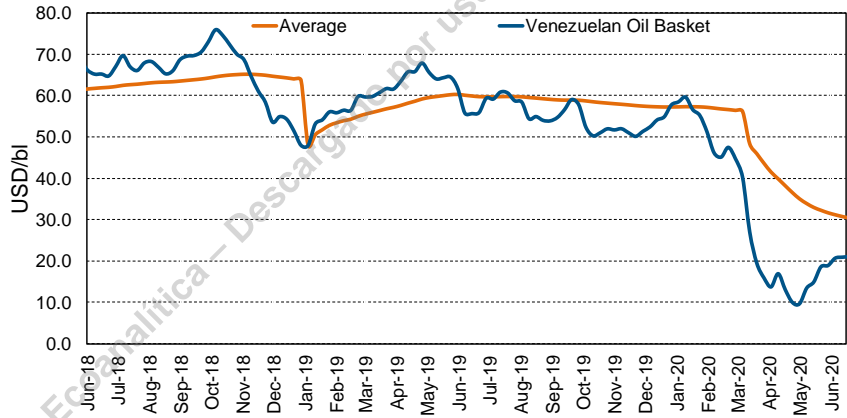
ECONOMIC DATA

**Oil Prices
(WTI and Brent)**



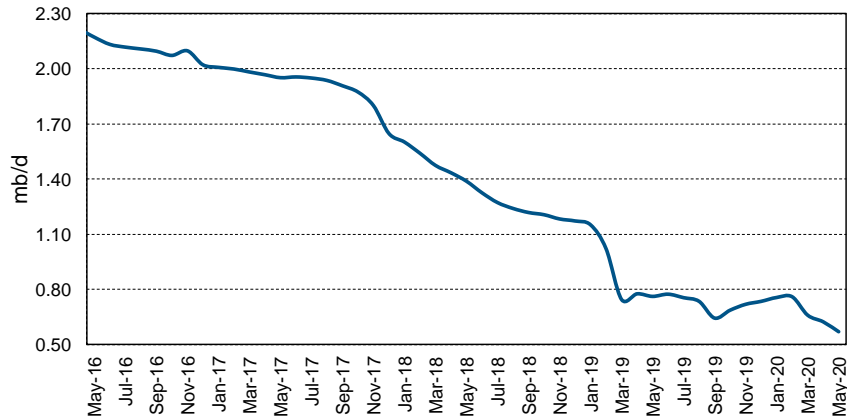
Sources: Menpet and Ecoanalítica

**Oil Price
(Venezuelan Basket)**



Sources: Menpet and Ecoanalítica

**Oil Production
(Secondary sources)**



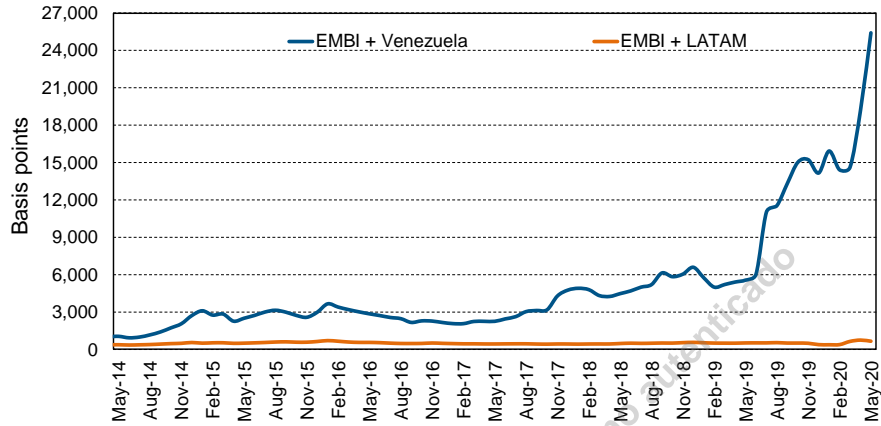
Sources: OPEC and Ecoanalítica

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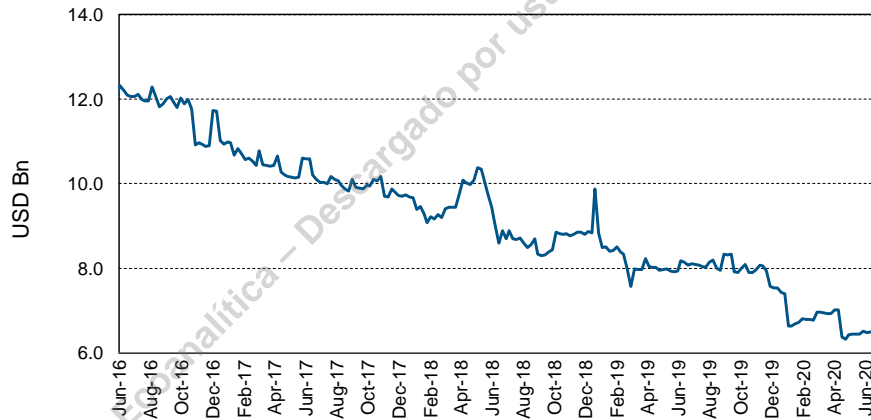
