

NATIONAL TELEPHONE CO OF VENEZUELA
Form 20-F
May 18, 2007

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FORM 20-F

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Date of event requiring this shell company report: N/A

Commission file number 1-14538

**COMPAÑÍA ANÓNIMA NACIONAL
TELÉFONOS DE VENEZUELA (CANTV)**

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

NATIONAL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF

VENEZUELA (CANTV)

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

**AVENIDA LIBERTADOR, CENTRO NACIONAL DE TELECOMUNICACIONES,
NUEVO EDIFICIO ADMINISTRATIVO, PISO 1, APARTADO POSTAL 1226 CARACAS, VENEZUELA 1010**

(Address of principal executive offices)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Class D shares of common stock, par value Bs. 36.90182224915 per share	New York Stock Exchange*
American Depositary Shares (ADSs) each of which represents 7 Class D shares of common stock	New York Stock Exchange

* Not for trading but only in connection with the registration of ADSs pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:

None

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

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Class A shares	251,178,710	Class C shares	48,912,843
Class B shares	51,900,000	Class D shares	435,149,296

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 Item 18

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

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INTRODUCTION

As used in this Form 20-F, unless the context otherwise requires, we, us, our and the Company means Compañía Anónima Nacional Teléfonos de Venezuela (CANTV) and its consolidated subsidiaries, and CANTV means Compañía Anónima Nacional Teléfonos de Venezuela (CANTV). Unless otherwise specified, all references in this Form 20-F to U.S. dollars, dollars, U.S.\$ or \$ are to United States (U.S.) dollars and references to bolivars or Bs. are to Venezuelan *bolívares*, the legal tender currency of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (Venezuela). References to access lines in service are to lines billed. References to minutes of use are to billed or unbundled minutes of use excluding free minutes offered under certain calling plans, unless otherwise indicated.

The Company's consolidated financial statements comply in full and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), which include: (i) IFRS, (ii) International Accounting Standards (IAS) and (iii) International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) or the former Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) rules, and under the historical cost convention.

Pursuant to Resolution No. 157-2004 published in the Official Gazette of Venezuela No. 38,085 dated December 13, 2004, the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* (the CNV) (the Venezuelan National Securities Commission) resolved that companies making public securities offers under the Venezuelan Capital Markets Law must prepare and present their financial statements in accordance with IFRS beginning January 1, 2006, with IFRS becoming effective on January 1, 2005. On December 8, 2005, the CNV issued Resolution No. 177-2005, which postponed the requirement to prepare financial statements under IFRS until the Venezuelan Federation of Public Accountants adopts IFRS as accounting principles generally accepted in Venezuela. However, early adoption of IFRS is permitted upon compliance with certain requirements. Accordingly, the Company adopted IFRS for the preparation of consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005 for the first time.

There are important differences between IFRS and generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (U.S. GAAP). See Notes 26 and 27 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company as of December 31, 2005 and 2006 and for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 (the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements) also included in this Form 20-F for a description of the principal differences between IFRS and U.S. GAAP as they relate to the Company and a reconciliation to U.S. GAAP of net income reported under IFRS for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, and total shareholders' equity as of December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006. See Note 25 (a) to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Form 20-F.

For the convenience of the reader, this Form 20-F contains the translations of certain bolivar amounts into U.S. dollars at the average daily exchange rate (the Bolivar Exchange Rate) announced by the *Banco Central de Venezuela* (the Central Bank of Venezuela) on December 31, 2006 (unless otherwise specified), which was Bs. 2,150.00 per U.S.\$1.00. No representation is made that the bolivar or U.S. dollar amounts shown in this Form 20-F either could have been or will be converted into U.S. dollars or bolivars, as the case may be, at such rate or at any other rate. The translation of amounts expressed in bolivars as of a specified date based upon the then prevailing exchange rate may result in presentation of dollar amounts that differ from the dollar amounts that would have been obtained by translating bolivars as of another specified date.

On January 21, 2003, the Government of Venezuela (the Government) suspended the trading of foreign currency. On February 5, 2003, the Government approved initial rules governing foreign currency trading. Pursuant to the new exchange controls regime, the official selling exchange rate was fixed at Bs. 1,600 per U.S.\$1.00. On February 9, 2004, the Government changed the official exchange rate to Bs. 1,920 per U.S.\$1.00. On March 2, 2005, the Government changed the official exchange rate to Bs. 2,150 per U.S.\$1.00, which remains

as the current official exchange rate and may be subject to further revision and adjustment by the Central Bank of Venezuela. Since the implementation of the exchange controls regime, there exists a parallel unofficial market in which the exchange rate of bolivars per U.S. dollar has ranged from approximately Bs. 1,800 in February 2003 to the present rate of approximately Bs. 4,000, and reached Bs. 4,500 in January 2007. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risk Factors Relating to Venezuela Depreciation of the bolivar and the implementation of exchange controls could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and Item 10. Additional Information Exchange Controls.

Operational data regarding the Company contained in this Form 20-F are presented as of December 31, 2006, unless otherwise stated.

Neither the Government nor private independent sources publish definitive data regarding the telecommunications market in Venezuela. However, certain Government entities have published statistics on competitors, which the Company has used in presenting estimated market share data. Additional data, including population data, were obtained from third-party sources. The management of the Company believes that estimates based on this data, to the extent they are contained in this Form 20-F, are reliable, but it has not confirmed this data with independent sources.

On January 8, 2007, the President of Venezuela (President Chávez) announced Venezuela's intention to nationalize certain strategic sectors of the Venezuelan economy, including the telecommunications sector in which the Company participates. On February 12, 2007, the Government entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Verizon Communications Inc. (Verizon) and Verizon's indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, GTE Venholdings B.V. (GTE Venholdings), to acquire, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including a due diligence review and receipt of regulatory approvals, Verizon's equity stake in the Company, which represents approximately 28.51% of the outstanding equity share capital of the Company.

The Memorandum of Understanding contemplates that the consideration to be paid to GTE Venholdings by the Government would be the equivalent of U.S.\$2.55 per share held by Verizon, or U.S.\$17.85 per American Depositary Share (ADS) held by Verizon (each of which represents seven Class D shares) subject to downward adjustment to give effect to any dividend declared and paid by the Company with a record date after February 12, 2007 and prior to the closing of the Offers, as defined below. Among other things, GTE Venholdings has also agreed in the Memorandum of Understanding not to vote as a shareholder of the Company to approve any action or transaction of the Company outside of the ordinary course of business.

On March 30, 2007, the shareholders of the Company approved the payment of an ordinary dividend in the amount of Bs. 922.07 per share representing Bs. 6,454.49 per ADS, which is equivalent to U.S.\$3.003 per ADS (calculated at the Bolivar Exchange Rate of Bs. 2,150 per U.S.\$1.00), payable on April 18, 2007 to shareholders of record as of April 12, 2007. As a result of the dividend approved by shareholders of the Company on March 30, 2007, the price required to be paid under the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding has been reduced to U.S.\$14.84791 per ADS (each of which represents seven Class D shares), or the bolivar equivalent (based on the Bolivar Exchange Rate as of the settlement date of the Offers) of U.S.\$2.12113 per share.

On April 8, 2007, the Government announced a Tender Offer on Schedule TO (the Schedule TO) related to the tender offers (each an Offer and collectively the Offers) in the U.S. and Venezuela to purchase any and all of the issued and outstanding shares, and all shares underlying the ADSs, that are not owned by the Government. The U.S. Offer was for any and all outstanding ADSs and the Venezuelan Offer was for any and all outstanding shares. The purchase price to be paid in the U.S. Offer is U.S.\$14.84791 per ADS (each of which represents seven Class D shares). The purchase price to be paid in the Venezuelan Offer is the bolivar equivalent (based on the Bolivar Exchange Rate as of the settlement date of the Offers) of U.S.\$2.12113 per share (equivalent to Bs. 4,560.43 per share calculated at the Bolivar Exchange Rate in effect as of the day of the Offer of Bs. 2,150 per U.S.\$1.00). In each case, the purchase price is to be paid net to the seller in cash (less any amounts withheld under applicable tax laws), without interest, subject to downward adjustment to reflect any

dividends declared after March 30, 2007 and paid by the Company with a record date that is fixed as of a date prior to, in the case of the U.S. Offer, the Government's acceptance for payment of ADSs tendered into such Offer and, in the case of the Venezuelan Offer, the settlement date for such Offer. The Offers' expiration date was May 8, 2007.

According to the U.S. Offer, the Government expects that under the Company's new management, the Company's telecommunications and information technologies will be strategically positioned as human rights and developmental tools. In this sense, the Company will be positioned to promote the development of telecommunications services, taking advantage of new technologies, especially wireless technologies, and to deliver services to underserved sectors of the Venezuelan population.

On April 12, 2007, the Company's Board of Directors in an Extraordinary Meeting considered the Offers and unanimously determined to remain neutral and to make no recommendation with respect to the Offers. The Board of Directors' recommendation statement, filed on Schedule 14-D9, concluded that it is unable to take a position with respect to the Offers. The Board of Directors believed that it lacked sufficient information to evaluate the Offers in light of the unique circumstances of the Offers resulting from the stated plans of the Government to nationalize the Company, the absence of tangible alternatives to the Offers, the limited ability of Class C shareholders to participate in the Offers, the uncertainties with respect to the future liquidity and market value of the ADSs and shares, and the disparity in the economic value of the price offered in each of the Offers, which results from the exchange controls regime in Venezuela. The Board of Directors stated that it believed that each holder of ADSs and shares should make his or her own decision regarding participation in the Offers based on his or her own circumstances. Additionally, the Board of Directors urged the Government to resolve the disparity in the economic value of the price offered in each of the Offers.

The Offers in the U.S and Venezuela to purchase for cash any and all outstanding ADS and common shares, respectively, expired at 5:00 p.m. New York City time and Caracas time, on Tuesday, May 8, 2007. The Government announced on May 16, 2007 that 61,257,605 ADSs (representing an aggregate of 428,803,235 common shares) were tendered in the U.S. Offer and not withdrawn, and 197,949,721 common shares were tendered in the Venezuelan Offer and not withdrawn. The tendered common shares and ADSs include all common shares and ADSs held by Verizon's subsidiary, GTE Venholdings, and together with the 51,900,000 common shares held by the *Banco de Desarrollo Económico y Social de Venezuela* (BANDES) (the Venezuelan Economic and Social Development Fund Bank) and the *Ministerio del Poder Popular para Infraestructura* (the Ministry of the Popular Power for Infrastructure), represent an aggregate of 678,652,956 common shares, or approximately 86.2% of the outstanding common shares of CANTV. According to the Bank of New York (the Depository), the depository for the ADS facility, as of May 9, 2007, there were 66,107,637 ADSs outstanding.

The Government announced on May 16, 2007, that settlement for the common shares tendered into the Venezuelan Offer took place at a special session of the *Bolsa de Valores de Caracas* (Caracas Stock Exchange) held on May 15, 2007, and the ADSs tendered into the U.S. Offer were accepted for payment on the same date in accordance with the procedures described in the U.S. Offer and the Venezuelan Offer. The Government also announced that payment for the common shares and ADSs will be made no later than May 22, 2007, the tenth (10th) Caracas Stock Exchange trading day following the expiration date of the Offers.

On May 11, 2007, the New York Stock Exchange (the NYSE) informed CANTV that it suspended its ADS immediately from trading on the exchange. The NYSE indicated that it was of the view that the ADSs are no longer suitable for continued listing in light of all the current circumstances following the completion of the Offers by the Government and commenced its procedure for delisting the ADSs on the NYSE. CANTV has not arranged for listing the ADSs on another U.S. securities exchange or for quotation of CANTV's securities on any other quotation medium in the United States. Investors that wish to effect a trade in the ADSs or the underlying Class D shares should contact their brokers for information on the availability of effecting trades in the ADSs or Class D shares in the over-the-counter market or exchanging their ADSs for underlying Class D shares and effecting a trade in such shares on the Caracas Stock Exchange where such shares are listed.

The ADSs and the underlying Class D shares remain registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), and the suspension and termination of listing of the ADSs by the NYSE does not automatically suspend or terminate CANTV's reporting obligations under the Exchange Act. The registration of the ADSs could be terminated upon application of CANTV to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) if the ADSs are no longer listed on the NYSE and there are fewer than three hundred holders of record of the ADSs and Class D shares resident in the United States. As a result, CANTV will be required to continue to comply with its reporting obligations with the SEC until such time as it may take action to deregister such shares under the Exchange Act. If CANTV is no longer required to comply with its reporting obligations under the Exchange Act, the information CANTV would be required to furnish to holders of ADSs and to the SEC would be substantially reduced.

All the information presented in this Form 20-F with respect to business strategy, plans and trends, as well as the consolidated financial statements, have been prepared based on the Company's current strategic business plan (2007-2011) which was approved in 2006. The Company's current strategic business plan may change. The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2006 have been prepared on the basis of events known, and estimates and assumptions made, on or before February 15, 2007, the date on which the Board of Directors approved their issuance.

PART I

Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers

Not applicable.

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not applicable.

Item 3. Key Information

Selected Financial Data

The following table presents selected consolidated financial information of the Company and should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company, including the Notes thereto, also included in this Form 20-F. The Company's Audited Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS, which differ in certain important respects from U.S. GAAP. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Introduction and the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the basis of presentation of the consolidated financial statements. Notes 26 and 27 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements provide a description of the principal differences between IFRS and U.S. GAAP and a reconciliation to U.S. GAAP net income for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 and total shareholders' equity as of December 31, 2005 and 2006. Periods prior to 2004, except for required U.S. GAAP information, have not been presented as such financial information was prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Venezuela (Venezuelan GAAP) and, pursuant to SEC Release 33-8567, First Time Application of International Financial Reporting Standards , is not required to be included because it is not comparable to the IFRS information provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2004(1)	2005(1)	2006(1)	2006(2)
	(in millions, except per share and per ADS data)			
IFRS:				
Income Statement Data:				
Wireline services	Bs. 2,527,538	Bs. 2,916,155	Bs. 3,241,764	U.S.\$ 1,508
Wireless services	1,177,513	1,981,658	3,242,638	1,508
Other telecommunications-related services	130,608	190,579	313,265	146
Total operating revenues	3,835,659	5,088,392	6,797,667	3,162
Operating expenses	(3,624,503)	(5,174,551)	(5,898,282)	(2,744)
Operating income (loss)	211,156	(86,159)	899,385	418
Interest income and exchange gain, net	47,953	91,022	80,106	38
Income before income taxes	259,109	4,863	979,491	456
Income tax benefit	166,535	209,545	150,884	70
Net income	Bs. 425,644	Bs. 214,408	Bs. 1,130,375	U.S.\$ 526
Net income attributable to equity holders of the Company	423,463	213,929	1,127,420	525
Net income attributable to minority interest in subsidiary(3)	2,181	479	2,955	1
Net income	Bs. 425,644	Bs. 214,408	Bs. 1,130,375	U.S.\$ 526
Basic and diluted earnings per share(4)	549	276	1,457	0.68
Basic and diluted earnings per ADS(4)	3,840	1,934	10,197	4.74
Cash dividends declared per share(5)	550	505	700	0.33
Cash dividends declared per ADS(5)	3,850	3,535	4,900	2.31
Extraordinary cash dividends declared per share(5)	120		307	0.14
Extraordinary cash dividends declared per ADS(5)	840		2,150	1.00
Weighted average shares outstanding(6)	776	776	776	776
Balance Sheet Data:				
Working capital	Bs. 399,223	Bs. 155,545	Bs. (863,360)	U.S.\$ (402)
Property, plant and equipment, net	3,423,333	3,483,063	3,714,737	1,728
Total assets	6,396,585	7,290,111	8,922,207	4,150
Total indebtedness	262,442	104,330	58,245	27
Capital stock	2,151,299	2,151,299	2,151,299	1,001
Total shareholders equity(4)	3,960,470	3,669,069	3,289,654	1,530

Year Ended December 31,

	2002(7)	2003(7)	2004(1)	2005(1)	2006(1)	2006(2)
(in millions, except per share and per ADS data)						
U.S. GAAP:						
Income Statement Data:						
Total operating revenues	Bs. 3,325,697	Bs. 3,144,992	Bs. 3,835,659	Bs. 5,088,392	Bs. 6,797,667	U.S.\$ 3,162
Operating income (loss)	132,539	100,638	205,513	(79,195)	902,310	420
Net income	128,688	9,948	424,728	218,525	1,129,351	525
Net income per share	166	13	547	282	1,455	0.68
Net income per ADS	1,161	90	3,831	1,971	10,187	4.74
Cash dividends declared per share(5)	243	71	550	505	700	0.33
Cash dividends declared per ADS(5)	1,699	497	3,850	3,535	4,900	2.31
Extraordinary cash dividends declared per share(5)	210	350	120		307	0.14
Extraordinary cash dividends declared per ADS(5)	1,468	2,450	840		2,150	1.00
Average shares outstanding(6)	776	776	776	776	776	776
Balance Sheet Data:						
Property, plant and equipment, net	Bs. 4,749,918	Bs. 3,913,874	Bs. 3,597,444	Bs. 3,649,382	Bs. 3,874,393	U.S.\$ 1,804
Total assets	6,844,082	6,003,189	6,460,366	7,399,603	9,183,969	4,272
Capital stock	2,151,299	2,151,299	2,151,299	2,151,299	2,151,299	1,001
Total shareholders equity	4,447,055	4,125,380	4,023,125	3,787,349	3,086,579	1,436

- Financial information presented as of and for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 includes increased charges of Bs. 44,426 million, Bs. 694,616 million and Bs. 23,043 million, respectively, to cover the additional obligation with respect to the lawsuit brought against CANTV by the *Federación Nacional de Jubilados y Pensionados de Teléfonos de Venezuela* (FETRAJUPTTEL) (National Federation of CANTV Retirees and Pensioners). See Risk Factors Risk Factors Relating to the Company We employ a largely unionized labor force and could be subject to an organized labor action and Item 8. Financial Information Other Financial Information Legal Proceedings.
- Bolivar amounts have been translated into U.S. dollars, solely for the convenience of the reader, at the rate of Bs. 2,150.00 per U.S.\$1.00, the official Bolivar Exchange Rate on December 31, 2006. Such translations should not be construed as representations that the bolivar amounts actually represent such U.S. dollar amounts or could be converted at the rate indicated, or at all. See Exchange Rates.
- Minority interest represents the portion of equity income in consolidated subsidiaries that is not owned by the Company. CANTV owns 80% of C.A. Venezolana de Guías (Caveguías).
- During the periods presented, there were no common stock equivalents having a potential dilutive effect.
- Detailed information related to ordinary and extraordinary cash dividends declared and paid are presented in Dividends.
- The average shares outstanding do not include shares held by the Company for distribution to employees in the form of awards.
- Bolivar amounts are in constant bolivars as of December 31, 2003, the date until which Venezuela was considered as a hyperinflationary economy according to IAS 29, Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies , for which non-monetary assets and liabilities and equity accounts were adjusted to reflect the effects of the inflation using the *Índice General de Precios al Consumidor del Área Metropolitana de Caracas* (the Consumer Price Index or CPI). According to SEC rules, the quantified effects of applying price-level accounting are not required to be included in the reconciliation to U.S. GAAP.

Dividends

The Company has declared ordinary and extraordinary dividends from 2002 to 2006 as follows:

<u>Declaration Date</u>	<u>Payment Date</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Bolivars per share(1)</u>	<u>Bolivars per ADS(1)(2)</u>	<u>U.S.\$ per share(3)</u>	<u>U.S.\$ per ADS(2)(3)</u>
March 22, 2002	June 6, 2002	Ordinary	41.60	291.20	0.05	0.32
December 10, 2002	January 15, 2003	Extraordinary	165.00	1,155.00	0.12	0.82
December 10, 2002	January 15, 2003	Ordinary	140.00	980.00	0.10	0.70
March 28, 2003	April 23, 2003	Ordinary	71.00	497.00	0.04	0.31
December 2, 2003	December 19, 2003	Extraordinary	350.00	2,450.00	0.22	1.53
March 31, 2004	April 16, 2004	Ordinary	550.00	3,850.00	0.29	2.01
December 7, 2004	December 22, 2004	Extraordinary	120.00	840.00	0.06	0.44
March 31, 2005	April 27, 2005	Ordinary	505.00	3,535.00	0.23	1.64
March 31, 2006	April 27, 2006	Ordinary	700.00	4,900.00	0.33	2.28
November 27, 2006	December 13, 2006	Extraordinary	307.14	2,150.00	0.14	1.00

(1) Expressed in nominal bolivars.

(2) Each ADS represents seven Class D shares.

(3) Dividend information in U.S. dollars is expressed at the exchange rate as of the dividend payment date. See [Risk Factors](#) [Risk Factors Relating to Venezuela](#) [Depreciation of the bolivar and the implementation of exchange controls could have an adverse effect on our financial condition](#) and [Item 10. Additional Information](#) [Exchange Controls](#).

The conversion of dividends from bolivars to U.S. dollars payable to foreign investors and ADR holders requires the approval by the *Comisión de Administración de Divisas* (CADIVI) (the Commission for Administration of Foreign Exchange). The conversion approval for the dividend paid on December 13, 2006 is in progress. Additionally the conversion for the dividend in the amount of \$3.00 per ADR paid on April 18, 2007 is also in progress.

Inflation and Devaluation Data

For reference purposes, the following table sets forth the increase in: (i) the Consumer Price Index; (ii) the *Índice de Precios al Mayor* (the Wholesale Price Index or WPI); and (iii) the rate of bolivar devaluation against the U.S. dollar:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>				
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
Increase in Consumer Price Index	31.2%	27.1%	19.2%	14.4%	17.0%
Increase in Wholesale Price Index	53.5%	48.9%	22.4%	14.2%	15.9%
Rate of bolivar devaluation	85.1%	14.0%	20.0%	12.0%	0.0%

For a description of the impact of inflation and devaluation on tariffs see [Risk Factors](#) [Risk Factors Relating to Venezuela](#) [Depreciation of the bolivar and the implementation of exchange controls could have an adverse effect on our financial condition](#) and [Item 10. Additional Information](#) [Exchange Controls](#).

Average Shares Outstanding

Income per share is calculated based on the average number of shares outstanding in each relevant year. The average common shares outstanding as of December 31, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 were 776,201,812, 775,997,457, 776,240,474, 776,167,423 and 775,950,426, respectively. Shares held in trust for distribution to employees in the form of awards have been deducted from shareholders' equity, and are not included in the calculation of average shares outstanding.

Exchange Rates

The following table sets forth the high, low, average and period-end noon buying rates for the bolivar reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (the Noon Buying Rate) expressed as bolivars per U.S. dollar concerning bolivar/U.S. dollar exchange rates for the years 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006, each of the last three months of 2006 and each of the first five months of 2007 (through May 18):

Year Ended December 31,	High(1)	Low(1)	Average(2)	End of Year(3)
2002	1,473.00	766.20	1,200.00	1,390.50
2003	1,923.50	1,600.00	1,626.96	1,600.00
2004	1,920.00	1,600.00	1,865.47	1,915.20
2005	2,144.60	1,915.20	2,106.37	2,144.60
2006	2,144.60	2,144.60	2,144.60	2,144.60

Monthly	High(4)	Low(4)	Average(5)	End of Month(6)
Year 2006				
October	2,144.60	2,144.60	2,144.60	2,144.60
November	2,144.60	2,144.60	2,144.60	2,144.60
December	2,144.60	2,144.60	2,144.60	2,144.60
Year 2007				
January	2,144.60	2,144.60	2,144.60	2,144.60
February	2,144.60	2,144.60	2,144.60	2,144.60
March	2,144.60	2,144.60	2,144.60	2,144.60
April	2,144.60	2,144.60	2,144.60	2,144.60
May(7)	2,144.60	2,144.60	2,144.60	2,144.60

- (1) The highest and lowest of the Noon Buying Rates for the bolivar per U.S. dollar reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on the last business day of each month during the relevant year.
- (2) The average of the Noon Buying Rates on the last day of each month during the relevant year.
- (3) The Noon Buying Rates on the last day of each relevant year.
- (4) The highest and lowest of the Noon Buying Rates of each day in the relevant month.
- (5) The average of the Noon Buying Rates of each day in the relevant month.
- (6) The Noon Buying Rates on the last day of each relevant month.
- (7) Through May 18, 2007.

On May 18, 2007, the Noon Buying Rate was Bs. 2,144.60 per U.S.\$1.00 (equivalent to Bs. 1.00 per U.S.\$0.00047).

The Company's consolidated financial statements are based on the exchange rates announced by the Central Bank of Venezuela, which do not differ significantly from the Noon Buying Rates reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

There are currently controls on foreign exchange in effect under Venezuelan law. On January 21, 2003, the Government suspended the trading of foreign currency. On February 5, 2003, the Government approved initial rules governing foreign currency trading and established an official exchange rate at Bs. 1,596 per U.S. dollar purchased by the Central Bank of Venezuela, and Bs. 1,600 per U.S. dollar sold by the Central Bank of Venezuela. The new rules restrict the access of companies and individuals to foreign currency. On February 9, 2004, the Government changed the official exchange rate to Bs. 1,915.20 per U.S. dollar purchased by the Central Bank of Venezuela, and Bs. 1,920 per U.S. dollar sold by the Central Bank of Venezuela. On March 2, 2005, the Government changed the official exchange rate to Bs. 2,144.60 per U.S. dollar purchased by

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the Central Bank of Venezuela, and to Bs. 2,150 per U.S. dollar sold by the Central Bank of Venezuela, which remains as the current official exchange rate and may be subject to periodic revision and adjustment by the

Central Bank of Venezuela. As of May 18, 2007, foreign exchange controls have not been lifted and approvals for foreign currency exchange continue to be limited. Since the implementation of the exchange controls regime, there exists a parallel unofficial market in which the exchange rate of bolivars per U.S. dollar has ranged from approximately Bs. 1,800 in February 2003 to the present rate of approximately Bs. 4,000, and reached Bs. 4,500 in January 2007. See Risk Factors Risk Factors Relating to Venezuela Depreciation of the bolivar and the implementation of exchange controls could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and Item 10. Additional Information Exchange Controls.

For a discussion of the effect, and potential effect, of fluctuations in bolivar/U.S. dollar exchange rates as well as exchange controls on the Company, its financial condition and results of operations and on the market price and liquidity of, and return on investment on, the ADSs and the Class D shares, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.

Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below and the other information in this Annual Report before making an investment in the Company. The risks described below are not the only ones facing the Company. Our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected by any of these risks. There are a number of factors, including those described below, which may adversely affect the price of our shares or ADSs. Additional risks not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations. See Risk Factors Relating to the Company Forward-Looking information is subject to risk and uncertainty.

Risk Factors Relating to Venezuela

Economic and political developments in Venezuela may affect our business.

All of the Company's business is conducted in Venezuela. As a result, our financial condition, results of operations and business have been, and are expected to continue to be, generally affected by political, institutional and economic risk factors, including the general condition of the Venezuelan economy, the devaluation of the bolivar as compared to the U.S. dollar, inflation, interest rates, regulation, and taxation, as well as political, social and economic developments in Venezuela.

Political developments in Venezuela may continue to have an impact on our business and operations and the price of our securities.

Our results of operations and financial condition may be affected by changes in Venezuela's political climate to the extent that such changes affect the nation's economic policies or regulatory regime.

Venezuela has had democratically elected governments since 1958. From then until the mid-1990s, there were two predominant political parties, *Acción Democrática* (AD) (Democratic Action) and the *Comité de Organización Política Electoral Independiente* (COPEI) (Independent Political Electoral Organization Committee), which alternated in power. In December 1998, the election of Hugo Chávez Frías marked the beginning of a period of significant political change in Venezuela.

The Chávez administration enacted a new Venezuelan Constitution, effective December 30, 1999. The major changes adopted under the new Venezuelan Constitution included the extension of the Presidential term from five to six years; the eligibility of the President to seek re-election for one additional term; expansion of the role of the Government with respect to social security, health care and education; introduction of important advances in human rights; creation of the Moral and Electoral branches of the Government (in addition to the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches); creation of the office of the Executive Vice President; eligibility of active military officers to vote; and prohibition of the privatization of *Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A.* (PDVSA), the state-owned petroleum company. On July 30, 2000, President Chávez was re-elected for a six-year period.

The period following Chávez's 2000 re-election was marked by political polarization and social instability, incited by groups opposing and supporting the government of President Chávez. In April 2002, after growing mass protests, President Chávez was briefly removed from power but was subsequently reinstated after three days on April 14, 2002. In the months following the reinstatement of President Chávez there were public protests by the opposition and a nationwide general strike which began in December 2002 and lasted until January 2003. The strike severely affected oil production and had a profound political, economic and social impact.

The Chávez administration has promoted a model of increased state participation in the economy through foreign exchange and price controls, state-owned companies, welfare programs, worker co-management and cooperatives and social production companies through which the Government provides financial and training support.

On December 3, 2006, the presidential election for the period 2007-2013 took place. On December 5, 2006, the National Electoral Council proclaimed President Chávez's victory with 62.9%, equivalent to 7.3 million votes.

On January 8, 2007, during the swearing-in ceremony of the new cabinet, President Chávez announced the five main guidelines for the transformation of Venezuela: (1) the Enabling Law; (2) the Constitutional Reform; (3) the Revolutionary Explosion of Communal Power; (4) Popular Education, with the launch of a National Campaign called Moral and Enlightenment, and (5) the New Geometry of the National Map. At the same ceremony, President Chávez urged that his new government to proceed with the nationalization of a group of companies; specifically, CANTV, La Electricidad de Caracas (Electricidad de Caracas) and the Strategic Associations that operate in the *Faja Petrolera del Orinoco* (the Orinoco Oil Belt).

On April 8, 2007, the Government announced tender offers for the shares of CANTV and Electricidad de Caracas and ended on May 8, 2007. On May 9, 2007, the Government announced that had obtained approximately 86.2% of the equity stake of CANTV's and approximately 92.9% of the equity stake of Electricidad de Caracas. On April 25, 2007, 10 of 13 foreign oil companies with operations in the Orinoco Oil Belt signed a Memorandum of Understanding related to the nationalization process. On May 1, 2007, the Government took operating control of all 32 of the Strategic Associations operating in the Orinoco Oil Belt.

The elements of the constitutional reform are still unknown, President Chávez has announced that the debate on the content of the reform and its subsequent approval and enactment are postponed to 2008; nevertheless, it is expected that as soon as the Presidential Commission appointed to review the constitutional reform concludes its work and submits the report to the President, he will then submit his proposal to the Venezuelan National Assembly (the National Assembly) and start a public debate on the contents of the reform, which should finally be approved by the citizens via referendum.

We are affected by changes in the legal framework in Venezuela.

Since 1999, the legal framework has been adjusted in key areas to support the state interventionist model and its orientation towards welfare and concentration of political control.

Since 2001, the Government has approved several laws, reforms and initiatives in the following areas:

Oil: Hydrocarbons 2001 Law and 2006 Reform

General economy: Lands and Agricultural Reform Law, Illicit Foreign Exchange Transactions Law, Central Bank Law Reform, Creation of FONDEN and Monetary Conversion Law

Taxes: Municipal Public Power Law, Zero Evasion Plan and Value Added Tax Law Reform

Civil rights: Media Content Law and Criminal Code

Labor: Amendment to the Law of Prevention, Conditions and Work Environment

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The Hydrocarbons Law of 2001 reduced the income tax rate for oil exploration and production activities from 67.5% to 50% and to 34% for downstream activities. It increased the extraction royalty rate from 16.7% to 30%, which is deductible for income tax purposes. In special circumstances, the Government may decrease this royalty to 20% for heavy crude oil.

A series of revisions to the ownership structure and tax regime of private oil companies operating in Venezuela began in October 2004. In May 2006, the National Assembly approved the Organic Law on Hydrocarbons Reform, which codifies rules to facilitate the organization and operation of oil joint ventures and increase the oil tax burden on companies operating in Venezuela. Royalties and tax regimes affecting foreign oil and mining companies have been revised in order to maximize fiscal revenue from natural resources on the grounds that oil prices are much higher than when the original deals were signed and technology has improved considerably.

In December 2004, the Government enacted the Media Content Law which sets broadcasting guidelines for television and radio stations in Venezuela and establishes social responsibilities among television and radio service providers, announcers, independent producers and users. Among other matters, the Content-Media Law requires television and radio stations to broadcast certain types of programming during defined hours of the day, based on the Government's defined ratings assigned to the type of programming. These ratings consider the levels of violence, sex, profanity and certain types of socially unacceptable behavior contained in the programming. The Content-Media Law also requires that television and radio stations allow the Government to broadcast messages through their facilities free of charge, subject to certain time limits. Television and radio stations that fail to comply with the provisions of the Content-Media Law may be sanctioned. Possible sanctions include closure of operations for up to 72 hours, the revocation of slots for cultural and educational programs, fines which may range between 0.1% and 0.5% of prior years' gross revenues, and the termination of a station's broadcasting license.

In January 2005, the Government reinforced the application of the Lands and Agricultural Reform Law, which aims to reassign arable lands according to their most productive use, reverse inequities in land distribution and achieve agricultural self-sufficiency. According to the law, public and private land deemed to be illegally held, unproductive or idle is to be redistributed. If ownership cannot be demonstrated, the land can be expropriated without Government compensation. If ownership can be proven, but the land is deemed unproductive or idle, it can be expropriated with compensation at market value. The Government has begun certain proceedings against some landowners with respect to the transfer of ownership.

In March 2005, the Government enacted reforms to the Venezuelan Criminal Code that incorporated new crimes, revised the penalties for certain crimes and consolidated certain special penal laws into the Venezuelan Criminal Code. Included in the reforms were amendments that increased the severity of criminal penalties for statements that disparage public officials and expanded the list of public officials protected by such provisions.

On June 8, 2005, the Government approved the Municipal Public Power Law that established the taxes attributable to each municipality and also provided, among other things, that telecommunications activities would be subject to a maximum of 1% tax on gross revenues effective January 1, 2006. The Municipal Public Power Law requires the payment of additional taxes from telecommunications companies in different municipalities. The Company has presented and paid the estimated tax returns and dues required by each municipality and signed agreements with some municipalities to determine the applicable taxable base for each telecommunications service; it is currently negotiating with the remaining municipalities.

In July 2005, the Central Bank Law was reformed in order to transfer those foreign reserves deemed to be excess by the Government from the Central Bank of Venezuela to a national development fund called *Fondo de Desarrollo Nacional* (FONDEN) (the National Development Fund). The reform also alters the way PDVSA must sell its foreign reserves from oil exports to the Central Bank of Venezuela. Previously, PDVSA was required to sell all its dollar revenues to the Central Bank of Venezuela (with the exception of dollars needed for payments to foreign suppliers and creditors). Under the new legislation, PDVSA is only obliged to sell sufficient foreign exchange to the Central Bank of Venezuela to cover tax payments to the Government and local operating and investment expenses in local currency (as before, it can retain foreign currency for payments to overseas suppliers and creditors). Any residual earnings remaining after meeting all these payments will now go directly to FONDEN. At December 2005, the FONDEN held a U.S.\$8.6 billion surplus, U.S.\$6.0 billion from reserves in the Central Bank of Venezuela and U.S.\$2.6 billion from PDVSA's dollar revenues. In February 2006, President Chávez announced that a further U.S.\$4.0 billion of the Central Bank of Venezuela's foreign exchange reserves would be transferred to FONDEN. Since its inception, 35% of FONDEN's resources have been spent on investment projects and debt amortization. Most of the resources are committed to the sectors of energy, infrastructure, basic industries, mining and agriculture; the remainder are committed to healthcare, housing, defense and other expenditures.

On July 26, 2005, the Amendment to the Law of Prevention, Conditions and Work Environment was enacted with the purpose of establishing the institutions, rules and guidelines of the policies and the entities which will guarantee the safety, health and well-being of workers, conditions for the promotion of a safe and

healthy work environment, the prevention of work accidents and occupational diseases, as well as regulating the rights and duties of workers and employers. This Law establishes fines between 25 and 100 tax units (Bs. 37,632 per tax unit as of May 18, 2007) depending on the violation and provides for the incarceration of employers or their representatives from eight to 10 years in case of the death of a worker as a result of violation of regulations related to safety and healthy working conditions.

In September 2005, the Illicit Foreign Exchange Transactions Law was enacted, establishing as illegal any demand, offer, purchase or sale of U.S. dollars in violation of the requirements of CADIVI and the conversion of any amount in excess of U.S.\$10,000 annually in the parallel foreign exchange market. The import and export of foreign currency in amounts greater than U.S.\$10,000 must be declared to CADIVI. Goods and services exporters are obligated to sell their foreign currency earned from commercial transactions to the Central Bank of Venezuela. Operations using ADSs as well as Government dollar-denominated bonds issued in local currency are not subject to regulation. Violators will be subject to fines equal to two to three times the total amount of the transaction, seizure of the subject foreign currency and incarceration ranging from two to seven years.

