



सत्यमेव जयते

Embassy of India

Caracas

GUIDE FOR BUSINESS

WITH VENEZUELA

EMBASSY OF INDIA CARACAS

August, 2025

DOING BUSINESS WITH VENEZUELA

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Part I - Basic Information

<u>Official name:</u>	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
<u>Area:</u>	916, 445 Sq. Kms.
<u>Population:</u>	34,090,650 (projection based on 2011 census, as of June 2024)
<u>Ethnic Groups:</u>	Mestizos (67%). Whites (21%) Blacks (10%) Indigenous people (2%)
<u>Capital:</u>	Caracas Population 5.6 million (2023)
<u>Other main cities:</u>	Valencia, Maracaibo, Barquisimeto, Ciudad Guayana & Mérida
<u>Language:</u>	Spanish (official); 50+ indigenous languages also recognized
<u>Religion:</u>	Roman Catholic 88%, Protestant 10%, Others 2% (Indigenous Cults, Islam, Hinduism, Judaism, etc.)
<u>States:</u>	Venezuela is a Federal Republic consisting of 23 states, a federal district and 72 island dependencies in the Caribbean.
<u>Currency:</u>	Bolívar (Written as Bs.)
<u>Time Zone:</u>	UTC-4 (Venezuelan Standard Time); 9½ hours behind India.
<u>Electric Current:</u>	110 Volts, 60 cycles
<u>International calling code:</u>	+58 for Venezuela
<u>Climate:</u>	Subtropical. Caracas has one of the best climates in the world with an average of 24°C to 27°C.
<u>President:</u>	Mr. Nicolás Maduro Moros (assumed office 10 Jan 2025)
<u>Vice President:</u>	Ms. Delcy Rodríguez (since 14 June 2018)
<u>System of Government:</u>	Participative Democracy with Presidential System.
<u>Membership of International/ Regional Organizations:</u>	ALBA – TCP, CARICOM (Observer), CDB, CELAC, FAO, G-15, G-24, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC (national committees), ICCt (signatory), ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, IMSO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ITSO, ITU,

ITUC (NGOs), LAES, LAIA, LAS (observer), MIGA, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, OPCW, OPEC, PCA, Petrocaribe, UN, UNASUR, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, Union Latina, UNWTO, UPU, WCO, WFTU (NGOs), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, UNHRC.

GDP (PPP):

US\$ 6.78 Million Dolars

Per Capita:

US\$ 4,068.09 million Dolars

GDP Growth:

5.3%

GDP by Sector:

Oil Sector 11.75%; Non-oil sector :
Agriculture: 4.7%, Industry: 40.4%,
Services: 54.9% (2017)

Inflation:

for Jan-Oct 2024 4.0%

Exchange Rate:

1 US\$ = Bs. 133.51590000 (Official rate of
13 August 2025).

1 EU€ = Bs.D. 155.75964894 (Official rate
of 13August 2025).

Forex Reserves:

US\$ 1.5 million (May 2025 average).
(Source:Central bank of Venezuela)

Proven crude oil reserves:

303,806 (million barrels) (june2025)

Production:

1,084,000 (bpd)barrels per day (bpd)
(August 2025) as per the OPEC Monthly Oil
Market Report dated 12 August 2025

Proven Gas Reserves:

5.476 Billion Standard Cubic Meters (2024)

Mineral Resources:

Aluminum, coal, iron, bauxite, gold and
diamonds.

Exports:

US\$ 16,910 billion (2023). (total exports)
US\$ 13,682 8billion (2023) (oil exports)
US\$ 3,228 billion(2023) (non-oil)

Major Export Items:

Petroleum & derivatives, aluminum, steel,
iron, ore, chemicals.

Export destinations:

United States, China, Spain, Brazil, Turkey,
India, Colombia, Netherlands, Mexico,
Belgium, Chile.

Imports:

US\$ 9,59 billion (2022)

Major import items:

Crude petroleum, petroleum coke, iron & steel, organic chemicals, aluminum, ores, fertilizers, fish, cocoa.

National Bird:

Venezuelan Troupial

National Flower:

Venezuelan Orchid

National Tree:

Araguaney

PART II - VENEZUELAN MARKET

Oil Sector:

Venezuela boasts the largest oil reserves in the western hemisphere. As of recent estimates, Venezuela has approximately 304 billion barrels of proven oil reserves, making it the country with the largest oil reserves in the world. Additionally, there are around 270 billion barrels of recoverable extra heavy crude oil found in the Orinoco Belt, which is considered the largest deposit of its kind globally. Most of the oil reserves are concentrated in the Orinoco Belt region in the west.

The oil sector remains the cornerstone of the Venezuelan economy, accounting for over 60% of the government's income and 95% of exports.

In 2015, Venezuela's crude oil and product exports totaled \$54.71 billion, reflecting a significant reduction of \$44.02 billion (45%) compared to 2014's exports, which were \$98.74 billion. This decline was primarily due to a decrease in the average price of the Venezuelan export basket, which fell by 50% from an average of \$88.42 per barrel in 2014 to \$44.65 per barrel in 2015. As of 2023, Venezuela's average price per barrel hovers around \$50.

Venezuela is a founding member of OPEC and played a pivotal role in its establishment. The country has been actively involved in OPEC policy formulations since 1999.

The National Oil Company, PDVSA, owns Citgo Petroleum Corporation in the USA, which operates 6 refineries and 13,000 gas stations. PDVSA also holds shares in oil companies in Germany and Sweden and maintains storage facilities in the Caribbean. The company continues to expand its network in Latin America.

Pequiven, a subsidiary of PDVSA, produces a wide range of petrochemicals through three directly operated units and joint ventures.

Gas in Venezuela:

As of the latest available data, Venezuela holds approximately 195 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) of proved natural gas reserves, making it the second largest in the Western Hemisphere, behind the United States. In 2011, Venezuela produced 1.1 Tcf of dry natural gas while consuming nearly 1.2 Tcf, with the majority of the consumption occurring in the petroleum industry. This is primarily for gas re-injection, which aids in crude oil extraction. Due to the declining output from mature oil fields, the use of natural gas for enhanced oil recovery has increased by over 50% since 2005. Approximately 90% of Venezuela's natural gas reserves are associated with oil fields.

PDVSA, the largest natural gas producer and distributor in Venezuela, reported an average production of 2.5 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) in 2015. This represents a 14% increase over the 2014 production levels, which were around 2.02 billion cubic feet per day. The increase in production was significantly bolstered by the start-up of the Pearl IV project in the Gulf of Venezuela, a joint venture between Repsol and ENI. The production from this project alone reached approximately 400 million cubic feet per day.

Several private companies also operate in Venezuela's gas sector, including Repsol-YPF, Chevron, and Statoil, each holding significant assets in the country. Over the years, Venezuela has improved its 2,750-mile domestic natural gas transport network to facilitate greater domestic utilization and the movement of natural gas production. This includes the Interconnection Central-Western (ICO) System, expected to be completed by late 2012, with a capacity of 520 million cubic feet per day (MMcf/d). The ICO system connects the Eastern and Western parts of the country, making natural gas more easily available for domestic consumers and for re-injection into western oil fields.

Additionally, the 300-mile Sinor Gas Pipeline Project is designed to transport gas produced offshore to the domestic pipeline network via Sucre and Anzoategui. To meet the growing industrial demand, Venezuela imports gas from Colombia and the United States. Holding the largest natural gas resources in South America, Venezuela possesses over two-thirds of the region's proved reserves. A significant portion of Venezuela's natural gas, amounting to almost 45% of gross output in 2008, is re-injected to boost or maintain reservoir pressures. Smaller amounts, around 12%, are vented or flared, and about 10% of production volumes are subject to shrinkage due to the extraction of Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs).

The principal outlets for Venezuelan gas are power stations, petrochemical plants, and industrial users, notably the iron, steel, and cement industries. Residential use of natural gas remains relatively small.

Asphalt:

In 2010, Venezuela began operating the production unit "Veguita," which provides 1,400 tons of asphalt per day for national use. As of now, Venezuela does not export asphalt. The establishment of the "Veguita" production unit was part of a broader initiative to enhance the country's infrastructure and meet the growing demand for high-quality asphalt for road construction and maintenance. This unit has played a crucial role in addressing the country's infrastructural needs and reducing its reliance on imported asphalt.

Despite not exporting asphalt, Venezuela has been focusing on improving its domestic asphalt production capabilities to ensure a steady and reliable supply for various infrastructure projects. This effort is vital for supporting the country's economic development and ensuring the longevity and durability of its road network.

The "Veguita" production unit's output has been instrumental in various national projects, including the construction and maintenance of highways, urban roads, and rural access routes. These projects are essential for connecting different regions of the country, facilitating trade and commerce, and improving the overall quality of life for Venezuelans.

In recent years, Venezuela has continued to invest in modernizing its asphalt production facilities and adopting advanced technologies to enhance the efficiency and quality of its output. This commitment to innovation and improvement has positioned the country as a key player in the regional asphalt market, even though it currently focuses on meeting domestic demand.

The government's strategic focus on self-sufficiency in asphalt production aligns with its broader goals of energy security and economic resilience. By ensuring

a consistent supply of high-quality asphalt for national projects, Venezuela can reduce its dependence on external sources and strengthen its domestic industry.

Mineral resources:

Venezuela is rich in mineral resources and these are located mostly in the Bolivar state in the southern part. Most of the mining activities are handled by the State company CVG through its subsidiaries and joint ventures.

Orinoco Mining Arc is located at the south of Bolívar State in Venezuela. Located immediately on the south, the Hugo Chávez Oil Belt and has an approximate extension of 111,842 km². The arc is divided in four areas which have different mining potential

- o Area 1 - 24,714 Km²: Coltan and Diamonds
- o Area 2-17, 246 Km²:Non metallic minerals and gold
- o Area 3 - 29,730 Km²:Iron and Bauxite
- o Area 4 - 40,152 Km²:Gold
- olcabarú Special block- 1,754 Km²:Gold and Diamonds

Mineral	Proven amount	Probable amount
Bauxite	1,670 million metric tons	1,810 million metric tons
Gold	4,136 tons	7,000 tons
Diamonds	0.19 million carats	33.79 million carats
Iron	2.32 million metric tons	14.67 billion metric tons
Coltan	n/a	In 2010 President Chavez mentioned that Venezuela has around US\$ 100 billion in Coltan

Coal:

The Report and Accounts 2013 of the Ministry for Petroleum and Mining said that the proven coal reserves in the country is one of the most important South American continent.

Similarly, the document explained that production stood at 1,082,965 MT to an international price per ton of US\$ 80. Revenue for the nation, during that period, was US\$ 86 million.

It is noteworthy that the activity-considered by environmental organizations as controversial and harmful to the ecosystem-has seen a precipitous decline in the last seven years.