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EMBI



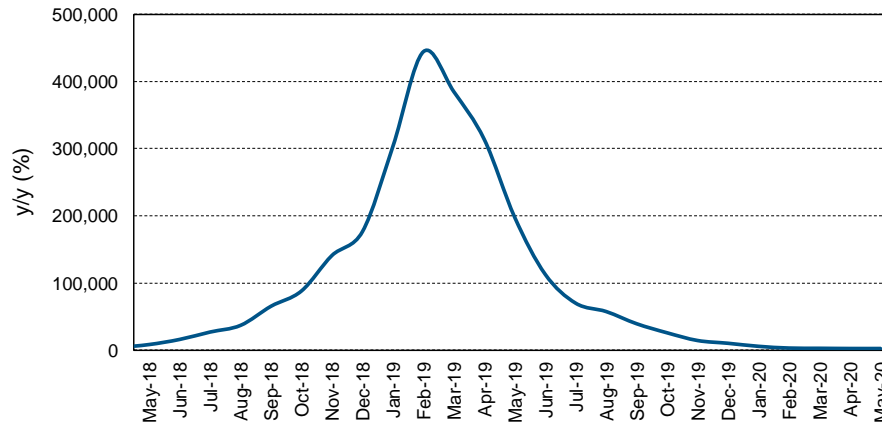
Sources: BCRP and Ecoanalítica

FX Reserves (BCV)



Sources: BCV and Ecoanalítica

Inflation (BCV)



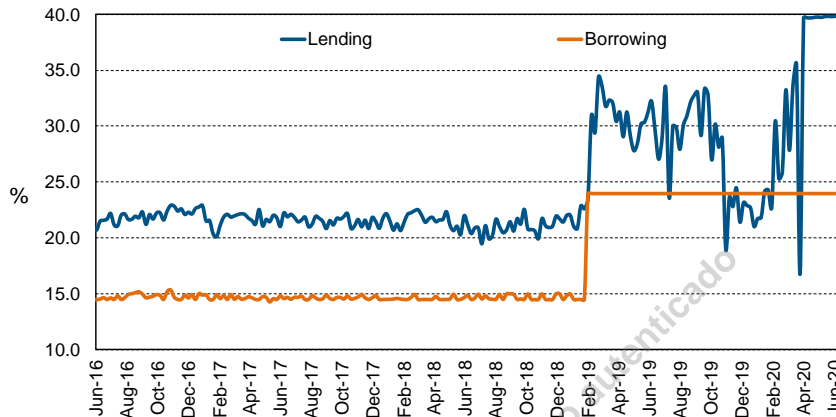
Sources: BCV and Ecoanalítica

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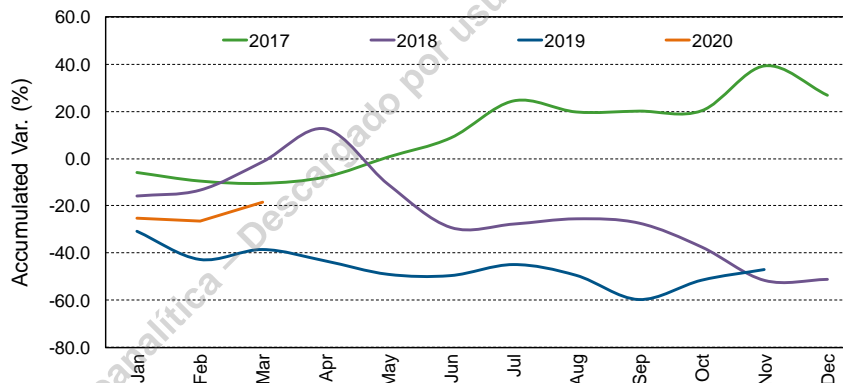
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**Interest Rate
(Six major banks)**