The Government has also emphasized compliance with tax laws by implementing *Plan Evasión Cero* (Zero Evasion Plan), a pro-active tax collection plan to review companies' compliance with tax payments and formal obligations related to income tax and value-added tax. Under these reviews there has been an increasing number of companies have been subject to temporary business closures. From November 1, 2005 to November 3, 2005, the Company's administrative and commercial offices remained closed as a result of sanctions imposed by the *Servicio Nacional Integrado de Administración Aduanera y Tributaria* (SENIAT) (the National Integrated Service of Customs and Taxes). Since December 2003, SENIAT has imposed similar sanctions on other companies, including an affiliate of the State-owned PDVSA, and the two other main telecommunications operators in Venezuela. These closures were related to the lack of compliance with certain formal obligations stipulated in the Value Added Tax Law.

On February 1, 2007, the National Assembly sanctioned the Enabling Law and President Chávez promulgated it. The Enabling Law came into effect for a period of 18 months; granting the President special powers to legislate in many areas such as transformation of State institutions; popular participation; values for the correct exercise of public service; economic, social, financial and tax systems; social and judicial security; science and technology; political administrative division of the country; national security and defense; infrastructure; transport and services (among them telecommunications); and energy.

On March 6, 2007, as published in the Official Gazette of Venezuela No. 38.638, the Government, by Presidential Decree with Status of Law, enacted the Monetary Conversion Law. This Law will change the Venezuelan official currency to *Bolívar Fuerte* (Bs.F.), which is equivalent to current Bs. 1,000.00. Beginning October 1, 2007, and until the Central Bank of Venezuela orders otherwise, all instruments used to offer goods and services will contain, as reference, both the amount prior to the conversion and the amount resulting from the conversion. Financial statements, prices, salaries and, in general, any operation or reference expressed in local currency will be expressed based on the new currency. The Government and the Central Bank of Venezuela have declared that the purpose of this Law is achieving economic growth without inflation strengthening the national currency and thereby restoring its purchasing capacity.

We are affected by the Government's business and economic policies.

Through its economic policies, the Government has historically exercised significant influence over the Venezuelan economy. In 1983 and 1994 exchange controls were imposed; in 2003 exchange and price controls were again implemented followed by interest rate regulation in 2005. Government actions concerning the economy are likely to continue to have an important effect on:

the ability of domestic and international businesses to obtain foreign currency to pay for imported goods, debt service, and dividend conversion under the Government's exchange controls regime;

Venezuela's ability to continue to attract foreign investment to the private sector;

the financial condition and results of operations of companies operating in Venezuela;

the ability of Venezuelan companies to adjust prices and make capital expenditures; and

the market prices, liquidity and return on securities carrying Venezuelan risk, such as CANTV's ADSs and the Class D shares.

The Venezuelan economy is highly dependent on oil revenues.

Venezuela, a founding member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), is the world's ninth-largest oil exporter and has 7% of proven oil reserves in the world (according to OPEC statistics). Venezuela is heavily dependent on oil revenues and oil will continue to be the country's main source of export and fiscal revenues for the foreseeable future. In the past few years, political instability has had serious effects on the performance of the Venezuelan economy, affecting mainly investment levels and economic growth. The public finances' strong dependency on the volatile oil market has traditionally led to sharp fluctuations in the fiscal accounts and unstable Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth, with negative consequences for price and exchange rate stability. High oil prices have increased the disincentives to undertake structural reforms, and facilitated the Government's avowed policy goal of expanding the state centered economic model. As such, the health of the external and fiscal balances, and perceptions of the country's creditworthiness, will continue to depend crucially on movements in the oil price.

From 2002 through 2006, the oil sector accounted for an average of approximately:

17% of total GDP;

84% of total exports; and

48% of total Government revenues.

Venezuela has experienced adverse economic conditions.

Venezuela has historically experienced uneven periods of economic growth. The general strike that began on December 2, 2002 and ended on February 3, 2003 had a serious adverse effect on the Venezuelan economy during 2002 and 2003 (GDP growth declined 8.9% and 7.8%, respectively). The oil industry work stoppage reduced PDVSA's ability to make royalty and tax payments to the Government. The drop in income severely affected the Government's public finances, payments to public sector suppliers, fund transfers to the states and municipalities and infrastructure investment. The Government reduced its 2003 budget and implemented exchange and price controls. These adverse effects were later mitigated during 2003 by higher oil prices, which permitted a more expansive fiscal policy. The Company and the rest of the communications sector were affected by falling consumption and political uncertainty and the industry posted negative growth of 5.0% in 2003. The Company's investment plans were reduced as a result of the new foreign exchange control system, introduction of price controls, and decline in average real tariffs.

Economic activity recovered in 2004, as real GDP registered a 18.3% growth, with the oil sector expanding at 13.7% and the non-oil sector growing at 16.1%. This expansion was, in part, due to the rebound from a low base in 2002 and 2003 as well as increasing domestic public and private demand. While the 2004 economic growth did offset the cumulative 15.8% contraction of 2002 and 2003, it was unable to exceed the

output level of 2001.

In 2005 and 2006 the economy benefited from high oil prices in the international market. Public expenditure rose to record highs. GDP growth was 10.3% for 2005 as well as for 2006. This increased the purchasing power and consumption of the lower income groups who are the principal beneficiaries of the Government's programs.

High inflation rates in Venezuela may decrease demand for our services while increasing our costs.

Venezuela has historically experienced high levels of inflation, although the rates have been lower in recent years. In February 2003 the Government introduced price controls for a group of goods and services account for over 50% of the basket used to compile the CPI. Inflation declined until mid-2006. Strong domestic demand generated by the expansive fiscal policy, the decline in spare capacity, the abundant liquidity stemming from exchange controls, and above-inflation wage increases exerted upward pressure on prices. However, there were countervailing forces such as price controls, subsidized basic goods offered through the state network of food distribution centers, and ample provision of U.S. dollars for imports at the official Bolivar Exchange Rate. The general rate of inflation as measured by the CPI was 27.1%, 19.2%, 14.4% and 17.0% for the years 2003 to 2006, and as measured by the WPI, 48.9%, 22.4%, 14.2% and 15.9% for the years 2003 to 2006. Consumer and wholesale price indices increased in 2006 and are expected to remain at comparable levels in 2007.

President Chávez has established a series of measures to curb inflation, among which are reduction of the value-added tax rate, stronger enforcement of price controls, slower monetary expansion and dollar-denominated bond issues placed in the local market and tradeable in international markets that stabilized the swap market rate.

High inflation rates can adversely affect our business and results of operations by adversely affecting consumer purchasing power and consumer demand for our services, and, to the extent inflation exceeds our price increases, our prices and revenues will be adversely affected in real terms.

Price controls and lack of adjustments to our fixed line tariffs to take into account increases in inflation adversely impact our results of operations.

We have not been authorized to adjust tariffs on fixed local and long distance telephone services since April 27, 2003. At that time, only the following services received authorizations for increases: (i) rates for non-residential basic services, which increased 39.85% for basic rent, 30.17% for local services and 29.61% for domestic long distance and other miscellaneous services (installations, subscriptions, etc.), (ii) the application of a Charge per call established for non-residential customers and (iii) rates for basic public telephony, which increased in a range from 27.63% to 31.63%. These increases included the extraordinary adjustments to provide for the deviations from the projected inflation and devaluation estimated between CANTV and the *Comisión Nacional de Telecomunicaciones* (CONATEL) (the Venezuelan National Telecommunications Commission), which were up to a maximum of 2% in July 2003 and 2% in October 2003, and 5% in January 2004, respectively. Extraordinary adjustments were not applied for fixed to mobile and International Long Distance Services tariffs. Residential tariffs were not subject to revision and have remained unchanged pursuant to the price control regime adopted on February 13, 2003. Non-residential tariffs have also remained unchanged since January 2004 due to the absence of regulatory approvals. On August 4, 2004, the fixed to mobile tariffs were increased 7.4% for residential and for non-residential customers and 6.3% for public telephony.

The price control framework limits the ability of the Company to raise its prices for some services in order to keep pace with future changes in currency exchange rates, inflation in Venezuela and other developments. If the Company is unable to change its prices for all its services in response to market conditions, its financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. Also, as in the past, delays in the price control regime may cause the inflation rate used as a basis for adjustment of CANTV's other tariffs to differ from the rate of inflation prevailing during the period in which adjustment is made, and in periods of increasing inflation CANTV's rate increases may not always fully offset the effects of inflation. Increases in inflation may also cause a reduction in the value of CANTV's accounts receivable balance. Also, to the extent that CANTV's rates are adjusted on the basis of agreed-upon projected exchange rates, the devaluation of the bolivar, together with the inability of the Company to raise its residential tariffs to compensate for exchange losses and inflation while the current price control regime remains in effect, could also result in an adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Depreciation of the bolivar and the implementation of exchange controls could have an adverse effect on our financial condition.

Venezuela has historically experienced currency fluctuations, devaluation and depreciation of the bolivar and, from time to time, has implemented foreign currency exchange controls. On June 27, 1994, the Government established certain foreign currency exchange controls and soon thereafter fixed the official bolivar/U.S. dollar exchange rate. These controls, together with the then prevailing economic conditions in Venezuela, caused the Company to seek to restructure its debt obligations in 1995. In order to avoid significant fluctuations in the exchange rate, the Central Bank of Venezuela imposed a policy in 1996 to maintain the exchange rate between 7.5% above and 7.5% below its reference rate. The sustained deterioration of Government revenue streams, as well as increasing political and legal instability, resulted in capital flight and the erosion of foreign reserves in late 2001. On February 12, 2002, the Government decided to allow the bolivar to float freely. The currency was devalued by approximately 85.1% during 2002. Reacting to the rapid decline of the bolivar, the Government suspended the trading of foreign currency on January 21, 2003 for five business days and established controls on foreign currency exchange on February 5, 2003. Initial rules governing foreign currency trading were approved by the Government to provide for an exchange control regime in Venezuela based on a single mandatory system. A series of Exchange Agreements between the Government and the Central Bank of Venezuela established a system for the administration of foreign exchange. On March 2, 2005, the Government changed the official exchange rate to Bs. 2,144.60 per U.S. dollar purchased by the Central Bank of Venezuela, and to Bs. 2,150.00 per U.S. dollar sold by the Central Bank of Venezuela.

The new rules restrict the access of companies and individuals to foreign exchange. As of May 18, 2007, foreign exchange controls have not been lifted and foreign currency transactions remain subject to approval by CADIVI. The Central Bank of Venezuela may change the official exchange rate. Dividend payments and foreign transfers of income from capital and interest, individuals and corporations must be registered with the *Superintendencia de Inversiones Extranjeras* (SIEX) (Foreign Investment Superintendency). For dividend payment purposes, American Depositary Receipt (ADR) programs must be registered with the CNV and must apply to CADIVI for authorization to purchase foreign currency. See Item 10. Additional Information Exchange Controls.

In July 2003, the Government announced the issuance of Venezuelan National Public Debt Bonds denominated in U.S. dollars payable in bolivars at the official exchange rate of Bs. 1,600 per U.S. dollar. These bonds could be traded in foreign markets allowing investors to sell the bonds at a discount in exchange for U.S. dollars. In order to guarantee access to foreign currency for essential goods and services and debt payments (if CADIVI failed to approve the timely acquisition of foreign currency), the Company placed bids to acquire up to U.S.\$80 million of these bonds, of which the Government allocated U.S.\$74.2 million (Bs. 118.6 billion in nominal bolivars). In September 2003, these bonds were sold at market value with a discount rate of 31%.

In November 2006, the Government announced the issuance of a U.S.\$1 billion public bond, called *Bono del Sur* , that was comprised of two Venezuelan bonds and an Argentinean bond, denominated in U.S. dollars to be acquired in bolivars at the official exchange rate of Bs. 2,150 per U.S. dollar. Two of the three bonds could be traded in foreign markets, allowing investors to sell them at a discounted rate and in exchange for U.S. dollars.

In March 2007, the Government announced the issuance of another public bond of U.S.\$1.5 billion called *Bono del Sur II* , and PDVSA launched a U.S.\$7.5 billion bond, both denominated in U.S. dollars payable in bolivars at the official exchange rate of Bs. 2,150 per U.S. dollar.

Substantially all of the Company's revenues are denominated in bolivars while a substantial portion of its capital expenditures have been and are expected to continue to be denominated in U.S. dollars. The Company is currently making appropriate applications for foreign currency to CADIVI and, based on its experience since the implementation of the exchange controls regime, expects to be in a position to meet its U.S. dollar-denominated obligations. However, there is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain the required approvals from CADIVI to secure sufficient foreign currency for this purpose. The inability of the Company to obtain foreign currency could have an adverse effect on the results of operations and financial condition of the Company.

Although the Company continually reviews opportunities to minimize its exposure to devaluation, under current market conditions, the Company does not engage in hedging activities. Reductions in the value of the bolivar against the U.S. dollar and other foreign currencies have significantly affected the business and operations of the Company in the past and may do so again in the future. If the value of the bolivar relative to the U.S. dollar continues to decline substantially, the Company's consolidated net income and shareholders' equity, in certain circumstances, would be greatly diminished when expressed in U.S. dollars, and the market price and liquidity of, or the return on, an investment in the ADSs and the Class D shares could also be adversely affected.

Cash dividends and other cash distributions, if any, with respect to the Class D shares underlying the ADSs will be paid by the Company in bolivars, whereas distributions made by the Depositary with respect to such dividends and other distributions generally will be paid in U.S. dollars to holders of ADSs outside Venezuela as long as CADIVI continues to approve the conversion of dividends paid in bolivars into U.S. dollars to ADS holders. Consequently, the U.S. dollar amount of any cash distributions made by the Depositary pursuant to the Deposit Agreement to ADS holders would be adversely affected if a reduction in the value of the bolivar relative to the U.S. dollar between the dividend declaration date and the dividend payment were to occur. The distribution of dividend payments in U.S. dollars by the Depositary to ADS holders is currently subject to approval by CADIVI under the current exchange control regime.

The imposition of restrictions on foreign ownership of equity securities of Venezuelan companies could have an adverse effect on the market price and liquidity of our securities.

The Government has in the past imposed restrictions on foreign ownership of Venezuelan equity securities, and continues to limit foreign investment in certain sectors of the economy, including the energy sector, television and radio stations, Spanish language newspapers, and professional services regulated by specific national laws, such as accounting and medical services. Currently there are no restrictions on foreign ownership of the Company's equity securities. Although foreign investment restrictions were liberalized in January 1990, there can be no assurance that any such restrictions will not be imposed again. The imposition of any such restrictions could have an adverse effect on the market price and liquidity of the ADSs and the Class D shares.

We are subject to different corporate disclosure and governance standards.

The securities laws of Venezuela, which govern publicly traded companies such as the Company, differ from those in the U.S. in certain important respects. Publicly available information about issuers of securities listed on Venezuelan stock exchanges provides less detail in certain respects than information regularly published by or about listed companies in the United States or certain other countries. Although the Company is currently subject to the periodic reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, the periodic disclosure required for foreign issuers under the Exchange Act is more limited than the periodic disclosure required for U.S. issuers and, in any event, the Company may cease to be subject to periodic disclosure under the Exchange Act in the future. See also Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees Board Practices Differences in Corporate Governance from the New York Stock Exchange Listing Standards, for a discussion of the important differences in corporate practices between those followed by CANTV and those required for U.S. domestic listed companies. In addition, the Venezuelan securities market is not as highly regulated and supervised as the U.S. securities market. Minority shareholders of the Company may also have fewer and less well-defined rights under Venezuelan law and CANTV's *Estatutos* (by-laws) than they might have as minority shareholders of a corporation incorporated in the U.S. See Item 10. Additional Information Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Shareholders of Venezuelan companies are subject to the provisions of the Venezuelan Commercial Code that may require shareholders to take certain actions in the event that a company reduces shareholders' equity to an amount equal to or less than two-thirds of the company's capital stock.

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The liability of shareholders of a Venezuelan company, such as CANTV, including holders of Class D shares, for the company's losses is generally limited to their shareholdings in the company. The Venezuelan Commercial Code provides, however, that in the event that a company's accumulated losses reduce shareholders

equity to an amount equal to or less than two-thirds of the company's capital stock (*i.e.*, the aggregate of the par value of the company's outstanding capital stock on a nominal bolivar basis), a shareholders' meeting must be convened. At such meeting the shareholders must consider whether to: (i) liquidate the company; (ii) reduce the company's capital stock to an amount equal to the company's remaining shareholders' equity; (iii) require capital contributions from shareholders to the extent required so that shareholders' equity is equal to more than two-thirds of the company's capital stock; or (iv) take none of the foregoing actions. If accumulated losses reduce shareholders' equity to an amount equal to or less than one-third of the company's capital stock, the company must be liquidated unless a shareholders' meeting is convened at which the shareholders determine to: (i) reduce the company's capital stock to the company's remaining shareholders' equity; or (ii) require capital contributions from shareholders to the extent required so that shareholders' equity is equal to more than two-thirds of the company's capital stock. If the shareholders decide to require capital contributions or to increase the capital stock as described above, each shareholder is required under penalty of forfeiture of such shareholder's shares to contribute additional capital to the company based upon the number of shares that it holds, provided that any shareholder that did not attend the meeting in person or by proxy or that voted against the increase of capital is entitled to withdraw from the company and to receive an amount equal to the book value per share for the number of shares that it holds, calculated based upon the company's most recent unconsolidated balance sheet that has been approved at a meeting of the company's shareholders.

Civil liabilities predicated under U.S. federal securities laws may not be enforceable in Venezuelan courts.

CANTV is a *compañía anónima* organized under the laws of Venezuela. A majority of CANTV's directors and officers and certain experts named herein reside outside the U.S. (principally in Venezuela). All or a substantial portion of the assets of such persons or CANTV are located outside the U.S. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the U.S. upon such persons or CANTV or to enforce against them in federal or state courts in U.S. judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the U.S. CANTV has been advised by its Venezuelan counsel that there is uncertainty as to the enforceability, in original actions in Venezuelan courts, of liabilities predicated solely under U.S. federal securities laws and as to the enforceability in Venezuelan courts of judgments of U.S. courts obtained in actions predicated upon the civil liability provisions of U.S. federal securities laws.

Risk Factors Relating to the Company

We face uncertainty regarding our future profitability following the consummation of the Offers by the Government.

On April 8, 2007, the Government announced a Tender Offer on Schedule TO related to the Offers in the U.S. and Venezuela to purchase any and all of the issued and outstanding shares, and all shares underlying the ADSs, that are not owned by the Government. The U.S. Offer was for any and all outstanding ADSs and the Venezuelan Offer was for any and all outstanding shares. The purchase price to be paid in the U.S. Offer was U.S.\$14.84791 per ADS (each of which represents seven Class D shares). The purchase price to be paid in the Venezuelan Offer was the bolivar equivalent (based on the Bolivar Exchange Rate as of the settlement date of the Offers) of U.S.\$2.12113 per share (equivalent to Bs. 4,560.43 per share calculated at the Bolivar Exchange Rate in effect as of the day of the Offer of Bs. 2,150 per U.S.\$1.00). In each case, the purchase price is to be paid net to the seller in cash (less any amounts withheld under applicable tax laws), without interest, subject to downward adjustment to reflect any dividends declared after March 30, 2007 and paid by the Company with a record date that is fixed as of a date prior to, in the case of the U.S. Offer, the Government's acceptance for payment of ADSs tendered into such Offer and, in the case of the Venezuelan Offer, the settlement date for such Offer. The Offers expired on May 8, 2007.

On May 11, 2007, the NYSE informed CANTV that it suspended its ADS immediately from trading on the exchange. The NYSE indicated that it was of the view that the ADSs are no longer suitable for continued listing in light of all the current circumstances following the completion of the Offers by the Government and commenced its procedure for delisting the ADSs on the NYSE.

According to the U.S. Offer, the Government expects that under the Company's new management, the Company's telecommunications and information technologies will be strategically positioned as human rights and developmental tools. In this sense, the Company will be positioned to promote the development of telecommunications services, taking advantage of new technologies, especially wireless technologies, and to deliver services to underserved sectors of the Venezuelan population. According to the Government, a State-controlled CANTV will give priority to socially inclusive activity with strong social impact through the use of communications and information technologies, interpreting the Communications and Information Technologies (CIT) as a human right and a facilitator of development. Accordingly, the Schedule TO indicated that it intends to cause the Company to: (i) serve as an instrument for development that covers the entire country, focused on social inclusion and territorial integration and not exclusively on economic profitability (social profitability over economic profitability); (ii) take advantage of the efficiencies of its new strategic and operating model to bring benefits to the users of greatest social interest and need; and (iii) bridge the gaps in, and improve progressively, coverage for fixed and mobile telephone, data networks and internet, broadband and advanced services.

Additionally, CANTV, as a State-owned and controlled company of Venezuela, will receive strategic guidelines from the Government to guarantee that its strategic plans are aligned with and support the development plans of the nation.

The Government intends, among other objectives, to:

Promote access for all citizens to the services and benefits of CITs

Recognize the services of CITs as a human right

Set up the State-controlled CANTV as a shared services center for institutions and companies of the Government

Promote the development of telecommunications infrastructure in the center, south, and west of the country, in coordination with other Venezuelan entities and companies that possess telecommunications infrastructure

Participate as executing entity in the development of regional integration projects and investments in other countries

Contribute to the formation of a technological ecosystem that drives the country toward greater stages of technological independence. At a local level, the Company will endeavor to incorporate the needs of the organized communities in the planning and execution of projects of the new CANTV, by working with community councils and CITs technical committees, among others.

There is no assurance that following the consummation of the Offers the Company's business, financial condition and results of operation will not be adversely affected by the implementation of the stated plans of the Government for the Company. Accordingly, we are not able to confirm whether in the future we will continue our dividend policy, or that our financial condition and results of operation will not adversely be affected as a result of the foregoing changes to our business prospects.

We have experienced some difficulties in the past with respect to our compliance with the Concession and the Telecommunications Law and regulations applicable to the Company.

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The Company has experienced certain difficulties in implementing certain aspects of the Concession, including both actions to be taken by the Government and by the Company under the Concession. There can be no assurance that any disputes that may arise between the Company and the Government in the future will be resolved expeditiously or in a manner favorable to the Company. See Item 4. Information on the Company Regulatory Framework and Note 5 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

As described above, the Government has implemented price controls on residential tariffs that have delayed the implementation of increases in tariffs, limited the ability of the Company to raise the price of certain of its

residential services and reduced the Company's operating margins. There is no assurance when the current system of price controls will end, or if terminated that it will not be reinstated. If the Company is unable to change the prices of certain of its fixed services in the future to reflect inflation and exchange rates, the Company's financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. See Risk Factors Relating to Venezuela We are affected by the Government's business and economic policies and Risk Factors Relating to Venezuela Price controls and lack of adjustments to our fixed line tariffs to take into account increases in inflation adversely impact our results of operations.

As the established operator, CANTV is also subject to more demanding interconnection requirements, and may be subject to greater universal service obligations. There is no assurance that the disparity in treatment will be reduced or that it will not worsen and have a negative effect on the ability of CANTV to compete with new market entrants. Inasmuch as CANTV continues to have its tariffs subject to regulation while new market entrants are free to set rates, it may also experience decreases to its profit margin as a result of the opening of the telecommunications services market to competition. The extent of any decrease in profit margins will depend, in part, on the number of new market entrants that compete with CANTV for the more lucrative long distance services while CANTV retains the larger share of the less profitable local services market that continues to be subject to price regulation. Since the opening of the market, most of the new entrants have charged lower rates for basic services than CANTV. In the event that CANTV is unable to raise the rates it charges for local services without offsetting increases in call volume to compensate for losses in long distance service revenues, CANTV may experience an adverse effect to its financial condition and results of operations.

The Company is also subject to certain quality service standards pursuant to the Telecommunications Regulations. See Item 4. Information on the Company Regulatory Framework Regulation and the Concession Network Expansion, Modernization and Regulation for Quality Service.

We have experienced delays in receiving payments from Government entities.

The Company's largest customer is the Venezuelan public sector, including the Government, its agencies and enterprises, and Venezuelan states and municipalities (collectively, Government entities). In 2005 and 2006, Government entities generated approximately 8% of the Company's revenues in both years.

The amounts that Government entities pay for telecommunications services is established pursuant to annual budgets rather than based upon actual usage during such year. As a result of this budget process, a number of Government entities have not paid the Company on a timely basis for telecommunications services rendered. The Company has not been able to make adjustments for inflation or charge interest on such overdue amounts. This budget process applies to both centralized and decentralized Government entities, in which centralized entities signed agreements for payments supporting the budget while most decentralized entities' payments are not supported by agreements but instead depend on other administrative processes. As a result, the loss in value attributable to inflation and unpaid interest related to overdue amounts owed and not paid to CANTV by Government entities is significantly greater than the amounts reflected as the net book value of such overdue amounts currently outstanding.

As a result of the effects of inflation and devaluation, the present value of amounts owed by Government entities to the Company has been reduced substantially. The Company has recorded adjustments reducing revenues by Bs. 11.6 billion and Bs. 9.9 billion for 2006 and 2005, respectively, which have reduced the present value of the accounts receivable from Government entities, due to the projected delay in payments, considering an average discount rate of short-term Venezuelan National Public Debt Bonds. See Note 12 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

There can be no assurance that Government entities will not continue to use telecommunications services in excess of the amounts that have been budgeted for and can be paid, that the Company will not continue to experience significant delays in collecting receivables from Government entities or that inflation and devaluation

will not continue to decrease the real value of these receivables to the Company. Failure by Government entities to pay the amounts owed to the Company or amounts to be billed in the future has had and will continue to have an adverse effect on the profitability of the Company.

We may experience delays in collecting accounts receivable.

As of December 31, 2006, the average number of days that receivables remained outstanding was approximately 39 for wireline telecommunications customers except Government entities, for which the average was approximately 162. The average number of days that receivables remained outstanding for wireless telecommunications was 41 for private customers and 192 for Government entities. The Company temporarily disconnected approximately 2.5 million wireline customers during 2005 due to lack of payment who were subsequently reconnected after payment of their overdue amounts. The Company applies a reconnection fee, which varies depending on the type of customer. The Company also charges interest at a rate of 12% per annum on overdue amounts from non-Government customers. There can be no assurance that the Company will not continue to experience significant delays in collecting receivables, that a significant number of customers will not be disconnected for failure to pay for services and that such factors might not have an adverse impact on the Company.

We face significant competition.

Pursuant to the Concession, the Company was the sole provider of switched, fixed local, domestic and international long distance telephone services throughout Venezuela until November 27, 2000. Beginning on November 27, 2000, however, the Concession allowed for direct competition for these services. In addition, the Concession permitted the Government to grant concessions for basic telephone services to third parties prior to October 2000 in certain rural areas not served by CANTV.

On January 15, 1991, CONATEL granted the first cellular concession to Telcel, C.A. (Movistar). See Item 4. Information on the Company Regulatory Framework Regulation and the Concession Wireless Telephone Services. On May 19, 1992, the Company purchased the other cellular concessions from the Government and established Telecomunicaciones Movilnet, C.A. (Movilnet).

In December 1996, Infonet Redes de Información, C.A. (Infonet) was granted a rural concession to provide multiple services, except national and international long distance services, to population centers with 5,000 or fewer inhabitants in eight western states of Venezuela. Infonet has also installed digital fixed and mobile wireless services in rural areas in western Venezuela using Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) technology and expanded its services into large population areas. In January 1998, two additional companies were granted multiple service concessions. Corporación Digitel C.A. (Digitel), majority owned by Telecom Italia Mobile International N.V. (TIM International) since late 2000 until May 2006, was granted a concession to provide services in seven central states and Digicel, C.A. (formerly Consorcio Elca, C.A.) (Digicel) was granted a concession to provide services in six eastern states.

On November 5, 2004, the Board of Directors approved a letter of intent with TIM International for the acquisition of 100% of Digitel at a total value of U.S.\$450 million. On November 21, 2004, CANTV signed a purchase agreement with TIM International for this transaction, subject to regulatory and other governmental approvals and compliance with other customary conditions to closing. As required by the Venezuelan Telecommunications Law (the Telecommunications Law), such a transaction must be approved by CONATEL. On January 13, 2005, CANTV duly submitted a request for approval to CONATEL. On January 27, 2005, CONATEL requested the *Superintendencia para la Promoción y Protección de la Libre Competencia* (Pro-Competencia) (Superintendency of Promotion and Protection of Free Competition) for its opinion of the transaction. On May 5, 2005, CONATEL, based on Pro-Competencia's recommendation, notified CANTV of its decision not to approve the acquisition of Digitel. On May 25, 2005, the purchase agreement was terminated pursuant to its terms.

On January 19, 2006, Telvenco S.A., a subsidiary of Cisneros Group of Companies, agreed to acquire Venezuelan mobile operator Digitel from TIM International for U.S.\$425 million. The transaction also included the merger of the assets of two regional carriers, Infonet and Digicel. On May 18, 2006, CONATEL approved the transaction subject to compliance with certain future performance requirements, including the installation of 15% of fixed lines in a three-year period based on the total number of its wireless subscribers, as well as 0.3% of public telephones (including communication centers).

Digitel provides digital fixed wireless and cellular services and both have expanded their services into larger population areas, where they compete directly with services provided by Movilnet and indirectly with services provided by CANTV.

With the opening of the telecommunications market to competition in Venezuela, CANTV is subject to competition in all areas of its business. Several companies have completed the process of applying for administrative licenses and concessions on various services. Competition in services provided by the Company may arise from a variety of existing competitors and new entrants, including telecommunications service providers from other countries. Such competitors are able to provide telecommunications services either through newly installed facilities and networks or through facilities and networks of existing providers.

As of April 30, 2007, the Venezuelan telecommunications market is composed of fixed local telephone and public telephony service providers, such as CANTV, Movistar, Digitel, Veninfotel Comunicaciones Vitcom, C.A. (Veninfotel) and Corporación Telemic, C.A. (Intercable); domestic long distance service providers, such as CANTV, Movistar, Digitel, Veninfotel, Telecomunicaciones NGTV, S.A. (New Global Telecom), Entel Venezuela, C.A. (Entel), Multiphone Venezuela, C.A. (Multiphone) and Totalcom Venezuela C.A. (Totalcom); international long distance service providers, such as CANTV, Movistar, Digitel, Veninfotel, New Global Telecom, Entel, Multiphone, LD Telecom Comunicaciones C.A. (LD Telecom), Convergía Venezuela, S.A. (Convergía) and Corporación Intercall, C.A. (Intercall); wireless service providers, such as Movilnet, Movistar, and Digitel; data transmission service providers, such as CANTV, Movistar, New Global Telecom, Totalcom, Telecomunicaciones Impsat, S.A. (Impsat), Comsat Venezuela, C.A. (Comsat), Telecomunicaciones Bantel, C.A. (Bantel), NetUno, C.A. (NetUno), Procesamiento Electrónico de Datos, S.A. (Procedatos), Satélites y Telecomunicaciones, C.A. (Satelca), Genesis Telecom, C.A. (Genesis Telecom), Equant Venezuela, S.A. (Equant) and Charter Communications International de Venezuela C.A. (Charter International); Internet service providers, such as CANTV.Net, C.A. (CANTV.Net), Movistar, Ethern Servicios, C.A. (Ethern), Genesis Telecom, New Global Telecom, Totalcom, NetUno, Procedatos, Impsat, Equant, Comsat, Charter International, Intercable, SuperCable ALK Internacional, S.A. (SuperCable), Centro Nacional de Tecnologías de Información (CNTI), IFX Networks Venezuela S.R.L. (IFX Networks), Dayco Telecom, C.A. (Daycohost) and Viptel Communications, C.A. (Viptel); paging operators, such as Telemensajes Metropolitanos, C.A. (Telemensajes Metropolitanos) and TeleKontakt, C.A. (TeleKontakt); trunking service providers, such as Movistar, Procedatos, Satelca, Americatel Sistemas de Comunicación, C.A. (Americatel), Radio Móvil Digital Venezuela, C.A. (Radio Móvil Digital), Comunicaciones Móviles EDC, C.A. (Conmóvil) and Evcon Telecomunicaciones, C.A. (Evcon); and cable TV operators, such as SuperCable, NetUno, Intercable, Sistemas Cablevisión, C.A. (Cablevisión) and Galaxy Entertainment de Venezuela, C.A. (DirecTV) via satellite transmission.

These telecommunications service providers and other market entrants may establish customer relationships, as well as other capabilities and resources, to expand their current service offerings. The Company believes that its competitors will target large clients, top-tier non-residential customers and high-income residential customers.

At the end of 2004, the Government founded CVG Telecomunicaciones, C.A. (CVG Telecom) to provide data transmission and other services through fiber-optic and Internet Protocol platforms to the north-central area and the Guayana region located in the south-east. CVG Telecom has obtained administrative licenses to provide Internet services nationwide and basic fixed telephony services in four regions of the country.

We employ a largely unionized labor force and could be subject to an organized labor action.

The Company has unionized and non-unionized employees. The Company's unionized employees are members of 28 separate labor unions which deal with CANTV either directly or through the *Federación de Trabajadores de Telecomunicaciones de Venezuela* (FETRATEL) (Federation of Telecommunications Workers of Venezuela). Approximately 3,282 employees were members of a labor union, representing approximately 34.7% of the Company's 9,468 employees and approximately 54.5% of CANTV's 6,022 employees as of December 31, 2006. In the past, contract negotiations have generally not been concluded by the expiration date of the collective bargaining agreement, but employees have continued to work under the terms of the expired contracts during negotiations. However, the Company has experienced strikes from time to time. The most recent work strike (other than the national strike that affected all of Venezuela in December 2002 and early 2003), which lasted 23 days, occurred in March 1997 during contract negotiations following the expiration of a collective bargaining agreement on December 31, 1996. On April 2, 1997, the Government suspended the strike and convened an arbitration panel to draft a new collective bargaining agreement.

On July 17, 2002, a new labor contract agreement was signed between CANTV and FETRATEL. This agreement was due to expire in June 2004 but remained in force pursuant to the Labor Law which allows up to three years for expiration until a new labor agreement is reached.

In February 2004 FETRATEL presented a proposal to the *Ministerio del Poder Popular para el Trabajo y Seguridad Social* (the Ministry of the Popular Power for Labor and Social Security) to negotiate a new contract to replace the June 2002 agreement. CANTV presented a proposal to FETRATEL to extend the conditions and provisions included in the 2002-2004 agreement until June 2005, pursuant to the Labor Law. This proposal was accepted by 20 of the unions registered with FETRATEL through the execution of an agreement which extended the 2002-2004 agreement in exchange for a special bonus for each employee. However, the remaining unions did not agree to this extension, aggravating relations among the unions' leaders. The extension expired on August 30, 2005 once the 2005-2007 labor agreement was finalized upon its filing with the Ministry of the Popular Power for Labor and Social Security, effective retroactively from June 18, 2005.

The economic impact of the 2002-2004 and 2005-2007 labor agreements on the Company was within the range of management's expectations. The increase in the total value of compensation equates, in nominal terms, to weighted average increases of 32.0%, 28.8% and 22.0% for 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively.

In September 2004, the *Sala de Casación Social del Tribunal Supremo de Justicia* (the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court) issued its ruling dismissing the pension payments litigation brought against CANTV by FETRAJUPTTEL. In January 2005, the *Sala Constitucional del Tribunal Supremo de Justicia* (the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court) allowed an appeal filed by some members of the *Asociación de Jubilados y Pensionados de CANTV de Caracas* (AJUPTTEL-Caracas) (the Caracas Association of Retirees and Pensioners of CANTV) against the decision of the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court issued in September 2004. The Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court declared the prior decision annulled and remanded the case to the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court for a new ruling consistent with its decision. The Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court's decision, issued in January 2005, also indicated that retiree pensions would be subject to adjustment up to the official minimum urban wage. On July 26, 2005, the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court issued its revised decision in the lawsuit brought by FETRAJUPTTEL regarding the adjustment of pensions of retirees of CANTV. The decision requires CANTV to adjust the pensions of retirees up to the official minimum urban wage, retroactive to December 30, 1999. In addition, pensions below the official minimum urban wage will be adjusted in proportion to the salary increases that resulted from the collective bargaining process from January 1, 1993 to December 1999. This decision applies to current and future retirees and their eligible survivors. On October 14, 2005, the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court declined to consider CANTV's request for clarification regarding the adjustments of the pension's obligations to its retirees. The determination of damages consistent with the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court's judgment was administered by a lower court, known as the *Juzgado Quinto de Primera Instancia de Sustanciación, Mediación y Ejecución del Área Metropolitana de Caracas* (the Execution Court) (Fifth Court of First Instance of Substantiation, Mediation

and Execution of the Metropolitan Area of Caracas), which appointed the Central Bank of Venezuela to perform the necessary calculations to determine the actual amounts due to the beneficiaries.