Iron Ore:

Iron production in Venezuela fell from 22 million tons in 2006 to 13 million tons in 2012 (a 41% decrease), according to data from the Corporacion Venezolana de Guayana. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) recorded record high production of 22 million tons annually until 2006. As of 2022, Venezuela's iron ore production was approximately 12,000 tons, making it the 17th largest producer globally

Gold:

As of 2024, Venezuela holds the largest gold reserves in Latin America, with 161.22 tons, according to the World Gold Council. This places Venezuela 17th in the world for gold reserves

Aluminum:

As of 2025, Venezuela's aluminum smelter Venalum has seen a significant decline in production. In 2024, Venalum's operational capacity was only 10%, producing approximately 8,400 metric tons of primary aluminum. The number of electrolytic cells connected decreased to 180, impacting the quality and purity of the metal. Aluminum sales in 2024 totaled 25,910.884 USD thousand, with 55% directed to the domestic market and 45% to the international market

Electricity:

The generation assets of the National Electricity System amount to about 24,000 megawatts (MW) of installed capacity and is made up of a significant number of facilities, located mostly in the Guayana region, where the largest hydroelectric complex in the country work. They offer more than 62% of the electrical potential that reaches households and industries across the nation.

Another 35% of electricity generation comes from thermoelectric plants, and almost 3% corresponds to the distributed generation system, consisting of generators. This has been possible thanks to the rescue of the generating by CORPOELEC.

Roads:

Venezuela is connected to the world primarily via air (Venezuela's airports include the Simón Bolívar International Airport near Caracas and La Chinita International Airport near Maracaibo) and sea (with major sea ports at La Guaira, Maracaibo and Puerto Cabello). In the south and east the Amazon rainforest region has limited cross-border transport; in the west, there is a mountainous border of over 1,375 miles (2,213 km) shared with Colombia. The Orinoco River is navigable by oceangoing vessels up to 400 km inland, and connects the major industrial city of Ciudad Guayana to the Atlantic Ocean.

Railways:

Venezuela has a limited national railway system, which has no active rail connections to other countries; there are less than 2000 km. of railway finished.

Ports:

The following are the major ports:

Name	Dimensions	Distance from Caracas
La Guaira	88 Hectares	30 Kms from Caracas
Puerto Cabello	184 Hectares	330 Kms from Caracas to the west
Maracaibo	50 Hectares	600 Kms from Caracas
Guanta	40.2 Hectares	300 Kms from Caracas
El Guamache	15 Hectares	473 Kms from Caracas

Telecom:

CANTV is the main telephone company in Venezuela which runs the domestic telephone system and it is owned by the State. It has satellite system with 3 earth stations. In recent years, there has been a substantial improvement in telephone service in rural areas, substantial increase in digitalization of exchanges and trunk lines, installation of a national interurban fibre-optic network capable of digital multimedia services, and combined fixed and mobile-cellular telephone subscribership 130 per 100 people. Submarine cable systems provide connectivity to the Caribbean, Central and South America. There are three mobile telephone companies which are Movistar, Digitel and Movilnet.

Agriculture:

It is the weakest economic sector, having suffered decline since the 1950s, when oil production overshadowed other activities. Venezuela has 95 million hectares of cultivable land, plenty of water and good climate. However, only 23% of the cultivable land is presently being used. Even out of this, three quarters is devoted to pasture. 60% of Venezuela's food requirements are met by imports. Cattle ranching generate 50% of the agricultural revenue.

Production of the major crops in 2014 was as follows:

Item	Tons
Coffee	57,847
Cocoa	19,373
Corn	1,930,808
Rice	1,276,330
Sugarcane	5,974,139

The government is giving priority to revival and increase of agricultural production. This offers opportunities for Indian exporters to supply equipments and machinery, pesticides and provide consultancy services.

Industry:

Major industries are petrochemicals, iron and steel, aluminum, automobile assembly, leather, food processing and textiles. General Motors, Ford and Toyota assemble cars in Venezuela.

Destination of Exports:

The main destination of exports is USA which absorbs 60% of Venezuelan exports. Other destinations in order of importance are Colombia, Italy, Brazil, Canada, Germany and Japan.

Issues impeding exports:

Venezuela's trade involves several restrictive processes and heavy documentation. Moreover, foreign exchange is not freely available in the nation. As a result, that all trading transactions need to be administered by a bank managing the documentation process, in collaboration with the nation's government agency, Foreign Trade Center (CENCOEX). The agency has complete discretion to permit or refuse a bank foreign exchange to trade. Therefore, payment could be delayed for over one year.

Origin of Imports: (CIF in million dollars)

Country	2013	2014	2015	Variation %
United States	12170.54	8064.82	8416.88	4.37
China	8868.88	4815.01	5628.74	16.90
Brazil	5187.93	3374.10	2540.24	-24.71
Colombia	2243.93	1811.84	2273.73	25.49
Mexico	2729.12	1559.94	1386.47	-11.12
Argentina	2302.10	1619.06	931.13	-42.49
Germany	1552.88	894.76	867.29	-3.07
Spain	1280.32	837.42	685.96	-18.09
Italy	1397.89	896.92	827.46	-7.74
Panama	1074.29	673.60	711.61	-5.64
India	352.72	245.60	232.78	-5.22

Import duties:

Venezuela Tariffs (percent ad valorem) for Textiles, Apparel, Footwear and Travel Goods:

Category	Tariff Range (% Ad Valorem)	Updated Notes (2025)

Textiles	12% – 20%	Includes raw fabrics, yarns, and industrial textiles. Some subheadings revised in March 2025.
Apparel	18% – 30%	Finished garments face higher rates; protective and medical apparel may qualify for exemptions.
Footwear	22% – 35%	Leather footwear taxed higher than synthetic; luxury items subject to peak rates.
Travel Goods	15% – 25%	Includes luggage, handbags, wallets; plastic-based items may vary by subheading.

Taxation:

In 2025, Venezuela applies a maximum income tax rate of 34% to both corporations and individuals, structured progressively based on income brackets and taxable units. The Value-Added Tax (IVA) remains at 16%, unchanged since its last adjustment in 2009, and is levied on most goods and services. However, essential items such as food, medicines, books, and agricultural inputs are exempt, while exports and certain foreign-targeted services qualify for zero-rating.

Municipalities may impose additional local taxes, including the Economic Activities Tax, which varies by jurisdiction and has recently undergone reforms in key districts such as Municipio Sucre (Miranda) to address informal commerce and unlicensed operations.

Withholding taxes on payments to non-residents range from 5% to 34%, depending on the nature of the transaction:

- Professional services: taxed at 34% on 90% of gross income.
- Royalties, interest, and dividends: subject to specific rates and conditions.

While no major tax reforms have been enacted in 2025, legislative proposals targeting the digital economy and cross-border services are under review, including potential VAT extensions to e-commerce platforms and digital content providers.

Import procedures:

Import licenses are not required in general; except for certain food items, which require phytosanitary certificates. Medicines need registration with the Health Ministry through the National Institute of Hygiene Rafael Rangel (INHRR).

Banking:

There are 27 banks operating in Venezuela, including state-owned, private, and specialized institutions. The top 10 are:

Rank	Bank Name	Type	Key Notes
1	Banco de Venezuela (BDV)	State-owned	Largest by assets; strong government backing; extensive national coverage
2	Banco Nacional de Crédito (BNC)	Private	Rapid growth; acquired BOD assets; expanding market share
3	BBVA Provincial	Private (BBVA Group)	Strong digital services; international support
4	Banco del Tesoro	State-owned	Active in public finance and development programs
5	Banesco Banco Universal	Private	Tech-driven; wide retail and corporate services
6	Banco Mercantil	Private	Historic institution; solid reputation and CSR initiatives
7	Banco Bicentenario	State-owned	Focus on social banking and inclusion
8	Bancamiga Banco Universal	Private	Agile growth; strong digital banking presence
9	Banplus Banco Universal	Private	Fastest interannual asset growth; niche services
10	Bancaribe	Private	High monthly asset growth; customer-focused innovation

PART III - Indo-Venezuelan Trade

Since 2018, official data regarding trade has not been published. Embassy relies on data from Indian sources, international organizations and data extrapolation. The bilateral trade figures for the past 5 years are as below:

	(In million US\$)				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
India's Exports to Venezuela (CIF US\$)	557.10	334.36	178.00	175.33	216.99

(In million US\$)

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
India's oil Imports from Venezuela	1271.34	423.78	430.85	1175.02	1646.70

Source: Import/Export Data Bank, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India.

Pharmaceuticals

India's pharmaceutical sector has undergone notable changes in its engagement with Venezuela's healthcare system. While companies such as Dr. Reddy's Laboratories and Cipla previously played a key role in supplying essential generics and chronic care treatments, both have ceased operations in Venezuela due to persistent market volatility, regulatory constraints, and logistical challenges.

In their absence, a new wave of Indian manufacturers has stepped in to meet Venezuela's healthcare demands. Notably, JoinHub Pharma, Actiza Pharmaceutical Pvt. Ltd., and Aliyan Pharmaceuticals have expanded their footprint, offering WHO-GMP-certified generics across therapeutic areas such as cardiovascular care, diabetes management, anti-infectives, and pediatric formulations. These firms provide cost-effective, dossier-ready products and often support private-label branding for Venezuelan distributors, enhancing local market integration.

Their presence has helped sustain access to essential medications across both public and private healthcare channels, reinforcing India's role as a strategic pharmaceutical partner for Venezuela.

Ayurvedic and natural health products retain a growing niche in Venezuela. Brands like Himalaya Drugs and Dabur have expanded their offerings, aligning with the government's recognition of Ayurveda as an alternative treatment system. This segment is expected to grow steadily through 2031, driven by consumer interest in preventive and holistic therapies.

As of 2025, bilateral pharmaceutical cooperation between India and Venezuela has intensified. The Indian Embassy in Caracas, in partnership with the Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council of India (Pharmexcil), is facilitating targeted supply programs for active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) and essential medicines. High-demand substances include acetaminophen, amlodipine besylate, atorvastatin calcium, and citric acid.

Pharmexcil is mobilizing Indian manufacturers with Stringent Regulatory Authority (SRA) approvals to support Venezuelan public health institutions. These efforts aim to:

- Strengthen India–Venezuela pharmaceutical trade
- Improve access to affordable, high-quality medicines
- Address certification and regulatory alignment
- Promote sustainable sourcing partnerships

India's role as a strategic healthcare partner in Latin America continues to grow, reinforcing its global reputation as the "pharmacy of the world."

Chemicals

India's chemical exports to Venezuela—valued at over US\$12 million in 2024—are the second-largest component of bilateral trade. These exports support key Venezuelan industries such as petroleum, mining, textiles, food processing, and cosmetics, with growing demand for specialty formulations and eco-friendly inputs.