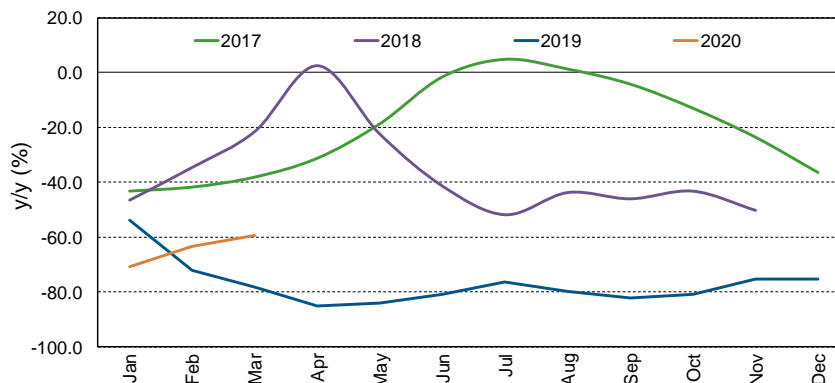
Sources: BCV and Ecoanalítica

**M2 Expansion
(Real)**



Sources: BCV and Ecoanalítica

**Loan Portfolio
(Real)**



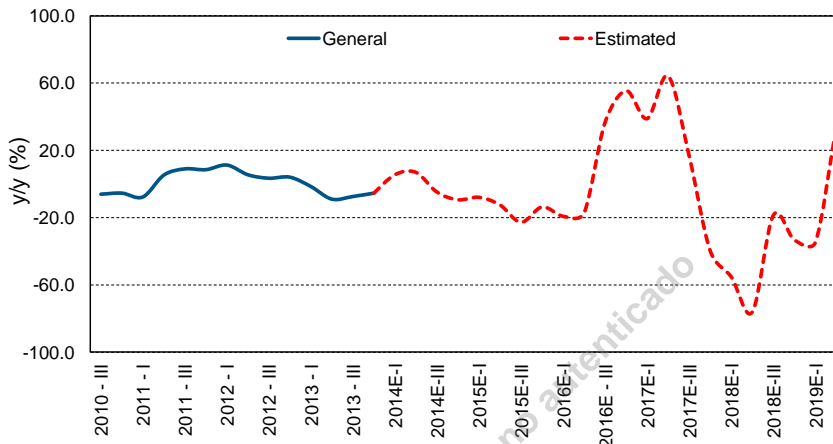
Sources: SUDEBAN and Ecoanalítica

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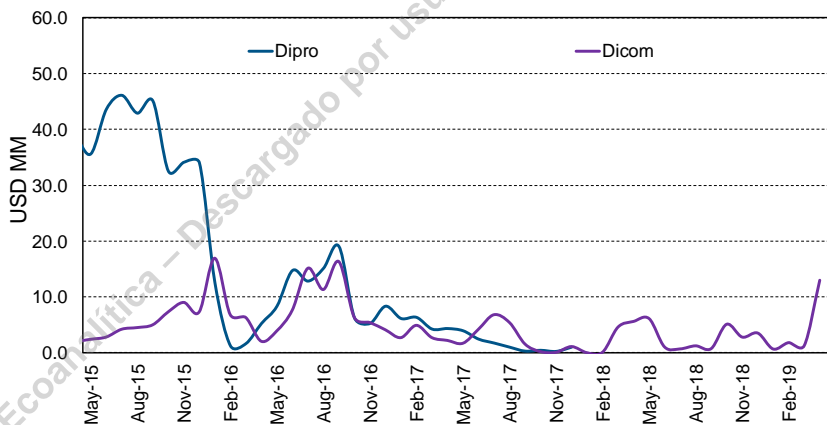
ECONOMIC DATA

Real Wage Index



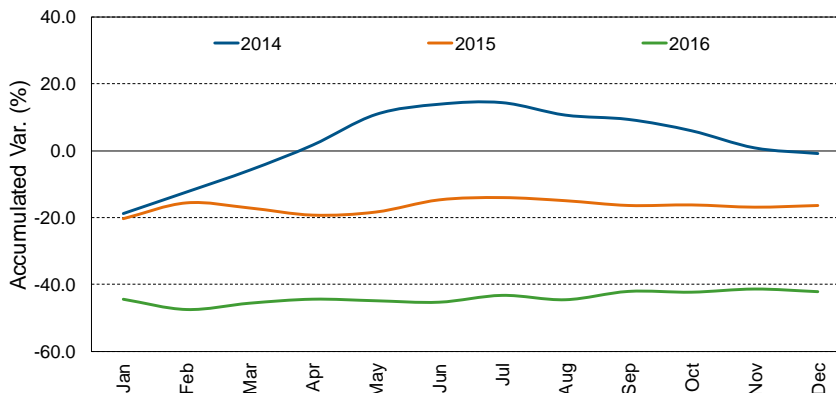
Sources: BCV and Ecoanalítica

Disbursements to the Private Sector (Daily Average)