On June 6, 2006, the Central Bank of Venezuela concluded its analysis of damages but failed to specify the amounts payable by CANTV pursuant to the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court's judgment. Accordingly, the Execution Court appointed two new experts to complete the determination of damages. Pursuant to the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court's decision and upon the written request by each affected retiree, the Company has agreed to adjust current pension payments up to the official minimum urban wage effective from and retroactive to February 1, 2007. In August 2006, the Execution Court in charge of administering the decision of the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court decided that, beginning September 1, 2006, CANTV must adjust all retirees' pensions that were lower than the official minimum urban wage to the new official minimum urban wage established by the Government, and it lifted the written request requirement. Beginning September 1, 2006, none of CANTV's pension beneficiaries is collecting monthly pension payments lower than the official minimum urban wage.

On December 13, 2006, the two new independent experts delivered their final determination of the actual amounts due and payments to retirees to the Execution Court. CANTV agreed to make the retroactive payments to more than 4,000 retirees to provide an adjusted pension equal to the official minimum urban wage pursuant to the Execution Court's decision. However, CANTV appealed the decision, expressing disagreement with the experts' methodology and benefits calculation, mainly in those cases in which pension adjustments for retirees earning less than the official minimum urban wage would result in payments in excess of the official minimum urban wage. For the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, the Company recorded provisions of Bs. 44.4 billion, Bs. 694.6 billion and Bs. 23.0 billion, respectively, to cover this additional obligation. In 2006, CANTV created a trust funded with Bs. 153.9 billion in order to cover the retroactive obligation as a result of the Supreme Court ruling of which Bs. 94.1 billion has been paid through March 31, 2007. See Item 8. Financial Information Other Financial Information Legal Proceedings.

On April 16, 2007, the *Juzgado Segundo Superior del Trabajo del Área Metropolitana de Caracas* (the Second Superior Labor Court of the Metropolitan Area of Caracas) announced its decision on the determination of retroactive payments performed by the appointed experts and approved by the Execution Court on December 13, 2006. The decision rejected the majority of the claims introduced by pension beneficiaries and also declined to consider CANTV's claim regarding the calculations of amounts exceeding the official minimum urban wage benefits. On April 24, 2007, CANTV introduced an appeal of the decision of the Second Superior Labor Court of the Metropolitan Area of Caracas on calculations of amounts exceeding the official minimum urban wage benefits with the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court. See Item 8. Financial Information Other Financial Information Subsequent events.

Future conflicts or disagreements with FETRATEL or with the Company's unionized employees or other employees could have a material adverse effect on the Company. See Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees Employees.

There may be a lack of liquidity in the market for Class D shares.

The Venezuelan securities market is substantially smaller, less liquid and more volatile than the securities market in the U.S. and certain other countries. At April 30, 2007, the aggregate market capitalization of the 17 largest Venezuelan companies listed on the Caracas Stock Exchange was Bs. 15,968.0 billion (U.S.\$7,427 million), of which the Company comprised Bs. 1,719.7 billion (U.S.\$800 million).

A disproportionately large percentage of the market capitalization and trading value of the Venezuelan securities market is represented by a small number of issuers, and a high proportion of the shares of many Venezuelan companies are held by a relatively limited number of persons. The Company's market capitalization at April 30, 2007, represented 10.8% of total market capitalization of the companies listed on the Caracas Stock Exchange, compared to 25.3% in May 2006.

The Caracas Stock Exchange has in the past experienced substantial fluctuations in the market prices of listed securities. These and other market characteristics have in the past affected, and may in the future affect, the market price and liquidity of shares of Venezuelan companies, including the Class D shares, and may also affect the market prices and trading of the ADSs.

On May 11, 2005, a Venezuelan court ordered all traders on the Caracas Stock Exchange to halt foreign exchange arbitrage operations involving ADSs and secondary sales of dollar-denominated sovereign bonds, on the rationale that such transactions would permit local investors to legally circumvent Venezuela's foreign exchange controls, since prior to this ruling investors were able to make arbitrage deals on the Caracas Stock Exchange involving local shares on the NYSE. Subsequently, on May 12, 2005, following an appeal by lawyers representing the CNV, the same court revoked its earlier court order, stating that Government lawmakers who had been preparing legislation to penalize currency offenses had indicated they would exclude such stock from sanctions. See Item 3. Key Information Exchange Rates.

On April 4, 2006, the CNV suspended the trading of CANTV's shares for 48 hours in response to the announcement of Verizon's definitive agreement to sell its indirect 28.51% interest in CANTV to an entity jointly owned by Teléfonos de México S.A. de C.V. (Telmex) and América Móvil S.A. de C.V. (América Móvil), in order to ensure the markets' transparency and avoid deviations and erratic fluctuations in the market prices of CANTV's shares. This agreement was terminated after the announcement of President Chávez, on January 8, 2007, concerning proposed plans on the part of the Government to potentially convert the Company into a state-owned entity through a nationalization process. On January 8, 2007, the NYSE suspended the trading of CANTV's shares for 48 hours after the sharp share price drop and high volume registered during the trading season. Two days later, on January 10, 2007, the CNV suspended the trading of CANTV's shares for 24 hours for similar reasons.

On February 12, 2007, the Government announced that it had entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Verizon and its indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, GTE Venholdings, to acquire Verizon's equity stake in the Company. Verizon's equity stake in the Company represents approximately 28.51% of the outstanding equity share capital of the Company as of February 28, 2007. As of February 28, 2007, the Government owned 51,900,000 Class B shares which represent approximately 6.59% of the outstanding equity share capital of the Company as of February 28, 2007. Pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding, GTE Venholdings has agreed to tender into the Offers, and the Government has agreed to acquire in the Offers, any and all outstanding shares or ADSs owned by GTE Venholdings. Subsequently, on February 13, 2007, following this announcement the CNV suspended the trading of CANTV's shares for 24 hours.

On March 30, 2007, the CNV suspended trading of CANTV's shares in the Venezuelan market after receiving communication from the *Ministerio del Poder Popular para las Telecomunicaciones e Informática* (the Ministry of the Popular Power for Telecommunications and Information Technology) of the Government's intention to commence a tender offer for the shares of CANTV. The suspension was for four business days until the CNV completed its review of the tender offer and approved the publication of the Venezuelan Offer on April 4, 2007.

On April 9, 2007, the Government commenced concurrent tender offers in Venezuela and the U.S. to acquire any and all of the issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of the Company and ADSs representing such shares. The Offers were subject to a number of conditions, including that a sufficient number of shares and ADSs were tendered such that the Government would own a majority of the outstanding shares of the Company upon closing of the Offers.

According to the U.S. Offer, the purchase of the ADSs and the shares pursuant to the Offers will reduce the number of ADSs and shares that might otherwise be traded publicly and depending upon the number of ADSs and shares purchased, could have an adverse effect on the liquidity and market value of the remaining ADSs and shares held by the public. Also, the Government expressed its current intention to allow the Company to maintain its listing on the Caracas Stock Exchange following consummation of the Offers.

The Offers in the U.S and Venezuelan to purchase for cash any and all outstanding ADS and common shares, respectively, expired at 5:00 p.m. New York City time and Caracas time, on Tuesday, May 8, 2007. The Government announced on May 16, 2007 that 61,257,605 ADSs (representing an aggregate of 428,803,235 common shares) were tendered in the U.S. Offer and not withdrawn, and 197,949,721 common shares were tendered in the Venezuelan Offer and not withdrawn. The tendered common shares and ADSs include all common shares and ADSs held by Verizon's subsidiary, GTE Venholdings, and together with the 51,900,000 common shares held by the BANDES and the Ministry of the Popular Power for Infrastructure, represent an aggregate of 678,652,956 common shares, or approximately 86.2% of the outstanding common shares of CANTV. The totals reflected above will increase, as they do not include certain common shares tendered into the Venezuelan Offer that are still being counted. According to the Depository, as of May 9, 2007, there were 66,107,637 ADSs outstanding.

The Government announced on May 16, 2007 that settlement for the common shares tendered into the Venezuelan Offer took place at a special session of the Caracas Stock Exchange held on May 15, 2007, and the ADSs tendered into the U.S. Offer were accepted for payment on the same date in accordance with the procedures described in the U.S. Offer and the Venezuelan Offer. The Government also announced that payment for the common shares and ADSs will be made no later than May 22, 2007, the tenth (10th) Caracas Stock Exchange trading day following the expiration date of the Offers.

The Government announced on May 16, 2007, that settlement for the common shares tendered into the Venezuelan Offer took place at a special session of the Caracas Stock Exchange held on May 15, 2007, and the ADSs tendered into the U.S. Offer were accepted for payment on the same date in accordance with the procedures described in the U.S. Offer and the Venezuelan Offer. The Government also announced that payment for the common shares and ADSs will be made no later than May 22, 2007, the tenth (10th) Caracas Stock Exchange trading day following the expiration date of the Offers.

On May 11, 2007, the NYSE informed CANTV that it suspended its ADS immediately from trading on the exchange. The NYSE indicated that it was of the view that the ADSs are no longer suitable for continued listing in light of all the current circumstances following the completion of the Offers by the Government and commenced its procedure for delisting the ADSs on the NYSE. CANTV has not arranged for listing the ADSs on another U.S. securities exchange or for quotation of CANTV's securities on any other quotation medium in the United States. Investors that wish to effect a trade in the ADSs or the underlying Class D shares should contact their brokers for information on the availability of effecting trades in the ADSs or Class D shares in the over-the-counter market or exchanging their ADSs for underlying Class D shares and effecting a trade in such shares on the Caracas Stock Exchange where such shares are listed.

The ADSs and the underlying Class D shares remain registered under the Exchange Act, and the suspension and termination of listing of the ADSs by the NYSE does not automatically suspend or terminate CANTV's reporting obligations under the Exchange Act. The registration of the ADSs could be terminated upon application of CANTV to the SEC if the ADSs are no longer listed on the NYSE and there are fewer than three hundred holders of record of the ADSs and Class D shares resident in the United States. As a result, CANTV will be required to continue to comply with its reporting obligations with the SEC until such time as it may take action to deregister such shares under the Exchange Act. If CANTV is no longer required to comply with its reporting obligations under the Exchange Act, the information CANTV would be required to furnish to holders of ADSs and to the SEC would be substantially reduced.

Forward-looking information is subject to risk and uncertainty.

Certain statements contained in this Form 20-F contain forward-looking information (as defined in the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995) that involves risks and uncertainties, including (i) the impact on the Company's business that may result from the Government's planned nationalization; (ii) the implications to the Company of the economic or political situation in Venezuela; (iii) the effects of the changes

brought about by the new regulatory framework designed to open the telecommunications sector to competition; (iv) the effects of inflation and devaluation and the imposition of exchange and price controls; (v) the Company's plans for expansion and modernization of its networks and the benefits to the Company that may result from the Company's implementation of such plans; (vi) the Company's plans to expand its service offerings; (vii) the effects of competition and the results the Company may obtain from the implementation of its business strategy; and (viii) the Company's plans and ability to implement further tariff increases and rate rebalancing. Actual future results and trends may differ materially depending on a variety of factors discussed in this Risk Factors section and elsewhere in this Form 20-F, including, among others, the Company's success in implementing its business plans, the nature and extent of future competition, changes in the Venezuelan and global economies, regulatory conditions and Venezuelan political and legal developments.

Item 4. Information on the Company

Introduction

CANTV is the primary provider of fixed telecommunications services in Venezuela. The Company provides substantially all of its services within Venezuela and substantially all of its operating income is derived from Venezuelan-domiciled customers and from settlements with foreign carriers for calls completed in Venezuela. CANTV is the owner of the largest basic telecommunications network with nationwide coverage in Venezuela. Through this network, CANTV provides local, national and international wireline telephone services. In addition, the Company provides private networks, data, public telephony, rural telephony and telex services. Through its subsidiaries, the Company provides other telecommunications-related services including wireless communications, Internet access and publication of telephone directories.

CANTV is a *compañía anónima* incorporated in Venezuela as *Compañía Anónima Nacional Teléfonos de Venezuela (CANTV)* on June 20, 1930. The Company's registered office is located at *Avenida Libertador, Centro Nacional de Telecomunicaciones, Nuevo Edificio Administrativo, Piso 1, Apartado Postal 1226, Caracas, Venezuela 1010* (Telephone: +58 212 500 6800). CANTV's Internet website address is <http://www.cantv.com.ve>. The information on CANTV's website is not incorporated in this document.

The Company had operating revenues and net income of Bs. 6,797.7 billion and Bs. 1,130.4 billion, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2006. As of December 31, 2006, the Company had over 3.9 million fixed access lines in service and over 7.9 million wireless subscribers.

The Company is subject to comprehensive regulation and supervision by the Government and CONATEL. See Regulatory Framework Regulation and the Concession.

History

CANTV operates a nationwide fixed-line network in Venezuela. CANTV's principal subsidiaries are Movilnet, CANTV.Net and Caveguías. Movilnet was incorporated in Venezuela on March 24, 1992, and its business is to provide, manage and develop wireless telecommunications services. CANTV.Net was incorporated in Venezuela on January 26, 1994, and its business is to provide value-added services such as Internet access and data transmission. Caveguías was incorporated in Venezuela on November 12, 1975, and its business is to provide telephone directory information services.

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In December 1991, VenWorld Telecom, C.A. (VenWorld), a company organized under the laws of Venezuela by a private consortium of companies and majority owned by an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Verizon, acquired operating control and initially 40% of the equity share capital of CANTV from the Government through the *Fondo de Inversiones de Venezuela* (FIV) (the Venezuelan Investment Fund), currently the Venezuelan Economic and Social Development Fund Bank for a purchase price of approximately U.S.\$1,885 million. In late 1996, the Government sold 348,100,000 Class D shares representing 34.8% of the equity share capital of CANTV in an international equity offering (the Initial Public Offering).

The consortium of companies that originally formed VenWorld, directly or through subsidiaries, in addition to Verizon included Telefónica Internacional, S.A., a subsidiary of Telefónica, S.A. (Telefónica); Electricidad de Caracas, Venezuela s largest private sector power generating and distribution company; Consorcio Inversionista Mercantil (CIMA), C.A., S.A.C.A., individually and as trustee for 239 trusts established as a result of the liquidation of Inversiones Cimatel, C.A.; and AT&T International, Inc. (AT&T) (together with their successors, collectively referred to as the Participants in the Consortium). The Participants in the Consortium contributed broad operating experience and expertise to the operation of the Company and provided the Company with access to technology, research and product development and procurement. In addition, certain Participants in the Consortium entered into service agreements with the Company to provide technical, consulting and other assistance. See Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions. After January 1, 2001, the President of the Company and four directors that had been elected by VenWorld as holder of the Company s Class A shares, together with one of the two directors that had been elected by the Government as holder of the Company s Class B shares, are now elected by all holders of CANTV s outstanding shares voting as a single class. See Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees.

On February 25, 2002, the shareholders of VenWorld approved a plan of liquidation pursuant to which Class A shares were distributed to each of the VenWorld shareholders on March 4, 2002. As of March 31, 2007, Verizon held directly or through affiliates 28.51% of the Company and Telefónica held through affiliates approximately 6.91% of the Company.

Prior to privatization, the quality of services provided by the Company and its operating results were negatively affected by severe congestion in the domestic telephone network, which was largely attributable to outdated equipment, poor network design, poor equipment maintenance and inadequate management systems and controls. Pursuant to an expansion and modernization program, the Company has increased the percentage of digital access lines installed in its network to 89.7% as of December 31, 2006. All of the Company s international and domestic long distance switches are digital. During 2006, the Company continued connecting several cities to newly built segments of a high capacity broadband fiber optic network, which offers the latest technology in fixed telecommunications networks with additional capacity for expansion in the future.

Since privatization, the Company has implemented a number of programs designed to augment productivity and improve customer service. As a result of productivity improvements, the Company has been able to reduce the number of its employees and improve its quality of service. As part of its customer service enhancements, the Company automated its customer service system, introduced detailed billing and a computerized payment system, increased the number of bilingual international and domestic operators, consolidated operator centers, modernized and increased the number of customer service centers, improved the quality of its fault-reporting system, increased the number of maintenance facilities and implemented an automated disconnection and reconnection system. In addition, the Company redesigned its employee training programs, emphasizing quality and efficient service in order to promote a customer-oriented service culture. The Company continuously seeks to enhance customer service through the introduction of innovative, value-added services.

On October 7, 2001, the Board of Directors called an Extraordinary Shareholders Assembly to consider authorization of payment of an extraordinary dividend and authorization to initiate a third share repurchase program for 15% of the Company s outstanding shares (the 2001 Repurchase Program). Thereafter, the CNV approved the 2001 Repurchase Program and ordered VenWorld, then a holder of 33.4% of the outstanding shares of the Company, to participate on a *pro rata* basis in the 2001 Repurchase Program to ensure that its proportional participation interest would not increase as a result of the share repurchase. Following the affirmative vote of CANTV shareholders approving the 2001 Repurchase Program on October 24, 2001, CANTV began a cash tender offer at U.S.\$30 per ADS in the United States and Bs. 3,187 (U.S.\$4.29) per Class D share of the Company in Venezuela.

The Extraordinary Shareholders Assembly also approved, on October 24, 2001, an extraordinary cash dividend of Bs. 520 (U.S.\$0.70) per share and Bs. 3,640 (U.S.\$4.90) per ADS which was paid in two

installments, one of Bs. 284 (U.S.\$0.38) per share on December 10, 2001, to shareholders of record as of December 3, 2001, and the other of Bs. 236 (U.S.\$0.32) per share on March 18, 2002, to shareholders of record as of March 6, 2002.

At the same Extraordinary Shareholders' Assembly, CANTV's shareholders approved an increase of such number of shares comprising up to 2% of the capital stock of the Company as of December 2, 1991, for grants of stock for eligible employees pursuant to the existing Excellence Award program and the creation of a new benefit plan called the Value Fund, which would include up to 5.5% of the capital stock of the Company. The increase to the Excellence Award program and the creation of the Value Fund would be effected through the purchase of Class C shares outstanding, enabling Class C shareholders to sell to the Company an aggregate number of Class C shares equal to the proportional amount accepted under, and at the same price as the price offered pursuant to, the 2001 Repurchase Program. In March 2002, the Company provided Bs. 4.2 billion in funds to increase the number of Class C shares of the Company held by the trust administering the Excellence Award program. The Value Fund has not yet been created.

On April 3, 2006, Telmex and América Móvil announced that through an equally-owned joint venture they had entered into an agreement with Verizon to acquire Verizon's equity interest in CANTV, through its affiliates, for an aggregate purchase price of U.S.\$676.6 million in cash, subject to regulatory approvals. The purchase price represented U.S.\$3.01 per ordinary CANTV share held by Verizon, through its affiliates (or US\$21.10 per CANTV ADS held by Verizon, through its affiliates). Under the terms of the agreement, the joint venture would acquire Verizon's equity stake in CANTV indirectly through the purchase of a Verizon subsidiary holding company that holds all of the CANTV ordinary shares and ADSs owned by Verizon. Verizon's equity stake in CANTV represents approximately 28.51% of the outstanding capital stock of CANTV. According to the announcements issued by the parties, the joint venture, which agreed to purchase Verizon's stake, also agreed, subject to regulatory approvals, following the closing of the purchase of Verizon's equity interest in CANTV, to make a tender offer for any and all of the remaining shares of CANTV. According to the announcements, the tender offer that would be made in the U.S. would be made at the same U.S. dollar price per share as paid to Verizon and the tender offer that would be made in Venezuela would be made at a bolivar price equivalent to such U.S. dollar price, based on the official exchange rate effective on the date the tender offer would be launched. On June 30, 2006, October 2, 2006 and December 29, 2006, Verizon and the joint venture between Telmex and América Móvil announced extensions of the Stock Purchase Agreement. On February 8, 2007, Verizon and the joint venture between Telmex and América Móvil agreed to terminate the Agreement to acquire Verizon's equity interest in CANTV, since the parties did not expect to obtain the required regulatory approvals to complete the transaction, due to the nationalization plan for CANTV announced by President Chávez on January 8, 2007.

On January 8, 2007, President Chávez announced Venezuela's intention to nationalize certain strategic sectors of the Venezuelan economy, including the telecommunications sector in which the Company participates. On February 12, 2007, the Government entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Verizon and its indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, GTE Venholdings, to acquire, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including a due diligence review and receipt of regulatory approvals, Verizon's equity stake in the Company, which represented approximately 28.51% of the outstanding equity share capital of the Company. The Memorandum of Understanding contemplates that the consideration to be paid to GTE Venholdings by the Government would be the equivalent of U.S.\$2.55 per share held by Verizon, or U.S.\$17.85 per ADS held by Verizon (each of which represents seven Class D shares) subject to downward adjustment to give effect to any dividend declared and paid by the Company with a record date after February 12, 2007 and prior to the closing of the Offers. Among other things, GTE Venholdings has also agreed in the Memorandum of Understanding not to vote as a shareholder of the Company to approve any action or transaction of the Company outside of the ordinary course of business. On April 8, 2007, the Government announced the Offers in the U.S. and Venezuela to purchase any and all of the issued and outstanding shares, and all shares underlying the ADSs, that are not owned by the Government.

The Offers in the U.S and Venezuelan to purchase for cash any and all outstanding ADS and common shares, respectively, expired at 5:00 p.m. New York City time and Caracas time, on Tuesday, May 8, 2007. The Government announced on May 16, 2007 that 61,257,605 ADSs (representing an aggregate of 428,803,235 common shares) were tendered in the U.S. Offer and not withdrawn, and 197,949,721 common shares were tendered in the Venezuelan Offer and not withdrawn. The tendered common shares and ADSs include all common shares and ADSs held by Verizon's subsidiary, GTE Venholdings, and together with the 51,900,000 common shares held by the BANDES and the Ministry of the Popular Power for Infrastructure, represent an aggregate of 678,652,956 common shares, or approximately 86.2% of the outstanding common shares of CANTV. The totals reflected above will increase, as they do not include certain common shares tendered into the Venezuelan Offer that are still being counted. According to the Depository, as of May 9, 2007, there were 66,107,637 ADSs outstanding.

The Government announced on May 16, 2007, that settlement for the common shares tendered into the Venezuelan Offer took place at a special session of the Caracas Stock Exchange held on May 15, 2007, and the ADSs tendered into the U.S. Offer were accepted for payment on the same date in accordance with the procedures described in the U.S. Offer and the Venezuelan Offer. The Government also announced that payment for the common shares and ADSs will be made no later than May 22, 2007, the tenth (10th) Caracas Stock Exchange trading day following the expiration date of the Offers.

On May 11, 2007, the NYSE informed CANTV that it suspended its ADS immediately from trading on the exchange. The NYSE indicated that it was of the view that the ADSs are no longer suitable for continued listing in light of all the current circumstances following the completion of the Offers by the Government and commenced its procedure for delisting the ADSs on the NYSE. CANTV has not arranged for listing the ADSs on another U.S. securities exchange or for quotation of CANTV's securities on any other quotation medium in the United States. Investors that wish to effect a trade in the ADSs or the underlying Class D shares should contact their brokers for information on the availability of effecting trades in the ADSs or Class D shares in the over-the-counter market or exchanging their ADSs for underlying Class D shares and effecting a trade in such shares on the Caracas Stock Exchange where such shares are listed.

The ADSs and the underlying Class D shares remain registered under the Exchange Act, and the suspension and termination of listing of the ADSs by the NYSE does not automatically suspend or terminate CANTV's reporting obligations under the Exchange Act. The registration of the ADSs could be terminated upon application of CANTV to the SEC if the ADSs are no longer listed on the NYSE and there are fewer than three hundred holders of record of the ADSs and Class D shares resident in the United States. As a result, CANTV will be required to continue to comply with its reporting obligations with the SEC until such time as it may take action to deregister such shares under the Exchange Act. If CANTV is no longer required to comply with its reporting obligations under the Exchange Act, the information CANTV would be required to furnish to holders of ADSs and to the SEC would be substantially reduced.

Company Strategy

To achieve CANTV's strategic vision, "Communications for everyone, anytime, anywhere, whatever their needs", the management has identified six strategic objectives: the first three represent growth objectives in the relevant markets or consumer segments, the next two are operational objectives and the last one describes the way of doing business. Each strategic objective is backed by well-defined business objectives:

Number one in mobility. The Company is working on building and expanding its network to have the broadest coverage and best quality service, while building spare capacity to allow for upward changes in expected demand and the ability to launch innovative products. The Company believes this is the single most important initiative related to becoming the leader in this market, as it will differentiate the Company from its competitors.

The Company is focusing its efforts on the following specific initiatives:

Ensure the best client experience: through channel, processes and systems optimization and non-voice product promotions

Increase penetration in all following segments: Affluent: through aggressive acquisition and retention programs; Youth: through non-voice, user-friendly product introduction and interactive handsets; Mass Markets: through attractive prices and acquisition packages

Develop human capital to achieve leader mentality: by offering training programs, performance management and compensation and adopting best practices in selection and recruiting processes

Consolidate mobile products for the business segment

Expand coverage and capacity of the Super Network

Build value on broadband leadership. Broadband represents a new means of access to telecommunications. The Company will strive to build value on its leadership by offering new products and services with the following goals:

Offer Pay-TV through a wide-ranging service offering via Internet Protocol Television (IPTV), with price packages targeted at different social segments

Develop and implement products associated with the Digital Home concept, that will transform each residence into a communications center with 24-hour connections to and from the exterior, as well as full interaction among home and office devices

Develop and promote the use of other fixed content, such as e-learning and streaming

Capture emerging mass markets. The Company will focus on deploying technological developments and implementing cost reduction initiatives to expand penetration in this underserved market segment. Among the initiatives under this guideline are:

Develop new voice and value-added products or services adapted to the needs of the segment

Offer payment facilities for programmed or financed purchase of handsets or equipment (fixed, mobile and internet)

Develop and implement efficient and profitable channels of attention including micro-financing capacity, door-to-door sales and alliances with the government sector

Promote traditional businesses. The achievement of the three growth objectives require that the traditional and still predominant sources of income remain healthy. For this reason, a specific strategic guideline has been set up to promote initiatives that improve CANTV's traditional businesses. Specific initiatives under this guideline include:

Develop differentiated consumption-based plans and broadband communities to magnify Internet usage

Bundle voice with data, long distance or Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP) to protect the voice business

Protect and increase penetration in corporations and institutions

Develop voice and data products over the New Generation Network (NGN) and Metro Ethernet

Capture public telephony traffic

Develop a specific offer for public data access

Excel in operational efficiency and customer satisfaction. The Company plans to close gaps in operational efficiency and take advantage of economies of scale to increase profitability and competitiveness, while fulfilling customers' needs through adequate delivery on the Company's promises backed by well-organized processes and optimal service channels. Therefore, the Company must transform the way it operates and the way it serves its customers and other stakeholders. This effort includes the following initiatives:

Develop the human capital to transform it into a key success factor for the plan

Capitalize the new systems platform functionalities to improve the client experience in all corporate channels

Design and implement differentiated service levels by client category

Become a socially responsible corporation. The Company plans to align its business objectives and the interests of all stakeholders, increasing the Company's ability to provide communications services for everyone, anytime, anywhere. CANTV wants to strengthen its position as a socially responsible company to all its stakeholders, to guarantee and communicate its contribution to the development of Venezuela, its customers and employees. To achieve this goal, CANTV is working towards the alignment of its efforts and social welfare investments to support the achievement of its business objectives.

Branding. In 2004, Movilnet adopted a new slogan *más Movilnet, más vida* (more Movilnet, more life) and a new co-branding logo emphasizing the relationship between CANTV and Movilnet. This repositioning effort aims to increase the Company's appeal to the youth and high value segments while highlighting the quality of the cellular network. In June 2005, CANTV launched a new slogan *abrimos horizontes* (we open horizons), with the purpose of opening new ways of communication, and anticipating and responding to the needs of the Venezuelan community. CANTV intends to continually advance, developing new products which will provide the means of communication for more people and companies, and thus provide new opportunities for them.

New emphasis as State-owned company

The previous sections describe CANTV's strategic plan prepared by its current management team under the supervision of CANTV's current board of directors. As mentioned in the Schedule TO regarding the offer by the Government to purchase any and all outstanding shares of CANTV, from an operating and strategic standpoint the State-controlled CANTV shall give priority to socially inclusive activity with strong social impact through the use of communications and information technologies, interpreting the CITs as a human right and a facilitator of development. Accordingly, the Schedule TO indicated that it intends to cause the Company to: (i) serve as an instrument for development that covers the entire country, focused on social inclusion and territorial integration and not exclusively on economic profitability (social profitability over economic profitability); (ii) take advantage of the efficiencies of its new strategic and operating model to bring benefits to the users of greatest social interest and need; and (iii) bridge the gaps in, and improve progressively, coverage for fixed and mobile telephone, data networks and internet, broadband and advanced services.

Additionally, CANTV, as a State-owned and controlled company of Venezuela, will receive strategic guidelines from the Government to guarantee that its strategic plans are aligned with and support the development plans of the nation.

The Government intends, among other objectives, to:

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Promote access for all citizens to the services and benefits of CITs

Recognize the services of CITs as a human right

Set up the State-controlled CANTV as a shared services center for institutions and companies of the Government

Promote the development of telecommunications infrastructure in the center, south, and west of the country, in coordination with other Venezuelan entities and companies that possess telecommunications infrastructure

Participate as executing entity in the development of regional integration projects and investments in other countries

Contribute to the formation of a technological ecosystem that drives the country toward greater stages of technological independence. At a local level, the Company will endeavor to incorporate the needs of the organized communities in the planning and execution of projects of the new CANTV, by working with community councils and CITs technical committees, among others.

On May 9, 2007, upon expiration of the tender offers, the Ministry of the Popular Power for Telecommunications and Information Technology also announced the strategic objectives for CANTV, which will be aligned with the Strategic guidelines of this ministry, which includes: (i) promote universal services; (ii) commercialize services with justice; (iii) impulse a new model of social production and domestic savings; (iv) implementation of a socialist labor policy; (v) transformation of CANTV from a private capital company to a State-socialist entity; (vi) reinforce national security and defense; (vii) exploit participation and popular power; (viii) move forward technological sovereignty; (ix) leverage the Government transformation (x) support national and international integration.

Once the nationalization process is completed upon the change in control by the Government, the Company will become a State-owned company, functionally decentralized with enterprise purposes and with private rights. As a State-owned company it will be subject to legal dispositions applicable to decentralized State entities, including the Public Administration Law, Planning Law, Financial Administration of the Public Sector Law, General Controller and National System of Tax Control and related regulations, among others.

The implications of the application of these laws may represent significant changes in the business and management of the Company's operations.

Business Overview

Capital Expenditures

The Company made capital expenditures of approximately U.S.\$368 million, U.S.\$68 million, U.S.\$277 million, U.S.\$456 million and U.S.\$553 million in 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively. The Company is planning capital expenditures of approximately U.S.\$750 million in 2007. Expenditures are directed towards development and network expansion to support growth of the Company's customer base (70%), administration (4%), overhead (2%), network and maintenance (16%) and systems (8%). The Company funded, through internally generated cash, its 2006 capital expenditures. Capital expenditures in the 2007 to 2011 planning period as approved in 2006 will depend on the economic environment and will continue to be directed towards network optimization, systems platforms and the launch of new services. The Company will begin the deployment of its GSM network during 2007 and plans to continue to focus its capital investments on high growth wireless, broadband Internet and Evolution-Data Optimized (EvDO) services, data transmission, substitution of public telephones and modernization of analog switches.

Breakdown of Revenues by Category of Activity

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The breakdown of revenues by category of activity for each of the two years is included in Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Results of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006.

Domestic Telephone Services

Domestic telephone services include local and domestic long distance and public telephony services, as well as monthly charges and installation. These services accounted for 17.7% of the Company's total 2006 operating revenues.

Local and Domestic Long Distance Services

Pursuant to the Concession, CANTV was the exclusive provider of switched, fixed, local and domestic long distance telephone services throughout Venezuela, except in limited circumstances until November 27, 2000. As of December 31, 2006, CANTV's domestic telephone network included 3,915,326 access lines in service extending throughout Venezuela.

The following table provides information relating to the development of the Company's domestic telephone system over the most recent five years:

	As of December 31,				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Access lines in service:(1)					
Non-residential	597,734	578,448	604,432	625,446	651,794
Residential	1,970,548	1,986,603	2,201,345	2,384,672	2,701,113
Public telephony	90,211	92,011	95,261	104,558	112,974
ADSL(2)	46,870	76,847	159,003	289,931	449,445
Total	2,705,363	2,733,909	3,060,041	3,404,607	3,915,326
Access lines in service per 100 inhabitants	10.7	10.6	11.7	12.8	14.5

(1) References to "access lines in service" are to lines billed.

(2) Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Lines.

During 2003, the number of access lines in service increased by 1.1%, driven by an increase of approximately 30,000 in Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Lines (ADSL) and approximately 16,000 residential lines, partially offset by a decrease of approximately 19,300 non-residential lines as a result of business closures. During 2004, the number of access lines in service increased by 11.9%, driven by an increase of approximately 82,000 in ADSL and approximately 215,000 residential and 26,000 non-residential lines, mostly in the prepaid segment. During 2005, the number of access lines in service increased by 11.3%, driven by an increase of approximately 131,000 in ADSL and approximately 183,000 and 21,000 primarily prepaid residential and non-residential lines, respectively. Market penetration during 2005 increased from 10.9 lines per 100 inhabitants in 2001 to 12.8 lines per 100 inhabitants as access lines grew over 3.7 times the population growth. During 2006, the number of access lines in service increased by 15.0%, driven by an increase of approximately 160,000 in ADSL and approximately 286,000 and 23,000 primarily prepaid residential and non-residential lines, respectively.

Following privatization, the Company began a modernization program to replace analog switches in high traffic areas with new digital switches and replaced obsolete switches in low traffic areas with more modern analog switches displaced by the digitalization program. This switch modernization program has increased the percentage of digital access lines installed in the network to 89.7% as of December 31, 2006. Digital systems improve the quality and efficiency of the network, accommodate higher traffic levels, require less maintenance and enable the Company to offer a broad range of voice and data applications simultaneously on the same network. See "Regulatory Framework" Regulation and the Concession.

The Company has continued to upgrade the network's technological infrastructure in order to expand its ability to provide advanced services and meet the existing and future needs of its large corporate customers. The Company's network supporting wireline telecommunications and data services include, among others:

(i) New Generation Network: The current Public Switched Telephony Network/Time Division Multiplexing (PSTN/TDM) is being transformed into an Internet Protocol (IP) network to support voice, data and video traffic. The Company has continued a plan for substitution of the last 324,600 lines in service to NGN lines.

(ii) Inter-urban Fiber-optic Network: The Company employs fiber-optic technology for the transmission of voice, data and video using Dense Wave Division Multiplex (DWDM). Currently this network has the capacity to support about 160 Gigabits of bandwidth nationwide.

(iii) Internet Protocols/Multi Protocol Label Switching (IP/MPLS): The Company is using IP for voice and data services nationwide.

(iv) Metro Ethernet and backbone expansion: Since 2005, the Company has been deploying the largest Metro Ethernet backbone in the country with more than 150 locations nationwide. This network is supporting the NGN traffic (voice, data and video), and the Company plans to extend the coverage of the network to 280 locations by the end of 2007. With this network CANTV will be able to provide transparent, high capacity services, while ensuring IP connectivity to all NGN customers.

The Company continuously seeks to enhance customer service and product offerings. The Company has been aggressively installing ADSL throughout Venezuela since 2001.

The Company's revenues from local and domestic long distance telephone services consist of installation and activation charges for new lines, basic monthly charges, usage charges, public telephony usage, other administrative charges and equipment sales. As of December 31, 2006, non-residential customers represented 16.6% of access lines in service and accounted for 46.8% of 2006 local and domestic long distance revenues. Usage charges revenues constituted 51.3% of the Company's local and domestic long distance revenues in 2006.

The Company's local and domestic long distance traffic for the years 2002 to 2006 is presented in the table below:

Domestic Service Usage

Year	Total Local and Domestic Long Distance Minutes of Use (millions)	Minutes of Use per Average Access Line
2002	17,493	6,476
2003	15,996	5,882
2004	16,470	5,685
2005	16,141	4,994
2006	14,500	3,962

During 2003 total domestic service minutes of use and minutes of use per average access line decreased due to the migration of postpaid clients to prepaid plans. Prepaid customers typically generate lower usage per access line. During 2004, total domestic service minutes of use increased due to a higher customer base while minutes of use per average access line decreased. During 2005 and 2006 total domestic service minutes of use and minutes of use per average access line decreased mainly due to the migration of customers to lower price-per-minute plans and higher mobile services substitution.