Historically routed through intermediaries in Houston, Indian chemicals are now increasingly supplied directly to Venezuelan buyers, reflecting improved trade engagement. The Indian Embassy in Caracas, along with CHEMEXCIL, is promoting opportunities for Indian exporters and helping navigate local import regulations.

As Venezuela restructures its petroleum sector and seeks industrial modernization, Indian chemical firms are well-positioned to offer cost-effective, high-quality solutions, reinforcing India's strategic role in Latin America's industrial supply chains.

Oil and gas sector

ONGC Videsh Ltd. (OVL) holds equity in two key oil projects in Venezuela's Orinoco Belt: 40% in the San Cristóbal Project and 11% in the Carabobo-1 Project (via PetroCarabobo S.A.). As of 2025, OVL is working to recover over US\$600 million in pending dividends and seeking expanded operational control.

Production from OVL's Venezuelan assets ranges between 12,000–15,000 barrels per day, with potential to scale up significantly. The consortium overseeing Carabobo-1—including IOC, OIL, Repsol, and PETRONAS—has activated new wells and upgraded extraction systems to boost output.

Despite challenges from U.S. sanctions, OVL is pursuing a special license to enable full engagement, similar to Chevron's arrangement. These projects reflect India's strategic energy interests and its commitment to long-term cooperation with Venezuela.

For information on the petroleum sector, please visit:

1. **PDVSA – Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A.**
Venezuela's state-owned oil company, with information on upstream/downstream operations, joint ventures, and strategic plans
<http://www.pdvsa.com>
2. **Ministry of Petroleum (Ministerio del Poder Popular de Petróleo)**
Oversees national energy policy, hydrocarbon development, and international cooperation
<http://www.minpet.gob.ve>
3. **Oil Venezuelan Chamber**
<https://camarapetrolera.org>
This site offers information on affiliated companies, sectoral events, business opportunities, and strategic initiatives.

Mining

Mining remains Venezuela's second-largest economic sector after petroleum, with key resources including iron, gold, aluminum, copper, diamonds, and strategic minerals. The government's Arco Minero del Orinoco initiative and the Plan Sectorial Minero 2019–2025 aim to boost production while promoting sustainability.

Indian companies have growing opportunities to export chemicals, machinery, and equipment to support Venezuela's extractive industries. In 2024, India exported nearly US\$15 million in mining-related inputs. A major milestone was Jindal Steel & Power's takeover of CVG Ferrominera Orinoco, signaling Venezuela's openness to foreign investment and joint ventures.

Venezuelan authorities are actively seeking Indian collaboration in mineral exploration, processing, and technology transfer, positioning India as a strategic partner in the sector's modernization.

Software

Venezuelans continue to admire India's global leadership in IT and digital innovation. On February 12, 2025, India and Venezuela signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Digital Cooperation in New Delhi. The agreement was signed between India's Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and Venezuela's Ministry of Science and Technology, aiming to foster collaboration in e-governance, AI, cybersecurity, open-source software, and digital public infrastructure.

The MoU includes provisions for professional exchanges, joint research, and capacity building, and reflects Venezuela's interest in adopting India's digital frameworks such as Aadhaar, UPI, DigiLocker, and CoWIN. Venezuelan delegations have also participated in major tech events in India, including the Energy Week 2025 in New Delhi, which hosted over 75,000 global experts.

This partnership marks a new chapter in India–Venezuela digital relations and opens doors for Indian IT firms to support Venezuela's digital transformation

Engineering Products

The Venezuelan government continues to prioritize the modernization of key sectors such as transportation, utilities, telecommunications, and mining. These efforts are part of its broader national strategy to revitalize infrastructure under the framework of the 13 Productivity Drivers and targeted recovery plans. In 2025, new financing mechanisms—including public-private partnerships (APPs), investment certificates, and digital asset-backed securities—have been introduced to attract foreign participation in large-scale projects across housing, energy, and industrial development.

This evolving landscape presents significant opportunities for Indian companies to engage in turnkey contracts, engineering consultancies, and sub-contracting arrangements, as well as to supply equipment, machinery, and technical

solutions tailored to Venezuela's modernization goals. India's engineering exports reached a record of about US\$116.67 billion in 2024–25, with Latin America emerging as a promising destination for products such as construction machinery, industrial tools, and electrical systems.

Agro products and agriculture machinery

Venezuela imports over 60% of its food, creating long-term opportunities for Indian exports of rice, spices, tea, and processed foods. In 2025, the country is modernizing its sugar industry and expanding local production, with plans to increase sugarcane cultivation and upgrade mills.

Indian companies can offer agricultural machinery, irrigation systems, and consultancy services to support these efforts. A Venezuelan firm is also seeking Indian partners for cashew farm development, reflecting broader interest in collaboration across agro-industrial projects.

Textiles

Indian ready-made garments, silk fabrics, and home textiles maintain a presence in Venezuela, supported by consumer preferences aligned with US fashion trends. The domestic textile industry has declined significantly, leading to increased imports and heightened competition from China, Korea, and Colombia. Despite market saturation, opportunities exist in sustainable textiles, specialty fabrics, and digital retail channels.

To support Indian exporters, the Embassy of India in Caracas organized a bilateral trade promotion event in June 2025, focusing on textiles and garments. The event brought together Venezuelan government officials, industry leaders, and Indian export councils (Texprocil and AEPC), highlighting India's strengths and recent growth in cotton textiles and garments. Such initiatives are key to enhancing visibility and engagement with Venezuelan buyers.

Fertilizers

Fertilizer production and commercialization in Venezuela is primarily managed by Pequiven, through its Fertilizer Business Unit (UNFER) and affiliated entities such as FertiNitro and International Petrochemical Sales Limited (IPSL). Key production facilities include the Hugo Chávez Petrochemical Complex in Carabobo and the Ana María Campos Complex in Zulia. These sites supply fertilizers to various agro-food circuits across the country, although actual output remains significantly below installed capacity due to operational and logistical constraints.

UNFER oversees the distribution network and markets both domestically produced and imported fertilizers. Technical support for farmers is provided through the Permanent Program for Technical Dissemination and Training, which promotes the rational use of nutrients in agricultural production. Additionally, Pequiven offers a free digital tool—SAMAN (Automated System for the Adequate Management of Nutrients)—to assist producers in designing efficient fertilization plans tailored to crop and soil conditions.

Despite these institutional efforts, the fertilizer sector faces persistent challenges. Venezuela remains heavily dependent on imports, particularly for nitrogen-based fertilizers. The commercialization of fertilizers is limited to a narrow range of products, and there is currently no domestic production of liquid fertilizers, despite growing demand. Moreover, the gap between installed production capacity and actual output for nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers continues to hinder sectoral performance.

In response to these issues, Pequiven has launched coordination initiatives with agricultural producers and public agencies to improve distribution, training, and regulatory processes. These efforts aim to strengthen domestic supply chains, enhance technical outreach, and reduce reliance on external sources over the medium term.

Contract Farming

Contract farming in Venezuela is gaining traction as a structured model for agricultural investment, particularly in high-value sectors such as cocoa, tropical fruits, and shrimp. The country's agro-climatic diversity supports scalable production, and recent government initiatives have boosted output and export potential.

Cocoa production has grown significantly, with volumes projected to reach 60,000 tons by 2025. Venezuelan cocoa, especially the Criollo variety, is internationally recognized for its quality and is increasingly exported to Europe and Asia. Tropical fruits like mangoes and avocados also show promise, with pilot contract farming schemes improving access to foreign markets.

Shrimp farming has become one of Venezuela's top non-oil export sectors, with 2024 production nearing 100,000 metric tons. Over 95% of output is exported, mainly to Europe and Asia, despite recent disruptions in processing infrastructure.

Contract farming offers benefits such as guaranteed purchase agreements, technical support, and export access. However, challenges persist, including infrastructure gaps, financing limitations, and regulatory constraints. Strengthening institutional support and public-private coordination remains key to unlocking further growth.

Tourism

Venezuela possesses vast tourism potential thanks to its extraordinary natural diversity, favorable climate, and absence of extreme weather events. From the majestic Andes to the Caribbean coastline, the country offers a wide range of landscapes and experiences. The Cordillera de Mérida, with peaks like Pico Bolívar (4,998 meters), remains a major attraction for eco-tourism and adventure travel. Mérida State continues to consolidate its position as a national tourism hub, supported by cultural heritage, gastronomy, and sustainable tourism initiatives.

The country's Caribbean beaches including Playa El Agua, Cayo de Agua, and Choroní are among the most scenic in the region, drawing both domestic and international visitors. Margarita Island and Los Roques Archipelago remain top

destinations, offering pristine waters, vibrant marine life, and growing hospitality infrastructure.

Tourism in Venezuela has rebounded strongly in 2025, with international arrivals increasing by over 80% compared to previous years. The government projects three million visitors by year-end, driven by expanded air connectivity, tax incentives for operators, and promotional campaigns at global tourism fairs. Tourism is now considered a strategic sector within Venezuela's economic diversification agenda, with multiplier effects across transport, hospitality, and local services.

Despite ongoing challenges related to infrastructure and international perceptions, the sector is showing signs of sustained recovery and investment interest. Venezuela's unique blend of mountain, coastal, and cultural attractions positions it as a competitive destination in Latin America's evolving tourism landscape.

Gems and Jewelry

Venezuela holds substantial reserves of gold and diamonds, with ongoing extraction centered in Bolívar State and the Orinoco Mining Arc. Since rejoining the Kimberley Process in 2016, the country has taken steps to resume legal diamond exports and improve transparency. Jewelry production remains largely informal, relying on locally sourced materials such as silver, pearls, and nickel, primarily for domestic use and tourism. Formal exports are minimal, while imports—mainly from Italy, Bolivia, and the U.S.—reflect modest demand for luxury goods. Investment opportunities exist in ethical sourcing, value-added processing, and artisan development, contingent on improved infrastructure and compliance with international standards.

Fisheries and Aquaculture in Venezuela

Venezuela's fisheries sector focuses on pepitona (*Arca zebra*), sardine (*Sardinella aurita*), and tuna (*Thunnus*), with artisanal fishing playing a key role. Aquaculture has gained strategic importance since the 2001 Fisheries and Aquaculture Law, reinforced by recent reforms and the launch of the Plan Nacional de Acuicultura 2025. Priority species include coporo, tilapia, and trout. Institutional support is provided by INSOPESCA and the Socialist Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture. The sector contributes to national food security and offers opportunities in sustainable production, value-added processing, and export diversification.

Handicrafts

Indian handicrafts—including carpets, incense sticks, and artisanal goods—continue to enjoy widespread popularity across Venezuela, supported by a deep cultural admiration for India. These products are available not only in major cities but also in smaller towns, often sold through local vendors, wellness centers, and

cultural shops. The growing interest in yoga, Ayurveda, and Indian spirituality has further boosted demand for incense sticks and decorative items.