Source: Ecoanalítica

Primary Spending NTO (Real - Central Government)



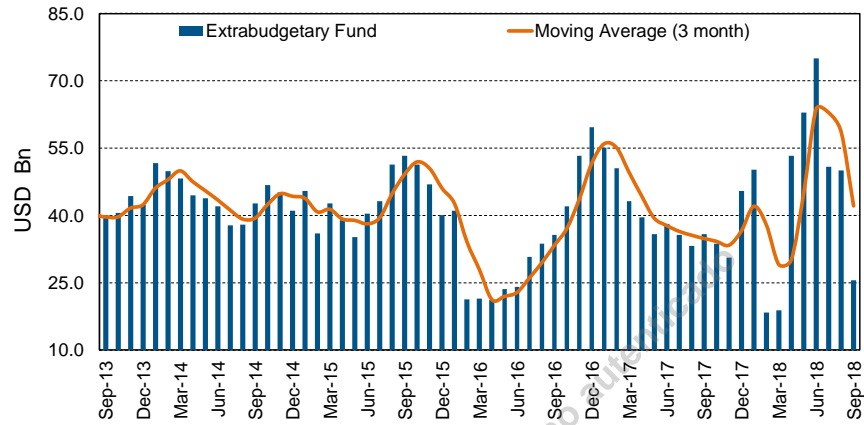
Sources: ONT and Ecoanalítica

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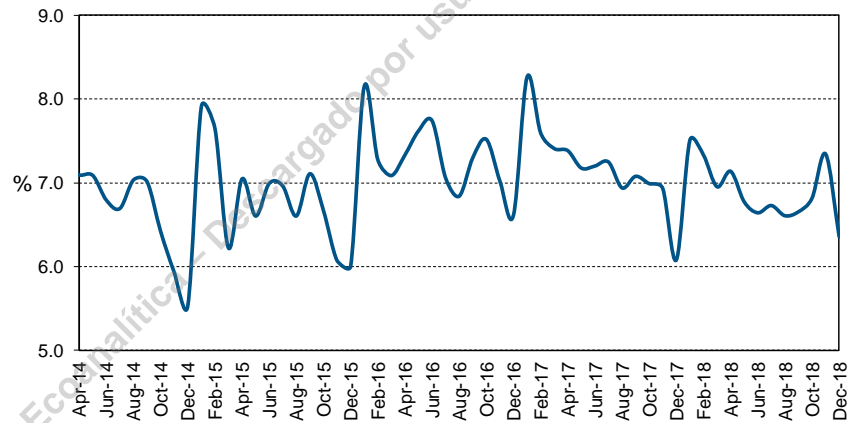
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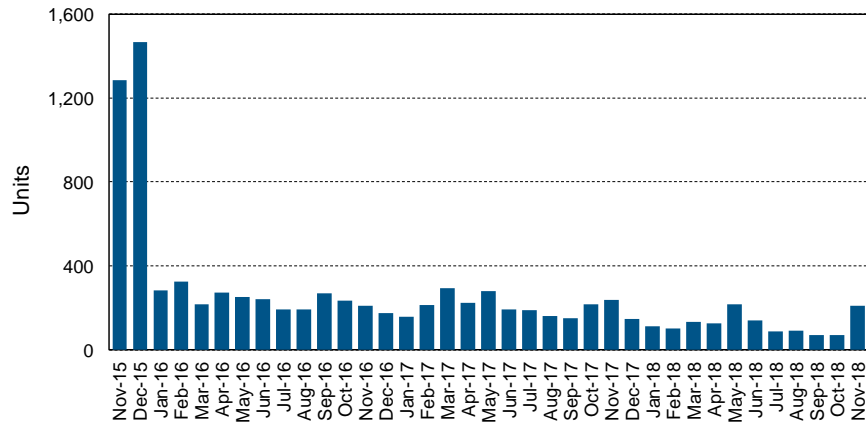
State Extrabudgetary Resources



Unemployment Rate



Vehicle Sales



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