The Company offers Domestic Long Distance plans, *Noches y Fines de Semana Libre* (Free Nights and Weekends) and *Noches y Fines de Semana Ampliado* (Expanded Nights and Weekends), for postpaid residential customers. This product offering features for reduced fees and extended times during specified periods and holidays. Under the Expanded Nights and Weekends plan, subscribers are entitled to an additional

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hour at night from Monday through Thursday and two additional hours in the morning from 8:00 p.m. to 7:59 a.m., and on weekends from 8:00 p.m. Friday until 7:59 a.m. Monday for a fee of Bs. 47,018. The Company also offers *Plan Nacional 3000* (National Plan 3000), which was launched in July 2004 and includes 3,000 seconds for a monthly fixed payment of Bs. 6,300 and a special rate of Bs. 2.26 for each additional second for domestic long distance calls. As of December 31, 2006, 237,453 customers used the Free Nights and Weekends. In May 2001, the Company launched a residential flat fee plan with unlimited local minutes.

Public Telephony

As of December 31, 2006, the Company owned and operated 112,974 public telephone lines, located throughout Venezuela. As part of its strategy to improve customer service and operating results, the Company has been relocating less productive public telephones to high traffic areas. The Company deployed a new public telephony technology using a centralized billing and authentication platform designed to minimize fraud and providing real time billing and flexibility. With this new platform, customers use a new prepaid magnetic card, which replaced the old chip-based card.

CANTV sold 8.2 million prepaid cards for public telephony usage during 2006, a 25.5% decrease as compared to 11.0 million prepaid cards sold in 2005. This decline was primarily the result of lower usage, mobile substitution, competition and customer migration to the Company's Telecommunication Centers.

Telecommunication Centers

The Company facilitates public access to telecommunications services via its Telecommunication Centers program. These Centers offer various communications services supported by the best technology and customer service.

Telecommunication Centers are franchises operated by third parties or strategic allies, with technical support from the Company, and are required to meet contracted quality standards. Under these agreements, the strategic allies are required, among other things, to offer, provide and commercialize the Company's services and products, to maintain the equipment, and operate in compliance with the Company's procedures, standards and instructions. These Telecommunication Centers provide local, domestic long distance and international long distance telecommunications services, Internet access, sale of prepaid cards, bank draft payments, electronic sales points, mailing services and copying and faxing services. The Company is currently facing competition in this market from other operators. The Company is implementing a set of initiatives in response, including fostering the growth in the number of Telecommunication Centers by enhancing the franchise agreements. Telecommunication Center franchises have grown to 755 as of December 2006, a 6.0% increase over December 2005.

The Company is required to pay commissions as sales incentives established by type and volume of services rendered by the Telecommunication Centers in its own installations. Commissions earned by the Telecommunication Centers are considered as cash incentives and are recorded as a reduction of the Company's revenues in the corresponding caption, depending on the related services. The Company also gives discounts based on volume of equipment sold. Discounts earned by the Telecommunication Centers are accrued based on equipment sold, and recorded as a reduction of the Company's revenues in the corresponding caption.

Rural Service

As of December 31, 2006, the Company had 389 satellite-based lines serving rural areas with satellite technology. The Company also provides rural services through wireless systems using the Movilnet platform and also by microwave radio-based stations. As of December 31, 2006, the Company had 1,140 lines using wireless technology and approximately 1,200 microwave radio-based lines. Of the 2,340 lines, 1,100 served residential customers and 1,240 were dedicated to public telephony services.

Interconnection Agreements

The Telecommunications Law and corresponding regulations require CANTV to provide interconnections to other telecommunications operators for originated and completed calls. Under the Interconnection Regulations (as defined herein), companies are required to work together to develop interconnection agreements. The Government may only intervene in cases where a formal agreement is not reached. See Regulatory Framework Regulation and the Concession Amendments to the Regulatory Framework. The main objective of these regulations is to establish general conventions and technical, administrative and economic norms to regulate the interconnection of telecommunications networks. CANTV provides interconnection services through

which wireless, wireline and rural operators establish points of interconnection between their networks and CANTV's networks. As part of its overall strategy, the Company entered into four revised interconnection agreements in May 2001 with competing telecommunications operators and, since then, has signed 11 new interconnection agreements relating to basic telecommunications and/or long distance services with companies authorized by CONATEL to provide such services. These CANTV agreements provide the terms and conditions of the interconnection between CANTV and other carriers' networks. Prior to the enactment of the Interconnection Regulations, all interconnection agreement specifics were based on negotiations between the Company and other operators. Each new interconnection agreement must now provide certain rights and duties agreed to by each operator thereunder with interconnection charges based on CONATEL's suggested benchmark guidelines. Interconnection charges recently negotiated with mobile and fixed operators exceeded the values provided by CONATEL in its benchmark guidelines, while interconnection charges for long distance operators equaled the values included in the benchmark guidelines. See

Regulatory Framework Regulation and the Concession Amendments to the Regulatory Framework. The Interconnection Regulations provide for interconnection charges to reflect the recovery of costs incurred to allow access to other carriers plus a reasonable profit margin. Current operators maintaining interconnection agreements with the Company are Movistar, Digicel, Infonet, Digitel, Convergence Communications de Venezuela (Convergence), Veninfofel, Entel, Multiphone, Totalcom, Etelix.com, C.A. (Etelix), New Global Telecom, LD Telecom, Convergía, Intercall and Intercable. Some differences related to exchange rates used by CANTV for billings to other operators, such as Digitel, LD Telecom, Multiphone and Veninfofel, were positively resolved and included modifications to the interconnection agreements.

International Long Distance Services

The Company's international services include voice, video and data communication services and represent 1.8% of the Company's 2006 operating revenues. The largest of these services are international voice services and international IP access services.

Pursuant to the Concession, CANTV was the exclusive provider of switched, fixed international telephone services in Venezuela until November 27, 2000. After that date, some other operators have obtained licenses from CONATEL to develop international long distance services.

The Company provides international services through submarine cables, satellite and microwave links. Satellite capacity is provided via the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT), in which CANTV previously had a 1.12% interest before the sale of the investment in early 2005. Traffic is primarily handled by two satellite antenna earth stations. The Company also operates four additional satellite antenna earth stations, which are used for international point-to-point data transmission, video conferencing, and Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSAT) service and broadband Internet services launched in July 2005. As of December 31, 2006, the Company owned 16.14% of the Americas I and 4.42% of the Columbus II fiber-optic submarine cable systems. The Americas I cable system connects South America to the United States. The Columbus II cable system connects the United States, Mexico and the Caribbean to western Europe. As of December 31, 2006, the Company owned 4.18% of the Pan American system and 5.96% of the Americas II system. The Pan American cable system connects Venezuela to Chile through the western coast of South America and part of the Caribbean to the United States. The Americas II cable system connects the eastern part of South America and the Caribbean to the United States. CANTV also owns 0.47% of the Columbus III system. The Columbus III cable system connects the United States to Europe. In addition, the Company has a minor participation in 10 other submarine cable systems: Antillas I, Arcos I, ECFS, Eurafrika, Taino Caribe, TAT-12/13, and Unisur.

As of December 31, 2006, the Company had 6,688 international long distance circuits in service for voice, video and data with 79,156 channels. Of the Company's international circuits in service, 98.91% were provided through submarine cable, 0.29% were provided via satellite and 0.80% were provided through microwave links. The Company has two international digital switches, both located in Caracas.

Revenues from international telephone services are primarily derived from (i) charges to subscribers in Venezuela for outgoing calls (a portion of which the Company must pay to other international operators for calls which are carried on their networks once outside of Venezuela) and (ii) access charges paid by other international telecommunications operators for incoming calls originating outside of Venezuela and carried through the Company's network once in Venezuela.

The Company's international traffic, which is measured in outgoing and incoming minutes, is shown in the table below for 2002 through 2006:

International Service Usage

<u>Year</u>	<u>Outgoing Traffic (millions of minutes)</u>	<u>Outgoing % Growth</u>	<u>Outgoing Traffic per Average Access Lines (minutes)</u>	<u>Incoming Traffic (millions of minutes)</u>	<u>Ratio of Incoming to Outgoing Traffic</u>
2002	212.3	(1.1)	78.6	228.0	1.08
2003	211.1	(0.6)	77.6	208.4	0.99
2004	235.5	11.6	81.3	227.7	0.97
2005	304.8	29.4	94.3	427.1	1.40
2006	416.3	36.6	113.7	588.1	1.41

In 2002 and 2003, outgoing traffic decreased 1.1% and 0.6%, respectively, mainly as a result of the incorporation of new operators offering international long distance services as well as the use of other voice transmission mechanisms such as data circuits. The decline in incoming traffic of 33.0% during the period 2001 through 2004 was mainly related to a reduction in traffic from U.S. carriers. During 2005 and 2006, outgoing and incoming traffic increased 29.4% and 87.6% and 36.6% and 37.7%, respectively, as a result of aggressive pricing strategies designed to respond to the increasing competition. Some international carriers have been increasingly bypassing Venezuela's international traffic termination with CANTV as several competitors have entered the market with aggressive pricing strategies to capture market share. Additionally, some international carriers have also been terminating fixed and mobile traffic with other competitors. During 2005, CANTV executed its own aggressive pricing strategy in order to recover part of the market share that had been lost to other international carriers who had been bypassing Venezuela's international traffic termination with CANTV.

In 2006, 37 direct Time Division Multiplexing (TDM) and VoIP routes to 26 countries accounted for approximately 64% of the Company's international traffic. Transit centers in the United States, Italy, Chile and Canada, which provide for indirect routing of international calls to 158 countries, accounted for the remaining 36% of traffic. The Company's largest international traffic routes are between Venezuela and North America (the United States, Mexico and Canada) and South America (Colombia), which accounted for approximately 73% of 2006 international traffic.

The following table sets forth the number of minutes of international long distance calls in each specified category, and the percentage of total international long distance call minutes by category, for 2002 through 2006:

	Year Ended December 31,									
	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
Outgoing international long distance minutes:										
North America	62.6	14.2%	73.5	17.5%	100.4	21.7%	172.6	23.6%	257.0	25.6%
South America	72.9	16.6%	65.5	15.6%	71.2	15.4%	73.9	10.1%	111.2	11.1%
Europe	64.3	14.6%	56.2	13.4%	43.6	9.4%	45.6	6.2%	38.7	3.8%
Others	12.5	2.8%	15.9	3.8%	20.3	4.3%	12.7	1.7%	9.4	1.0%
Total	212.3	48.2%	211.1	50.3%	235.5	50.8%	304.8	41.6%	416.3	41.5%
Incoming international long distance minutes:										
North America	122.2	27.8%	123.3	29.4%	148.2	32.0%	331.8	45.3%	479.1	47.7%
South America	47.0	10.7%	39.5	9.4%	40.9	8.8%	47.5	6.5%	55.8	5.6%
Europe	44.7	10.1%	29.8	7.1%	28.5	6.2%	33.0	4.5%	36.9	3.7%
Others	14.1	3.2%	15.8	3.8%	10.1	2.2%	14.8	2.1%	16.3	1.5%
Total	228.0	51.8%	208.4	49.7%	227.7	49.2%	427.1	58.4%	588.1	58.5%

Wireless Services

As of December 31, 2006, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Movilnet, provided wireless communication services in areas that covered approximately 87.4% of Venezuela's population. Movilnet provides these services pursuant to a 1992 cellular concession (the Cellular Concession) which has an initial term of 20 years. The Cellular Concession may be extended, subject to certain conditions, for an additional 20 years. The Company purchased the B-band Cellular Concession from the Government in May 1992 for the bolivar equivalent of approximately U.S.\$82 million. Pursuant to the Cellular Concession, Movilnet was required to pay 10% of its annual revenues to CONATEL. The Telecommunications Law eliminated the former annual cellular concession fee and subjects cellular service providers to several supplemental taxes starting at 9.3% of annual revenues in the year 2001 and decreasing by 1.0% per annum until 2005. Beginning in 2006, the cellular supplemental tax of 0.5% was eliminated and the annual tax for cellular service providers is 4.8% of annual revenues. The following table sets forth the taxes for cellular service providers:

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Concession tax	10.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity tax	N/A	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
Tax to cover CONATEL's activities	N/A	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Tax for spectrum allocation(1)	N/A	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Tax to create the Universal Service Fund	N/A	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Tax for the Telecommunications Training and Development Fund	N/A	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Cellular supplemental tax	N/A	4.5%	3.5%	2.5%	1.5%	0.5%	N/A
	10.0%	9.3%	8.3%	7.3%	6.3%	5.3%	4.8%

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- (1) The specific methodology of calculation was established by CONATEL in February 2002. However, the tax for spectrum allocation that resulted from this methodology cannot exceed the established maximum of 0.5% under the Telecommunications Law.

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The following chart provides information regarding the growth of Movilnet's subscriber base and traffic from 2002 to 2006:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of subscribers:					
Postpaid	201,108	200,651	221,938	254,790	356,109
Prepaid	2,359,610	2,480,423	2,884,425	4,933,380	7,561,840
Total	2,560,718	2,681,074	3,106,363	5,188,170	7,917,949
Traffic (in millions of minutes)(1)(2)	1,417	1,681	2,062	2,341	3,407
Penetration(3)	10.1%	10.4%	11.8%	19.5%	29.3%

(1) Billed minutes (collect and incoming).

(2) Interconnection incoming minutes excluding incoming minutes from CANTV.

(3) Subscribers as a percentage of total population.

Wireless service is one of the Company's fastest growing businesses. As of December 31, 2005, Movilnet reached 7,917,949 subscribers, which represented an estimated market share of 42.1%, according to figures published by CONATEL. The number of subscribers have increased by a compounded annual growth rate of 32.6% from December 31, 2002 through December 31, 2006. The Company markets its wireless services through a network of agents and the Company's commercial offices. As of December 31, 2006, the number of postpaid subscribers increased by 101,319 or 39.8% compared to 2005, while the number of prepaid subscribers increased by 2,628,460 or 53.3%. As of December 31, 2005, the number of postpaid subscribers increased by 32,852 or 14.8% compared to 2004, while the number of prepaid subscribers increased by 2,048,955 or 71.0%. As of December 31, 2004, the number of postpaid subscribers increased by 21,287 or 10.6% compared to 2003, while the number of prepaid subscribers increased by 404,002 or 16.3%. As of December 31, 2003, the number of postpaid subscribers slightly decreased by 457 or 0.2% compared to 2002, while the number of prepaid subscribers increased by 120,813 or 5.1%. As of December 31, 2002, the number of postpaid subscribers slightly decreased by 6,108 or 2.9% compared to 2001, while the number of prepaid subscribers increased by 105,325 or 4.7%.

Wireless service postpaid customers are charged an activation fee, a basic monthly charge, special fees and usage fees on a per-minute basis and per-second basis. Prepaid customers are charged an activation fee and usage fees on a per-minute and per-second basis. Movilnet operates on a "calling party pays" system under which customers are charged only for calls they originate, with the exception of international roaming charges derived from customers receiving calls when they are outside Venezuela. Movilnet also receives revenues from incoming calls to both postpaid and prepaid customers, primarily from its interconnection agreement with CANTV.

Movilnet provides a number of services and products, including wireless data transmission services such as: voice mail, Short Message Service (SMS), Multimedia Messaging Service (MMS), call forwarding, call waiting, caller ID, message waiting indicator, conferencing, detailed billing, automated and on-line customer service, international roaming, on-line handset shopping, emergency number, video streaming, and Global Positioning System (GPS) satellite technology that provides vehicle tracking via the Internet throughout the country, among others.

Movilnet also provides Mobile Data using Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA-1X) technology and wireless broadband service offered through EvDO, Windows Mobile services, as well as BlackBerry service, a Research in Motion Ltd. trademarked product, which allows customers to stay connected with wireless access to email, corporate data, phone, web and organizer features.

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Movilnet has continually sought to enhance the services and features of its wireless network and intends to be a leader in Third Generation (3G) wireless services through the introduction of new services and advanced product offerings.

Movilnet is continually developing applications to support its migration strategy into advanced data services. In 1996, Movilnet installed nationwide Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) digital technology. In November 2002, Movilnet launched a nationwide CDMA-1X technology platform which provides high-speed wireless data transmission and wireless Internet access. CDMA-1X technology affords CANTV the flexibility to combine both fixed and wireless services under the same platform and allows for a more efficient use of voice spectrum. During 2004, the footprint of the CDMA-1X network equaled the TDMA footprint. During 2004, the Company introduced a commercial program to progressively migrate its TDMA customer base to the new CDMA-1X technology. Compared to TDMA, CDMA-1X technology offers superior voice quality, terminal availability and diversity, cellsite capacity, data capacity, and a smoother transition to 3G and concurrent voice and data services. Movilnet currently provides wireless services utilizing switching equipment and radio base stations for TDMA and CDMA-1X technologies provided by Ericsson LM Tel. Co. and Lucent Technologies, Inc., respectively. Movilnet is the pioneer in offering EvDO mobile broadband in Venezuela and is the second carrier to provide this advanced service in Latin America, which represents significant progress in strongly positioning the Company with innovative 3G cellular services compared to other competitors. During 2007, the Company expects to continue investing to expand capacity and coverage of its CDMA-1X network.

During 2007, the Company will begin the deployment of its GSM network, which will coexist with its current CDMA-1X and EvDO network. The use of GSM technology will allow the development of competitive offers targeted to the high value customer segment in which GSM will be the technology of choice in 2007. With this decision, the Company believes it will be able to strengthen its market share position while increasing revenue.

The Company has agreements with third parties to act as exclusive authorized agents to capture and provide wireless services and equipment to new customers. The Company gives discounts based on volume of equipment sold. Discounts earned by the authorized agents are accrued based on equipment sold, and recorded as a reduction of the Company's revenues in the corresponding caption.

Other Telecommunications-Related Services

The Company provides various telecommunications-related services that extend beyond basic telephone service and wireless services, including data transmission, directory information services and value-added services including Internet access. In addition, the Company currently provides its customers with time information, trouble/repair reporting, directory assistance and other operator and emergency services free of charge.

Data Transmission

The Company's data transmission services are provided through high-capacity private links, which as of December 31, 2006, consisted of 55,933 circuits serving 2,323 private line customers. As part of its strategy to win and retain large corporate customers, the Company is implementing Virtual Private Network (VPN) technology and intends to encourage its use by private line customers. VPN technology should enable the Company to provide higher quality dedicated services while improving network efficiency and to better compete with the other data transmission service providers.

In February 2000, CANTV introduced ADSL technology. This technology allows simultaneous voice and data traffic on the same line. As of December 31, 2006, the Company had 449,445 ADSL subscribers, which reflects a 55.0% increase as compared to 2005.

Value-Added Services and Other Services

The Company offers an array of value-added services and other services, including voice mail, call waiting, call forwarding, call blocking, speed dialing, toll-free and 800-number services, Venezuela Direct service (which allows customers to reach a Venezuelan operator via call collect from outside Venezuela), other country direct

long distance calling services, video conferencing, web page hosting, enhanced fax service, audio text, 900 service in all parts of the country, data transmission services, computer network management, professional services, including outsourcing of telecommunications networks, and other intelligent network and data capabilities, all of which lead to higher usage of the Company's network. The Company aims to capture the largest share of the market for value-added services by using its existing telecommunications resources and customer base.

Internet Access

The Company provides Internet access service through its wholly-owned subsidiary, CANTV.Net. CANTV.Net provides broadband access through its product, *Acceso a Banda Ancha* (ABA) (Broadband Access) via ADSL and nationwide one-number dial-up Internet access as well as international Internet roaming capabilities. CANTV.Net is the largest Internet service provider in Venezuela, serving 636,307 subscribers as of December 31, 2006. In addition to Internet access, subscribers may choose from an array of products such as web hosting, Intranet development, VPN, e-commerce solutions, portal kits and integrated products that include personal computers, Internet access, financing facilities and prepaid Internet access. In addition, CANTV.Net also provides Internet access through prepaid cards.

The Company is currently supporting Internet services through IP and the Metro Ethernet and backbone expansion.

In June 2006, the Company launched a wireless broadband Internet access offer exclusively for its ABA broadband subscribers, using Wireless Fidelity (Wi-Fi) technology, called *Zona ABA Wi-Fi* (Wi-Fi ABA Zone). The Company provides 62 wireless access points (hotspots) nationwide, including 40 hotspots in Caracas.

Directory Information Services

The Company provides telephone directory information services through its 80%-owned subsidiary Caveguías (the remaining 20% is owned by an affiliate of a major newspaper publisher in Venezuela). Caveguías publishes telephone directories (White Pages) and business directories (Yellow Pages). It also operates an Internet portal that provides on-line access to the Company's directories as well as access to information of public interest including special events, art exhibitions, job search services, restaurant locations and tourist information. Other directory services offered include: (i) Travel Guide, which provides tourism information; (ii) Mobile Guide, which gives cellular users access to commercial information and local, regional and national services; (iii) specialized guides for shopping malls, entertainment and events, aesthetics and beauty; (iv) Oil Guide CANTV; and (v) city map search to facilitate address searches. During 2006, Caveguías launched a new advertising option for its customers through positioning their brands in Telecommunication Centers. Caveguías derives revenues from sales of advertising space in its printed and electronic directories. Advertisers in the Company's printed telephone directories are charged an annual fee, which varies depending on the size of the advertisement placed and the circulation of the edition of the directory in which such advertisement is published. Caveguías currently competes with all other major media suppliers in the sale of advertising.

Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company's property consists principally of network facilities, land and structures required to provide telecommunications services. As of December 31, 2006, the Company's fixed assets comprised network facilities (77.4%), buildings and facilities (17.2%), other support assets (4.3%) and construction work in progress (1.1%).

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The Company provides local, national and international telecommunications services in Venezuela through a full-service telecommunications network. Pursuant to an expansion and modernization program, as of December 31, 2006, the Company maintains 3,915,326 access lines in service and has increased its wireless

subscriber base from 2,560,718 to 7,917,949 from December 31, 2002 to December 31, 2006. The percentage of digital access lines installed in the Company's network has increased to 89.7% as of December 31, 2006. All of the Company's international and domestic long distance switches are digital.

Capital investments during 2006 reflected the Company's decision to take advantage of favorable investment conditions, and included: (i) the expansion of the Company's CDMA-1X network footprint to support projected demand in mobile and fixed wireless services; (ii) deployment of backbone and data networks to sustain the growth in the Company's ADSL and other data product lines; (iii) the integration and transformation of the Company's information systems; (iv) deployment of EvDO technology for wireless broadband services; and (v) substitution of analog switches with multi-service access nodes to support service enhancements and increase operating efficiency. The Company's 2007 capital expenditures are expected to be funded through internally generated cash.

In addition, the Company provides private network, data, public telephony, rural telephone and telex services. For a detailed description of the development, uses and utilization of the Company's network, see Domestic Telephone Services, International Long Distance Services, Wireless Services and Other Telecommunications-Related Services.

Prior to privatization, certain municipalities granted land to the Company in order to facilitate the provision of telephone services in their respective communities. In many cases, no formal documentation was prepared for the transfer of title to the Company of such land. Since privatization, irregularities with respect to a substantial number of titles to real property have been favorably resolved. In other cases, the Company is in discussions with the municipalities to resolve the rest of these title issues. The Company expects that these negotiations will be favorably resolved. At the present time, there are no legal proceedings involving such properties.

Business Segments

Segment information for the Company's two main business segments, wireline and wireless services, is set forth in Note 22 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Rates

Refer to Regulatory Framework Regulation and the Concession Regulation of Tariffs and Price Controls for a discussion on the regulatory framework affecting the Company's rates.

Following negotiations between the Company and CONATEL, revised tariffs for basic telephony were established by CONATEL under the Telecommunications Law and further revised tariffs were published in the Official Gazette of Venezuela No. 37,454 on May 30, 2002, and were effective June 15, 2002 through December 31, 2002. In connection with the revised tariffs, the Company simplified the existing tariff structure by replacing the five existing residential plans with three plans: *Plan Limitado* (the Limited Plan), *Plan Clásico* (the Classic Plan), and *Plan Habla Más por Menos* (the Talk More for Less Plan). These three plans together with the existing *Plan Tarifa Plana* (the Flat Rate Plan) and the *Plan Prepago* (the Prepaid Plan) constitute what tariff regulation defines as mandatory plans and are required to be included in CANTV's plans portfolio. This revision enabled the migration of formerly subsidized residential customers to higher rate plans, resulting in further rate rebalancing. In addition, the revised tariff structure also enabled the Company to better serve customers' needs according to their usage patterns. The Limited Plan is designed to serve lower usage segments; the Classic Plan is designed for clients with an average usage; and the Talk More for Less Plan provides for lower local tariffs as usage increases. Pursuant to the revised 2002 tariffs, the rates for (i) residential basic rent increased 43%; (ii) residential local usage decreased 9%; (iii) non-residential basic rent and usage, domestic long distance (both residential and

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non-residential) and other miscellaneous services increased approximately 20%; (iv) international long distance increased approximately 13% and (v) public telephony increased approximately 23%. The tariffs applicable for 2002 were expected to be effective on January 1, 2002. However, given the complexity of the change in residential plans combined with the devaluation of the bolivar in February 2002 and the political events of April 2002, the agreements were delayed until June 2002.

In August 2002, the rates for fixed to mobile connections were subject to a further adjustment as a result of the impact of the accelerated devaluation of the bolivar. The average adjustment was of approximately a 15% additional increase in the rates for local and domestic long distance calls from fixed to mobile. This increase was published in the Official Gazette of Venezuela No. 37,506 on August 15, 2002 and became effective on August 31, 2002.

In September 2002, the revised tariffs agreed to in May 2002 were subject to an extraordinary adjustment pursuant to the revised tariffs price-cap adjustment system. Tariffs for basic rent (residential and non-residential), local services (residential and non-residential), domestic long distance, public telephony and other miscellaneous services increased approximately 4%. In addition, domestic long distance discounts were terminated while the tariffs and discounts for international long distance remained unchanged. This increase became effective on September 16, 2002.

In December 2002, the Company and CONATEL finalized an agreement on tariffs to apply during 2003. However, as a result of the tumultuous political events confronting Venezuela, none of the agreed-upon tariff revisions were implemented starting in January 2003 as expected. The Government instituted price controls on the maximum residential tariffs that may be applied by telecommunications operators as a supplementary measure to the new exchange controls regime by resolution published in the Official Gazette of Venezuela No. 37,631 on February 13, 2003. The adoption of the price controls also had the additional effect of delaying the approval of the new tariffs applicable to CANTV in 2003. If the Company is unable to change its prices in response to market conditions, its financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risk Factors Relating to Venezuela Price controls and lack of adjustments to our fixed line tariffs to take into account increases in inflation adversely impact our results of operations.

During 2003, no tariff increases in residential services were authorized and local residential service tariffs were included in the price control decree in force since February 2003. The price controls provided for in this decree are managed by the *Ministerio del Poder Popular para las Industrias Ligeras y Comercio* (the Ministry of the Popular Power for Light Industries and Commerce). The act of subjecting residential tariffs to price controls created a conflict as to which Government agency was responsible for regulating residential services: CONATEL, as established in the Telecommunications Organic Law of 2000, or the Ministry of the Popular Power for Light Industries and Commerce, pursuant to the governmental price control decree. CANTV began administrative legal proceedings to resolve the conflict.

On August 5, 2003, the Supreme Court ruled that CONATEL is the organization responsible for regulating residential tariffs (until such time as there is effective competition in the residential telecommunications services market) despite the price controls established by the Government. CANTV has presented its request for a residential tariff increase to CONATEL. CANTV is still waiting for tariff approvals. Approximately 36% of the Company's revenues are subject to regulation that are currently being impacted by the absence of tariff approvals.

Revised maximum tariffs were allowed for non-residential services and were applied during April, July and October of 2003 pursuant to resolution No. 255 dated March 18, 2003 published in the Official Gazette of Venezuela No. 37,669 on April 10, 2003, and effective April 27, 2003. In connection with the revised tariffs, during 2003 only the following services received authorizations for increases: (i) rates for non-residential basic services, which increased 39.85% for basic rent, 30.17% for local services and 29.61% for domestic long distance and other miscellaneous services (installations, subscriptions etc.), (ii) the application of a Charge per call established for non-residential customers and (iii) rates for basic public telephony, which increased in a range from 27.63% to 31.63%. These increases included the extraordinary adjustments to provide for the deviations from the projected inflation and devaluation estimated between CANTV and CONATEL, which were up to a maximum of 2% in July 2003 and 2% in October 2003, and 5% in January 2004, respectively.

Extraordinary adjustments were not applied for fixed to mobile and International Long Distance Services tariffs. Residential tariffs were not subject to revision and have remained unchanged pursuant to the price control regime adopted on February 13, 2003.

On August 4, 2004, the fixed to mobile tariffs for residential, non-residential and public telephony services were adjusted, pursuant to the Official Gazette of Venezuela No. 37,983 published on July 20, 2004. The adjustments were 7.4% for residential and non-residential fixed to mobile tariffs and 6.3% for public telephony, respectively.

The Company's revenues from local and domestic long distance telephone services consist of installation charges and charges for new lines, basic monthly recurring charges, usage charges, public telephony usage, and equipment sales. All traffic is measured and billed based on duration and, in the case of domestic long distance calls, different tariffs apply based on the time of day when the call is made. A local and international call impulse is generated every 60 seconds. The call impulse for domestic long distance calls is generated every second. Nighttime consumption, which is less expensive than daytime consumption, is generally greater for residential customers.

By the end of 2000, the Company began the National Numbering Plan, which upgraded the Company's national numbering system for both basic telephone and wireless services to world-class standards. The National Numbering Plan changed the area codes from three to four numbers and this change was applied gradually in each region. This project migrated certain domestic long distance service areas to local area service and vice versa in 2002.

Revenues from international telephone services are primarily derived from (i) charges to subscribers in Venezuela for outgoing calls (a portion of which the Company must pay to other international operators for calls carried on their networks once outside Venezuela) and (ii) access charges paid by other international telecommunications operators for incoming calls originating outside Venezuela and carried through the Company's network in Venezuela. The Company charges its customers for outgoing international long distance calls based on the destination country, duration and time of day of the call and whether the call is direct-dial or operator assisted (station-to-station or person-to-person). International long distance rates do not vary between residential and non-residential customers, except for Cuba, Japan, Greece, Hong Kong, Honduras and the U.S. State of Hawaii. Payments to and receipts from international operators for incoming and outgoing calls are made and received pursuant to bilateral agreements between the Company and foreign telecommunications operators or private carriers under the auspices of the International Telecommunications Union. Settlement agreements govern the rates of payment by the Company to the foreign carriers for the use of their facilities in connecting international calls billed in Venezuela, and by the foreign carriers to the Company for the use of its facilities in connecting international calls billed abroad. The currency and rates of payment under such agreements are negotiated with each foreign carrier. Such settlement agreements generally require that outgoing traffic be routed among foreign carriers in the same proportion as those operators carry incoming traffic to Venezuela. The practice among carriers is for payments due in respect of the use of overseas networks to be recorded, collected and forwarded by the carrier in the country in which the call is billed. Settlements among carriers are normally made monthly approximately six months in arrears on a net basis. Except for 2004 and 2006, for each of the past several years, the Company has received settlement payments from foreign carriers in excess of payments made to such carriers. Net settlement expense for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2006 was Bs. 2.0 billion and Bs. 10.9 billion, respectively, while net settlement revenue for the year ended December 31, 2005 was Bs. 2.1 billion.

Users of public telephones in Venezuela pay for calls based on the duration and destination of the call. CANTV bills all public telephone calls at a flat per minute charge. Domestic long distance calls from public telephones are charged based upon the time of day and the duration of the call at the non-residential rate.

International long distance call rates are the same tariffs applied to non-residential international long distance calls. Public telephones, which are available to make international long distance calls, are located in strategic places such as tourist and high-traffic areas.

Wireless postpaid subscribers are charged an activation fee, a basic monthly charge, special service fees and usage fees on a per-minute or per-second basis, in excess of a monthly free allowance of included minutes, depending on whether the call is made during peak or off-peak hours. Movilnet offers its postpaid customers 26 service plans, which vary in terms of price and services. Prepaid customers are charged an activation fee plus per-minute and per-second usage based on the number of minutes and seconds purchased. The Company currently sells a unique prepaid card named *Única* that can be used for wireless, wireline and Internet service. Prepaid clients may use the *Única* prepaid card on any one service, but it must be activated for wireless services first to use the card for multiple services. Prepaid cards are sold in different denominations.

Usage charges are based on a calling party pays principle under which Movilnet's customers are charged only for calls they originate. Movilnet charges CANTV an access fee for calls terminating on Movilnet's wireless network and CANTV charges Movilnet an access fee for cellular calls terminating on CANTV's network. This access fee structure also applies to competing cellular service providers.

Billing

Since privatization, the Company has substantially improved its billing and collection systems by, among other things, providing detailed bills, issuing bills on a more timely basis, enabling payment through the Internet, offering credit card/debit card and bank draft payment options and significantly expanding the number of payment centers. Bolivar-denominated bills are sent to subscribers monthly. Large corporate customers may choose to receive their invoices in digital formats.

Accounts receivable collections have been negatively impacted due to the deterioration in the Venezuelan macroeconomic environment since 1998. In response to this dynamic, the Company developed strict collections and credit policies requiring temporary and permanent disconnection of customer lines for nonpayment. The Company also implemented a stronger system of controls and reorganized the collection function by assigning responsibility for collections to the business unit leaders. During 2006, CANTV made 2,460,244 temporary disconnections and permanently disconnected 255,736 residential and non-residential lines compared with 2,705,618 and 335,390 lines temporarily and permanently disconnected, respectively, in 2005. Permanently disconnected lines are aggressively reassigned to new customers following upfront credit history checks. During 2006, the Company's uncollectibles provision expense was Bs. 65.4 billion compared to Bs. 35.1 billion in 2005. The Company's provision for uncollectibles represents 1.0% and 0.7% of total operating revenues as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

The Company's collections policies include a call to customers just prior to and again shortly after the payment due date. A bill becomes overdue 30 days after the payment due date, referred to as the bill cutoff date. Customer lines are temporarily disconnected 15 days after the bill cutoff date and, if the bill is not settled 60 days after the bill cutoff date, the line is permanently disconnected. CANTV charges a reconnection fee to the temporarily disconnected customer. Revenues from the reconnection charge were Bs. 15.9 billion for residential customers and Bs. 5.5 billion for non-residential customers for the year ended December 31, 2006. The Company also charges 12% per annum on overdue amounts from non-Government customers.

As of December 31, 2006, the average number of days that receivables remained outstanding was approximately 39 for wireline telecommunications customers, except Government entities, and 41 for wireless telecommunications customers. The methodology used to calculate the average number of days that receivables remained outstanding is the Average Billing Method, which consists of dividing the receivables outstanding by the average billing for the last four months. The result is then multiplied by 30.

The average number of days that receivables remained outstanding from Government entities was approximately 162 days for wireline telecommunications and 192 for wireless telecommunications as of December 31, 2006, compared to 187 and 166 days, respectively, as of December 31, 2005. Accounts receivable from Government entities decreased 1.4% during the year to Bs. 269.1 billion at December 31, 2006 from Bs. 272.8 billion at December 31, 2005.

The amounts that Government entities pay for telecommunications services is established pursuant to annual budgets rather than based upon actual usage during such year. As a result of this budget process, a number of Government entities have not paid the Company on a timely basis for telecommunications services rendered. The Company has not been able to make adjustments for inflation or charge interest on such overdue amounts. This budget process applies to both centralized and decentralized Government entities, in which centralized entities signed agreements for payments supporting the budget while most decentralized entities' payments are not supported by agreements but instead depend on other administrative processes. As a result, the loss in value attributable to inflation and unpaid interest related to overdue amounts owed and not paid to CANTV by Government entities is significantly greater than the amounts reflected as the book value of such overdue amounts currently outstanding. On November 3, 1999, the Venezuelan National Congress (currently the National Assembly) passed a law authorizing the issuance of Venezuelan National Public Debt Bonds for the purpose of paying certain of its outstanding obligations, including those related to telephone services. The amounts set aside for the payment of debt owed to CANTV in the five-year period 1996-2000 amounted to Bs. 43.3 billion. In 2001, the Government approved a decree authorizing the issuance of additional bonds for the payment of basic services. During 2001, the Company collected Bs. 6.6 billion from these bonds. As a result of negotiations with the Government, CANTV received, during 2002, payments from the Government through bond issuances of Bs. 63.6 billion related to amounts owed from prior years representing 49.5% of the outstanding balance at December 31, 2001. During 2003, the Company received payments in the form of a note denominated in U.S. dollars and Venezuelan National Public Debt Bonds denominated in bolivars, in the amount of Bs. 68.5 billion. During 2004, the Company received payments in the form of Venezuelan National Public Debt Bonds amounting to Bs. 7.7 billion. The Company also received Bs. 233.1 billion in cash, of which Bs. 43.5 billion were payments of prior years' debt. The increase in collections was due to 2004 billings related to electoral processes. During 2005 and 2006, all collections were received in cash. As a result of the effects of inflation and devaluation, the present value of amounts owed by Government entities to the Company has been reduced substantially. The Company has recorded adjustments reducing revenues by Bs. 11.6 billion and Bs. 9.9 billion for 2006 and 2005, respectively, which have reduced the present value of the accounts receivable from Government entities, due to the projected delay in payments, considering an average discount rate of short-term Venezuelan National Public Debt Bonds. See Note 12 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

In February 2007, the Company implemented a new billing system for fixed telephony services as part of an ongoing project directed towards the integration and transformation of the Company's information systems. An unintended consequence of this implementation was delays in the processing of billing data for February, March and April, which required the Company to make estimates on revenues, collections and related taxes recorded using manual entries instead of automated records with actual data. Estimated revenues represented approximately 32% of total consolidated fixed revenues and 15% of total consolidated operating revenues for the three-month period ended March 31, 2007. These delays in billing and collection have impacts on cash collections and provision for uncollectibles during 2007. The Company expects to fully stabilize the system during the second quarter of 2007. See Item 15. Controls and Procedures Changes in internal control over financial reporting.