In 2025, the Venezuelan market for incense sticks and handicrafts is projected to grow steadily, driven by rising consumer interest in natural, aromatic, and handmade products. Indian exporters benefit from this trend, especially in segments like bamboo-based incense, handwoven carpets, and spiritual décor. The Embassy of India in Caracas continues to support cultural promotion and trade facilitation, helping Indian artisans and exporters connect with Venezuelan buyers through exhibitions and cultural events.

Investments and JVs

Indian companies continue to explore investment and joint venture opportunities in Venezuela, particularly in sectors such as pharmaceuticals, chemicals, software, engineering, mining, and metals. Recent initiatives include strategic alliances in iron ore processing, where Jindal Steel & Power is set to operate Venezuela's Ferrominera Orinoco complex, and pharmaceutical collaborations like Profármaco–GAL LABS, which aim to expand domestic drug production.

Venezuela's economic restructuring and reduced reliance on traditional partners such as the U.S. have opened space for diversified foreign investment. The government has introduced legal reforms and incentives to attract external capital, including Decree 2095 and the Foreign Investment Law, which offer guarantees for profit repatriation and public-private partnerships.

Despite macroeconomic challenges, the current environment presents favorable conditions for strategic acquisitions and joint ventures, especially as asset valuations remain low and demand for industrial inputs and healthcare solutions continues to rise. Indian firms with regional ambitions may benefit from early positioning in Venezuela's recovering sectors, supported by diplomatic engagement and sector-specific cooperation.

Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA)

A Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) between India and Venezuela remains under consideration, though it is currently at a preliminary stage. Both countries have expressed interest in enhancing bilateral trade through structured tariff concessions, particularly in sectors such as pharmaceuticals, chemicals, textiles, and engineering goods. However, formal negotiations have yet to begin, and no draft agreement has been circulated or notified to the World Trade Organization.

Progress on the PTA is closely tied to Venezuela's political and economic stabilization. While diplomatic engagement has continued—most recently through bilateral exchanges at multilateral forums such as the BRICS Ministerial Dialogue and the United Nations General Assembly—India has indicated that substantive discussions will only proceed once conditions are conducive to long-term investment and trade facilitation.

If implemented, the PTA could support India's broader strategy of expanding its trade footprint in Latin America and offer Venezuelan exporters improved access to the Indian market. For now, the agreement remains under consultation, with future developments dependent on regional dynamics and institutional readiness.

Treaty for Avoidance of Double Taxation

India and Venezuela have initiated preliminary work toward negotiating a Treaty for the Avoidance of Double Taxation (DTAA). While formal talks are yet to begin, the treaty is expected to facilitate cross-border investment, prevent double taxation of income, and enhance fiscal transparency. Its future implementation will depend on Venezuela's institutional alignment with international tax standards and the readiness of both parties to advance negotiations. The DTAA remains a strategic objective within the broader framework of bilateral economic cooperation.

Shipping

India's export consignments to Venezuela are typically transshipped via major global hubs such as Singapore, Miami, European ports, and Durban, with average sea transit times of approximately six weeks. Freight costs remain relatively stable, with rates around US\$1,800 for a 20-foot container and US\$3,000 for a 40-foot container, depending on route and carrier. Air shipments are routed through European transshipment points including Frankfurt, London, Paris, and Madrid, offering faster delivery for time-sensitive goods.

To mitigate long shipping times and improve responsiveness to local demand, Indian exporters are encouraged to consider bonded warehousing arrangements in Venezuela. This model allows goods to be stored duty-free until cleared by local distributors, enabling quicker supply to clients and deferred payment to exporters. Bonded warehouses are increasingly viewed as strategic assets, offering flexibility in inventory management, reduced customs delays, and improved cash flow for both exporters and importers.

As of 2025, Venezuela's customs modernization efforts and growing interest in third-party logistics have made bonded warehousing more viable, particularly for sectors such as pharmaceuticals, consumer goods, and industrial inputs. Indian companies with regional ambitions may benefit from leveraging these facilities to enhance market access and streamline distribution.

Payments

Letters of Credit (LCs) remain the most widely accepted and secure payment method for Indian exports to Venezuela, offering protection against credit and country risk. However, due to financial system constraints and currency controls, many Venezuelan importers prefer alternative arrangements such as Cash Against Documents (CAD), advance payments via bank drafts, and transfers through bank accounts in third countries—often in Panama, the U.S., or Europe.

These alternative methods are used to facilitate smoother transactions and bypass delays associated with local banking procedures. In some cases, importers rely on third-party intermediaries or offshore accounts to settle payments in

convertible currencies. Indian exporters are advised to assess the reliability of counterparties and consider risk-mitigation tools such as partial advance payments, escrow services, or credit insurance to ensure secure and timely settlement.

Market Survey Reports

The Embassy has brought out Market Survey Reports on the following sectors of Venezuela economy:

1. Agricultural
2. Pharmaceutical Industry
3. Oil & Gas Industry
4. Mining
5. Textile Industry
6. Food Processing Industry
7. Telecommunications
8. Contract Farming
9. Handicraft Market and
10. Machinery & Equipment
11. Fertilizer Market of Táchira State
12. Cotton
13. Iron & Steel

These are available on Embassy's website.

Some Points to note:

Venezuelan importers and business leaders are increasingly viewing India as a serious and strategic trade partner. Traditionally accustomed to sourcing from North America and Europe—regions known for high standards in quality, packaging, and service—Venezuelan buyers expect similar professionalism from new suppliers. Indian exporters must be mindful of these expectations and present themselves with clarity, credibility, and competitive value.

Venezuela is a resource-rich country with a consumer base that values premium products and established brands. While Indian software companies generally face no credibility issues, exporters of physical goods—especially in competitive sectors like textiles, consumer goods, and industrial inputs—must work harder to build trust. The market is saturated with offers from suppliers in India, China, and other countries, making differentiation essential.

Venezuelan buyers tend to favor exporters with a proven track record in developed markets such as the United States and Europe. Generic or minimal correspondence from Indian companies—simply stating product categories without detailed profiles—often fails to generate interest. Instead, exporters should provide comprehensive company profiles, export histories, certifications, and references to inspire confidence and demonstrate reliability.

In general, Venezuelan firms prefer to engage with large manufacturers or established trading houses with export experience. Merchant exporters are typically avoided unless they operate at scale and can offer consistent quality and service. Building long-term relationships in Venezuela requires not only competitive pricing but also responsiveness, transparency, and a clear understanding of local business culture.

PART IV - Information for Business Visitors

Importance of Visit

It would be desirable for exporters to visit Venezuela and meet the importers personally. The Venezuelans attach importance to personal contacts. They would be wary of placing order from an unknown company from India, based merely on correspondence. Many Venezuelan importers do not respond to correspondence. However, they take the visiting Indian exporters more seriously. The visitors should keep at least five working days. Flying visit for one or two days is not enough. Most of the Venezuelan importers need to be met twice or thrice for concluding business.

Contact the Embassy before the visit

The visitors will find it worthwhile to contact the Embassy a few weeks before the visit. They should give a comprehensive profile of their companies and details of the products to enable the Embassy to identify the importers. The Embassy would give information and list of importers. Based on this, the exporters can establish preliminary contacts with the importers in Venezuela. Once the dates are confirmed, the Embassy can even fix up meeting for the exporters before their arrival in Caracas.

Business Visa

Can be obtained at the Venezuelan Embassy in New Delhi.

Embassy of Venezuela in India

A-19 Anand Niketan, New Delhi – 110 021
Tel: 011- 24111687, 41680218, 41680219
Email:embassy@embaveneindia.com

A copy of invitation from the Venezuelan client would be helpful. If there are problems in getting visa, you may contact the Embassy.

Vaccination

Since Venezuela is in the Yellow Fever zone, vaccination should be taken ten days before starting the trip in India. Without the Yellow Fever Certificate, the travelers on return to India might face quarantine.

Air links:

Air links Flights				
Region	Airline	Route	Frequency	Sites
Europe	Air Europa	Caracas to Madrid (ROUND TRIP)	5 flights/week (Mon-Fri)	https://www.aireuropa.com/ve/es/home
	Iberia	Caracas to Madrid (ROUND TRIP)	3 flights/week (Mon, Thur, Sat)	https://www.iberia.com/ve/?msockid=3e71b808fc9c6fe617aeae40fdf76ec9
	TAP Portugal	Caracas to Lisbon (ROUND TRIP)	2 flights/week (Mon, Sat)	
	Plus Ultra	Caracas to Madrid (ROUND TRIP)	2 or 3 flights/week (Sun, Tue, Thur)	https://www.plusultra.com/es-ES
	Turkish Airlines	Caracas to Istanbul (ROUND TRIP)	5 flights/week (Mon-Fri)	https://www.turkishairlines.com/
Latin America	Avianca	Caracas to Bogotá (ROUND TRIP)	4 Flights/week (Tue, Thur, Sat, Sun)	https://www.avianca.com/es/
	Copa Airlines	Caracas to Panama (ROUND TRIP)	Daily	https://www.copaair.com/es-gs/
		Valencia to Panama (ROUND TRIP)	They are expected to restart in November 2025.	
	Caribbean Airlines	Caracas to Port of Spain (ROUND TRIP)	1 flight /every 15 days (Saturday)	https://www.caribbean-airlines.com/#/
	Wingo	Caracas to Bogotá (ROUND TRIP)	3 flights/week	https://www.wingo.com/
	BoA (Boliviana)	Caracas to Santa Cruz (ROUND TRIP)	2 flights/week	https://www.boa.bo/

Venezuela	Conviasa	Caracas to Havana, Bogotá, Panama, Madrid, Buenos Aires (ROUND TRIP)	Multiple weekly routes	Domestic flights cannot be booked on their websites. It is recommended that you book through a travel agency or at the airline counters at the airport.
		Porlamar to Panama, Havana (ROUND TRIP)	Seasonal	
	Laser Airlines	Caracas to Panama, Aruba, Santo Domingo, Punta Cana (ROUND TRIP)	Frequent weekly service	
	Venezolana (Ravsa)	Caracas to Santo Domingo, Panama, Port of Spain (ROUND TRIP)	Active	
		Maracaibo to Panama, Aruba (ROUND TRIP)	Active	
	Avior Airlines	Valencia to Panama, Aruba, Curacao (ROUND TRIP)	Active	
		Barcelona to Miami, Manaus, Panama (ROUND TRIP)	Active	
	Rutaca Airlines	Caracas to domestic destinations (ROUND TRIP)	Active	
	Turpial Airlines	Valencia to Panama, Santo Domingo (ROUND TRIP)	Active	
	Albatros Airlines	Caracas to San José (ROUND TRIP, charter)	Limited	

The most efficient air route from India to Venezuela continues to be via key European transit hubs namely Madrid, Lisbon, and Istanbul. As of 2025, these cities are served by six European carriers operating regular round-trip flights to Caracas: Air Europa, Iberia, TAP Portugal, Plus Ultra, and Turkish Airlines. Passengers departing from Delhi or Mumbai typically connect through these hubs, benefiting from established intercontinental schedules and optimized layover duration. Among the available options, Madrid remains the most frequent and dependable gateway, offering multiple weekly departures to Venezuela's capital.