Competition

Under the Concession, the Company was the exclusive provider of switched, fixed, local, domestic and international telephone services in Venezuela until November 27, 2000 except in certain circumstances. Beginning on November 27, 2000, however, the Concession allowed direct competition for these services. In addition, the Concession also allowed the Government to grant concessions for basic telephone services to third

parties prior to November 27, 2000 in certain circumstances. See Regulatory Framework Regulation and the Concession Competitive Framework.

Competition in services provided by the Company may arise from a variety of existing competitors and new entrants, including telecommunications service providers from other countries. Such competitors will be able to provide telecommunications services either through newly installed facilities and networks or through facilities and networks of existing providers. As of April 30, 2007, the Venezuelan telecommunications market is composed of fixed local telephone and public telephony service providers, such as CANTV, Movistar, Digitel, Veninfotel and Intercable; domestic long distance service providers, such as CANTV, Movistar, Digitel, Veninfotel, New Global Telecom, Entel, Multiphone and Totalcom; international long distance service providers, such as CANTV, Movistar, Digitel, Veninfotel, New Global Telecom, Entel, Multiphone, LD Telecom, Convergía and Intercall; wireless service providers, such as Movilnet, Movistar, and Digitel; data transmission service providers, such as CANTV, Movistar, New Global Telecom, Totalcom, Impsat, Comsat, Bantel, NetUno, Procedatos, Satelca, Genesis Telecom Equant and Charter International; Internet service providers, such as CANTV.Net, Movistar, Etheron, Genesis Telecom, New Global Telecom, Totalcom, NetUno, Procedatos, Impsat, Equant, Comsat, Charter International, Intercable, SuperCable, CNTI, IFX Networks, Daycohost and Viptel; paging operators, such as Telemensajes Metropolitanos and TeleKontacto; trunking service providers, such as Movistar, Procedatos, Satelca, Americatel, Radio Móvil Digital, Conmóvil and Evcon; and Cable TV operators, such as SuperCable, NetUno, Intercable, Cablevisión and DirecTV. See Regulatory Framework Regulation and the Concession Competitive Framework.

At the end of 2004, the Government founded CVG Telecom to provide data transmission and other services through fiber-optic and Internet Protocol platforms to the north-central area and the Guayana region located in the south-east. CVG Telecom has obtained administrative licenses to provide Internet services nationwide and basic fixed telephony services in four regions of the country.

On January 19, 2006, Telvenco S.A., a subsidiary of Cisneros Group of Companies, agreed to acquire Venezuelan mobile operator Digitel from TIM International for U.S.\$425 million. The transaction also included the merger of the assets of two regional carriers, Infonet and Digicel. On May 18, 2006, CONATEL approved the transaction subject to compliance with certain future performance requirements, including the installation of 15% of fixed lines in a three-year period based on the total number of its wireless subscribers, as well as 0.3% of public telephones (including communication centers).

CANTV continuously evaluates the impact of the new market entrants on its market share for basic telephone services. As of May 18, 2007, the Company does not believe that, in the short term, any temporary loss of market share attributable to the entry of competitors into the market for basic telephone services is likely to have a material adverse effect on its financial condition or results of operations. See Regulatory Framework Regulation and the Concession Competitive Framework.

The scope of increased competition and any corresponding adverse effect on the Company's results will depend on a variety of factors. Among such factors are the business strategies and financial and technical capabilities of potential competitors, prevailing market conditions, and the effectiveness of the Company's efforts to prepare for increased competition. Increased competition will further change the environment in which the Company operates. Competition will require the increased development of a competitive culture, including greater customer care, differentiated services, continuous introduction of innovative technologies, competitive cost positioning and operational efficiencies. The Company believes, however, that its existing network, market share, quality and range of services position it to operate effectively in a competitive environment.

Corporate Image

The Company promotes its image through advertisements based on nationwide and regional mass campaigns via television, radio and print media. A significant effort has been made to target the messages to each particular segment of the market by its business unit. In 2004, using the same graphics and font, Movilnet

adopted a new slogan *más Movilnet, más vida* (more Movilnet, more life) and a new co-branding logo emphasizing the relationship between CANTV and Movilnet. This repositioning effort aims to increase the Company's appeal to the youth and high value segments while highlighting the quality of the cellular network. During 2004, CANTV has reinforced the promotion of social initiatives, mainly with *Superaulas* (Super classrooms), aluminum vans equipped with modern computers and broadband, which provide access to the new technologies of information and communication to children who attend elementary schools located in rural areas. This new project demonstrates the Company's social responsibility and has been received positively throughout the country. In June 2005, CANTV launched a new slogan *abrimos horizontes* (we open horizons), with the purpose of opening new ways of communication, anticipating and responding to the needs of the Venezuelan community. CANTV plans to develop new products that will provide the means of communication for more people and enterprises.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Set forth below is a summary of certain provisions of the general legal framework for the regulation of the Company's activities, including the rates it charges for telephone services. The principal components of this regulatory framework have been created by (1) the Telecommunications Law, which supersedes the former telecommunications law enacted on August 1, 1940; (2) the telecommunications regulations established on November 24, 2000 (collectively, the Telecommunications Regulations), composed of (i) the *Reglamento de Apertura del Servicio de Telefonía Básica* (the Regulations for Basic Telephony Services), (ii) the *Reglamento de Interconexión* (the Interconnection Regulations) and (iii) the *Reglamento de la Ley Orgánica de Telecomunicaciones Sobre Habilitaciones Administrativas y Concesiones de Uso y Explotación del Espectro Radioeléctrico* (the Administrative and Concessions Regulations); (3) the Concession; (4) the Cellular Concession; (5) the Value-Added Services Concession; (6) the Agreement dated February 21, 2000 between CANTV and CONATEL; (7) the new price control framework for telecommunications services adopted on February 13, 2003; and (8) the *Providencia Administrativa sobre Parámetros de Calidad de Servicio para los Servicios de Telefonía Fija Local, Larga Distancia Nacional, Larga Distancia Internacional y Telefonía Móvil* (the Regulations for Quality Service), enacted on June 28, 2004.

Regulation and the Concession

General

The Ministry of the Popular Power for Telecommunications and Information Technology is the Government entity principally responsible for overseeing telecommunications services in Venezuela and has delegated supervision and control of the telecommunications sector to CONATEL, a regulatory body under its jurisdiction. CONATEL was created by presidential decree in September 1991 (the CONATEL Decree). The CONATEL Decree provides that CONATEL has the authority to plan, manage, regulate and supervise telecommunications services in Venezuela. The CONATEL Decree further provides that CONATEL shall promote telecommunications investment and technological innovation in Venezuela.

The Concession, granted to CANTV by the Government in October 1991, and amended in November 1991, has an initial term of 35 years and, subject to the approval of the Government and the satisfactory performance by CANTV of its obligations under the Concession, may be extended for an additional 20 years. The Concession provided that CANTV was the exclusive provider of switched, fixed local, national and international telephone services, existing or to exist in accordance with technological advances in telephony throughout Venezuela until November 27, 2000, except in limited circumstances. See Competitive Framework.

CONATEL has the authority to review and approve CANTV's tariffs, to require information regarding the expansion and modernization plans, to inspect CANTV's equipment and properties, as well as its accounting and other records, and to impose sanctions, including forfeiture of the Concession, for violations of the Telecommunications Law, the Telecommunications Regulations and the Concession. Under the Concession, CANTV is required to provide CONATEL with the information necessary for monitoring CANTV. Among other things, CANTV is required to report annually to CONATEL on the status of various services under the Concession, including CANTV's compliance with quality improvement requirements and annual reports on network expansion and modernization.

In February 2000, CANTV entered into the Agreement with CONATEL regarding the rate structures and previously regulated services under the Concession including rate rebalancing and service level mandates. The Agreement superseded the Concession with respect to subject matter specifically referred to therein and the Concession continued to control as to subject matter not specifically covered by the Agreement. In the event of a conflict between the Agreement and the Concession, the Agreement controlled. See The Agreement. Since 2001, the Telecommunications Law and the Telecommunications Regulations govern and regulate telecommunications activities. The Concession and the Agreement control specific items not included or regulated in the Telecommunications Law and the Telecommunications Regulations.

The Agreement was reached following delays in tariff approvals in 1999 and the commencement of a preliminary proceeding in contemplation of a legal action by CANTV against the Government for breach of the Concession. The Agreement concluded a mandated eighth-year review required under the Concession and resolved the outstanding differences between CANTV and CONATEL relating to the definition of goals and measures of service mandates and methodologies. In effect, the Agreement retained for the Company the most significant rights provided for under the Concession. The Agreement included: (i) a significant rebalancing between long distance and local tariffs, and between non-residential and residential tariffs; (ii) a definitive ruling on tariffs and adjustments based on an agreed expected devaluation of the bolivar against the U.S. dollar during 2000; (iii) quality and service mandates including the elimination of the service expansion mandate and the introduction of a new 80% digitalization by the year-end 2000 mandate; (iv) the introduction of new tariff plans including a fixed prepaid plan and optional plans which CANTV could introduce without CONATEL's prior approval and which, in the case of certain optional plans, CANTV could offer with higher basic rent and free minutes up to a U.S.\$80 maximum; and (v) CANTV's agreement to refrain from taking any action, judicial or administrative, as a result of the failure by the Government to approve tariffs during 1999, provided that the Government met the terms and obligations of the Agreement.

The tariffs provided for under the Agreement were effective until March 10, 2001. On February 19, 2001, pursuant to the Telecommunications Law, CANTV reached an agreement with CONATEL for the approval of new tariffs effective March 11, 2001 and a new tariff-setting system, which has been used in principle as the framework for the adjustment of the rates which the Company charged since that date. See Regulation of Tariffs and Price Controls.

Amendments to the Regulatory Framework

The Telecommunications Law, enacted on June 12, 2000, provides the general legal framework for the provision and regulation of telecommunications services in Venezuela with the stated objectives of establishing the conditions for fair competition between operators and service providers, setting the rules on tariffs and interconnection, developing and modernizing telecommunications systems, and at the same time obtaining and establishing universal service contributions. The Telecommunications Law respects all previously conferred rights and duties, including obligations under interconnection agreements among operators, and provides for an equitable tax regime.

The Telecommunications Law establishes CONATEL as an independent regulatory body in charge of overseeing the implementation of regulations pursuant to the established framework for a new competitive market. It also considers the provision of telecommunications services to be an economic activity that affects the public interest, which may be provided by the private sector on a competitive basis subject to regulation and includes a requirement for universal contributions and public service obligations to be shared by telecommunications service providers. Under the present tariff structure, in principle, providers are free to set their own rates unless there is insufficient competition in which case certain telecommunications services would become subject to tariff regulation. In the event of insufficient competition, CONATEL may subject any telecommunications service to price regulation through the application of a tariff-setting system. Presently, CONATEL regulates CANTV's fixed telephone services tariffs under a tariff-setting system until meaningful competition is achieved. Pro-Competencia is the agency with the authority to designate a company as having a dominant position in the market. See Regulation of Tariffs and Price Controls.

The Telecommunications Law provides for the creation of the Universal Service Fund and the Telecommunications Training and Development Fund. The purpose of the Universal Service Fund is to ensure that every citizen has the opportunity to access telecommunications services, including the Internet. This fund is used to subsidize the development of infrastructure for the provision of telecommunications services by operators in unprofitable areas. Also, a research and development fund was created to provide financial resources to universities, technology institutes and research institutions to study and research telecommunications technology. In May 2006, CANTV signed an agreement with CONATEL to provide for the installation, operation,

administration and maintenance of telecommunications infrastructure related to the Universal Service Fund. Under this agreement CANTV will provide for the connectivity of the civil records and notaries offices of the *Ministerio del Poder Popular para las Relaciones Interiores y Justicia* (the Ministry of the Popular Power for Interior Affairs and Justice). In addition, CANTV and CONATEL signed an agreement to provide the installation, operation, administration and maintenance of telecommunications infrastructure for the creation of a virtual private network that would connect 47 offices and 100 mobile identification units with the main office of the *Oficina Nacional de Identificación y Extranjería* (ONIDEX) (National Office of Identification and Immigration). The funding for the infrastructure of both projects will be provided by the Universal Service Fund, and the property rights to the infrastructure will be transferred to CANTV once the obligation is met and subject to certain other conditions.

The Telecommunications Law also provides for a tax regime applicable to all telecommunications service providers on the basis of annual revenues. These taxes replace the former annual tax and concession fee of 5.5% for wireline and 10.0% for wireless services. These taxes are a 2.3% activity tax, a 0.5% tax to cover CONATEL's activities, a maximum 0.5% tax for spectrum allocation, a 1.0% tax to create the Universal Service Fund, a 0.5% tax for the Telecommunications Training and Development Fund and charges for administrative procedures. In addition, cellular providers are subject to a supplemental tax that was set at 4.5% of annual revenues in the year 2000 and subject to decreases of 1.0% per annum until 2005 after which time the supplemental tax was eliminated, and no supplemental tax will be paid thereafter.

On November 24, 2000, the Regulations for Basic Telephony Services, the Administrative and Concession Regulations and Interconnection Regulations were published and together with the Telecommunications Law opened the telecommunications services sector in Venezuela to free competition. Prior to the enactment of the Telecommunications Law and the Telecommunications Regulations and pursuant to the Concession, the Company had the right to provide fixed local telephone services and domestic and international long distance telephone services and international long distance services on an exclusive basis until November 27, 2000, except in limited circumstances.

(i) The Regulations for Basic Telephony Services

The Regulations for Basic Telephony Services establish the general model, requirements, conditions, limitations and general provisions necessary to ensure the opening of the basic telephony services market to free competition, transparency and equality of opportunity among established operators and new market entrants. Minimum infrastructure developments have been set for those operators who wish to provide local and domestic long distance services in certain areas of the country. International long distance carriers must comply with, and provide service to, pre-determined locations (*i.e.*, certain countries of origin and call termination). A regional scheme divides the country into five regions which allows for modifications of the tariff regime. Regional operators are able to set regional tariffs as appropriate.

These regulations also govern the system for pre-selecting domestic and international long distance carriers. Pursuant to the Regulations for Basic Telephony Services, an independent third party has been contracted to handle the pre-selection process under CONATEL's supervision. The selected third party is the database administrator and is responsible for the supervision and migration of the long distance registry of consumers and the selections they make. This mechanism has been used successfully in several countries and is designed to provide equality to carriers and consumers. Consumers can also select the long distance carrier of their choice on a per-call basis by dialing the operator's prefix before the desired phone number. CANTV provides both types of presubscription services to consumers.

(ii) The Interconnection Regulations

The Telecommunications Law provides for mandatory interconnections with charges based on costs to stimulate the commencement of effective competition, eliminate cross-subsidies and promote self-regulation of

the sector. The Interconnection Regulations require access for the interconnection of other operators' networks to CANTV's telephone network and allow interested parties to negotiate the terms and conditions of their interconnections subject to general principles of non-discrimination, equality of access and good faith.

Pursuant to the Interconnection Regulations, operators are required to make available to other operators soliciting interconnection the essential resources of their network needed to render telecommunications services, including call transport, origination and termination of calls for fixed, wireless and mobile local services, subscriber numbers, sufficient information for billing and collection, systems used in transmission or routing of calls, signaling and network access for smart features, and operator and directory assistance. The Regulations also included provisions governing third-party billing and collection requests. CANTV is currently developing a billing and collection model to effectively comply with the regulations and to enter into agreements with other operators that will allow customers to access different operators without a pre-subscription. This billing and collection system, when completed, will facilitate the capture of customers through a defined billing method. Signaling, the process of sending information between two parts of a network to control, route and maintain a telephone call, is also required to be provided using Signaling System 7 (SS7) (the installation of which was completed by CANTV in 2004), employing as many separate channels as may be necessary to establish interconnections and optimal use of the network. The Interconnection Regulations also require CANTV to provide at least one centralized point of interconnection in each local area for local traffic and one centralized point of interconnection for each central long distance office. New market entrants are required to provide less points of interconnection than CANTV.

New interconnection agreements are required to be consummated no later than 60 days following the receipt of a request for interconnection and are subject to review by CONATEL. Each new interconnection agreement must provide the rights and duties of each operator thereunder, which may be amended no later than two years from the execution of the agreement. In the event parties fail to enter into an interconnection agreement within 60 days, pursuant to the Interconnection Regulations CONATEL must establish the terms and conditions of interconnection between the two parties within 30 days, setting interconnection charges based on long-term incremental costs related to the provision of unbundled network elements. Until November 2002, in case of disagreement among the parties, CONATEL set interconnection charges based on a benchmark study. After that date, a long run incremental cost model was planned to be used to set the charges. As of May 18, 2007, CONATEL has not finalized the model to set the mobile charges. However, on December 20, 2006 CONATEL issued a legal resolution related to fixed charges. This model simplifies the current structure of charges and reduces the value of these charges by approximately 30% compared to the former long term incremental costs benchmarking. CANTV will renegotiate the interconnection agreements with all fixed and/or mobile operators during the second half of 2007 in order to adapt the changes established in the new resolution.

Interconnection agreements entered into prior to the enactment of the Interconnection Regulations remained in force provided they were amended to conform to the Interconnection Regulations on or before May 24, 2001. Prior to the enactment of the Interconnection Regulations, interconnection charges were based on tariffs established by the Company. The Interconnection Regulations provide for interconnection charges to reflect the recovery of costs incurred to allow access to other carriers plus a reasonable profit margin. Currently, the Company has entered into interconnection agreements with all fixed and/or mobile operators with administrative licenses granted by CONATEL who have requested interconnection with CANTV, including Movilnet, Movistar, Digitel, Digicel, Infonet and Veninfoel; and long distance operators including Entel, Multiphone, LD Telecom, Totalcom, Etelix, New Global Telecom, Convergence, Convergía, Intercall and Intercable. The Company is currently in negotiations with CVG Telecom. Interconnection charges negotiated with mobile and fixed operators exceeded CONATEL's benchmark values, while interconnection charges for long distance operators equaled the benchmark. In addition to negotiations with new incoming operators, CANTV executed other interconnection agreements with mobile and fixed operators during 2004. CANTV executed an interconnection agreement with fixed operator Intercable in 2005.

(iii) The Administrative and Concessions Regulations

All service providers are required to obtain an administrative license to provide basic telecommunications services and to establish and make use of a network. The Administrative and Concessions Regulations establish the process and requirements for applying for *habilitaciones administrativas* (administrative licenses) and concessions for basic telecommunications services. Basic telecommunications services include fixed local telephone services and domestic and international long distance telephone services.

CONATEL has established the general conditions required to obtain an administrative license with the stated objectives of providing adequate telecommunications services, consumer protection, free competition among operators, efficient and effective numbering administration, satisfaction of technical and service quality obligations for interconnection, and universal service contributions, among others. CONATEL is required to evaluate requests for administrative licenses within 30 days of their solicitation starting on November 28, 2000. Administrative licenses have a term of up to 25 years, are subject to renewal and may only be granted to persons or entities domiciled in Venezuela.

Administrative licenses for each service requested are subject to compliance with a set of specific criteria. The specific criteria are based on technological convergence and on the services promoted by the Telecommunications Regulations. While fixed local service operators are not subject to certain minimum service obligations applicable to domestic long distance service operators, they are required to have exchange facilities or access to exchange facilities, and be able to satisfy the demand for fixed local services in their assigned area. Also, fixed local service operators are required to install a number of public telephones equal to at least 3% of their lines in use. CANTV had a number of public telephones equal to 3.3% of its access lines as of December 31, 2006. Domestic long distance operators are required to service all of the newly established five national geographical regions within two years following the receipt of an administrative license for this service. International long distance operators are required, at a minimum, to provide international long distance service between Venezuela and the United States, Colombia, Spain, Italy and Portugal within one year of obtaining an administrative license for this service and provide, within their second year of service, international long distance service between Venezuela and Ecuador, Peru, Mexico, Bolivia, Brazil and Canada.

The rights and obligations granted pursuant to existing concessions remain in effect notwithstanding the grant of administrative licenses covering competing services. According to the Telecommunications Law, CONATEL has the right to designate unprofitable areas to operators and assign the funds derived from the Universal Service Fund to the operation which has the lowest subsidy level requirement. Operators may be required to offer basic telephone services in areas previously designated by CONATEL as deserted, in which case the Universal Service Fund will also provide for a subsidy.

In order to use the radioelectric spectrum, an interested party must apply for a limited period concession covering a pre-determined portion of the spectrum. The process to obtain a concession for the radioelectric spectrum includes a qualification phase and a selection phase based on a public auction as it is considered a public resource under the new regulatory scheme. At the beginning of each calendar year CONATEL determines the portion of the spectrum to be auctioned and conditions for selection. When the spectrum is auctioned, the winning bid obtains a non-assignable right to use the spectrum in addition to an administrative license to provide services and establish and use the network. Concessions, such as cable television or fiber optic telephony, may be granted shortly after a request is approved since they are not subject to open bidding. Concessions for the use of the radioelectric spectrum for broadcast television and standard radio transmission are granted through an administrative proceeding. Foreign investors are prohibited from participation in broadcast television and standard radio transmission in Spanish. The basic telephony concession also requires the payment of a surety bond.

Network Expansion, Modernization and Regulation for Quality Service

The Concession required the Company to carry out a plan of network expansion and modernization based on the construction of a specified minimum number of new digital lines, the modernization of analog lines and

installation of public telephones each year until 2000. In accordance with the Concession, the Company filed with CONATEL certain network expansion and modernization plans. Each annual plan has been subject to CONATEL's approval. On June 28, 2004, CONATEL enacted the Regulation for Quality Service, a new regulation for quality and service standards for Basic Telephony Services and Mobile operators effective in January 2005. The guidelines for the market opening in Venezuela included certain quality service standards that incorporate minimum and maximum targets. These guidelines were CONATEL's basis to issue the Regulation for Quality Service applicable to all basic telecommunications service operators. This regulation established a period of 120 days for the operators to adapt their systems and measuring mechanisms, after which they have an adaptation period of up to three quarters to reach minimum and maximum targets established, which expired on December 31, 2005. Beginning in 2006, operators were required to present a quarterly report with the indicators by month and region, in which specific monthly deviations are permitted, and comply with the annual targets established by CONATEL. Annual targets and measurement methodology are subject to revision every two years. Defaults in compliance with these quality standards incur fines and total or partial revocation of the attributes and concessions granted nationwide or in specific regions.

As of December 31, 2006, the Company has delivered the required quarterly reports, complied with most of the targets established and has specific action plans to reach the remaining targets.

The Telecommunications Law and the Regulation for Basic Telephony Services provide additional obligations for operators, such as the installation of a signaling system for interconnections based on the SS7 protocol and the installation of a minimum equivalent of 3% of lines in use in public telephones.

Rate Regime for Basic Telephony Services

Prior to February 2000, when CANTV entered into the Agreement with CONATEL, CANTV's rates were regulated under the Concession. The Concession had provided for a price-cap mechanism to set and adjust rates on a quarterly basis throughout each calendar year. The price-cap mechanism was designed to vary quarterly based on the WPI. Although in principle tariffs were to be adjusted to reflect inflation in the preceding quarter, tariffs were, in practice, generally calculated based upon rates of inflation during the second preceding quarter. The delay was due to the time period required to calculate the inflation rate during a specific quarter. Accordingly, in many instances tariffs were implemented based on inflation levels relating to periods ending as much as six months preceding their implementation date.

The increase in CANTV's tariffs did not, in all cases, fully offset the effects of inflation. Further, the price-cap mechanism was not always implemented as described in the Concession. CONATEL sometimes delayed the approval of rate increases, or did not approve the full tariff increases allowed by the Concession's price-cap mechanism. In other cases the Company decided not to implement the full increase authorized for competitive or other reasons. In 1998, all four tariff increases were approved with minimal delay. In the first three quarters of 1998, CANTV did not increase domestic long distance rates by the full amount permitted based on competitive pricing strategies. In 1999, CANTV received authorization for a rate increase effective January 1, 1999 and in March 1999, CONATEL approved a tariff increase, which became effective on April 30, 1999. At the request of CONATEL, CANTV agreed not to implement the rate increase permitted pursuant to this authorization for basic residential rent.

In addition to the price-cap mechanism, the Concession contemplated the implementation of a rate rebalancing program designed to allow CANTV to eliminate the subsidy provided by its long distance services to basic rent charges for residential customers. The program was intended to permit CANTV to offer competitive pricing for its international and domestic long distance services by the end of 2000. The Concession contemplated the implementation of certain specific rate rebalancing steps each quarter commencing in the first quarter of 1994. Due to the economic conditions existing in Venezuela since 1994, as well as other factors, rate rebalancing did not take place as contemplated by the Concession. On September 9, 1996, CANTV entered into the Rebalancing Agreement with the Government, which was intended to achieve the level of rate rebalancing

originally contemplated by the Concession. Under this Rebalancing Agreement, effective January 1, 1997, CANTV was allowed to accelerate rate rebalancing. Prices for domestic and international long distance services were allowed to be reduced through 2000 and prices for local services were allowed to be increased. Due to further delays in tariff approvals, CANTV did not achieve the full rebalancing goals permitted under the Rebalancing Agreement. The Agreement reached in February 2000 allowed CANTV to achieve further rebalancing of its tariffs in 2000 consistent with the general rebalancing objectives of the Concession. The tariffs, as stipulated in the Agreement and detailed below, substantially reduce subsidies to local services, while bringing domestic and international long distance tariffs more in line with general industry benchmarks. See The Agreement.

In February 2000, CONATEL and the Company entered into the Agreement allowing CANTV to increase rates in 2000. During 2000, two successive tariff increases went into effect, on March 23 and June 16, respectively. See The Agreement and Regulation of Tariffs and Price Controls for a discussion of the new rate regime.

The Agreement

Under the Agreement, CANTV was permitted to make an adjustment to its tariffs effective March 23, 2000 and June 16, 2000. The tariffs provided for under the Agreement were effective until March 10, 2001. On February 19, 2001, pursuant to the Telecommunications Law, CANTV reached an agreement with CONATEL for the approval of new tariffs effective March 11, 2001 and a new tariff-setting system, which has been used in principle as the framework for the adjustment of the rates which the Company charged since that date. See Regulation of Tariffs and Price Controls.

The Agreement was entered into by CANTV and CONATEL following CONATEL's denial of the tariff increase permitted under the Concession following CANTV's last tariff increase under the Concession effective April 30, 1999. Newly appointed representatives of CONATEL had expressed their disagreement with the Concession's price-cap mechanism and informally took the position that since CANTV failed to satisfy certain of the Concession's service mandates, it should not be entitled to rate increases. In essence, CONATEL linked rate increases permitted under the Concession to the fulfillment of the Concession service mandates. The Company believed that such a link was not contemplated in the Concession. As a result, on July 12, 1999, CANTV took the first step in instituting a breach of contract action and damage claim by starting a preliminary administrative procedure before the Attorney General. CANTV temporarily suspended the procedure in September 1999 when CANTV and CONATEL signed a letter of understanding that named two independent international telecommunications experts to evaluate and recommend appropriate tariff and quality standards and methodologies for Venezuela after comparison with similar information for 12 other countries. As set forth in the letter of understanding, the experts presented their recommendations to CANTV and CONATEL. Following receipt of the recommendation of the experts, which were nonbinding, both entities entered into the Agreement, which provided for revised tariffs. See Network Expansion, Modernization and Regulation for Quality Service.

The Agreement introduced seven residential service plans in substitution for the basic, intermediate and premium plans previously in effect. Customers were switched automatically from their existing calling plans to the new plans under the Agreement. Additionally, customers were able to switch twice without cost among calling plans within one year. These plans, on average, increased the tariffs of the plans they were replacing by 11% and also called for a reduction of free minutes. Free minutes were reduced to 40, 65 and 90 minutes compared to 60, 100 and 150 minutes in the old plans. The Agreement introduced a prepaid plan for less affluent customers. The prepaid plan provided attractive tariffs initially established at a minimum of Bs. 10,000 for two months and a Bs. 60.32 charge per minute on local usage. A new premium public telephony plan is available in hotels and higher income level areas. The new tariffs also included a special plan for Internet users with basic rent at Bs. 40,220 per month and 2,500 free minutes, that became a flat rate plan in 2001, and a charge per minute on local usage, which decreased with increases in usage.

Under the Agreement, tariffs on Plans D and E (see Regulation of Tariffs and Price Controls below) could be modified by CANTV without the authorization or approval of CONATEL up to a maximum basic monthly charge of U.S.\$80. The only requirement was to publish changes in two national papers at least 15 days before their effective application and send a notification to CONATEL. CANTV could also offer additional plans, but in no instance could the basic rent exceed U.S.\$80.

The Agreement advanced the rebalancing process between long distance tariffs and local tariffs, by reducing outgoing international long distance weighted average rates by approximately 35%. Under the terms of the Agreement, outgoing international long distance rates were reduced in some cases by 68%, depending on the country. Domestic long distance rates were combined into one nationwide plan with a weighted average of U.S.\$0.1875 per minute.

The Agreement provided for an extraordinary adjustment mechanism for certain of CANTV's tariffs in the event that actual exchange rates, as defined in the Agreement, deviated materially from the agreed projected exchange rates set forth in the Agreement. If such variance in exchange rates exceeded a certain pre-determined percentage, the Agreement allowed CANTV to adjust its tariffs to partially account for this variance subject to a maximum cumulative adjustment, and subject to approval by CONATEL. During 2000 and 2001, the rates measured at the end of each month were consistent with the projected rates under the Agreement and no extraordinary adjustments were necessary.

The Agreement also allowed CANTV to provide discounts on its domestic long distance and international long distance rates subject to certain limitations.

Regulation of Tariffs and Price Controls

Pursuant to the Regulations for Basic Telephony Services, CONATEL established the new tariff-setting system that replaced the tariff adjustment mechanism provided under the Agreement. Under the new tariff-setting system, CONATEL is responsible for setting the maximum tariffs every six months applicable to CANTV as the established operator in the telecommunications services market in Venezuela taking into account, as a basis, the official indices for inflation and devaluation. As a practical matter, the tariff-setting mechanism involves a series of negotiations between CONATEL and CANTV, including an assessment of the Company's cost structure to determine the relevant basis for the compound index of adjustment (ICA) for the proposed revised maximum tariffs based on the projected changes in the WPI and the rate of devaluation (ROD) as a result of the assessment of the Company's cost structure over a given measurement period from projected rates. Under the current tariff-setting system, the maximum tariffs are adjusted based on a formula tied to the WPI and the ROD in the bolivar with a higher weight given to the cumulative percentage change in the WPI. This price-cap formula is used to calculate an ICA based on the cumulative percentage change in the WPI and the ROD over a given measurement period from projected rates. Under the negotiations and the agreements reached between CANTV and CONATEL, the tariff-setting system provides for an extraordinary readjustment to the established tariffs based on deviations above monthly projected estimates of the ICA established in the agreements reached each year.

On February 19, 2001, pursuant to the new tariff regulations, CANTV and CONATEL reached an agreement establishing the maximum tariffs for 2001, with two adjustments in that year. The first was effective March 11, 2001, and the second was effective July 1, 2001. The cumulative adjustment was 5.70% in all basic services, including residential, non-residential and public telephones, except for domestic and international long distance services.

Following negotiations between the Company and CONATEL, revised tariffs for basic telephony were established by CONATEL under the Telecommunications Law and further revised tariffs were published in the Official Gazette of Venezuela No. 37,454 on May 30, 2002 and effective June 15, 2002 through December 31, 2002. In connection with the revised tariffs, the Company simplified the existing tariff structure by replacing the

five existing residential plans with three plans: the Limited Plan, the Classic Plan, and the Talk More for Less Plan. These three plans, together with the existing Flat Rate Plan and a Prepaid Plan, constitute what tariff regulation defines as mandatory plans and are required to be included in CANTV's plans portfolio. This revision enabled the migration of formerly subsidized residential customers to higher rate plans resulting in further rate rebalancing. In addition the revised tariff structure also enabled the Company to better serve customers' needs according to their usage patterns. The Limited Plan is designed to serve lower usage segments; the Classic Plan is designed for clients with an average usage; and the Talk More for Less Plan provides for lower local tariffs as usage increases. Pursuant to the revised tariffs, the 2002 rates for (i) residential basic rent increased 43%; (ii) residential local usage decreased 9%; (iii) non-residential basic rent and usage, domestic long distance (both residential and non-residential) and other miscellaneous services increased approximately 20%; (iv) international long distance increased approximately 13% and (v) public telephony increased approximately 23%. The tariffs applicable for 2002 were expected to be effective January 1, 2002; however, given the complexity of the change of residential plans combined with the devaluation of the bolivar in February 2002 and the political events of April 2002, the agreements were delayed until June 2002.

In August 2002, the rates for fixed to mobile connections were subject to a further adjustment as a result of the impact of the accelerated devaluation of the bolivar. The average adjustment resulted in an approximate 15% additional increase in the rates for local and domestic long distance calls from fixed to mobile. This increase became effective August 31, 2002.

In September 2002, the revised tariffs agreed to in May 2002 were subject to an extraordinary adjustment pursuant to the revised tariffs price-cap adjustment system. Tariffs for basic rent (residential and non-residential), local services (residential and non-residential), domestic long distance, public telephony and other miscellaneous services increased approximately 4%. In addition, domestic long distance discounts were terminated and the tariffs and discounts for international long distance remained unchanged. This increase became effective September 16, 2002.

In December 2002, the Company and CONATEL finalized an agreement on tariffs to apply during 2003. However, as a result of the tumultuous political events in Venezuela, none of the agreed tariff revisions became effective in January 2003 as expected. The Government instituted price controls on the maximum residential tariffs that may be applied by telecommunications operators as a supplementary measure to the new exchange controls regime, by resolution published on February 13, 2003.

In April 2003, revised maximum tariffs were allowed for certain non-residential services and were applied during April, July and October of 2003 pursuant to resolution No. 255 dated March 18, 2003 published in the Official Gazette of Venezuela No. 37,669 on April 10, 2003, and effective April 27, 2003. In connection with the revised tariffs, during 2003 only the following services received authorizations for increases: (i) rates for non-residential basic services, which increased 39.85% for basic rent, 30.17% for local services and 29.61% for domestic long distance and other miscellaneous services (installations, subscriptions, etc.); (ii) the application of a charge per call established for non-residential customers and (iii) rates for basic public telephony, which increased in a range from 27.63% to 31.63%. These increases included the extraordinary adjustments to provide for the deviations from the projected inflation and devaluation estimated between CANTV and CONATEL, which were up to a maximum of 2% in July 2003 and 2% in October 2003, and 5% in January 2004, respectively. Extraordinary adjustments were not applied for fixed to mobile and International Long Distance Services tariffs. Residential tariffs were not subject to revision and have remained unchanged pursuant to the price control regime adopted on February 13, 2003.

On August 4, 2004, the fixed to mobile tariffs for residential, non-residential and public telephone services were adjusted, pursuant to the Official Gazette of Venezuela No. 37,983 published on July 20, 2004. The adjustments were 7.4% and 6.3% for residential and non-residential fixed to mobile tariffs and public telephony, respectively. No additional increases were approved in 2004 and the Company and CONATEL did not hold negotiations to reach any agreement on any tariffs.

CANTV began administrative legal proceedings to resolve whether basic residential telecommunications services should be regulated by CONATEL, as established in the Telecommunications Organic Law of 2000, or by the Ministry of the Popular Power for Light Industries and Commerce, pursuant to the governmental price control decree. On August 5, 2003, the Supreme Court ruled that CONATEL is the organization responsible for regulating residential tariffs (until such time as there is effective competition in the residential telecommunications services market), despite the price controls established by the Ministry of the Popular Power for Light Industries and Commerce. CANTV has presented its request for a residential tariff increase to CONATEL, whose response is still pending.

During 2005, the Company began discussions with CONATEL regarding the joint formulation of the new tariff model to be applied in the future. The Company expects that the ICA will be replaced by a more efficient business model, given that the use of WPI and ROD under a price and exchange control system is no longer the most appropriate methodology.

The new price control framework for telecommunications services represents a reversal of policy and a troubling development that limits the ability of the Company to raise its prices in order to keep pace with future changes in currency exchange rates, inflation in Venezuela and other developments. If the Company is unable to change its prices in response to market conditions, its financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. As in the past, delays and variances in the price control system may cause the inflation rate used as a basis for adjustment of CANTV's other tariffs to differ from the rate of inflation prevailing during the period in which adjustment is made, and in periods of increasing inflation CANTV's rates may not always fully offset the effects of inflation. Increases in inflation may also cause a reduction in the value of CANTV's accounts receivable balance. Also, to the extent that CANTV's rates are adjusted on the basis of agreed projected exchange rates, the devaluation of the bolivar together with the inability of the Company to raise its residential tariffs to compensate for exchange losses and inflation while the current price control system remains in effect could result in an adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

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The following table sets forth information regarding the Company's rates for each component of residential and non-residential local service, domestic and international long distance calls, and public telephone service effective from July 1, 2001, through December 31, 2006:

	Maximum Tariffs Effective from July 1, 2001 through June 14, 2002	Maximum Tariffs Effective from June 15, 2002 through March 31, 2003	Maximum Tariffs Effective from April 1, 2003 through April 26, 2003	Maximum Tariffs Effective from April 27, 2003 through June 30, 2003	Maximum Tariffs Effective from July 1, 2003 through August 14, 2003	Maximum Tariffs Effective from August 15, 2003 through September 30, 2003	Maximum Tariffs Effective from October 1, 2003 through December 31, 2006
Residential Services							
Installation							
Primary line	48,931.82	58,589.81	60,912.60	60,912.60	60,912.60	60,912.60	60,912.60
Secondary line	13,593.99	16,271.57	16,922.43	16,922.43	16,922.43	16,922.43	16,922.43
Subscription							
Without equipment	49,710.19	59,501.49	61,881.55	61,881.55	61,881.55	61,881.55	61,881.55
Basic Monthly Charge							
Primary line							
Plan A	5,315.34	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Plan B	8,155.05	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Plan C	9,172.24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Plan D(1)	14,271.42	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Plan E(1)	18,860.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Plan F	44,979.07	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Plan I	N/A	6,173.43	6,420.37	6,420.37	6,420.37	6,420.37	6,420.37
Plan II	N/A	10,450.97	10,848.21	10,848.21	10,848.21	10,848.21	10,848.21
Plan III	N/A	13,145.15	13,670.96	13,670.96	13,670.96	13,670.96	13,670.96
Plan IV	N/A	53,838.50	55,992.04	55,992.04	55,992.04	55,992.04	55,992.04
Local usage (per minute)(2)							
Plan A	33.06	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Plan B	23.39	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Plan C	21.36	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Plan D(1)	18.77	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Plan E(1)	17.09	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Plan F	7.09	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Plan I	N/A	44.70	46.49	46.49	46.49	46.49	46.49
Plan II	N/A	31.93	33.21	33.21	33.21	33.21	33.21
Plan III							
From 61 to 240	N/A	27.67	28.78	28.78	28.78	28.78	28.78
From 241 to 480	N/A	25.55	26.57	26.57	26.57	26.57	26.57
From 481 to 900	N/A	22.35	23.24	23.24	23.24	23.24	23.24
From 901 to 1,800	N/A	18.09	18.81	18.81	18.81	18.81	18.81
Over 1,800	N/A	12.77	13.28	13.28	13.28	13.28	13.28
Plan IV(3)	N/A	14.11	14.11	14.11	14.11	14.11	14.11
Wireline Prepaid	63.83	67.94	70.66	70.66	70.66	70.66	70.66
Non-residential Services							
Installation							
Primary line	52,988.56	63,425.60	65,962.62	70,467.00	75,923.92	75,923.92	81,802.40
Secondary line	16,758.82	20,059.77	20,862.16	22,287.00	24,012.64	24,012.64	25,871.85
Subscription							
Without equipment	97,815.83	117,062.39	121,765.69	130,082.00	140,154.03	140,154.03	151,005.60
Basic Monthly Charge							
Primary line	15,742.67	18,843.47	19,597.00	23,159.98	24,587.01	24,587.01	26,101.96
Secondary line	1,946.19	2,331.92	2,425.20	2,866.10	3,042.70	3,042.70	3,230.17
Local usage (per minute)(4)	28.04	33.56	34.90	38.39	40.76	40.76	43.27
Domestic Long Distance(5)							
Residential	128.63	153.97	159.60	159.60	159.60	159.60	159.60
Non-residential	128.63	153.96	159.60	180.00	188.40	188.40	197.40

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International Long Distance(5)	462.47	521.80	435.34	435.34	435.34	434.95	432.67
Public Telephone Service(5)							
Local Call	25.25	30.87	32.10	34.00	36.72	36.72	39.00
Domestic Long Distance	128.63	153.96	159.60	180.00	188.40	188.40	197.40
Premium	47.23	50.27	52.28	55.00	60.18	60.18	65.55

- (1) CANTV was permitted to modify Plans D and E and create new plans subject to a maximum basic monthly recurring charge of U.S.\$62.61 and U.S.\$64.91, respectively. These rates were originally issued in Venezuelan bolivars and translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate of Bs. 718.75 per dollar as of July 1, 2001.

- (2) Figures represent usage in excess of free minutes.
- (3) Local calls from CANTV's network to other operator's network (fixed to fixed traffic) are not included in the Flat Rate Plan.
- (4) Non-residential customers do not receive free minutes.
- (5) Charge per minute.

Under the tariffs established by CONATEL applicable to the rates CANTV charged until June 2002, certain calling residential plans were modified from the changes introduced by the Agreement. Additionally, new tariffs approved by CONATEL and effective from June 15, 2002 to December 31, 2002, changed previous residential plans by introducing three new tariff plans to replace the five existing plans, while maintaining a flat rate plan and prepaid services. The following table sets the plans' differences for the years 2000, 2001, and 2002 to 2005:

	Residential Service		
	2000	2001	2002 to 2005
	(free minutes per month)		
Plan A Adjusted Plan	40	50	N/A
Plan B Discrete Plan	65	65	N/A
Plan C Moderate Plan	90	90	N/A
Plan D Efficient Plan	360	360	N/A
Plan E Large Plan	600	600	N/A
Plan F Free Plan	2500	Unlimited	N/A
Plan I Limited Plan	N/A	N/A	50
Plan II Classic Plan	N/A	N/A	50
Plan III Talk More for Less Plan	N/A	N/A	60
Flat Rate Plan	N/A	N/A	Unlimited

Residential customers can choose between five plans: four postpaid plans (Limited Plan, Classic Plan, Talk More for Less Plan and Flat Rate Plan) and one prepaid plan (Prepaid Plan).

The Limited Plan requires that the customer have only one telephone line and is limited to a maximum of 120 local minutes of average monthly use per quarter. If customers exceed this limit, they are automatically transferred to the Classic Plan.

In addition, the Company offers Free Nights and Weekends and Expanded Nights and Weekends flat rate plans and National Plan 3000 for domestic long distance, and offers *País Preferido* (Preferred Country), *Mi Destino* (My Destiny), *Mi Super Destino* (My Super Destiny) and *Mi Mega Destino* (My Mega Destiny) discount plans for international long distance and *Habla por Llamadas* (Talk by Calls) for local services. Tariffs for these offerings are not required to be approved by CONATEL.

Finally, wireless tariffs are unregulated, and only require information to be filed with CONATEL 15 days before the tariff's effective increase date.

Competitive Framework

The Concession contains various provisions designed to introduce competition in the provision of telecommunications services. The Concession provides that CANTV had the right to provide switched, fixed telephone services in accordance with technological advances in basic telephony,

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local, national and international, on an exclusive basis until November 27, 2000, except in limited circumstances. For example, the Government had been permitted to grant concessions for basic telephone services to third parties before November 27, 2000 to (i) serve population centers with 5,000 or fewer inhabitants if CANTV was not providing telephone services in such areas and did not contemplate doing so and (ii) serve population centers with more than 5,000 inhabitants if CANTV had not installed an automatic switching center within a specified period or the Government determined that CANTV had materially failed to meet the Concession's network expansion, modernization or service quality terms for two consecutive years, and believed that such action would markedly improve the existing situation.

Among the primary objectives of the Telecommunications Law is the provision of an up-to-date regulatory framework for the newly opened telecommunications sector that offers customers the benefits of a competitive environment. It respects all previously conferred rights and duties, including obligations under interconnection agreements among operators, and provides for the deregulation of tariffs and an equitable fiscal regime. Under the Telecommunications Law, telecommunications services are offered on a competitive basis, and universal and public service obligations are shared by telecommunications service providers as determined by CONATEL. The Telecommunications Law includes provisions that provide for mandatory interconnections using cost-based charges to stimulate the commencement of effective competition, eliminate cross-subsidies and promote self-regulation of the sector. It also contemplates rights-of-way guarantees, number portability and long distance operator pre-subscription. The Telecommunications Law provides for the creation of a universal fund and a research and training fund. See General and Amendments to the Regulatory Framework.

CONATEL divided the regulated services among basic or local service providers, domestic long distance providers and international long distance providers, allowing several providers to operate in all three service areas. With the opening of the telecommunications market to competition in Venezuela, CANTV is subject to competition in all areas of its business.

Basic Telephone Services

Basic telephone services include fixed local services, domestic long distance and international long distance services. As of April 30, 2007, companies such as Movistar, Digitel, Veninfotel and Intercable have obtained administrative licenses from CONATEL to provide fixed local telephone services; companies such as Movistar, Digitel, Veninfotel, New Global Telecom, Entel, Multiphone and Totalcom have obtained an administrative license to provide domestic long distance services and companies such as Movistar, Digitel, Veninfotel, New Global Telecom, Entel, Multiphone, LD Telecom, Convergia and Intercall have obtained administrative licenses from CONATEL to provide international long distance services.

The Company, like most telephone companies in the world, also competes in international telephone services with a number of alternative services including calling cards, the rerouting of calls by other international operators, leased private line networks for large telecommunications providers and call-back services. As in many other countries, the costs of local telephone service in Venezuela were historically subsidized by revenues from international services, thereby causing the price of international services to remain significantly above their cost. The Company has introduced different discount plans for International Long Distance Services to offer alternative plans competitive with those of other international service providers. These plans include Preferred Country, My Destiny, My Super Destiny and My Mega Destiny. CANTV offers the *Isla Margarita* international prepaid calling card, which is being initially distributed in the state of Florida, U.S. This product is designed to capture international incoming traffic originating in the U.S. and take advantage of that country's growing Latino market.

CANTV is continuously evaluating the impact of the new market entrants on its market share for basic telephone services. As of April 30, 2007, the Company does not believe that, in the short term, any loss of market share attributable to the entry of competitors into the market for basic telephone services is likely to have a material adverse impact on its financial condition or results of operations.

Public Telephone Services

As of April 30, 2007, CANTV, Movistar and Digitel were the legal providers of public telephone service in Venezuela. Under the Regulations for Basic Telephony Services, fixed local service operators are required to install a number of public telephones equal to at least 3% of their lines in use. CANTV had a number of public telephones equal to 3.3% of its access lines as of December 31, 2006.

Wireless Telephone Services

The Company faces competition in wireless services from Movistar and Digitel. Movistar began its operations one year earlier than Movilnet, and Digitel began its operations in 1999. According to figures published by CONATEL, Movilnet's market share was approximately 41.5% and 42.1% at December 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively; Movistar's market share was approximately 43.2% and 42.5% at December 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively; and Digitel's market share was 15.3% and 15.3% at December 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively.

On March 8, 2004, Bellsouth Corporation, sold its interests in its 10 Latin American operations (including Telcel, C.A. in Venezuela) to Telefónica. Beginning in April 2005, Telcel, C.A. changed its market branding to Movistar, as part of a Telefónica's campaign to unify the brands of all its wireless subsidiaries. Telefónica, through its subsidiary Telefónica Venezuela Holding B.V., continued to hold a 6.91% interest in CANTV at December 31, 2006.

On January 19, 2006, Telvenco S.A., a subsidiary of Cisneros Group of Companies, agreed to acquire Venezuelan mobile operator Digitel from TIM International for U.S.\$425 million. The transaction also included the merger of the assets of two regional carriers, Infonet and Digicel. On May 18, 2006, CONATEL approved the transaction subject to compliance with certain future performance requirements, including the installation of 15% of fixed lines in a three-year period based on the total number of its wireless subscribers, as well as 0.3% of public telephones (including communication centers).

On April 1, 2005, CONATEL published in the Official Gazette of Venezuela No. 38,157 an administrative ruling covering compulsory record-keeping for cellular service providers. According to these rules, cellular service providers should request that their new subscribers (prepaid and postpaid) provide a photographic I.D., address, fingerprints and signature and save this information in a digital database. Additionally, the cellular service providers should have a record of all calls including: (i) time and date of the call, (ii) cellular number that makes the call, (iii) cellular number that receives the call, (iv) geographic locality and radio-base address of the cellular number that makes the call, and (v) geographic locality and radio-base address of the cellular number that receives the call. The cellular services providers should save this information for the last 15 months for each subscriber. Current cellular subscribers prior to the publication of this administrative ruling should also provide all the information required. This administrative ruling also requires cellular service providers to keep a record of all prepaid card activations which should have: (i) the serial number of the prepaid card, (ii) the time and date of the activation, (iii) the cellular number that made the activation, and (iv) if it is technically feasible, the geographic locality and radio-base address where the activation was recorded. The cellular service providers should maintain records of this information for at least the last 20 prepaid card activations for each subscriber. All this information could be requested by Government security agencies at any moment, and the cellular service providers should submit them expeditiously. The cellular service providers should run information campaigns for at least 120 days for their subscribers in order to start the personal information submission, and should make the corresponding changes to their cellular line activation contracts and their databases, to comply with these rules within 90 days.

Other Services

There are other data transmission service providers in the market. CANTV.Net is one of the two largest Internet service providers in Venezuela with an estimated market share of over 80%, according to figures published by CONATEL.

Competition in the services provided by the Company may arise from a variety of new entrants, including telecommunications service providers from other countries. Such competitors will be able to provide telecommunications services through either newly installed facilities and networks or facilities and networks of existing providers. As of April 30, 2007, the Venezuelan telecommunications market is composed of fixed local

telephone and public telephony service providers, such as CANTV, Movistar, Digitel, Veninfoel and Intercable; domestic long distance service providers, such as CANTV, Movistar, Digitel, Veninfoel, New Global Telecom, Entel, Multiphone and Totalcom; international long distance service providers, such as CANTV, Movistar, Digitel, Veninfoel, New Global Telecom, Entel, Multiphone, LD Telecom, Convergia and Intercall; wireless service providers, such as Movilnet, Movistar, and Digitel; data transmission service providers, such as CANTV, Movistar, New Global Telecom, Totalcom, Impsat, Comsat, Bantel, NetUno, Procedatos, Satelca, Genesis Telecom Equant and Charter International; Internet service providers, such as CANTV.Net, Movistar, Etheron, Genesis Telecom, New Global Telecom, Totalcom, NetUno, Procedatos, Impsat, Equant, Comsat, Charter International, Intercable, SuperCable, CNTI, IFX Networks, Daycohost and Viptel; paging operators, such as Telemensajes Metropolitanos and TeleKontacto; trunking service providers, such as Movistar, Procedatos, Satelca, Americatel, Radio Móvil Digital, Conmóvil and Evcon; and Cable TV operators, such as SuperCable, NetUno, Intercable, Cablevisión and DirecTV. These telecommunications service providers and other market entrants may establish customer relationships, as well as other capabilities and resources, to expand their current service offerings. The Company believes that its competitors will target large clients, top-tier non-residential customers and high-income residential customers.

The scope of increased competition and any corresponding adverse effect on the Company's results will depend on a variety of factors. Among such factors are the business strategies and financial and technical capabilities of potential competitors, prevailing market conditions and the effectiveness of the Company's efforts to face the increased competition. Increased competition will further change the environment in which the Company operates. Competition will require the increased development of a competitive culture, including greater customer care, differentiated services, continuous introduction of innovative technologies, competitive cost positioning and operational efficiencies. The Company believes that its existing network, market share, quality and range of services position it to operate effectively in a competitive environment.

Concession and Other Fees

The Telecommunications Law provides for taxes calculated on the basis of annual revenues to be paid to the Government by all telecommunications providers as follows: a 2.3% activity tax, a 0.5% tax to cover CONATEL's activities, a 0.5% tax for spectrum allocation, 1.0% to create the Universal Service Fund and 0.5% to create the Telecommunications Training and Development Fund. In addition to the taxes previously described, cellular providers were subject to a cellular supplemental tax starting at 4.5% of annual revenues in the year 2000 and decreasing 1.0% per annum up to 2005 when the cellular supplemental tax was eliminated. These taxes replaced the annual tax and concession fee of 5.5% for wireline and 10.0% for wireless services. As a consequence, cellular providers were subject to several taxes starting at 9.3% of annual revenues in the year 2001 and decreasing by 1.0% per annum until 2005. In 2006, the cellular supplemental tax of 0.5% was eliminated and the annual concession fee for cellular services providers is now 4.8% of billings. These taxes became effective on January 1, 2001, and supersede taxes established in the Concession.

The Concession provides that, without the prior authorization of CONATEL, CANTV may not transfer or assign, in whole or in part, the concession granted thereby or the obligation to fulfill such concession. It further provides that the control of CANTV may not be assigned or transferred without the approval of the Government. In case of war, rebellion or other circumstances constituting a serious threat to national defense and security, the Government may replace CANTV as the holder of the Concession and take possession of the assets, equipment, facilities and accounting records of CANTV. In such an event, the Government is required to restore all assets, equipment, facilities and records at the end of the period during which such circumstances occurred and provide CANTV compensation for those damages imputable to the Government which CANTV can demonstrate as having resulted directly from such action.

The Concession is for 35 years ending in 2026, and may be renewed for an additional period of 20 years subject to the approval by the Government and satisfactory performance by CANTV of its obligations under the Concession. The Concession may be revoked and terminated before its scheduled expiration date in the event of

a material breach of the Concession by CANTV, as determined by CONATEL, including (i) the assignment or transfer of the Concession, in whole or in part, without prior authorization of the Government; (ii) the engagement by CANTV in practices obstructing or restricting free competition in those areas open to competition; (iii) the complete or partial interruption of services provided by CANTV, except in the case of a local or national catastrophe or with the Government's authorization; (iv) the failure to pay the concession fee or annual taxes specified in the Concession; (v) the liquidation or bankruptcy of CANTV; (vi) the failure to renew or the lapse of the surety bond delivered by CANTV under the Concession; (vii) the failure to meet, on an annual basis, 80% of any of the modernization and expansion goals specified in the Concession, without the prior authorization of the Government, applicable until 2000 and (viii) the failure to meet the targets of quality standards coverage and efficiency determined by CONATEL. The Concession provides that if termination occurs pursuant to any of the above circumstances, CANTV will be required to indemnify the Government in an amount equivalent to 5% of CANTV's revenues for the most recent fiscal year for which audited financial statements are available upon notification by the Government.

Upon any termination of the Concession, all of CANTV's real estate, equipment, structures and facilities assets utilized in the performance of services under the Concession would be forfeited to the Government in exchange for a payment equal to an amount determined by an expert and independent entity agreed by the Government and CANTV.

In addition to revocation, CONATEL has the power to impose sanctions on CANTV for certain violations of the Concession. Sanctions may include public censure or a fine of up to a maximum amount of 1% of CANTV's billings for the most recent fiscal year for which audited financial statements are available. Violations that may lead to sanctions, in addition to those mentioned above for termination, include (i) failure to give customers equal treatment; (ii) assignment or transfer of goods and equipment used in telecommunications services without prior authorization of the Government; (iii) failure to prevent unauthorized installations of equipment that result in damage to the telecommunications network; (iv) installation of faulty, obsolete or unauthorized telecommunications equipment; (v) performance of unauthorized telecommunications services; (vi) charges to customers in excess of the approved tariffs; (vii) obstruction of inspections ordered by CONATEL; (viii) violation of labor laws or the applicable union contract and (ix) failure to present or comply with a proper numbering plan.

Surety Bond

The Company has delivered, as required by the Concession, a surety bond to the Government to guarantee the performance of its obligations under the Concession. The bond must be renewed every two years during the term of the Concession, including any extensions thereof.

Other

Until 2000, the Concession also required that CANTV implement a public telephony program in population centers having 5,000 or fewer inhabitants without telephone service, including providing for the annual installation of at least one public telephone in each of at least 20 such population centers. CANTV was in compliance with this requirement. Under the Regulations for Basic Telephony Services, fixed local service operators are required to install a number of public telephones equal to at least 3% of their lines in use. CANTV had a number of public telephones equal to 3.3% of its access lines as of December 31, 2006. The Telecommunications Regulations require that the Company annually publish printed telephone directories that include all non-private customer listings; the directories are made available annually to all fixed telephone service customers, and a classified directory is provided.

Additional Concessions

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The Cellular Concession was granted to Movilnet in May 1992 and has an initial term of 20 years. Subject to certain conditions, the Cellular Concession is renewable for another 20-year term. The Cellular Concession

gave Movilnet the right to interconnect with CANTV's basic network and required the payment to CONATEL of an annual concession fee then equal to 10% of billings. The Telecommunications Law eliminated the annual cellular concession fee and established that cellular services providers are subject to several supplemental taxes starting at 9.3% of annual revenues in the year 2001 and decreasing by 1.0% per annum until 2005. In 2006, the cellular supplemental tax of 0.5% was eliminated and the annual concession fee for cellular services providers is now 4.8% of billings. The Cellular Concession requires that Movilnet expand and digitalize the cellular network, improve the quality and productivity of cellular services when technically, materially and economically feasible as well as provide certain rural, public and emergency services. Compliance with the requirements of the Cellular Concession is monitored by CONATEL. Movilnet expects to exceed both the demand and quality of service requirements mandated by the Cellular Concession and all non-market-based Cellular Concession obligations such as rural service, emergency service and public phone service. Movilnet has fully complied with all Concession mandates.

Under the Telecommunications Law, Movilnet is free to set prices below the maximum price limits subject to prior notice to CONATEL and publication at least 15 days before the effective date of the price change.

Pursuant to prior regulations relating to the operation of cellular telephony, CANTV and Movilnet were required to operate separately. Under the Telecommunications Law, all services may now be rendered by one company after complying with certain conditions established by the applicable regulations.

The majority of the Company's value-added services are provided directly by the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, CANTV.Net, under the Value-Added Services Concession. On October 5, 1995, CONATEL granted to CANTV.Net the Value-Added Services Concession, which has an initial term of 10 years. The Value-Added Services Concession is renewable for another 10-year term, subject to certain conditions and granted CANTV.Net the right to offer voice-mail services nationwide. Pursuant to the Telecommunications Law, CANTV.Net applied for the conversion of its Value-Added Concession into an administrative license. The conversion of concessions into administrative licenses had to be completed within two years following the enactment of the Telecommunications Law. CONATEL has not issued the administrative license to CANTV.Net. The Company is currently performing the necessary formalities to obtain the rights to continue offering these services. The Value-Added Services Concession has been expanded to allow CANTV.Net to offer additional services such as Internet access. On March 30, 2006, CANTV.Net received a communication from CONATEL indicating that all rights and obligations established in the concession remain in effect until CONATEL completes the conversion of the administrative licenses. The Value-Added Services Concession also requires the payment to CONATEL of an annual concession fee equal to 5% of the revenues.

CANTV.Net also offers fax and voice-mail with alert messages to pagers and cellular telephones, enhanced fax, computer network management, and professional services including outsourcing of telecommunications networks. The Value-Added Services Concession was expanded to include VPN, access to extranets and intranets, electronic banking, video conferencing and Fax Over IP.

In accordance with the Concession, services provided pursuant to the Cellular and Value-Added Services Concessions may not be subsidized by CANTV.

Item 4A. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

Not applicable.

Item 5. *Operating and Financial Review and Prospects*

Executive Summary

The Company provides substantially all of its services in Venezuela and a large portion of its operating revenues are derived from Venezuelan domiciled customers and from settlements with international carriers for

calls completed in Venezuela. The Company's operating revenues are derived from domestic telephone services, including public telephones and rural telephone services, and from international telephone services, wireless services, directory information services, Internet access, data transmission, and other value-added services. Revenues from other wireline-related services consist of interconnection facilities charges, data transmission services, including broadband, VPN, SAT, late payment charges, reconnection fees and miscellaneous charges. Revenues from other telecommunications-related services primarily include Internet-related services and directory information services. Internet-related services include Internet access via dial-up or dedicated channels and network administration outsourcing.

Local and domestic long distance services generated 30.6%, 23.8% and 17.7% of the Company's operating revenues for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively. Revenues from local and domestic long distance services depend on the number of access lines in service, utilization of the network as measured by minutes or seconds of use, the rates charged by the Company to its customers and the number, availability and utilization of public telephones.

International long distance services generated 2.7%, 2.3% and 1.8% of the Company's total operating revenues for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively. Revenues from international long distance depend on the volume of traffic, the rates charged by the Company to its customers and the settlement rates agreed with each foreign carrier. In recent years, certain international operators, including operators in the United States, have reduced settlement rates.

Revenues from other wireline-related services represented 14.6%, 14.5% and 13.2% of the total revenues for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively. Revenues from other wireline-related services consist of interconnection facilities charges, data transmission and broadband services, including VPN, VSAT and Frame Relay, late payment charges, reconnection fees and miscellaneous charges.

Revenues from wireless services comprised 30.7%, 38.9% and 47.7% of the Company's total operating revenues for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively. Revenues from wireless services consist primarily of charges paid to the Company for calls terminating on its network (interconnection facilities revenue), basic monthly recurring charges, usage charges, revenues from handsets and equipment sales, and activation fees. Revenues from wireless services depend on the number of cellular subscribers, utilization of the network as measured by minutes or seconds of use and rates charged by the Company to its customers.

Other telecommunications-related services generated 3.4%, 3.8% and 4.6% of the Company's total operating revenues for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively. Revenues from other telecommunications-related services depend on the number of subscribers, the competitiveness and range of Internet access products offered, sales of directory information and advertising space in print directories and the success of marketing strategies for new products.

In general, the Company has increased employee productivity, realigned operations by key customer groups and improved network planning and design. The Company has also made substantial progress on its network expansion and modernization program. The number of fixed access lines in service increased from 3,404,607 as of December 31, 2005 to 3,915,326 as of December 31, 2006. However, due to the implementation of stricter collection policies, the Company permanently disconnected an aggregate of 255,736 lines during 2006. Access lines in service totaled approximately 3,915,326 as of December 31, 2006, of which 89.7% were digital. The number of wireless subscribers increased from 5,188,170 as of December 31, 2005 to 7,917,949 as of December 31, 2006, due in part to the continued success of prepaid services programs and aggressive promotions. The number of Internet subscribers also grew, from 529,199 at December 31, 2005 to 636,307 at December 31, 2006.

Demand for telephone services in Venezuela and the Company's financial condition and results of operations have been, and are expected to continue to be, influenced by the state of Venezuela's economy. In

2006, not considering petroleum-related activities, Venezuela's GDP increased by 11.7%, in part due to the expansion of domestic aggregate demand, both public and private. The communications sector grew 23.2% in 2006, driven by the economic expansion.

As the established operator, CANTV's rates are subject to a price-cap mechanism using inflation rates based on the WPI and devaluation rates in an effort to maintain the value of the tariffs in real terms. Most recently, residential tariffs have not been subject to revision and remain unchanged pursuant to the price control regime adopted by the Government on February 13, 2003. Non-residential tariffs have also remained unchanged. Inflation in Venezuela, as measured by the CPI, was 19.2%, 14.4% and 17.0% during 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively. Inflation as measured by the WPI was 22.4%, 14.2% and 15.9% during these years, respectively. Devaluation of the bolivar against the U.S. dollar was 20.0% and 12.0% for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2006 there was no official devaluation of the bolivar against the U.S. dollar.

The Company's financial condition and results of operations are significantly influenced by changes in Venezuela's GDP, the rate of inflation and the value of the bolivar compared to the U.S. dollar and other foreign currencies. The petroleum industry is the principal source of Government revenues and foreign exchange receipts. As a result, fluctuations in the international petroleum market strongly influence the Venezuelan economy. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risk Factors Relating to Venezuela.

During 2005 and 2006, the country experienced strong growth in imports supported by fiscally stimulated demand growth, the real appreciation of the exchange rate and continued easing of exchange controls.

The communications sector had positive growth of 23.2% in 2006, driven by the economic expansion, the improvement in the standard of living of lower income segments of the population and the mobile market dynamism.

Given its reliance on fiscal oil revenues to support spending, economic growth will remain vulnerable to fluctuations therein.

Introduction

Basis of Financial Data

The information in this section should be read in conjunction with the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and Notes thereto included elsewhere in this Form 20-F. All the information presented in this Form 20-F with respect to business strategy, plans and trends, as well as the consolidated financial statements, have been prepared based on the current strategic business plan (2007-2011), which was approved in 2006. The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2006 have been prepared based on events and facts known until February 15, 2007, the date on which the Board of Directors approved their issuance.

The Company's Audited Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS, issued by the IASB, which comprise: (i) IFRS, (ii) IAS and (iii) IFRIC or the former SIC, and under the historical cost convention.

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There are important differences between IFRS and U.S. GAAP. See Notes 26 and 27 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements also included in this Form 20-F for a description of the principal differences between IFRS and U.S. GAAP as they relate to the Company and a reconciliation to U.S. GAAP of net income reported under IFRS for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, and total shareholders equity as of December 31, 2005 and 2006.

Regulatory Environment

The information in this section should be read in conjunction with Item 4. Information on the Company Regulatory Framework.

The principal components of the regulatory framework for telecommunications services in Venezuela concerning the Company have been created by (1) the Telecommunications Law; (2) the Telecommunications Regulations, composed of (i) the Regulations for Basic Telephony Services, (ii) the Interconnection Regulations; (iii) the Administrative and Concessions Regulations and (iv) the Quality Service Regulations; (3) the Concession; (4) the Cellular Concession; (5) the Value-Added Services Concession; (6) the Agreement dated February 21, 2000 between CANTV and CONATEL; (7) the new price control framework for telecommunications services adopted on February 13, 2003; and (8) the Regulations for Quality Service enacted on June 28, 2004.

In December 2002, the Company and CONATEL finalized an agreement on tariffs to apply during 2003 for basic telephony services. However, as a result of the tumultuous political events in Venezuela at the time, none of the agreed tariff revisions became effective in January 2003 as expected. The Government instituted price controls on the maximum residential tariffs that may be applied by telecommunications operators pursuant to the price control regime adopted by the Government on February 13, 2003. The adoption of the price controls also had the additional effect of delaying the approval of the new tariffs applicable to CANTV in 2003. As a result of the price controls, the Company was unable to increase 2003 residential tariffs by the estimated 24% agreed upon in the December 2002 CONATEL negotiations. The impact on revenues and net income due to the absence of residential tariff increases during 2003 resulted in an estimated reduction of Bs. 69.6 billion in revenues and Bs. 45.3 billion in net income due to the related telecommunications and income taxes of Bs. 24.2 billion. The price controls had no significant impact on cost increases.

Revised maximum tariffs were allowed for certain non-residential services and were applied during April, July and October of 2003 pursuant to resolution No. 255 dated March 18, 2003 published in the Official Gazette of Venezuela No. 37,669 on April 10, 2003, and effective April 27, 2003. In connection with the revised tariffs, during 2003 only the following services received authorizations for increases: (i) rates for non-residential basic services, which increased 39.85% for basic rent, 30.17% for local services and 29.61% for domestic long distance and other miscellaneous services (installations, subscriptions, etc.), (ii) the application of a charge per call established for non-residential customers and (iii) rates for basic public telephony, which increased in a range from 27.63% to 31.63%. These increases included the extraordinary adjustments to provide for the deviations from the projected inflation and devaluation estimated between CANTV and CONATEL, which were up to a maximum of 2% in July 2003 and 2% in October 2003, and 5% in January 2004, respectively. Extraordinary adjustments were not applied for fixed to mobile and International Long Distance Services tariffs. Residential tariffs were not subject to revision and have remained unchanged pursuant to the price control regime adopted on February 13, 2003.

On August 4, 2004, the fixed to mobile tariffs for residential, non-residential and public telephone services were adjusted, pursuant to the Official Gazette of Venezuela No. 37,983 published on July 20, 2004. The adjustments were 7.4% and 6.3% for residential and non-residential fixed to mobile tariffs and public telephony, respectively. No additional increases were approved in 2004 and 2005, and the Company and CONATEL did not hold negotiations to reach any agreement on any tariffs.

The new price control regime for telecommunications services represents a reversal of policy and a troubling development that limits the ability of the Company to raise its prices in order to keep pace with future changes in currency exchange rates, inflation in Venezuela and other developments. If the Company is unable to change its prices in response to market conditions, its financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. As in the past, delays and variances in the price control system may cause the inflation rate used as a basis for adjustment of CANTV's other tariffs to differ from the rate of inflation prevailing during the period in which adjustment is made. Therefore, in periods of increasing inflation CANTV's rates may not always

fully offset the effects of inflation. Increases in inflation may also cause a reduction in the real value of CANTV's accounts receivable balance. Also, to the extent that CANTV's rates are adjusted on the basis of agreed projected exchange rates, the devaluation of the bolivar, together with the inability of the Company to raise its residential tariffs to compensate for exchange losses and inflation while the current price control system remains in effect, could result in an adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Summary of Operations

The Company provides substantially all of its services in Venezuela and a large portion of its operating revenues are derived from Venezuelan-domiciled customers and from settlements with international carriers for calls completed in Venezuela. The Company's operating revenues are derived from domestic telephone services, including public telephones and rural telephone services, and from international telephone services, wireless services, directory information services, Internet access, data transmission, and other value-added services.

Local and domestic long distance services generated 30.6%, 23.8% and 17.7% of the Company's operating revenues for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively. Revenues from local and domestic long distance services depend on the number of access lines in service, utilization of the network as measured by minutes or seconds of use, the rates charged by the Company to its customers and the number, availability and utilization of public telephones.

The Company presents the revenue derived from fixed to mobile calls and the revenue received from mobile to fixed calls separately. The fixed to mobile revenue is labeled as "Fixed to mobile outgoing calls" in the statement of operations. Under the "calling party pays" concept in Venezuela, the party who initiates a fixed to mobile call pays the Company a rate to terminate the call on the cellular network. Mobile to fixed call revenue is separated and shown under "Interconnection incoming" in the statement of operations. This revenue consists of charges paid by other operators for connection to the Company's network.

International long distance services generated 2.7%, 2.3% and 1.8% of the Company's total operating revenues for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively. International long distance revenues are generated by outbound traffic billed to the consumer market at local regulated rates and the settlement with international carriers for traffic to/from Venezuela from/to foreign countries at rates which are subject to the approval of the local regulator and the respective foreign agency. Revenues are generally collected by the originating carrier and shared with the terminating carrier through international agreements. Revenues from international long distance depend on the volume of traffic, the rates charged by the Company to its customers and the settlement rates agreed with each foreign carrier. In recent years, certain international operators, including operators in the United States, have reduced settlement rates. In 1997, the U.S. Federal Communications Commission adopted a "report and order" standard that has significantly reduced international long distance telephone rates by setting new, lower benchmarks in international settlement rates. This order was in effect from January 1, 1998 until December 31, 2002.

Since 2002, rates are settled pursuant to commercial agreements negotiated directly with the carriers that follow current market trends and consider internal pricing strategies. Most agreements signed with foreign carriers include rates based on the volume of traffic.

Revenues from data transmission, including broadband and other wireline-related services, represented 14.5%, 14.5% and 13.3% of the total revenues for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively. Revenues from other wireline-related services consist of interconnection facilities charges, data transmission services, including VPN, VSAT and Frame Relay, late payment charges, and miscellaneous charges. The Company's ADSL services have become a significant and growing source of revenue, derived from Internet access to broadband services and transmission. ADSL customers grew 55.0% and 82.3% in 2005 and 2006, respectively.

Revenues from wireless services comprised 30.7%, 38.9% and 47.7% of the Company's total operating revenues for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively. Revenues from wireless services consist primarily of charges paid to the Company for calls terminating on its network (interconnection facilities revenue), basic monthly recurring charges, usage charges, revenues from handsets and equipment sales, and activation fees. Revenues from wireless services depend on the number of cellular subscribers, utilization of the network as measured by minutes or seconds of use and rates charged by the Company to its customers. Usage charges are based on the calling party pays principle under which, subject to certain exceptions, the Company's wireless customers are charged only for calls they originate. The Company charges a usage fee to non-wireless customers accessing the Company's wireless network.