On arrival at Airport

Upon arrival at Simón Bolívar International Airport, travelers are advised to use the official prepaid taxi service, available at designated counters within the terminal. Fares vary by destination and are typically in the range of USD 40–50, depending on traffic and distance. Advance payment ensures transparency and minimizes risk.

Travelers should exercise caution and avoid engaging with freelance taxi drivers or touts operating outside the terminal. There have been reported incidents of overcharging and theft, particularly targeting foreign nationals. It is strongly recommended to decline unsolicited transport offers and proceed directly to authorized service counters.

In the baggage claim area, free luggage trolleys are available but may only be used up to the terminal exit. For assistance beyond that point, official porters are stationed near the exits. While porter services remain active, current rates may vary, and travelers are advised to confirm the fee on-site before accepting assistance.

The airport is located approximately 25 kilometers from central Caracas. Travel time to the city typically ranges from 30 to 60 minutes, depending on traffic conditions.

Changing Money:

The most secure and recommended method for currency exchange in Venezuela is through official banking services at Simón Bolívar International Airport. The Banco de Venezuela operates a stall near the baggage claim area, offering orientation and transactions at the official exchange rate set by the Central Bank. Travelers are strongly advised to avoid exchanging money with unauthorized individuals or informal exchange houses, as these may pose legal and security risks. Using licensed providers ensures transparency and compliance with national regulations.

Taxis

Taxis in Caracas do not use fare meters, and fares must be negotiated in advance. Within the city, registered taxi drivers are generally more reasonable than freelance airport operators, and overall taxi fares remain lower than in many other countries in the region. Taxis may be requested via phone dispatch services or through mobile applications, which offer greater safety, convenience, and fare transparency.

Several ride-hailing apps are currently active in Caracas:

- Yummy Rides – A leading Venezuelan mobility app offering safe, affordable transport across Caracas and to Maiquetía Airport. Features include verified drivers, real-time tracking, and multiple payment options (including international cards and digital wallets).

- Ridery – Offers certified drivers and flexible vehicle options, with broad coverage and user-friendly features.
- Nekso – Partners with established taxi lines and emphasizes driver safety and reputation.
- Lyberi / Mi Taxi VIP – Focuses on vehicle quality and personalized service.
- InDriver – Allows passengers to propose fares, which drivers may accept or negotiate.

Travelers are advised to avoid old or poorly maintained vehicles, particularly those operated by freelance drivers, as some have been linked to unreliable or unsafe practices.

For public transport, the Caracas Metro, though limited in coverage, remains a safe and comfortable option for short-distance travel. Stations are generally well-maintained, and service is frequent during peak hours.

Language

The official language in Venezuela is Spanish. Many businessmen speak English. But executives at middle and lower level speak only Spanish. There are software packages available for translation from English to Spanish and vice versa.

Visit to other cities in Venezuela

While Caracas is the major business capital, the other following cities are important for specific sectors.

Valencia

It is the most important industrial centre of Venezuela. It has car assembly units, auto parts, chemicals, engineering and plastic manufacturers. Those exporters who supply raw materials and inputs into industries should visit Valencia, which is 150 kms from Caracas and takes 2 hours by car.

The Chamber of Commerce in Valencia is helpful to visitors and is at Avenida Bolívar Norte, edificio Cámara de Comercio, primer piso, Valencia-Estado Carabobo. Venezuela. Teléfonos: (0241) 857-5109 / 857-5115 / 857-7920
 Email. camaracomercio@cantv.net Homepage:
www.camaracomerciovalencia.org.ve/

Maracaibo

It is the centre of oil industry. It is one hour flight from Caracas. The chamber of commerce in Maracaibo can be contacted for help: Av. El Milagro, Edif Cámara de

Puerto Ordaz

It is the centre of mining, metallic and related industries and is one hour by flight from Caracas. CVG, the state corporation with a turnover of US\$ 10 billion has its headquarters there. www.cvg.com

Visit to other countries in the region

Coming all the way from India, our exporters would find it worthwhile to combine other countries in the region while visiting Venezuela. There are good air links to Colombia, Peru, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, Brazil, etc. Through Miami also, there are connections to the other South American countries. The contacts of the Indian Embassies in Latin America and their home pages are given in the following link: <http://commin.nic.in/doc/flac/flac13.htm>

The Embassies would be happy to receive our exporters and provide them info and support. It is advisable to contact everyone in advance before the visit.

Visa for the other countries should be taken in Delhi itself. It is very time consuming and difficult to get visas for other countries in Venezuela.

Working hours

Banks: Monday to Friday- 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

Offices: Monday to Friday- 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Shops: Monday to Saturday – 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Shopping Malls: Monday to Saturday – 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Getting around in Caracas

Like many other Latin American cities, Caracas also has its share of crime and violence. The visitors have to be extremely cautious everywhere. Exposure of valuables such as jewelry and expensive watches should be avoided. If confronted by muggers and criminals, it is advisable to give away whatever is demanded, without any resistance.

Caracas city has a rich variety of cultural, touristic and nightlife activities, besides a number of international restaurants. The visitors can certainly enjoy these, while taking precautions.

Sufficient allowance of time should be given for reaching the offices of clients taking into account, (a) the usually congested traffic and (b) need for the taxi driver to search for the place of visit, since the buildings do not have numbers. Even taxi drivers can get lost in the many complicated one way streets of Caracas. Please be prepared for delays and last minute cancellation of meetings, and it is advisable to reconfirm just before the meetings.

Postal System

In Venezuela the only postal company is Ipostel. Courier agencies are used for dispatches. Houses and buildings, in general, do not have numbers.

Shopping Malls

The following are the important shopping centres of Caracas. Visit to these centres will give an idea of the range of prices and quality of products sold in Venezuela.

- **Centro Sambil**
Av. Libertador, Municipio Chacao.
- **CCCT**
Urbanización Chuao, Calle Blom Frente a La Carlota, Municipio Baruta
- **Tolon Fashion Mall**
Avenida Principal de las Mercedes, Municipio Baruta.
- **C. San Ignacio**
Avenida Blandín con Santa Teresa de Jesús, La Castellana, Municipio Chacao
- **C.C. Líder**
Av. Fco. de Miranda entre Calle Santa Ana y Capitolio, Urb. La California, Municipio Sucre.
- **C.C. Millenium**
Av. Rómulo Gallegos, con Av. Principal de La Carlota, Municipio Sucre.
- **Paseo El Hatillo**
Av. Principal de la Lagunita, Municipio El Hatillo
- **C.C. Los Proceres**
Av. Los Proceres, Municipio Libertador
- **C.C. Paseo Las Mercedes**
Av. Principal de Las Mercedes, entre Av. Orinoco, Municipio Baruta
- **C.C. Manzanares Plaza**
Av. Principal de Manzanares, Sector Lomas de Prados del Este, Municipio Baruta

Department Stores / Chain Stores

BECO

- Puente Yanez-La Candelaria

- C.C. Millenium
- CCCT
- La Trinidad

MAKRO

- La Yaguara Tel: 58-212-471.2444
- La Urbina Tel: 58-212-242.5642

Traki

- C.C. Los Ilustres
- C.C. Propatria
- Traki San Martin
- Traki Boulevard Sabana Grande
- TrakiBaralt

List of holidays

- January 1 – New Year's Day
- Carnival Monday and Tuesday – Dates vary in February
- Maundy Thursday and Good Friday – Dates vary in March or April (Easter Week)
- April 19 – Beginning of the Independence Movement
- May 1 – Labor Day
- June 24 – Battle of Carabobo
- July 5 – Independence Day
- July 24 – Birth of Simón Bolívar
- October 12 – Day of Indigenous Resistance
- December 25 – Christmas Day

Note: It is a holiday period between 10 December and 10 January.

Hotels

List of hotels in different price ranges are given below. The following hotels offer special rates for guests of the Embassy. Please mention this while booking. It is advisable not to stay in cheap hotels, which are located in unsafe areas.

Five Stars Hotels

- **Gran Meliá Caracas**
Address: Av. Casanova, Sabana Grande, Municipio Libertador
Website: www.melia.com
Email: gran.melia.caracas.reservaciones@melia.com

- **JW Marriott Caracas**
Address: El Rosal, Caracas
Telephone: +58 212 957 2222
Website: www.marriott.com
Email: reservaciones.venezuela@marriott.com
- **Hotel Altamira Suites**
Address: 1era Avenida con 1era Transversal, Urb. Los Palos Grandes, Municipio Chacao
Website: www.alsuites.com
Email: reserva@alsuites.com
- **Eurobuilding Hotel & Suites Caracas**
Address: Calle La Guairita, Caracas
Website: www.hoteleuro.com
Email: reservas@hoteleuro.com
- **Cayena-Caracas**
Address: La Castellana, Caracas
Website: www.cayenacaracas.com
Email: info@cayenacaracas.com (*subject to confirmation*)
Notes: Boutique luxury hotel with panoramic views of El Ávila, outdoor pool, and fine dining.
- **Renaissance Caracas La Castellana Hotel**
Address: Altamira, near metro station
Website: www.marriott.com
Notes: Modern amenities, rooftop pool, sauna, and executive services.
- **Waldorf Hotel Caracas**
Address: Near National Gallery of Art
Website: www.waldorfhotel.com.ve (*subject to verification*)
Notes: Garden, pool, fitness center, and private parking.
- **Lidotel Caracas**
Address: Chacao
Website: www.lidotel.com.ve
Notes: Terrace, restaurant, fitness center, and 24-hour front desk.

Food

There are currently no Indian restaurants operating in Caracas. However, vegetarian travelers can find a wide variety of options, including fresh vegetables, fruits, pasta, pizza, and international vegetarian-friendly cuisine. In addition to general dining options, the following vegetarian and vegan restaurants are recommended:

1. **El Buffet Vegetariano**
Address: Av. Los Clarines N°4, La Florida

Phone: +58 212 730 7512

Notes: Traditional Venezuelan vegetarian buffet with affordable daily menus.

2. **Canalito Vegetariano**

Address: Av. Principal de Los Ruices, frente al Canal 8

Phone: +58 212 238 2376

Notes: Long-standing vegetarian eatery offering local and Latin-inspired dishes.

3. **La Isabela**

Location: Altamira

Cuisine: Mediterranean, contemporary

Notes: Elegant vegetarian-friendly restaurant with seasonal menus and creative plating.

4. **Moreno Restaurante**

Location: Las Mercedes

Cuisine: Venezuelan fusion

Notes: Offers vegetarian adaptations of traditional Venezuelan dishes in a refined setting.

5. **La Casa Bistro**

Location: Palos Grandes

Cuisine: Latin, brunch-style

Notes: Popular for vegetarian breakfast and lunch options in a relaxed atmosphere.

6. **Cafe Noisette**

Location: Chacao

Cuisine: French café

Rating: 4.3/5

Notes: Offers vegetarian crêpes, salads, and light meals with occasional live music.

Caracas offers a vibrant and diverse culinary scene, with a wide range of international cuisines including Italian, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, French, and Arabic. Notable restaurants such as *Come a Casa* (Italian trattoria), *Avila Tei* (authentic Japanese), *St. Honoré* (French bakery), and *Rey David* (European delicatessen) reflect the city's cosmopolitan character.

Popular fast food chains such as McDonald's, Burger King, Subway, Pizza Hut, and Domino's Pizza are also widely available in commercial zones and shopping centers.

Traditional Venezuelan Dishes

- **Arepa** – A round maize patty, grilled or fried, and stuffed with cheese, meats, beans, avocado, or eggs. A national staple served at any time of day.
- **Pabellón Criollo** – Venezuela's national dish, featuring shredded beef, black beans, white rice, and fried plantains.
- **Parrilla** – Grilled meats served barbecue-style, often accompanied by cassava, sauces, and salads.

- **Empanada** – Cornmeal turnovers filled with cheese, meat, or seafood; similar in concept to samosas.
 - **Cachapa** – Sweetcorn pancake served with **queso de mano** or **Guayanés cheese**, sometimes with ham or pork.
 - **Tequeños** – Fried cheese sticks wrapped in dough; a popular snack or appetizer at gatherings.
 - **Hallaca** – A festive tamale-like dish made with a stew of meats, raisins, olives, and capers, wrapped in banana leaves (typically served during Christmas).
 - **Mandoca** – Sweet and savory cornmeal fritters made with ripe plantains and cheese, typical of the Zulia region.
 - **Perico** – Scrambled eggs with tomato, onion, and bell pepper; often served inside arepas.
- Popular Venezuelan Drinks
- **Chicha** – A creamy beverage made from rice and milk, often sweetened and served cold.
 - **Papelón con Limón** – A refreshing drink made from raw sugar cane (papelón) and lime juice.
 - **Cocada** – A coconut-based smoothie, sometimes blended with milk or condensed milk.
 - **Tizana** – A fruit punch made with chopped tropical fruits and citrus juices, served chilled.

Tipping

In Caracas, most restaurants include a 10% service charge in the bill. This is considered standard and covers basic gratuity. If the service is notably good, it is customary to offer an additional tip of 10–12%, either in cash or by rounding up the total.

Tipping is not mandatory, but it is appreciated, especially in higher-end establishments, hotels, and private transport services. For informal dining or cafés where no service charge is included, a voluntary tip of 5–10% is considered polite.

Note:

- **Hotel staff** (e.g., bellhops, housekeeping) may be tipped **USD \$1–\$3** per service.
- **Taxi drivers** do not expect tips, but rounding up the fare is common.
- **Porters at the airport** may charge a fixed fee, but a small additional tip is appreciated for courteous service.

Indian Community

There are about 50 Indian families of which 30 are in Caracas. These are mostly professionals, professors and businessmen. The contacts of the Indian Community are given in the Embassy's home page.

Part V - Trade and Industry Contacts

Trade and Industry Associations of Venezuela

The following are the websites of Trade and Industry Associations and other organizations in the commercial side. Some have English versions while most of them are in Spanish. The Embassy would be glad to bridge the language gap of our exporters.

List of industry sectors associations in Venezuela

S.N.	Chamber / Association
1	FEDECAMARAS – Federación de Cámaras y Asociaciones de Comercio y Producción de Venezuela (Federation of Commerce Chambers) President: Felipe Capozzolo Address: Av. El Empalme, Fedecamaras, 4, F, El Bosque, Caracas Phone: 58 (0212)731.1711/58 (212) 731.17.13/581967/1845 Fax: (0212)730.2097 enlace@fedecamaras.org.ve http://www.fedecamaras.org.ve/
2	CONINDUSTRIA - CONFEDERACION DE INDUSTRIALES (Venezuelan Confederation of Industries) President: Tito Lopez Address: Ave. Principal de Chuao, CONINDUSTRIA, Caracas, Venezuela. Phone: 58(212)991.21.16 / 58(212) 991.77.37 conindustria@conindustria.org http://www.conindustria.org
3	CONSECOMERCIO - EL CONSEJO NACIONAL DEL COMERCIO Y LOS SERVICIOS (The National Council for Commerce and Services) President: Jose Gregorio Rodriguez Address: Edif. Polar Torre Este. Piso 8. Ofic. 8-A y 8-B. Av. Lima con Paseo Colón. Sector Plaza Venezuela. Caracas DC 1050 Venezuela. Phone: 58 (212) 576.91.11 info@consecomercio.org https://www.consecomercio.org/
4	CONAPRI - AGENCIA DE PROMOCION DE INERSIONES DE VENEZUELA (Investment Promotion Agency of Venezuela) President: Albert Vollmer

	<p>Address: Calle Altagracia con Principal de El Hatillo, Edificio Caracas Campus, Torre Wave. Urbanización Sorocaima, Sector La Trinidad. Zona Postal 1080. Caracas, Venezuela.</p> <p>Phone: 58 (212) 993.61.19</p> <p>asanchez@conapri.org</p> <p>https://conapri.org/</p>
5	<p>CÁMARA DE COMERCIO INDUSTRIA Y SERVICIOS DE CARACAS</p> <p>(Caracas Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Services)</p> <p>President: Luis Montero</p> <p>Excutive Director: Adriana Borrego</p> <p>Phone: 58 (0212) 571-32-22 / 58(0212) 571-33-55</p> <p>Address: Calle Andrés Eloy Blanco N° 215, Los Caobos, Ed. Cámara de Comercio de Caracas</p> <p>servicios@lacamaradecaracas.org.ve</p> <p>https://camaradecaracas.com/</p>
6	<p>CÁMARA DE INDUSTRIALES DEL ESTADO ARAGUA</p> <p>(Chamber of Industrialists of Aragua State)</p> <p>President: Freddy Lujano</p> <p>Executive Director: Eilyn Torres</p> <p>Phone: 58 (0243) 234-13-76 /58 (0243) 235-77-69</p> <p>Address: Zona Industrial San Jacinto, 1era Avenida, Ed. Cámara de Industriales, Maracay, Edo. Aragua</p> <p>gerenciageneral@ciea.org.ve</p> <p>subgerencia@ciea.org.ve</p> <p>www.ciea.org.ve</p>
7	<p>CÁMARA DE INDUSTRIALES DEL ESTADO CARABOBO</p> <p>(Chamber of Industrialists of Carabobo State)</p> <p>President: Luis Rossi</p> <p>Phone: 58 (0241) 617-02-69 / 58(0241) 617-02-85</p> <p>Address: Zona Industrial Municipal Norte, Av. Ernesto L. Branger, Ed. Cámara de Industriales, Valencia, Edo. Carabobo</p> <p>gerenciageneral@ciec.org.ve</p> <p>secretariagerencia@ciec.org.ve</p> <p>www.ciec.org.ve</p>
8	<p>CÁMARA DE INDUSTRIALES, MINEROS Y DE SERVICIOS DEL ESTADO BOLÍVAR -CAMINDUSTRIAS</p> <p>(Chamber of Industrialists, Miners and Services of the Bolivar State)</p> <p>President: Juan Pablo París</p> <p>Executive Director: Magciel Malavé</p> <p>Dirección: Bolivar State</p> <p>camindustriasbolivar@gmail.com</p>
9	<p>CÁMARA DE INDUSTRIALES DEL ESTADO ZULIA</p> <p>(Chamber of Industrialists of Zulia State)</p>

	<p>President: María Marachli Executive Director: Ana Mercedes Rodríguez Phone: 58 (0261) 792-41-02 / 58 (0261) 792-07-63 Address: Av. 4 Bella Vista, con Calle 67, Cecilio Acosta, Torre Socuy, Piso 2, Maracaibo, Edo. Zulia. cizulia@gmail.com www.ciz.org.ve</p>
10	<p>CÁMARA DE COMERCIO E INDUSTRIAS DEL ESTADO YARACUY (Chamber of Commerce and Industries of the State of Yaracuy)</p> <p>President: Nicolás Santos Executive Director: Aracelis Monagreda Phone: 58 (0254) 234.3526 Address: Av2. Urb. Norte 1, San Felipe, Yaracuy E-mail: camarayaracuy@gmail.com</p>
11	<p>CÁMARA DE INDUSTRIALES DEL ESTADO LARA (Chamber of Industrialists of Lara State)</p> <p>Presidente : Joel Segura Executive Director: Germán Aponte Phone: 58(0251) 717-59-12 / 58 (0251) 717-59-13 Address: Av. Las Industrias, Urb. Rafael Caldera, Sector 2, Ed. Cámara de Industriales, Barquisimeto, Edo. Lara E-mail: cilara@cilara.org.ve Web site: www.cilara.org.ve</p>
12	<p>AFAQUIMA - ASOCIACIÓN FABRICANTES DE PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS AGROPECUARIOS (Manufacturers of Chemical Agricultural Products Association)</p> <p>Director: Amparo Ruiz</p> <p>Address: Centro Empresarial Uniaragua, Piso 3, Ofc. 302, Av. Mariño Sur, Urb. San Miguel, Maracay- Estado Aragua - Apartado Postal 2175</p> <p>Phone: 58 (0243) 247-24-55 / 58 (414) 345 92 97 laafaquima@gmail.com http://afaquima.org/</p>
13	<p>ASOQUIM - ASOCIACIÓN VENEZOLANA DE LA INDUSTRIA QUÍMICA Y PETROQUÍMICA (Chemical and Petrochemical Industry Association of Venezuela)</p> <p>President: Guillermo Wallis Executive Director: Dr. Geraldina De Pulido Address: Centro Solano, Piso 1, Ofc. A1, Av. Francisco Solano López, Chacaito Phone: 58 (0212) 762-51-04 / 58 (0212) 762-54-85 / 58 (0212) 763-26-60 / 58 (0212) 762-05-97</p>