Revenues from other telecommunications-related services primarily include Internet-related services and directory information services and represented 3.4%, 3.8% and 4.6% of the total revenues for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively. Internet-related services include Internet access via dial-up and broadband or dedicated channels. The Company earns directory information services revenues from sales of advertising space in its printed White Pages and Yellow Pages, sales of information from its database, and electronic dissemination of information. Revenue is recognized based on the point-of-publication method as directories are distributed.

The Company's operating expenses mainly consist of a provision for uncollectibles, operations, maintenance, repairs and administrative expenses, labor and benefits, cost of sales of wireless equipment, depreciation and amortization, interconnection costs, and concession and other operating taxes, and other expense (income), net. Additionally, operating expenses in 2004, 2005 and 2006 include the additional pension obligation expense due to the Supreme Court ruling.

The provision for uncollectibles is an estimate that reflects the anticipated loss due to uncollectible accounts receivable. The provision for uncollectibles comprised 2.2%, 0.7% and 1.0% of the Company's total operating revenues for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively.

The Company's operations, maintenance, repairs and other expenses represented 26.9%, 23.9% and 22.6% of the Company's operating revenues for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively. The Company's operations, maintenance, repairs and other expenses for the year ended December 31, 2006 are comprised of contractors (46.1%), materials (23.6%) and other expenses (30.3%). Contractors include expenses related to services rendered to the Company related to maintenance and customer services, as well as audit, legal and consulting fees. Materials costs include use of inventories, spares and supplies and the provisions for obsolescence and net realizable value of inventories. Other expenses include the costs related to provision for litigation and advertising, among others.

Cost of sales of wireless equipment represented 6.8%, 14.6% and 17.3% of total operating revenues. The increased trend in sales and inventory equipment for sale balances have increased substantially during the period under the current exchange controls regime, since the Company has increased its participation as direct importer and distributor of cellular handsets, combined with the Company's strategy to increase its wireless customers base by offering different price promotions.

In September 2004, the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court issued its ruling dismissing the pension payments litigation brought against CANTV by FETRAJUPTTEL. In January 2005, the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court allowed an appeal filed by some members of AJUPTTEL-Caracas against the decision of the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court issued in September 2004. The Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court declared the prior decision annulled and remanded the case to the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court for a new ruling consistent with its decision. The Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court's decision, issued in January 2005, also indicated that retiree pensions would be subject to adjustment up to the official minimum urban wage. On July 26, 2005, the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court issued its revised decision in the lawsuit brought by FETRAJUPTTEL regarding the adjustment of pensions of retirees of CANTV. The

decision requires CANTV to adjust the pensions of retirees up to the official minimum urban wage, retroactive to December 30, 1999. In addition, pensions below the official minimum urban wage will be adjusted in proportion to the salary increases that resulted from the collective bargaining process from January 1, 1993 to December 1999. This decision applies to current and future retirees and their eligible survivors. On October 14, 2005, the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court declined to consider CANTV's request for clarification regarding the adjustments of the pension's obligations to its retirees. The determination of damages consistent with the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court's judgment was administered by a lower court, the Execution Court, which appointed the Central Bank of Venezuela to perform the necessary calculations to determine the actual amounts due to the beneficiaries.

On June 6, 2006, the Central Bank of Venezuela concluded its analysis of damages but failed to specify the amounts payable by CANTV pursuant to the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court's judgment. Accordingly, the Execution Court appointed two new experts to complete the determination of damages. Pursuant to the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court's decision and upon the written request by each affected retiree, the Company has agreed to adjust current pension payments up to the official minimum urban wage effective from and retroactive to February 1, 2007. In August 2006, the Execution Court in charge of administering the decision of the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court decided that, beginning September 1, 2006, CANTV must adjust all retirees' pensions that were lower than the official minimum urban wage to the new official minimum urban wage established by the Government, and it lifted the written request requirement. Beginning September 1, 2006, none of CANTV's pension beneficiaries is collecting monthly pension payments lower than the official minimum urban wage.

On December 13, 2006, the two new independent experts delivered their final determination of the actual amounts due and payments to retirees to the Execution Court. CANTV agreed to make the retroactive payments to more than 4,000 retirees to provide an adjusted pension equal to the official minimum urban wage pursuant to the Execution Court's decision. However, CANTV appealed the decision, expressing disagreement with the experts' methodology and benefits calculation, mainly in those cases in which pension adjustments for retirees earning less than the official minimum urban wage would result in payments in excess of the official minimum urban wage. For the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, the Company recorded provisions of Bs. 44.4 billion, Bs. 694.6 billion and Bs. 23.0 billion, respectively, to cover this additional obligation. In 2006, CANTV created a trust funded with Bs. 153.9 billion in order to cover the retroactive obligation as a result of the Supreme Court ruling of which Bs. 94.1 billion has been paid through March 31, 2007. See Item 8. Financial Information Other Financial Information Legal Proceedings.

On April 16, 2007, the Second Superior Labor Court of the Metropolitan Area announced its decision on the determination of retroactive payments performed by the appointed experts and approved by the Execution Court on December 13, 2006. The decision rejected the majority of the claims introduced by pension beneficiaries and also declined to consider CANTV's claim regarding the calculations of amounts exceeding the official minimum urban wage benefits. On April 24, 2007, CANTV introduced an appeal of the decision of the Second Superior Labor Court of the Metropolitan Area on calculations of amounts exceeding the official minimum urban wage benefits with the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court. See Item 8. Financial Information Other Financial Information Subsequent Events.

Labor and benefits expenses represented 19.5%, 17.7% and 16.9% of the Company's total operating revenues for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively. Such expenses depend on the number of employees, changes in wages and benefits negotiated in collective bargaining agreements, pension plan assumptions, employee productivity and procurement efficiencies, together with other factors. The Company had 9,468 employees at December 31, 2006 compared to 9,199 employees at December 31, 2005. At May 15, 2007, the Company had 8,623 employees.

On July 17, 2002, a new labor contract agreement was signed between CANTV and FETRATEL. The two-year agreement covering some 3,500 union employees in 28 unions was retroactive to June 18, 2002. The

new agreement provides for salary increases in each of the two years of the agreement (which are dependent on a union employee's current salary) and an immediate increase in the value of food stamps and transportation benefits. The agreement also provides for a productivity bonus of up to a maximum of 30% for qualifying union employees, based on individual performance. In addition, each union employee received a special one-time bonus in two installments: a Bs. 1,500,000 payment in July 2002 and a Bs. 500,000 payment in January 2003, to compensate for the lack of wage increases since the expiration of the contract. This agreement was due to expire in June 2004 but remained in force pursuant to the Labor Law which allows up to three years for expiration until a new labor agreement is reached.

In February 2004 FETRATEL presented a proposal to the Ministry of the Popular Power for Labor and Social Security to negotiate a new contract to replace the June 2002 agreement. CANTV presented a proposal to FETRATEL to extend the conditions and provisions included in the 2002-2004 agreement until June 2005, pursuant to the Labor Law. This proposal was accepted by 20 of the unions registered with FETRATEL through the execution of an agreement which extended the 2002-2004 agreement in exchange for a special bonus for each employee. However, the remaining unions did not agree to this extension, aggravating relations among the unions' leaders. The extension expired on August 30, 2005 once the 2005-2007 labor agreement was finalized upon its filing with the Ministry of the Popular Power for Labor and Social Security, effective retroactively from June 18, 2005. The 2005-2007 labor agreement included for 2005 a salary increase of Bs. 70,000 for all employees covered by the agreement, a one-time special bonus of Bs. 4,714,285.71 and the inclusion of the variable salary portion derived from the average productivity of the last 12 months as part of the basic remuneration of each employee. For 2006, the inclusion of the variable portion to the basic salary was also applied and the payment of a special bonus of Bs. 1,000,000 was made. In addition, some severance and other benefits were improved.

Depreciation and amortization expense recognizes utilization of the Company's telecommunications network and other long-lived assets. Depreciation expense is dependent on the book value of telecommunications plant and equipment and other assets, as well as the periods used to depreciate and amortize such assets.

Interconnection costs cover all traffic from CANTV's network to other operators' networks, including traffic from fixed to mobile, traffic from fixed to fixed and all traffic from Movilnet's network to other operators' networks, including traffic from mobile to mobile and mobile to fixed.

Concession and other operating taxes consist primarily of amounts due to the Government under the various concession agreements, and municipal taxes. The amount of concession and other taxes is generally assessed based on a percentage of billings. See Item 4. Information on the Company Regulatory Framework Regulation and the Concession.

Gain on sale of investments reflects the sale of investments in INTELSAT in 2005 and of New Skies Satellites N.V. (New Skies Satellites) in 2004.

Interest income and exchange gain, net, consists of net foreign exchange gain or loss, interest income and interest expense. Foreign exchange gain or loss represents the impact of devaluation of the bolivar on the Company's net holdings of net monetary liabilities denominated in U.S. dollars and other foreign currencies. During 2005, the foreign exchange gain, net, mainly resulted from a Bs. 39.4 billion gain recognized from the sale of the non-core investment in INTELSAT, previously recorded as translation adjustment in a separate account in equity.

The income tax provision is determined in accordance with Venezuelan income tax regulations. Under these regulations, the Company and its subsidiaries are individually subject to tax on net taxable income calculated on a historical cost basis with an adjustment for inflation with respect to the Company's non-monetary assets and liabilities, net of shareholders' equity. Venezuelan income tax currently is calculated at a maximum rate of 34% of taxable income. Upon the amendment of the Tax Law in October 1999, investment tax credits were available

for up to 10% of the investments for the five years following the enactment of this law, effective until December 31, 2004. The Venezuelan Income Tax Law authorizes the carry-forward of non-compensated losses for up to three years subsequent to the period in which they were incurred, except for fiscal losses from tax inflation adjustment, which are permitted to be carried forward one year. The business asset tax results from applying a 1% rate to the net average amount of non-monetary assets adjusted for inflation and monetary assets devalued for inflation, and was effective until August 2004. The amount payable was the greater of the business asset tax and the income tax for the period. In case of tax losses, such tax can be carried forward for up to three subsequent years from the period in which such tax loss originated.

On December 28, 2001, the Government published, in the Extraordinary Official Gazette of Venezuela No. 5,566, Law N° 71, including the *Reforma de la Ley de Impuesto Sobre la Renta* (Partial Amendment of the Income Tax Law). This Amendment does not allow the imputation of foreign losses to domestic income or losses and establishes that the financial income to be considered shall be that approved by the Shareholders Assembly on the basis of the consolidated financial statements and a 1% advance tax shall be paid in case of stock dividends declared. Additionally, it eliminates the provision for non-deductibility of expenses in cases where the income tax withholding agents do not comply with their special income tax withholding duties. Certain interpretations of the Venezuelan Income Tax Law concluded that investment tax credits were effective for the five years following the enactment of the 2001 Amendment, making them available until December 28, 2006. This interpretation was not accepted by SENIAT. Accordingly, the Company stopped recording investment tax credits since January 1, 2005. On July 10, 2006, the Company received the opinion from SENIAT agreeing to apply investment tax credits until December 28, 2006.

On September 25, 2006, the Venezuelan Government published, in the Official Gazette of Venezuela No. 38,529, the Partial Amendment of the Venezuelan Income Tax Law. This Amendment includes the extension of investment tax credits for telecommunications companies for five additional years.

The Company records income taxes in accordance with IAS 12, which requires the recognition of assets and liabilities for the accounting of deferred income taxes. Under this method, deferred income taxes reflect the net effect of the tax consequences expected in the future as a result of: (a) temporary differences due to the application of statutory tax rates applicable in future years over the differences between the amounts according to the balance sheet and the tax base of existing assets and liabilities; and (b) tax credits and losses carryforwards. In addition, under IAS 12, the effects on deferred taxes of changes in tax rates are recognized in the income of the year. A deferred tax asset is recognized if it is probable that future tax income will be generated to be used. Deferred income tax provides for temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not be reversed in the foreseeable future. The main items generating deferred taxes are the differences between tax and book bases of property, plant and equipment, pension and other post-retirement benefit obligation liabilities, net and some provisions which will be deductible in future years. Differences between tax and book bases of property, plant and equipment generate a deferred tax asset since property, plant and equipment are adjusted for inflation for tax purposes creating a higher tax base which will be realized in the future through a higher depreciation expense deductible for tax purposes, while pension plan and other post-retirement benefit obligation liabilities also generate a deferred tax asset which will be reversed in the future when payments and contributions will be made.

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During 2004, 2005 and 2006 the Company recorded total taxes for Bs. 324,212, 443,042 and 615,768, respectively, detailed as follows:

	2004	2005	2006
	(in millions of bolivars)		
<i>Taxes</i>			
Income tax	91,193	147,881	186,576
Concession taxes	172,129	210,002	285,537
Municipal taxes	6,496	13,798	10,265
Value-added tax	21,878	46,901	59,759
Bank debit tax	18,082	20,072	2,427
Municipal tax on telecommunications services			65,603
Other taxes	14,434	4,388	5,601
Total	324,212	443,042	615,768

In addition the Company is subject to the payment of labor contributions, including *Seguro Social Obligatorio* (Social Security), *Seguro de Paro Forzoso* (Unemployment), *Ley de Política Habitacional* (Housing Policy Law) and *Instituto Nacional de Cooperación Educativa* (Worker training), among others. For the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, the expense recorded for these contribution in the Company s consolidated results are as follows:

	2004	2005	2006
	(in millions of bolivars)		
<i>Contributions</i>			
Social security	12,613	15,557	20,301
Unemployment	2,256	3,842	5,437
Housing policy law	3,904	4,955	5,619
Worker training	4,127	5,174	6,631
Other contributions		3,119	3,191

In the normal course of business and as limited by applicable credit agreements, the Company enters into transactions with certain of its shareholders and their respective affiliates. See Note 21 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Related Party Transactions.

Key Data for the Years Ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006

The following table sets forth key data of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, and presents each amount as a percentage change from the prior year:

Year Ended December 31,				
2004	2005	%	2006	%

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			increase		increase
			(decrease)		(decrease)
			from prior		from prior
			year		year
<i>Wireline Services:</i>					
<i>Lines:</i>					
<i>Access lines in service:</i>					
Residential	2,201,345	2,384,672	8.3	2,701,113	13.3
Non-residential	604,432	625,446	3.5	651,794	4.2
Public telephony	95,261	104,558	9.8	112,974	8.0
ADSL	159,003	289,931	82.3	449,445	55.0
Total	3,060,041	3,404,607	11.3	3,915,326	15.0

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2004	2005	% increase (decrease) from prior year	2006	% increase (decrease) from prior year
Access lines digitalization	83.2%	86.4%	320bps	89.7%	330bps
Utilization ratio	87.5%	88.5%	100bps	88.7%	20bps
Access lines per 100 inhabitants	11.7	12.8	9.4	14.5	13.3
Access lines per CANTV employee	450	550	22.2	650	18.2
<i>Call Volume:</i>					
<i>Local unbundled minutes (billed):(1)</i>					
Residential	6,097	6,058	(0.6)	5,486	(9.4)
Non-residential	3,188	3,174	(0.4)	2,869	(9.6)
Public telephones	491	312	(36.5)	134	(57.1)
Telecommunication Centers	305	363	19.0	344	(5.2)
Total	10,081	9,907	(1.7)	8,833	(10.8)
<i>Local bundled minutes consumed:(2)</i>					
Residential	3,228	3,447	6.8	3,188	(7.5)
Non-residential	826	611	(26.0)	442	(27.7)
Total	4,054	4,058	0.1	3,630	(10.5)
Total bundled and unbundled minutes	14,135	13,965	(1.2)	12,463	(10.8)
<i>Domestic long distance:</i>					
Residential	462	507	9.7	533	5.1
Nights and weekends	955	729	(23.7)	630	(13.6)
Non-residential	643	657	2.2	625	(4.9)
Public telephones	85	56	(34.1)	32	(42.9)
Telecommunication Centers	190	227	19.5	217	(4.4)
Total	2,335	2,176	(6.8)	2,037	(6.4)
<i>International:</i>					
Incoming minutes	233	427	83.3	588	37.7
Outgoing minutes(3)	236	304	28.8	416	36.8
Net settlement minutes	(3)	123	N.M.	172	39.8
Incoming/outgoing ratio	0.99	1.40	42.3	1.41	0.7
Outgoing minutes charged to customers(3)	239	263	8.8	315	19.8
<i>Interconnection:</i>					
<i>Local fixed to mobile:</i>					
Residential	535	611	14.2	723	18.3
Non-residential	594	697	17.3	774	11.0
Public telephones	180	288	60.0	322	11.8
Total	1,309	1,596	21.9	1,819	14.0
<i>Domestic long distance fixed to mobile:</i>					
Residential	196	224	14.3	316	41.1

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Non-residential	265	331	24.9	415	25.4
Public telephones	149	217	45.6	310	42.9
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	610	772	26.6	1,041	34.8

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2004	2005	% increase (decrease) from prior year	2006	% increase (decrease) from prior year
<i>Incoming:</i> ⁽⁴⁾	1,734	1,951	12.5	1,797	(7.9)
<i>Wireless Services:</i>					
<i>Wireless subscribers:</i>					
Postpaid	221,938	254,790	14.8	356,109	39.8
Prepaid	2,884,425	4,933,380	71.0	7,561,840	53.3
Total	3,106,363	5,188,170	67.0	7,917,949	52.6
Average wireless subscribers	2,893,719	4,147,267	43.3	5,758,447	38.8
<i>Minutes of use outgoing (collect):(1)</i>					
Postpaid	383	489	27.7	748	53.0
Prepaid	1,307	1,326	1.5	1,751	32.1
Total	1,690	1,815	7.4	2,499	37.7
Minutes of use outgoing (bundled)(2)	839	1,684	100.7	3,542	110.3
<i>Minutes of use incoming:(5)</i>					
Fixed to mobile	135	216	60.0	419	94.0
Mobile to mobile	237	310	30.8	489	57.7
Total	372	526	41.4	908	72.6
Total minutes of use (collect + bundled + incoming) (in millions)	2,901	4,025	38.7	6,949	72.6
% Penetration(6)	11.8%	19.5%	770bps	29.3%	980bps
Short message service (SMS) (in millions)	3,976	6,675	67.9	10,698	60.3
<i>Internet Services:</i>					
ADSL subscribers	159,003	289,931	82.3	449,445	55.0
Dial-up subscribers	203,566	239,268	17.5	186,862	(21.9)
Total	362,569	529,199	46.0	636,307	20.2
<i>Total employees:</i>					
CANTV	6,796	6,185	(9.0)	6,022	(2.6)
Subsidiaries	2,587	3,014	16.5	3,446	14.3
Total	9,383	9,199	(2.0)	9,468	2.9
<i>Financial statistics:</i>					
Average interest rates(7)	7.93%	8.63%	70bps	6.16%	(247)bps
Average outstanding borrowings	227,998	221,753	(2.7)	73,538	(66.8)
<i>Economic statistics:</i>					
Increase in the CPI	19.2%	14.4%	(480)bps	17.0%	260bps
Increase in the WPI	22.4%	14.2%	(820)bps	15.9%	170bps

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Exchange rate at the end of year	1,920	2,150	12.0	2,150
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- (1) Represents billed minutes of use, excluding free minutes included in certain of the Company's tariff plans, in millions of minutes.
- (2) A bundled minute refers to minutes included in the various monthly rate plans. Any minute in excess of what is included in the rate plan is billed separately and is termed unbundled minutes. Certain plans such as Nights and Weekends allow unlimited usage, so there is no direct correlation between usage and revenues for minutes generated under those plans.

- (3) Outgoing net settlement minutes are measured on settlement periods negotiated with each carrier which may differ from the dates customers are billed.
(4) Interconnection incoming minutes excluding minutes from Movilnet.
(5) Interconnection incoming minutes excluding minutes from CANTV.
(6) Subscribers as a percentage of total population.
(7) Average of outstanding borrowing interest rates in bolivars, U.S. dollars and Japanese Yen.
N.M. Not Meaningful

Results of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006

The following table sets forth the results of operations of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, expressed in millions of bolivars, and presents each amount as a percentage of total operating revenues, and as a percentage change from the prior year:

	Year Ended December 31,							
	2004		2005			2006		
	Bs.	% of total operating revenues	Bs.	% of total operating revenues	% increase (decrease) from prior year	Bs.	% of total operating revenues	% increase (decrease) from prior year
(millions of bolivars, except per share and per ADS data)								
<i>Operating revenues:</i>								
Local services(1)	891,685	23.2	912,042	17.9	2.3	920,574	13.5	0.9
Domestic long distance	280,799	7.4	296,380	5.9	5.5	284,253	4.2	(4.1)
Local and domestic long distance	1,172,484	30.6	1,208,422	23.8	3.1	1,204,827	17.7	(0.3)
International long distance	106,159	2.8	113,380	2.2	6.8	132,818	2.0	17.1
Net settlements	(2,015)	(0.1)	2,055	0.1	N.M.	(10,924)	(0.2)	N.M.
International long distance	104,144	2.7	115,435	2.3	10.8	121,894	1.8	5.6
Fixed to mobile outgoing calls	612,784	16.0	751,561	14.8	22.6	922,810	13.6	22.8
Interconnection incoming	81,890	2.1	97,963	1.9	19.6	91,307	1.3	(6.8)
Data transmission	385,343	10.0	542,112	10.7	40.7	687,191	10.1	26.8
Other wireline-related services(2)	170,893	4.5	200,662	3.8	17.4	213,735	3.2	6.5
Total wireline services	2,527,538	65.9	2,916,155	57.3	15.4	3,241,764	47.7	11.2
Wireless services	982,436	25.6	1,550,489	30.5	57.8	2,670,984	39.3	72.3
Wireless equipment sales	195,077	5.1	431,169	8.4	121.0	571,654	8.4	32.6
Total wireless services	1,177,513	30.7	1,981,658	38.9	68.3	3,242,638	47.7	63.6
Other telecommunications-related services(3)	130,608	3.4	190,579	3.8	45.9	313,265	4.6	64.4
Total operating revenues	3,835,659	100.0	5,088,392	100.0	32.7	6,797,667	100.0	33.6
<i>Operating expenses:</i>								
Labor and benefits	747,451	19.5	898,016	17.7	20.1	1,147,256	16.9	27.8
Operations, maintenance, repairs and other	1,032,199	26.9	1,217,369	23.9	17.9	1,536,891	22.6	26.2
Cost of sales of wireless equipment	259,181	6.8	743,556	14.6	186.9	1,172,817	17.3	57.7
Additional pension obligation due to Supreme Court ruling	44,426	1.2	694,916	13.7	1,464.2	23,043	0.3	(96.7)
Provision for uncollectibles	83,050	2.2	35,068	0.7	(57.8)	65,438	1.0	86.6
Interconnection costs	385,256	10.0	534,494	10.5	38.7	656,431	9.7	22.8

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Depreciation and amortization	857,680	22.4	827,692	16.3	(3.5)	858,476	12.6	3.7
Concession and other taxes	233,019	6.1	295,161	5.8	26.7	429,192	6.3	45.4
Gain on sale of investments in equity	(14,954)	(0.5)	(71,260)	(1.5)	376.5			N.M.
Other (income) expense, net	(2,805)	(0.1)	(461)	(0.0)	(83.6)	8,738	0.1	N.M.
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total operating expenses	3,624,503	94.5	5,174,551	101.7	42.8	5,898,282	86.8	14.0
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Operating income (loss)	211,156	5.5	(86,159)	(1.7)	(140.8)	899,385	13.2	N.M.
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<i>Interest income and exchange gain (loss), net:</i>								
Interest income	62,626	1.6	85,572	1.7	36.6	92,987	1.4	8.7
Interest expense	(18,583)	(0.4)	(27,393)	(0.6)	47.4	(12,351)	(0.2)	(54.9)
Exchange gain (loss), net	3,910	0.1	32,843	0.7	470.0	(530)	(0.0)	(101.6)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total interest income and exchange gain (loss), net	47,953	1.3	91,022	1.8	89.8	80,106	1.2	(12.0)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Year Ended December 31,

	2004		2005			2006		%
	Bs.	% of total operating revenues	Bs.	% of total operating revenues	% increase (decrease) from prior year	Bs.	% of total operating revenues	
(millions of bolivars, except per share and per ADS data)								
Income before income tax	259,109	6.8	4,863	0.1	(98.1)	979,491	14.4	N.M.
<i>Income tax:</i>								
Current tax (provision)	(91,193)	(2.4)	(147,881)	(2.9)	62.2	(186,576)	(2.7)	26.2
Deferred tax benefit	257,728	6.7	357,426	7.0	38.7	337,460	5.0	(5.6)
Total net income tax benefit	166,535	4.3	209,545	4.1	25.8	150,884	2.2	(28.0)
Net income	425,644	11.1	214,408	4.2	(49.6)	1,130,375	16.6	427.2
<i>Net income attributable to:</i>								
Equity holders of the Company	423,463	11.0	213,929	4.2	(49.5)	1,127,420	16.6	427.0
Minority interest in subsidiary	2,181	0.1	479	1.7	(78.0)	2,955	0.0	516.9
Net income	425,644	11.1	214,408	4.2	(49.6)	1,130,375	16.6	427.2
Basic and diluted net income per share ⁽⁴⁾	549	N/A	276	N/A	(49.6)	1,457	N/A	427.2
Basic and diluted net income per ADS ⁽⁴⁾	3,840	N/A	1,934	N/A	(49.6)	10,197	N/A	427.2
Weighted average shares outstanding (in millions)	776	N/A	776	N/A		776	N/A	

(1) Includes local usage, basic monthly recurring charges, installation charges and equipment sales.

(2) Includes interconnection facilities charges, reconnection fees, late payment charges, equipment sales, vertical services and miscellaneous charges.

(3) Includes value-added services, primarily Internet access, and directory publishing fees.

(4) As of December 31, 2006, there were no common stock equivalents having a potential dilutive effect on net income per share data.

N.M. Not Meaningful

Years Ended December 31, 2005 and 2006

Operating Revenues

Consolidated net operating revenues increased by Bs. 1,709.3 billion (33.6%) in 2006 to Bs. 6,797.7 billion compared to Bs. 5,088.4 billion in 2005, primarily due to increased wireless revenues of Bs. 1,261.0 billion, data revenues of Bs. 145.1 billion and fixed to mobile revenues of Bs. 171.2 billion.

For the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, 65.9%, 57.3% and 47.7%, respectively, of total operating revenues were derived from wireline services. Revenues from wireless communications services accounted for 30.7%, 38.9% and 47.7%, respectively, of total operating revenues for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006. Revenues from Internet and directory publications accounted for 3.4%, 3.8% and 4.6%, respectively, of total operating revenues for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006.

Operating Volumes

The total number of fixed access lines in service increased by 510,719 (15.0%) to 3,915,326 at December 31, 2006, from 3,404,607 at December 31, 2005. This increase reflects the success of the prepaid platform which increased by 37.1%, or 309,269 lines, primarily driven by the fixed wireless promotion offer, combined with the success of ADSL, which increased by 55.0%, or 159,514 lines.

During 2006, residential access lines increased 13.3% and non-residential access lines increased 4.2% from 2005. The number of public telephones in service increased by 8.0% during the same period.

Local billed minutes of use carried by the Company's network decreased by 1,074 million (10.8%) to 8,833 million billed minutes of use for the year ended December 31, 2006, from 9,907 million billed minutes of

use for the year ended December 31, 2005. Residential billed minutes of use decreased by 572 million (9.4%) to 5,486 million billed minutes in 2006 compared to 6,058 million billed minutes in 2005, mainly due to a 0.3% decrease in average minutes of use per postpaid residential line. Non-residential billed minutes of use decreased by 305 million (9.6%) to 2,869 million billed minutes in 2006 compared to 3,174 million billed minutes in 2005. This decrease in non-residential billed minutes of use was primarily attributable to a 9.8% and 3.6% decrease in average minutes of use per postpaid and prepaid non-residential line, respectively, during the year ended December 31, 2006. Public telephony minutes decreased by 197 million (29.2%) to 478 million minutes in 2006 compared to 675 million minutes in 2005, as a result of the Company's customers continuing to use other communications alternatives, such as wireless, and the illegal rental of fixed wireless phones or wireless handsets.

Domestic long distance combined bundled and unbundled minutes decreased by 139 million (6.4%) to 2,037 million minutes in 2006 compared to 2,176 million minutes in 2005. Residential combined bundled and unbundled minutes of use decreased by 73 million (5.9%) to 1,163 million minutes in 2006 compared to 1,236 million minutes in 2005. Driving that change was a 99 million (13.6%) decrease as a consequence of fewer customers enrolled in the special flat rate national long distance Free Nights and Weekends plan. By the end of December 2006, 99,876 customers had enrolled in the plan and generated 630 million bundled minutes of use, compared to 109,459 customers enrolled and 729 million bundled minutes of use during 2005. The decline was partially offset by a 26 million (5.1%) increase in residential unbundled minutes of use due to a 8.2% and 3.1% increase in domestic long distance minutes of use per postpaid and prepaid line, respectively. An important component of the unbundled traffic increase was the *Plan Nacional 3000*, which was launched in July 2004 and includes 3,000 seconds for a monthly fixed payment of Bs. 6,300 and a special rate of Bs. 2.26 for each additional second. As of December 31, 2006, this plan had 137,577 subscribers. Non-residential long distance minutes of use decreased by 32 million (4.9%) to 625 million minutes in 2006 compared to 657 million minutes in 2005, due to a 6.7% decrease in minutes of use per non-residential subscriber. Public telephones' minutes of use decreased by 34 million (12.0%) to 249 million minutes in 2006 compared to 283 million minutes in 2005, due to the Company's customers continuing to use other communications alternatives, such as wireless, and the illegal rental of fixed wireless phones or wireless handsets.

International minutes billed locally to Venezuelan customers increased by 52 million (19.8%) to 315 million minutes in 2006 compared to 263 million minutes in 2005. This increase resulted from the higher number of lines and an increase in the average minutes of use per residential postpaid line of 4.6%. These increases were also the result of discounts offered through various promotions. In 2006, net settlement minutes with international carriers increased to 172 million net incoming from 123 million net incoming in 2005. Outgoing minutes increased by 112 million (36.8%) to 416 million minutes in 2006 compared to 304 million minutes in 2005. Incoming minutes increased by 161 million (37.7%) to 588 million minutes in 2006 compared to 427 million minutes in 2005. This increase in incoming traffic is mainly related to reductions in prices negotiated with other carriers. The incoming minutes of use to outgoing minutes of use ratio increased to 1.41 for the year ended December 31, 2006 compared to 1.40 for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Local Services

Local services revenues include local usage, basic monthly recurring charges, installation charges and equipment sales. Local services increased by Bs. 8.5 billion (0.9%) to Bs. 920.5 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 912.0 billion in 2005.

Basic monthly recurring charges increased by Bs. 32.3 billion (6.5%) to Bs. 533.6 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 501.3 billion in 2005, attributable to a Bs. 23.5 billion (8.1%) increase in residential charges and a Bs. 8.8 billion (4.2%) increase in non-residential charges, both driven by the increase in lines.

Installation charges and equipment sales increased by Bs. 16.5 billion (45.5%) to Bs. 52.8 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 36.3 billion in 2005, due to increases of 205,824 new wireline equipment sales. Additionally, the Company added 304,964 customers in 2006 as a result of its fixed wireless services sales programs, including *CANTV Habla Ya*.

Local usage revenues decreased by Bs. 40.3 billion (10.8%) to Bs. 334.1 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 374.4 billion in 2005. This decrease was attributable to lower local billed minutes of use of 10.8%. Total residential billed minutes of use decreased by 572 million (9.4%) to 5,486 million billed minutes in 2006 compared to 6,058 million billed minutes in 2005, mainly due to a 13.2% decrease in average minutes of use per postpaid residential line as a result of customers migrating to lower-priced plans. Under the residential tariff structure in effect since 2002, three plans replaced the five previously existing plans, the flat rate plan was maintained, and free minutes in each plan were reduced. At the end of 2006, there were 1,094,882 prepaid residential lines compared to 808,698 prepaid residential lines at the end of 2005. The prepaid customer segment generally has lower-usage consumers.

Non-residential billed minutes of use decreased by 305 million minutes (9.6%) to 2,869 million billed minutes in 2006 compared to 3,174 million billed minutes in 2005, mainly as a result of a 9.9% and 54.9% decrease in average minutes of use per postpaid and prepaid non-residential line, respectively.

One of the Company's strategic objectives is to offer pricing plans that satisfy its customers' communications needs but also reduce cash flow volatility by encouraging migration to higher bundled minute plans with a lower variable component. Total residential bundled minutes of use decreased by 259 million minutes (7.5%) to 3,188 million minutes in 2006 compared to 3,447 million minutes in 2005.

Public telephony minutes of use decreased by 197 million (29.2%) to 478 million minutes in 2006 compared to 675 million minutes in 2005 as a result of the Company's customers using other communications alternatives, such as wireless, and the illegal rental of fixed wireless phones or wireless handsets. The Company is also facing competition in Telecommunication Center franchises from another operator. During 2006, the Company continued fostering the growth in the number of Telecommunication Centers and offering the Company's *Única* prepaid cards, a public telephone technology to allow its customers access to a wider range of services. The *Única* card enhances the Company's ability to introduce new products and promotions, and provides its customers with improved control over usage. As of December 2006, CANTV had 755 Telecommunication Center franchises, a 4.7% increase over December 2005.

The total number of fixed access lines in service increased by 510,719 (15.0%) to 3,915,326 at December 2006 due to 316,441 residential, 26,348 non-residential, 159,514 ADSL and 8,416 public telephone net additions.

The Company continued its strict policy of terminating service to postpaid subscribers due to non-payment and migrating certain postpaid customers to prepaid plans to better match their usage patterns and payment ability, as well as to plans with pre-established credit limits.

Domestic Long Distance Usage

Revenues from domestic long distance usage decreased by Bs. 12.1 billion (4.1%) to Bs. 284.3 billion in 2006 from Bs. 296.4 billion in 2005. This decrease was due to an unbundled net volume decrease of 2.8%, combined with lower revenues from bundled plans. The unbundled volume decline was primarily the result of lower domestic long distance minutes per non-residential line of 6.7%.

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Total bundled and unbundled domestic long distance minutes of use decreased by 139 million (6.4%) to 2,037 million minutes in 2006 compared to 2,176 million minutes in 2005. Total residential bundled and unbundled domestic long distance minutes of use decreased by 73 million (5.9%) to 1,163 million minutes in 2006 from 1,236 million minutes in 2005. Unbundled residential domestic long distance minutes of use increased

by 26 million (5.1%) to 533 million minutes in 2006 compared to 507 million minutes in 2005, due to a 21.8% increase in domestic long distance minutes of use per prepaid line, partially offset by a 1.2% decrease in domestic long distance minutes of use per postpaid line. Bundled residential domestic long distance minutes of use decreased by 99 million (13.6%) to 630 million minutes in 2006 compared to 729 million minutes in 2005, due to a reduction of 9.5% and 5.6% in domestic long distance minutes per postpaid residential and non-residential subscriber, respectively. Non-residential domestic long distance minutes of use decreased by 32 million (4.9%) to 625 million minutes in 2006 compared to 657 million minutes in 2005, due to a 6.7% decrease in minutes of use per non-residential subscriber. Public telephony volumes decreased by 34 million minutes (12.0%) to 249 million minutes in 2006 compared to 283 million minutes in 2005, driven by decreased usage at Telecommunication Centers.

An important component of the unbundled traffic increase was the National Plan 3000, referred to above.

International Long Distance

Total international long distance revenues increased by Bs. 6.5 billion (5.6%) to Bs. 121.9 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 115.4 billion in 2005. International long distance revenues from calls charged to customers increased by Bs. 19.4 billion (17.1%) to Bs. 132.8 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 113.4 billion in 2005, resulting from a 19.8% increase in outgoing minutes charged to customers partially offset by a 2.7% decrease in average rates.

Net settlement expense with international carriers was Bs. 10.9 billion in 2006 compared to a net revenue of Bs. 2.1 billion recorded in 2005. In 2006, net settlement minutes with international carriers increased to 172 million net incoming from 123 million net incoming in 2005. Outgoing minutes increased by 112 million (36.8%) to 416 million minutes in 2006 compared to 304 million minutes in 2005. Incoming minutes increased by 161 million (37.7%) to 588 million minutes in 2006 compared to 427 million minutes in 2005. This increase in incoming minutes resulted from negotiations with key operators that involved higher commitments for inbound traffic combined with higher quality of service. The weighted average settlement rate at year-end 2006 for incoming and outgoing calls was approximately U.S.\$0.056 and U.S.\$0.074, respectively, compared to U.S.\$0.066 and U.S.\$0.080 at year-end 2005, which represented a decrease of 15.2% for incoming and 7.5% for outgoing calls. The decline in rates represented a revenue decrease of Bs. 11.9 billion. Some international carriers have continued to bypass Venezuela's international traffic termination with CANTV. Several competitors have also entered the market and adopted aggressive pricing strategies aimed at capturing market share. Additionally, some international carriers have also been terminating fixed and mobile traffic with other competitors, thereby transporting and re-routing international traffic into Venezuela and handing off international settlement payments. International rates charged for incoming and outgoing calls are based on commercial agreements negotiated directly with the carriers which follows current market trends and considers internal pricing strategies. The ratio of incoming to outgoing calls was 1.41 in 2006 compared to 1.40 in 2005.