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14	AVEX - ASOCIACION VENEZOLANA DE EXPORTADORES (Venezuelan Exporters Association) President: Ramon Goyo Excutive Director: Jelsy Lusinchi Address: Centro Comercial Concreta, Piso 2, Oficina 435, Prados del Este, Caracas. presidencia@avex.com.ve http://www.avex.com.ve/
15	GS1 Venezuela - ASOCIACIÓN PARA LA CODIFICACIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE PRODUCTOS DE VENEZUELA (Association for the International Codification of Products of Venezuela) President: Alberto José Delgado Almoguera Address: Calle Los Laboratorios, Centro Empresarial Quorum, Piso 1, Oficinas J y K. Los Ruices, Caracas, Miranda 1071 Phone: 58 (0212) 237-10-17 / 58 (0212) 238-67-58 acastro@gs1ve.org www.gs1ve.org
16	CANAMEGA - CAMARA NACIONAL DE MEDICAMENTOS GENERICOS (National Chamber of Generic Drugs) President: Dra. Zoraida Rodriguez Address: Calle Santa Ana, Centro Empresarial Boleita, Piso 6, Ofc. 6-A, Boleita Sur Phone: 58(212) 235.65.29 // 58 (212) 239.62. 86 info@canamega.com https://www.canamega.com/
17	CAVEME - CÁMARA VENEZOLANA DEL MEDICAMENTO (Venezuelan Chamber of Drugs) President: Sr. Francisco Allende Executive President: María Emilia Yépez Addres: Centro Profesional Del Este, Piso 12, Ofc. 124, con Calle Villaflor, Av. Casanova, Sabana Grande. Caracas. Phone: 58 (0212) 763-47-89 / 763-53-30 / 763-63-61 caveme@caveme.org myepezh@caveme.org ; https://www.instagram.com/caveme.ve/
18	CIFAR - CÁMARA DE LA INDUSTRIA FARMACEUTICA (Pharmaceutical Industry Chamber)

	<p>President: Sr. Tito López</p> <p>Address: Av. Diego Cisneros Centro Empresarial Los Ruices Piso 3, Ofc. 309</p> <p>Phone: 58(0212) 239-68-70/ 58 (0212) 237-94-06 / 58 (0212) 237-74-86</p> <p>cifar.alterno@cifar.org.ve</p> <p>tlopez@cifar.org.ve;</p> <p>www.cifar.org.ve</p>
19	<p>CAVEINCA - CÁMARA VENEZOLANA DE LA INDUSTRIA DE COSMÉTICOS Y AFINES</p> <p>(Chamber of Venezuelan Cosmetics Industry)</p> <p>President: Leonardo Domínguez</p> <p>Executive Director : Wilma Osuna</p> <p>Address: Av. Principal Eugenio Mendoza, Edif. Iasa, Piso 1, Ofc. 106, Urb. La Castellana, Municipio Chacao, Caracas 1060</p> <p>Phone: 58 (0212) 263-67-08</p> <p>caveinca@gmail.com</p>
20	<p>CAVEFAR – CÁMARA VENEZOLANA DE FARMACIA</p> <p>(Pharmacy Chamber of Venezuela)</p> <p>President: Alicia Pinedo</p> <p>Address: Avda. Río Caura, Centro Empresarial Torre Humboldt, piso 2, Ofic. 02-05, Parque Humboldt, Caracas</p> <p>Phone: 58 (0212) 975.06.04 / 58 (0212) 976.62.43 /58 (0414) 315.99.49</p> <p>info@cavefar.org.ve</p> <p>camarafarmacia@gmail.com</p> <p>www.cavefar.org.ve</p>
21	<p>ASOCIACIÓN VENEZOLANA DE LA INDUSTRIA DE SALUD ANIMAL - AVISA</p> <p>(Venezuelan Association of The Animal Health Industry)</p> <p>President: Félix Santana</p> <p>Executive Director: Florángel Conde</p> <p>Phone: +58 (243) 242.19.56 241.67.53 241.47.61</p> <p>Address: Avenida Las Delicias, Edif. Cámara de Comercio Piso 01 Of. A, Sector Las Delicias, Maracay, Edo. Aragua – Venezuela</p> <p>avisa155@gmail.com</p> <p>https://avisavenezuela.org/</p>
22	<p>CAVENEZ - CÁMARA AUTOMOTRIZ DE VENEZUELA</p> <p>(Automotive Chamber of Venezuela)</p> <p>President : Antonio Martinez</p> <p>Address: Torre Diamen, Piso 3, Ofc. 38, Av. La Estancia, Chuao, Caracas.</p> <p>Phone: 58 (0212) 993-41-81 / 58 (0212) 992-35-69</p> <p>cavenez@cavenez.com</p>

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23	FAVENPA - CÁMARA DE FABRICANTES VENEZOLANOS DE PRODUCTOS AUTOMOTORES (Automotive Products Manufacturers Chamber of Venezuela) Executive President: Ing. Omar Bautista Calle Los Laboratorios, Centro Empresarial Quórum, Piso 3, Ofc. 3-F Los Cortijos De Lourdes, Caracas 58 (0212) 238-28-82 / 58 (0212) 238-27-42 favenpa@favenpa.org www.favenpa.org
24	CANIDRA - CÁMARA NACIONAL DE COMERCIO DE AUTOPARTES (National Chamber of Autoparts) President: Diogenes Madrid Executive Director: Norka Delgado Address: Avda. Libertador, Edf. Nuevo Centro, piso 7, Ofic. 7-B, Chacao, Caracas Phone: 58 (212) 265.87.87 / 58 (212) 899.47.70 / 58 (212) 899.47.68 comunicacionescanidra@canidra.org canidravzla1967@gmail.com www.canidra.org
25	CAVEDREPA - CÁMARA VENEZOLANA DE DISTRIBUIDORES DE REPUESTOS, EQUIPOS PESADOS Y AGRÍCOLAS (Venezuelan Chamber of Distributors of Parts, Heavy and Agricultural Equipment) President: Sr. Erich Hartkopf Acevedo Address: Urb. Los Palos Grandes Chacao Caracas 1050, Distrito Capital - Venezuela 58 (0412) 996.2303 / 58 (0412) 996.2303 cavedrepa2013@gmail.com https://www.cavedrepa.org
26	CAVEFACE – CÁMARA VENEZOLANA DE FABRICANTES DE CERVEZA (Venezuelan Chamber of Beer Manufacturers) President: Manuel Felipe Larrazábal Executive Director: Omaira Sayago Phone: 58(0212) 203-30-12 / 58(0212) 203-31-32 Address: 4ta Transversal de Los Cortijos de Lourdes Ed. Centro Empresarial, Piso 2, Caracas. omairasayago@yahoo.com cervecerosdevenezuela.org
27	ANBER - ASOCIACIÓN NACIONAL DE BEBIDAS REFRESCANTES (National Association of Refreshing Beverages)

	<p>President: Javier Riccobono Executive Director: Carlos Palumbo Address: Av. Ppal. Con Calle Bernardette, Los Cortijos De Lourdes, Edf. Centro Los Cortijos, Ph- 42, Caracas Phone: 58 (212) 238.07.93 / 58 (414) 321.24.53 anber1960@yahoo.com bega1961@gmail.com</p>
28	<p>ASOTRIGO - ASOCIACIÓN DE MOLINOS DE TRIGO (National Association of Wheat Mills) President: Sr. Nicolás Constantino Executive President: Sr. Richard Dalke Address: Urb. El Bosque, Calle El Empalme, Edf. Fedecamaras, Piso 4, Ofc. 4-A Caracas Phone: 58 (0212) 731-02-17 /58 (0212) 731-04-57 asotrigo@hotmail.com</p>
29	<p>CAVIDEA - CÁMARA VENEZOLANA DE LA INDUSTRIA DE ALIMENTOS (Food Industry Chamber of Venezuela) President: Dr. Juvenal A. Arveláez Address: Av. Ppal. de los Ruices, Centro Empresarial Los Ruices, Piso 5, Ofic. 510. Caracas 1071. – Venezuela Phone: 58 (0212) 237-61-83 / 58 (0212) 239-98-18 camara_alimentos@cavidea.org estudioseconomicos@cavidea.org comunicaciones@cavidea.org www.cavidea.org</p>
30	<p>CAVILAC – CÁMARA VENEZOLANA DE INDUSTRIAS LÁCTEAS (Venezuelan Chamber of Milk Industries) President: Rosemary Di Felice Executive President: Sr. Roger E. Figueroa Phone: 58 (0212) 257-9230 / 58 (0212) 205-2508 Address: Edificio Parmalat, PB, Av. Principal de Colinas de la California vía Macaracuay, Caracas cavilac.ccs@gmail.com</p>
31	<p>VENAZUCAR – ASOCIACIÓN VENEZOLANA DE PRODUCTORES Y REFINADORES DE AZÚCAR (Venezuelan Association of Sugar Producers and Refiners) President: Francisco Sananez Executive Director : Lic. Marysol Ramos Servando Phone:58 (0212) 278-3402 /58 (0212) 278-33-00 Address: Av. Francisco de Miranda, Torre Banco del Orinoco,Piso 8, La Floresta, Caracas. venazucar@gmail.com</p>
32	<p>VENMAIZ – ASOCIACION VENEZOLANA DE INDUSTRIALES DE HARINA DE MAIZ</p>

	<p>(Venezuelan Corn Flour Industrialists Association) President: Luis Pereda Executive Director: Miriam Langerano Phone: 58(0212) 237-50-04 / 58 (0212) 234-79-39 Address: Avda. Libertador, Edificio Nuevo Centro, Piso 9, Of. 9B, Municipio Chacao, Estado Miranda venmaiz@gmail.com</p>
33	<p>ANQUESOS – ASOCIACIÓN NACIONAL DE INDUSTRIALES DE QUESOS (National association of Cheese Manufactures) President: Mariela Branger Executive Director: Luisa Martínez Phone: 58 (0212) 205.2634 Address: Av. Ppal de Macaracuay, Edificio Parmalat, piso 7, Urbanización Colinas de La California, Caracas aniquesos1@gmail.com www.aniquesos.com.ve</p>
34	<p>CIVEA - CÁMARA DE LA INDUSTRIA VENEZOLANA DE ESPECIES ALCOHÓLICAS (Alcoholic Beverages Industry Chamber of Venezuela) President: Roque Zapata Executive Director: Luis Enrique Cardenas Address: Av. El Retiro Con Alameda, Edf. Exa,Ofc. Ph-9, Urb. El Rosal, Caracas Phone: 58(0212) 953-16-72 / 58 (0212) 953-66-40 d.ejecutiva@civea.org www.civea.org</p>
35	<p>AIMM – ASOCIACIÓN DE INDUSTRIALES METALÚRGICOS Y MINERÍA DE VENEZUELA (Metal and Mining Industry Association of Venezuela) President: Sr. Miguel Esevenrii Vicepresident: Carlos Matani Centro Empresarial Senderos, Av. Ppal. Los Cortijos De Lourdes, Piso 3, Ofc. 303-A (0212) 237-55-45 (0212) 237-56-54 (0212) 237-57-75 (0212) 237-60-31 (0212) 237-43-69 (0212) 237-51-69 Fax: 0212 239-47-94 aimmv@cantv.net www.aimm-ven.org</p>
36	<p>ATV- ASOCIACIÓN TEXTIL VENEZOLANA (Textile Association of Venezuela) President: Vicente Hoyos Executive Director: Norety Fernández Address: Calle El Club, Edf. Textilera Gran Colombia, Piso 4, Diagonal Al Club Los Cortijos, Los Cortijos De Lourdes, Caracas</p>

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37	CAVEDIV - CAMARA VENEZOLANA DE LA INDUSTRIA DEL VESTIDO (Garment Chamber of Venezuela) President: Roberto Rimeris Executive Director: Dra. Mariela Osorio Address: Av. Ppal. De Los Cortijos De Lourdes, 4ta. Transversal, Edf. Rori - Paramount, Piso 2 Phone: 58(0212) 239-35-33 Ext. 2227 cavediv@gmail.com
38	CAVECAL - CÁMARA VENEZOLANA DEL CALZADO Y COMPONENTES (Footwear and Accessories Chamber of Venezuela) President: Tony Di Benedetto Executive Director: Rafael Barreto Address: Esquina Puente Anauco A Puente República, Edf. Cámara De Industriales, Piso 5, Ofc. B, La Candelaria, Caracas. Phone: 58 (0212) 571-41-02 / 58 (0212) 575-43-42 / 58(0212) 575-44-43 cavecalcaracas@gmail.com
39	APROPACA - ASOCIACIÓN VENEZOLANA DE PRODUCTORES DE PULPA, PAPEL Y CARTON (Paper and Cardboard Manufacturers Association of Venezuela) President: Enrique Larrazábal Executive President: Lic. Laura John R. Edf. Johnson & Johnson Ofc. 2-B Av. Romulo Gallegos, Los Dos Caminos, Caracas (0212) 234-31-30 Al 32 Fax: (0212) 234-65-42 apropaca@apropaca.com.ve www.apropaca.covm.ve
40	CAVEGO - CÁMARA VENEZOLANA DE LA GOMA (Rubber Chamber of Venezuela) President: Jose Luis Feliú Vicepresident: HubertDaolio Address: Centro Solano, Piso 1, Ofc. A1, Av. Francisco Solano López, Chacaito, Caracas. Phone: 58 (0212) 762-49-11 jesluisfeliu@gmail.com
41	AVIPLA – ASOCIACIÓN VENEZOLANA DE INDUSTRIAS PLÁSTICAS (Venezuelan Association of Plastics Industries) President: Rafael González Executive Director: José Rafael Alicandú

	<p>Phone: 58 (0212) 256-33-45 / 58 (0212) 256-16-32 /58 (0212) 256-41-92</p> <p>Address: Av. Ppal de Macaracuay Edf. Multicentro Macaracuay, Piso 7, Ofc. 9, Caracas.</p> <p>avipla.dejecutiva@gmail.com</p>
42	<p>CAVENVASE - CÁMARA VENEZOLANA DEL ENVASE (Packaging Chamber of Venezuela)</p> <p>President: Miren Urresti</p> <p>Executive Director: Nohelia Barrios</p> <p>Address: Calle Los Laboratorios, Edf. Torre Beta, Piso 3, Ofc. 301, Los Ruices, Caracas.</p> <p>Phone: 58 (0212) 238-30-61 / 58 (0212) 237-54-49</p> <p>cavenvase@gmail.com</p> <p>www.cavenvase.org</p>
43	<p>CINVICRE - CÁMARA DE LA INDUSTRIA DEL VIDRIO, CERÁMICA Y REFRACTARIOS (Glass and Ceramic Industry Chamber)</p> <p>President: Arelys Delgado</p> <p>Executive Director: Anna Lucia Mlella</p> <p>Address: Calle Los Laboratorios, Torre Beta, Piso 3, Ofc. 301, Los Ruices, Caracas.</p> <p>Phones: 58 (0212) 238-30-61/ 58 (0212) 232-95-63</p> <p>cinvicre@gmail.com</p> <p>www.cinvicre.com</p>
44	<p>CAVEFAJ – CÁMARA VENEZOLANA DE FABRICANTES DE JUGUETES, DEPORTES Y RECREACIÓN (Venezuelan Chamber of Toy, sports and Recreations Manufacturers)</p> <p>President: Rodolfo del Moral V.</p> <p>Executive President: Elizabeth Rama</p> <p>Phone: 58(0212) 762-12-02 / 58(0212) 762-14-56</p> <p>Address: Av. Francisco Solano López, cruce con 3ra. Calle Las Delicias de Sabana Grande, Edf. Centro Solano, Piso 5, Ofc. 5-A, Chacaíto, Caracas.</p> <p>cavefaj2@gmail.com</p> <p>http://cavefaj.org</p>

Part VI - Regional Markets

CARICOM (Caribbean Community)

Fourteen countries constitute this group established in 1973 but activated in 1995 to achieve regional integration and a single market. These are Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent&Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago and

Bahamas. The total population of this group is 15 million. Venezuela has observer status in CARICOM. For information visit www.caricom.org

Under the Caracas Energy Accord of October 2000, Venezuela gives over 100,000 bpd of oil on concessional terms to the following countries: Cuba, Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, Panama, Dominican Republic, Honduras and Jamaica.

PETROCARIBE

Is an oil alliance of many Caribbean states with Venezuela to purchase oil on conditions of preferential payment. The alliance was launched on 29 June 2005 in Puerto La Cruz, Venezuela. In 2013 Petrocaribe agreed links with the Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas (ALBA), to go beyond oil and promote economic cooperation. There are a total of 17 members, plus Venezuela; 12 of the members are from the 15 member CARICOM (excluding, Barbados, Montserrat and Trinidad and Tobago).

ALBA – TCP (Bolivarian Alliance for the peoples of our America)

The Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of our America (or ALBA for short) was founded on the 14th of December 2004 when presidents Hugo Chavez of Venezuela and Fidel Castro of Cuba signed protocols bringing the agreement into existence. In its own terms the ALBA is defined as an “integration platform” whose fundamental purpose is to achieve “integral development” for Latin America and the Caribbean through a process of integration inspired by the likes of Simon Bolivar and Jose Marti. Beyond a narrow focus upon trade which has tended to mark other regional agreements, the ALBA professes to be a “political, economic, and social alliance in defense of independence, self-determination and the identity of peoples comprising it.

UNASUR (Union of South American Nations)

The UNASUR Constitutive Treaty was signed on 23 May 2008, at the Third Summit of Heads of State, held in Brasília, Brazil. According to the Constitutive Treaty, the Union's headquarters will be located in Quito, Ecuador. On 1 December 2010, Uruguay became the ninth state to ratify the UNASUR treaty, thus giving the union full legality.

The President Pro Tempore of the Union of South American Nations is the head position and Representative of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR).

At international meetings, the declarations and concerted opinions of the supranational organism are presented by the President Pro Tempore. The office is exercised for a one- year period on a pro tempore basis by one of the heads of state of each UNASUR Member State, the succession following in alphabetical order. The President of Venezuela Nicolas Maduro is the current President, since April 2016.

Venezuela's Current Membership in Regional Organizations (2025)

As of 2025, Venezuela maintains active participation in several regional cooperation frameworks. It is a founding and leading member of ALBA-TCP, promoting political, social, and economic integration among Latin American and Caribbean nations. Through Petrocaribe, Venezuela continues to support regional energy security via preferential oil agreements, with renewed bilateral cooperation underway. Venezuela also retains observer status in CARICOM, engaging in dialogue and development initiatives with Caribbean states. Additionally, Venezuela has rejoined UNASUR's revitalization efforts, contributing to discussions on democratic governance, connectivity, and regional coordination.

Part VII – Useful Spanish Phrases for visitors

1. Buenos días - Good morning
2. Buenas tardes - Good afternoon
3. Buenas noches - Good evening and good night
4. ¿Cómo está? - How are you?
5. ¿Cómo te llamas? - What is your name?
6. ¿Qué hora es? - What time is it?
7. ¿A qué hora es el desayuno? - What time is breakfast?
8. ¿A qué hora es el almuerzo? - What time is lunch?
9. ¿A qué hora es la cena? - What time is dinner?
10. ¿A qué hora abre el banco? - What time do Banks open?
11. ¿A qué hora cierra el banco? - What time do Banks close?
12. ¿Dónde está el comedor? - Where is the dining room?
13. Quisiera agua, por favor - I'd like some water, please.
14. Quisiera café, (Té) por favor - I'd like some coffee, (Tea) please
15. Quisiera un refresco, por favor - I'd like a soda, please
16. ¿Dónde hay un teléfono? - Where is there a telephone?
17. ¿Me puede llamar un taxi, por favor? - Can you call me a taxi, please?
18. ¿Me puede llevar al aeropuerto? - Can you take me to the airport, please?
19. ¿Cuánto cuesta? - How much?
20. ¿Cuánto cuesta el taxi? - How much is the taxi?
21. ¿Cuánto cuesta el almuerzo? - How much is lunch?
22. ¿Cuánto cuesta la cena? - How much is dinner?
23. ¿Cuánto es la propina? - How much is the tip?
24. ¿Dónde está el baño? - Where is the toilet?
25. ¿Hay agua caliente? - Is there hot water?
26. ¿Cuánto cuesta esta camisa? - How much is this shirt?
27. Me parece muy cara - I think it is too expensive.
28. ¿Puede darme una rebaja? - Can you give me a cheaper price?
29. Esto es una emergencia - This is an emergency
30. ¿Puede llamar una ambulancia? - Can you call an ambulance?
31. ¿Puede llamar a la policía? - Can you call the police?
32. ¿Cuándo sale el vuelo? - When does the flight leave?
33. ¿Cuándo llega el vuelo? - When does the flight arrive?
34. ¿Dónde puedo reclamar mi equipaje? - Where do I claim my baggage?
35. Estoy perdido (a)* - I am lost.* (Is for female)
36. ¿Habla inglés? - Do you speak English?
37. Lo siento - I'm sorry
38. No hablo inglés - I don't speak English
39. No entiendo - I don't understand
40. ¿Podría hablar más despacio? - Could you speak slower?
41. Repita, por favor. - Repeat, please.
42. ¿Puedo hacerle una pregunta? - Can I ask you a question?
43. De acuerdo - Ok
44. Por supuesto - Of course
45. Muchas gracias - Thank you very much
46. Hasta luego - See you later
47. Adiós - Goodbye
48. Vaya a la izquierda - Go to the left

- 49. Vaya a la derecha – Go to the right
- 50. Tengo hambre – I am hungry
- 51. Tengo sueño – I am sleepy
- 52. Tengo sed – I am thirsty