The Company's largest international traffic route is between Venezuela and North America (the United States, Mexico and Canada), which represented 73.3% and 68.9% of the minutes recorded in 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Fixed to Mobile Outgoing Calls

Under the calling party pays concept, wireline customers pay a rate to terminate a call on a wireless line. Fixed to mobile revenues increased by Bs. 171.2 billion (22.8%) to Bs. 922.8 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 751.6 billion in 2005, mainly due to volume increases of 14.0% and 34.8% in local and domestic long distance traffic, respectively and the sharp increase in wireless subscribers in Venezuela.

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Local fixed to mobile revenues increased by Bs. 80.3 billion (15.6%) to Bs. 596.7 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 516.4 billion in 2005. Local fixed to mobile residential minutes increased by 112 million (18.3%) to

723 million minutes in 2006 compared to 611 million minutes in 2005. Local fixed to mobile non-residential minutes increased by 77 million (11.0%) to 774 million minutes in 2006 compared to 697 million minutes in 2005. This growth is attributed to the increase in the number of prepaid lines in service. Local minutes of use from public telephony to mobile increased by 34 million (11.8%) to 322 million minutes in 2006 compared to 288 million minutes in 2005. Partially offsetting the volume increase was an average 11.4% decrease in Local fixed to mobile rates.

Domestic long distance fixed to mobile revenues increased by Bs. 91.0 billion (38.7%) to Bs. 326.2 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 235.2 billion in 2005, despite the decrease in domestic long distance fixed to mobile average rates of 13.1% in 2006 compared to 2005. Domestic long distance fixed to mobile residential minutes increased by 92 million (41.1%) to 316 million minutes in 2006 compared to 224 million minutes in 2005. Domestic long distance fixed to mobile non-residential minutes increased by 84 million (25.4%) to 415 million minutes in 2006 compared to 331 million minutes in 2005. Domestic long distance from public telephony to mobile minutes increased by 93 million (42.9%) to 310 million minutes in 2006 compared to 217 million minutes in 2005.

Interconnection Incoming

Interconnection incoming revenue consists of charges paid by other operators for connection to the Company's wireline network.

Interconnection incoming revenue decreased by Bs. 6.7 billion (6.8%) to Bs. 91.3 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 98.0 billion in 2005, mainly driven by volume decreases due to mobile substitution. Total incoming minutes of use decreased by 154 million (7.9%) to 1,797 million minutes in 2006 compared to 1,951 million minutes in 2005.

Data Transmission

Revenues from data transmission services, including ADSL, Frame Relay, and Digital Private Lines services increased by Bs. 145.1 billion (26.8%) to Bs. 687.2 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 542.1 billion in 2005. This increase was mainly due to an increase of Bs. 112.9 billion in ADSL revenues and a 52.3% increase in ADSL subscribers, combined with Bs. 28.8 billion from services provided for electoral processes. Data transmission services from ADSL lines have become a growing revenue source in recent years.

Other Wireline-Related Services

Other wireline-related service revenues, which include interconnection facilities charges, reconnection fees, late payment charges, equipment sales, vertical services and miscellaneous charges, increased by Bs. 13.1 billion (6.5%) to Bs. 213.7 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 200.7 billion in 2005, mainly driven by equipment sales and vertical services, including caller ID, voice mail, call blocking and call forwarding, among others. Services provided for electoral processes also contributed Bs. 7.9 billion of other revenues.

Wireless Services

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Wireless service revenues increased by Bs. 1,261.0 billion (63.6%) to Bs. 3,242.6 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 1,981.7 billion in 2005, reflecting continued growth in both the postpaid and the prepaid customer base combined with handset sales increases. The customer growth reflected the growth in Venezuela's market penetration from 19.5% in 2005 to 29.3% in 2006. Also contributing to the revenue increase was higher monthly revenue per customer. Wireless service revenues include airtime, access, interconnection and special services revenues.

The 52.6% growth in the wireless customer base was primarily driven by the continued success of prepaid services, enhanced product offerings, a focused acquisition strategy, and improved economic conditions. The

postpaid customer base increased 39.8% and ended 2006 with 356,109 subscribers. In 2006, prepaid subscribers increased by 53.3%, reaching a total of 7,561,840 customers at December 31, 2006, compared to 4,933,380 customers at December 31, 2005. This growth was generated by several promotions offered during 2006, including, among others, the *Pégate con Más* (Connect with More) plan, the *Pégate Durísimo* (Fully Connected) plan, *Rumbear* (To Party) plan, which promotes usage during off-peak hours and is directed at the youth market, and a prepaid plan, *Pégate con más 600* (Connect with More 600), launched in October 2004, offering 600 free minutes for Movilnet-to-Movilnet and Movilnet-to-CANTV calls. As of December 31, 2006, 47,008 and 2,299,816 customers were enrolled in the *Pégate con más 600* and *Rumbear* plans, respectively.

Most of the 2006 growth occurred during the fourth quarter, with 1,153,712 net additions, fueled by the *Promoción Navidad* (Christmas Promotion), including bundling products and services such as cellular handsets, activation fees, credits and short messages, among others.

The *Pégate con Más* plan provides customers additional bundled minutes and lower prepaid rates per minutes of use, and as of December 31, 2006, 116,763 prepaid and 183,351 postpaid customers were enrolled in this plan. The *Pégate Durísimo* plan, for both prepaid and postpaid customers, offers airtime measured in seconds, free SMS and voice message service at a flat rate. As of December 31, 2006, 396,068 prepaid customers and 36,668 postpaid customers were enrolled in this plan.

Total minutes of use (incoming and outgoing) increased by 2,924 million (72.6%) to 6,949 million minutes in 2006 compared to 4,025 million minutes in 2005, due to the increase in the subscriber base. Outgoing billed postpaid minutes of use increased by 684 million (37.7%) to 2,499 million minutes in 2006 compared to 1,815 million minutes in 2005, mainly driven by the addition of more bundled minutes in the Company's rate plans. Usage of postpaid bundled minutes increased by 762 million (84.8%) to 1,660 million minutes in 2006 compared to 898 million minutes in 2005. Total postpaid billed minutes of use increased by 259 million (53.0%) to 748 million minutes in 2006 compared to 489 million minutes in 2005, due to postpaid customer growth. Incoming minutes of use increased by 382 million (72.6%) to 908 million minutes in 2006 compared to 526 million minutes in 2005, driven by a 94.0% increase in fixed to mobile calls and a 57.7% increase in mobile to mobile calls.

Airtime revenues increased by Bs. 597.3 billion (77.7%) to Bs. 1,366.6 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 769.3 billion in 2005, as a result of lines and volume growth.

Revenues from wireless special services increased by Bs. 300.5 billion (79.8%) to Bs. 677.0 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 376.5 billion in 2005, mainly driven by the increase in SMS messages of 4,023 million (60.3%) to 10,698 million messages in 2006 compared to 6,675 million messages in 2005.

Equipment sales increased by Bs. 140.5 billion (32.6%) to Bs. 571.7 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 431.2 billion in 2005, mainly due to the improved purchasing power of lower income segments combined with the Company's efforts to locate lower cost handsets to provide lower subsidy levels, in terms of bolivars per handset, compared to the same period last year. During 2006, the Company sold approximately 4,637,000 handsets, a 43.2% increase compared to the approximately 3,237,000 handsets sold in 2005.

Other Telecommunications-Related Services

Revenues from other telecommunications-related services, which included Internet services and directory publications, increased by Bs. 122.7 billion (64.4%) to Bs. 313.3 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 190.6 billion in 2005.

Internet revenues increased by Bs. 85.9 billion (50.0%) to Bs. 257.5 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 171.6 billion in 2005, due to a 20.2% increase in the subscriber base, which reached 636,307 subscribers at year-end 2006 compared to 529,199 subscribers at year-end 2005. The growth in the subscriber base is due to effective

promotional campaigns, improved connectivity and attractive pricing. This significant increase was achieved despite the Company's strict credit policies. During 2006, the Company continued offering customers a flat rate plan for Internet access using the Company's prepaid cards. Since 2004, as part of an Internet market promotion strategy, the Company launched the *Internet Equipado* (Internet with Equipment) program, which seeks to facilitate customers' acquisition of personal computers together with CANTV.Net services through an attractive financing offer.

The Company's broadband Internet access products showed strong growth during 2006, ending the year with 449,445 ADSL customers, representing a growth of 55.0% as compared to 2005.

Revenues from directory publications increased by Bs. 36.9 billion (195.0%) in 2006 to Bs. 55.8 billion compared to Bs. 18.9 billion in 2005, due to timing differences in the publication of directories related to the Metropolitan area of Caracas.

Operating Expenses

Total operating expenses increased by Bs. 723.7 billion (14.0%) to Bs. 5,898.3 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 5,174.6 billion in 2005 mainly due to the increase by Bs. 429.3 billion in the cost of cellular handsets and fixed wireless equipment, higher labor and benefits and contractor and miscellaneous expenses.

Labor and benefits expenses increased by Bs. 249.2 billion (27.8%) to Bs. 1,147.3 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 898.0 billion in 2005, mainly due to higher pension and postretirement benefits expenses and salary increases.

Operations, maintenance, repairs and other expenses increased by Bs. 319.5 billion (26.2%) to Bs. 1,536.9 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 1,217.4 billion in 2005. This increase was mainly due to a Bs. 102.2 billion (16.9%) increase in contractor expenses supporting our customer service activities and processes, an increase of Bs. 75.2 billion (20.5%) in miscellaneous expenses, combined with an increase of Bs. 119.0 billion (48.8%) in material expenses. Material expenses include a Bs. 109.2 billion increase in the provision for inventory obsolescence and net realizable value resulting from lower selling prices of handsets related to the Company's varied promotions to increase its customer base. Miscellaneous expense increase was related to higher commissions paid.

Cost of sales of wireless equipment increased by Bs. 429.3 billion (57.7%) to Bs. 1,172.8 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 743.6 billion in 2005, mainly due to the significant increase in the number of subscribers. The exchange controls regime has prompted the Company to stock more mobile handsets and assume a primary role in their distribution as a result of the difficulties that distributors have had in accessing foreign exchange.

Additional pension obligations due to the Supreme Court decision on pension payment liabilities decreased by Bs. 671.9 billion to Bs. 23.0 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 694.9 billion in 2005. The amount recorded in 2005 resulted from the July 26, 2005 decision issued by the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court regarding pension adjustments, while the amount recorded in 2006 resulted from the December 13, 2006 decision on the calculations made by the experts appointed to determine the pension payments related to the July 26, 2005 decision. See Item 8. Financial Information Other Financial Information Legal Proceedings.

On April 16, 2007, the Second Superior Labor Court of the Metropolitan Area of Caracas announced its decision on the determination of retroactive payments made by the appointed experts and approved by the Execution Court on December 13, 2006. The decision rejected the

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majority of the claims introduced by pension beneficiaries and also declined to consider CANTV's claim regarding the calculations of amounts exceeding the official minimum urban wage benefits. On April 24, 2007, CANTV introduced an appeal of the decision of the Second Superior Labor Court of the Metropolitan Area of Caracas on calculations of amounts exceeding the official minimum urban wage benefits with the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court. See Item 8. Financial Information Other Financial Information Subsequent Events.

Provision for uncollectibles increased by Bs. 30.3 billion (86.6%) to Bs. 65.4 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 35.1 billion in 2005, due to changes in the Company's fixed telephony uncollectibles policy. The provision was previously based on a percentage of gross revenues but is now based on a percentage and aging analysis of accounts receivable. Management's analysis of the provision resulted in an excess of Bs. 20.0 billion in the fourth quarter of 2005. Provision for uncollectibles, expressed as a percentage of total operating revenues, amounted to 1.0% for the year ended December 31, 2006, compared to 0.7% for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Interconnection costs increased by Bs. 121.9 billion (22.8%) to Bs. 656.4 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 534.5 billion in 2005 due to increases in traffic volumes.

Depreciation and amortization expense increased by Bs. 30.8 billion (3.7%) to Bs. 858.5 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 827.7 billion in 2005. This increase was the result of the continuing capital investments made and the reduction of useful lives of certain assets during 2006.

Concession and other non-income taxes increased by Bs. 134.0 billion (45.4%) to Bs. 429.2 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 295.2 billion in 2005, resulting from the higher revenue base plus a 1% municipal tax on gross telecommunications revenues. This additional tax was effective in January 2006 due to the Municipal Power Law.

Gain on sale of investments recorded in 2005 was Bs. 71.3 billion, reflecting the sale of investments in INTELSAT in 2005. During 2006, the Company did not sell any investment.

Interest Income and Exchange Loss, Net

Interest income and exchange gain, net, consists of net foreign exchange gain or loss, interest income and interest expense. Foreign exchange gain or loss represents the impact of devaluation of the bolivar on the Company's net holdings of net monetary assets or liabilities denominated in U.S. dollars and other foreign currencies.

During 2006 an exchange loss of Bs. 0.5 billion was recorded, compared to an exchange gain of Bs. 32.8 billion in 2005. The Bs. 33.3 billion variation was mainly due to a Bs. 39.4 billion gain recognized from the sale of the non-core investment in INTELSAT, previously recorded as translation adjustment in a separate account in equity in 2005.

Interest income increased by Bs. 7.4 billion (8.7%) to Bs. 93.0 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 85.6 billion in 2005, due to higher average effective rates earned on higher average short-term or temporary investments during 2006.

Interest expense decreased by Bs. 15.0 billion (54.9%) to Bs. 12.4 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 27.4 billion in 2005, due to reduction of debt balances. See Liquidity and Capital Resources.

Income Tax

Income tax benefit totaled Bs. 150.9 billion for 2006 compared to Bs. 209.5 billion for 2005. Current tax provision increased by Bs. 38.7 billion due a higher taxable income partially offset by the recognition of investment tax credits from 2005 and 2006 of Bs. 199.8 billion as a result of the favorable tax ruling issued in July 2006. Deferred tax benefit totaled Bs. 337.5 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 357.4 billion in 2005. The 2005 deferred tax benefit included the impact of the additional pension obligations due to the Supreme Court decision on pension payment liabilities. See Item 8. Financial Information Other Financial Information Legal Proceedings.

Years Ended December 31, 2004 and 2005

Operating Revenues

Consolidated net operating revenues increased by Bs. 1,252.7 billion (32.7%) in 2005 to Bs. 5,088.4 billion compared to Bs. 3,835.7 billion in 2004, primarily due to increased wireless revenues of Bs. 804.2 billion, data revenues of Bs. 156.8 billion and interconnection revenues of Bs. 154.9 billion.

For the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005, 65.9% and 57.3%, respectively, of total operating revenues were derived from wireline services. Revenues from wireless communications services accounted for 30.7% and 38.9%, respectively, of total operating revenues for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005. Revenues from Internet and directory publications accounted for 3.4% and 3.8%, respectively, of total operating revenues for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005.

Operating Volumes

The total number of fixed access lines in service increased by 344,566 (8.3%) to 3,404,607 at December 31, 2005, from 3,060,041 at December 31, 2004. This increase reflects the success of ADSL, which increased by 82.3%, or 130,928 lines, combined with the success of the prepaid platform, which increased by 31.8%, or 201,139 lines, primarily driven by the fixed wireless promotion offer.

During 2005, residential access lines increased 8.3% and non-residential access lines increased 3.5% from 2004. The number of public telephones in service increased by 9.8% during the same period.

Local billed minutes of use carried by the Company's network decreased by 174 million (1.7%) to 9,907 million billed minutes of use for the year ended December 31, 2005, from 10,081 million billed minutes of use for the year ended December 31, 2004. Residential billed minutes of use decreased by 39 million (0.6%) to 6,058 million billed minutes in 2005 compared to 6,097 million billed minutes in 2004, respectively, mainly due to a 0.3% decrease in average minutes of use per postpaid residential line. Non-residential billed minutes of use decreased by 14 million (0.4%) to 3,174 million billed minutes in 2005 compared to 3,188 million billed minutes in 2004. This decrease in non-residential billed minutes of use was primarily attributable to a 9.8% and 3.6% decrease in average minutes of use per postpaid and prepaid non-residential line, respectively, during the year ended December 31, 2005. Public telephony minutes decreased by 121 million (15.2%) to 675 million minutes in 2005 compared to 796 million minutes in 2004, as a result of the Company's customers continuing to use other communications alternatives, such as wireless, and the illegal rental of fixed wireless phones or wireless handsets.

Domestic long distance combined bundled and unbundled minutes decreased by 159 million (6.8%) to 2,176 million minutes in 2005 compared to 2,335 million minutes in 2004. Residential combined bundled and unbundled minutes of use decreased by 181 million (14.6%) to 1,236 million minutes in 2005 compared to 1,417 million minutes in 2004. Of that change, residential unbundled minutes of use increased by 45 million (9.7%) to 507 million minutes in 2005 compared to 462 million minutes in 2004, due to a 8.2% and 3.1% increase in domestic long distance minutes of use per postpaid and prepaid line, respectively, and residential bundled minutes of use decreased by 226 million (23.7%) to 729 million minutes in 2005 compared to 955 million minutes in 2004, as a consequence of fewer customers enrolled in the special flat rate national long distance Free Nights and Weekends plan. By the end of December 2005, 109,459 customers had enrolled in the plan and generated 729 million bundled minutes of use, compared to 141,113 customers enrolled and 955 million bundled minutes of use by the end of December 2004. An important component of the unbundled traffic increase was the National Plan 3000, referred to above. As of December 31, 2005, this plan had 102,646 subscribers. Non-residential long distance minutes of use increased by 14 million (2.2%) to 657 million minutes in 2005

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compared to 643 million minutes in 2004, driven by the increase in the number of non-residential prepaid customers. Public telephones minutes of use increased by 8 million (2.9%) to 283 million minutes in 2005 compared to 275 million minutes in 2004, due to increased usage at Telecommunication Centers.

International minutes billed locally to Venezuelan customers increased by 21 million (8.8%) to 260 million in 2005 compared to 239 million in 2004. This increase resulted from the higher number of lines and an increase in the average minutes of use per residential postpaid line of 4.6%. These increases were also the result of discounts offered through various promotions. In 2005, net settlement minutes with international carriers increased to 123 million net incoming from 3 million net outgoing in 2004. Outgoing minutes increased by 68 million (28.8%) to 304 million minutes in 2005 compared to 236 million minutes in 2004. Incoming minutes increased by 194 million (83.3%) to 427 million minutes in 2005 compared to 233 million minutes in 2004. This increase in incoming traffic is mainly related to reductions in prices negotiated with other carriers. The incoming minutes of use to outgoing minutes of use ratio increased to 1.40 for the year ended December 31, 2005 compared to 0.99 for the year ended December 31, 2004.

Local Services

Local services revenues include local usage, basic monthly recurring charges, installation charges and equipment sales. Local services increased by Bs. 20.4 billion (2.3%) to Bs. 912.0 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 891.7 billion in 2004.

Basic monthly recurring charges increased by Bs. 15.3 billion (3.2%) to Bs. 501.3 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 486.0 billion in 2004, attributable to a Bs. 11.0 billion (3.9%) increase in residential charges, due to a rate increase of 1.9% and a Bs. 4.3 billion (2.1%) increase in non-residential charges.

Installation charges and equipment sales increased by Bs. 3.9 billion (11.9%) to Bs. 36.3 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 32.4 billion in 2004, due to increases of 161,535 new wireline equipment sales. Additionally, the Company added 121,929 customers in 2005 as a result of its fixed wireless services sales programs, including *CANTV Habla Ya*.

Local usage revenues increased by Bs. 1.1 billion (0.3%) to Bs. 374.4 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 373.3 billion in 2004. This slight increase was attributable to revenue increases related to the Talk by Calls plan that includes 100 calls for a fixed rate, regardless of the length of the calls. Total residential billed minutes of use decreased by 39 million (0.6%) to 6,058 million billed minutes in 2005 compared to 6,097 million billed minutes in 2004, mainly due to a 0.3% decrease in average minutes of use per postpaid residential line as a result of customers migrating to lower-priced plans. Under the residential tariff structure in effect since 2002, three plans replaced the five previously existing plans, the flat rate plan was maintained, and free minutes in each plan were reduced. At the end of 2005, there were 808,698 prepaid residential lines compared to 611,484 prepaid residential lines at the end of 2004. The prepaid customer segment generally has lower-usage consumers.

Non-residential billed minutes of use decreased by 14 million minutes (0.4%) to 3,174 million billed minutes in 2005 compared to 3,188 million billed minutes in 2004, mainly as a result of a 9.8% and 3.6% decrease in average minutes of use per postpaid and prepaid non-residential line, respectively.

One of the Company's strategic objectives is to offer pricing plans that satisfy its customers' communications needs but also reduce cash flow volatility by encouraging migration to higher bundled minute plans with a lower variable component. In line with this initiative, total residential bundled minutes of use increased by 219 million minutes (6.8%) to 3,447 million minutes in 2005 compared to 3,228 million minutes in 2004.

Public telephony minutes of use decreased by 121 million (15.2%) to 675 million minutes in 2005 compared to 796 million minutes in 2004 as a result of the Company's customers using other communications alternatives, such as wireless, and the illegal rental of fixed wireless phones or wireless handsets. The Company is also facing competition in Telecommunication Center franchises from another operator. During 2005, the Company continued fostering the growth in the number of Telecommunication Centers and offering the Company's *Única* prepaid cards, a public

telephone technology to allow its customers access to a wider range of services.

The *Única* card enhances the Company's ability to introduce new products and promotions, and provides its customers with improved control over usage. As of December 2005, CANTV had 721 Telecommunication Center franchises, a 39.2% increase over December 2004.

The total number of fixed access lines in service increased by 344,566 (8.39%) to 3,404,607 at December 2005 due to 183,327 residential, 21,014 non-residential, 130,928 ADSL and 9,297 public telephone net additions.

The Company continued its strict policy of terminating service to postpaid subscribers due to non-payment and migrating certain postpaid customers to prepaid plans to better match their usage patterns and payment ability, as well as to plans with pre-established credit limits.

Domestic Long Distance Usage

Revenues from domestic long distance usage increased by Bs. 15.6 billion (5.5%) to Bs. 296.4 billion in 2005 from Bs. 280.8 billion in 2004. This increase was due to an unbundled net volume increase of 4.5%, combined with a rate increase of 2.9%. This volume growth was primarily the result of higher residential and non-residential prepaid access lines as well as higher volume in public telephones and Telecommunication Centers.

Total bundled and unbundled domestic long distance minutes of use decreased by 159 million (6.8%) to 2,176 million minutes in 2005 compared to 2,335 million minutes in 2004. Total residential bundled and unbundled domestic long distance minutes of use decreased by 181 million (14.6%) to 1,236 million minutes in 2005 from 1,417 million minutes in 2004. Unbundled residential domestic long distance minutes of use increased by 45 million (9.7%) to 507 million minutes in 2005 compared to 462 million minutes in 2004, due to a 8.2% and 3.1% increase in domestic long distance minutes of use per postpaid and prepaid line, respectively. Bundled residential domestic long distance minutes of use decreased by 226 million (23.7%) to 729 million minutes in 2005 compared to 955 million minutes in 2004, due to a reduction of 31,654 (22.4%) customers enrolled in the Company's Free Nights and Weekends plan. Non-residential domestic long distance minutes of use increased by 14 million (2.2%) to 657 million minutes in 2005 compared to 643 million minutes in 2004, due to a 19.3% increase in prepaid lines. Public telephony volumes increased by 8 million minutes (2.9%) to 283 million minutes in 2005 compared to 275 million minutes in 2004, driven by increased usage in Telecommunication Centers.

An important component of the unbundled traffic increase was the Plan Nacional 3000 referred to above. In October 2002, the Company launched the domestic long distance Expanded Nights and Weekends plan for postpaid residential customers providing reduced fees and extended times during specified periods and holidays. Under the Expanded Nights and Weekends plan, subscribers are entitled to an additional hour at night from Monday through Thursday and two additional hours in the morning from 8:00 p.m. to 7:59 a.m., and on weekends from 8:00 p.m. Friday until 7:59 a.m. Monday for a fee of Bs. 43,900. The Free Nights and Weekends plan is still effective for calls placed between 9:00 p.m. and 5:59 a.m. during the week, and on weekends from Friday at 9:00 p.m. until Monday at 5:59 a.m. for a fee of Bs. 34,900. As of December 31, 2005, 109,459 customers were enrolled in the special flat rate national long distance Free Nights and Weekends plan.

International Long Distance

Total international long distance revenues increased by Bs. 11.3 billion (10.8%) to Bs. 115.4 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 104.1 billion in 2004. International long distance revenues from calls charged to customers increased by Bs. 7.2 billion (6.8%) to Bs. 113.4 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 106.2 billion in 2004, resulting from a 0.5% increase in average rates combined with an 8.8% increase of outgoing minutes charged to customers. This increase was mostly attributable to 25.9% higher minutes from Telecommunication Centers.

Net settlement revenue with international carriers increased to Bs. 2.1 billion in 2005 compared to a net expense of Bs. 2.0 billion recorded in 2004. In 2005, net settlement minutes with international carriers increased

to 123 million net incoming from 3 million net outgoing in 2004. Outgoing minutes increased by 68 million (28.8%) to 304 million minutes in 2005 compared to 236 million minutes in 2004. Incoming minutes increased by 194 million (83.3%) to 427 million minutes in 2005 compared to 233 million minutes in 2004. This increase in incoming minutes resulted from negotiations with key operators that involved higher commitments for inbound traffic combined with higher quality of service. The weighted average settlement rate at year-end 2005 for incoming and outgoing calls was approximately U.S.\$0.066 and U.S.\$0.080, respectively, compared to U.S.\$0.075 and U.S.\$0.059 at year-end 2004, which represented a decrease of 12.0% for incoming and an increase of 35.6% for outgoing calls. The decline in rates represented a revenue decrease of Bs. 1.2 billion. Some international carriers have continued to bypass Venezuela's international traffic termination with CANTV. Several competitors have also entered the market and adopted aggressive pricing strategies aimed at capturing market share. Additionally, some international carriers have also been terminating fixed and mobile traffic with other competitors, thereby transporting and re-routing international traffic into Venezuela and handing off international settlement payments. International rates charged for incoming and outgoing calls are based on commercial agreements negotiated directly with the carriers which follows current market trends and considers internal pricing strategies. The ratio of incoming to outgoing calls was 1.40 in 2005 compared to 0.99 in 2004.

The Company's largest international traffic route is between Venezuela and North America (the United States, Mexico and Canada), which represented 68.9% and 53.7% of the minutes recorded in 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Fixed to Mobile Outgoing Calls

Under the calling party pays concept, wireline customers pay a rate to terminate a call on a wireless line. Fixed to mobile revenues increased by Bs. 138.8 billion (22.6%) to Bs. 751.6 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 612.8 billion in 2004, mainly due to volume increases of 21.9% and 26.6% in local and domestic long distance traffic, respectively, driven by the sharp increase of wireless subscribers in Venezuela.

Local fixed to mobile revenues increased by Bs. 96.0 billion (22.8%) to Bs. 516.4 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 420.4 billion in 2004. Local fixed to mobile average rates decreased 0.9% in 2005 compared to 2004. Local fixed to mobile residential minutes increased by 76 million (14.2%) to 611 million minutes in 2005 compared to 535 million minutes in 2004. Local fixed to mobile non-residential minutes increased by 103 million (17.3%) to 697 million minutes in 2005 compared to 594 million minutes in 2004. This growth is attributed to the increase in the number of prepaid lines in service. Local minutes of use from public telephony to mobile increased by 108 million (60.0%) to 288 million minutes in 2005 compared to 180 million minutes in 2004.

Domestic long distance fixed to mobile revenues increased by Bs. 42.8 billion (22.2%) to Bs. 235.2 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 192.4 billion in 2004, despite the decrease in domestic long distance fixed to mobile average rates of 1.9% in 2005 compared to 2004. Domestic long distance fixed to mobile residential minutes increased by 28 million (14.3%) to 224 million minutes in 2005 compared to 196 million minutes in 2004. Domestic long distance fixed to mobile non-residential minutes increased by 66 million (24.9%) to 331 million minutes in 2005 compared to 265 million minutes in 2004. Domestic long distance from public telephony to mobile minutes increased by 68 million (45.6%) to 217 million minutes in 2005 compared to 149 million minutes in 2004.

Interconnection Incoming

Interconnection incoming revenue consists of charges paid by other operators for connection to the Company's wireline network.

Interconnection incoming revenue increased by Bs. 16.1 billion (19.6%) to Bs. 98.0 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 81.9 billion in 2004, mainly driven by volume increases due to growth in other operators' fixed

subscriber bases, international long distance calls received by other local operators terminating on the Company's network, and growth in mobile to fixed traffic. Total incoming minutes of use increased by 217 million (12.5%) to 1,951 million minutes in 2005 compared to 1,734 million minutes in 2004.

Data Transmission

Revenues from data transmission services, including ADSL broadband access, Frame Relay, and Digital Private Lines services increased by Bs. 156.8 billion (40.7%) to Bs. 542.1 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 385.3 billion in 2004. This increase was mainly due to an increase of Bs. 87.8 billion in ADSL revenues and an 82.3% increase in ADSL subscribers, combined with Bs. 19.9 billion from services provided for electoral processes, partially offset by a decrease of 1.6% in private circuits, including Digital Private Lines and analog circuits.

Other Wireline-Related Services

Other wireline-related service revenues, which include interconnection facilities charges, equipment sales, vertical services and miscellaneous charges, increased by Bs. 29.8 billion (17.4%) to Bs. 200.7 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 170.9 billion in 2004, mainly driven by equipment sales and vertical services, including caller ID, voice mail, call blocking and call forwarding, among others. Services provided for electoral processes also included other revenues of Bs. 15.2 billion.

Wireless Services

Wireless service revenues increased by Bs. 804.2 billion (68.3%) to Bs. 1,981.7 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 1,177.5 billion in 2004, reflecting continued growth in both the postpaid and the prepaid customer base combined with handset sales increases. The customer growth reflected the growth in Venezuela's market penetration from 11.8% in 2004 to 19.5% in 2005. Also contributing to the revenue increase was higher monthly revenue per customer. Wireless service revenues include airtime, access, interconnection and special services revenues.

The 67.0% growth in the wireless customer base was primarily driven by the continued success of prepaid services, enhanced product offerings, a focused acquisition strategy, and improved economic conditions. The postpaid customer base increased 14.8% and ended the year with 254,790 subscribers. In 2005, prepaid subscribers increased by 71.0%, reaching a total of 4,933,380 customers at December 31, 2005, compared to 2,884,425 customers at December 31, 2004. This growth was generated by several promotions offered during 2005, including, among others, the *Pégate con Más* (Connect with More) plan, the *Pégate Durísimo* (Fully Connected) plan, *Rumbear* (To Party) plan, which promotes use during off-peak hours and is directed at the youth market, and a prepaid plan, *Pégate con más 600* (Connect with More 600), launched in October 2004, offering 600 free minutes for Movilnet-to-Movilnet and Movilnet-to-CANTV calls. As of December 31, 2005, 14,582 and 1,321,277 customers were enrolled in the *Pégate con más 600* and *Rumbear* plans, respectively.

Most of the 2005 growth occurred during the fourth quarter, with 1,183,740 net additions, fueled by the *Promoción Navidad* (Christmas Promotion), including bundling products and services such as cellular handsets, activation fees, credits and short messages, among others.

The *Pégate con Más* plan was launched in November 2002 and provides customers additional bundled minutes and lower prepaid rates per minutes of use. As of December 31, 2005, 91,400 prepaid and 88,893 postpaid customers were enrolled in this plan. Beginning August 2003, the *Pégate Durísimo* plan was launched for both prepaid and postpaid customers, offering airtime measured in seconds, free SMS and voice

message service at a flat rate. As of December 31, 2005, 824,292 prepaid customers and 37,051 postpaid customers were enrolled in this plan.

Total minutes of use (incoming and outgoing) increased by 1,124 million (38.7%) to 4,025 million minutes in 2005 compared to 2,901 million minutes in 2004, due to the increase in the subscriber base. Outgoing billed postpaid minutes of use increased by 125 million (7.4%) to 1,815 million minutes in 2005 compared to 1,690 million minutes in 2004, mainly driven by the addition of more bundled minutes in the Company's rate plans. Usage of postpaid bundled minutes increased by 228 million (34.0%) to 898 million minutes in 2005 compared to 670 million minutes in 2004. Total postpaid billed minutes of use increased by 106 million (27.7%) to 489 million minutes in 2005 compared to 383 million minutes in 2004, due to postpaid customer growth. Incoming minutes of use increased by 154 million (41.4%) to 526 million minutes in 2005 compared to 372 million minutes in 2004, driven by a 60.0% increase in fixed to mobile calls and a 30.8% increase in mobile to mobile calls.

Airtime revenues increased by Bs. 281.0 billion (57.6%) to Bs. 769.3 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 488.3 billion in 2004, as a result of volume growth.

Revenues from wireless special services increased by Bs. 148.3 billion (65.0%) to Bs. 376.5 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 228.2 billion in 2004, mainly driven by the increase in SMS messages of 2,699 million (67.9%) to 6,675 million messages in 2005 compared to 3,976 million messages in 2004.

Equipment sales increased by Bs. 236.1 billion (121%) to Bs. 431.2 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 195.1 billion in 2004, mainly due to the improved purchasing power of lower income segments combined with the Company's efforts to locate lower cost handsets that have allowed lower subsidy levels, in terms of bolivars per handset, compared to the same period last year. During 2005, the Company sold approximately 3,237,000 handsets, a 255.7% increase compared to the approximately 911,000 handsets sold in 2004.

Other Telecommunications-Related Services

Revenues from other telecommunications-related services, which included Internet services and directory publications, increased by Bs. 60.0 billion (45.9%) to Bs. 190.6 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 130.6 billion in 2004.

Internet revenues increased by Bs. 71.6 billion (71.6%) to Bs. 171.6 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 100.0 billion in 2004, due to a 46.0% increase in the subscriber base, which reached 529,199 subscribers at year-end 2005 compared to 362,569 subscribers at year-end 2004. The growth in the subscriber base is due to effective promotional campaigns, improved connectivity and attractive pricing. This significant increase was achieved despite the Company's strict credit policies. During 2005, the Company continued offering customers a flat rate plan for Internet access using the Company's prepaid cards. Since 2004, as part of an Internet market promotion strategy, the Company launched the *Internet Equipado* (Internet with Equipment) program, which seeks to facilitate customers' acquisition of personal computers together with CANTV.Net services through an attractive financing offer.

The Company's broadband Internet access products showed strong growth during 2005, ending the year with 289,931 ADSL and 1,121 Frame Relay customers, representing a growth of 82.3% and 4.2%, respectively, as compared to 2004.

Revenues from directory publications decreased by Bs. 11.6 billion (38.1%) in 2005 to Bs. 18.9 billion compared to Bs. 30.6 billion in 2004, due to timing differences in the publication of directories related to the Metropolitan area of Caracas.

Operating Expenses

Total operating expenses increased by Bs. 1,550.1 billion (42.8%) to Bs. 5,174.6 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 3,624.5 billion in 2004 mainly due to the recognition in 2005 of Bs. 694.9 billion in additional pension

obligations due to the Supreme Court decision on pension payment liabilities recorded in 2005, compared to the recognition of Bs. 44.4 billion of such liabilities in 2004, combined with the increase by Bs. 484.4 billion in the cost of cellular handsets and fixed wireless equipment, higher benefits and contractor and miscellaneous expenses. See Item 8. Financial Information Other Financial Information Legal Proceedings.

Labor and benefits expenses increased by Bs. 150.5 billion (20.1%) to Bs. 898.0 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 747.5 billion in 2004, mainly due to salary increases averaging 24.0%, and a pension curtailment and settlement loss of Bs. 81.3 billion. During 2005 the Company implemented a voluntary special termination program targeting certain employees, which consisted of the following:

- a) Immediate retirement at an earlier age than otherwise contemplated by the formal plan rules;
- b) Pension benefits calculated as per formal plan rules supplemented by an amount depending on negotiated agreement with the employee; and
- c) A lump sum payment to certain employees.

The formal pension plan rules were not modified.

Operations, maintenance, repairs and other expenses increased by Bs. 185.2 billion (17.9%) to Bs. 1,217.4 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 1,032.2 billion in 2004. This increase was mainly due to a Bs. 138.1 billion (29.5%) increase in contractor expenses supporting our customer service activities and processes, and an increase of Bs. 55.5 billion (17.8%) in miscellaneous expenses, partially offset by a decrease of Bs. 8.4 billion (17.8%) in material expenses.

Cost of sales of wireless equipment increased by Bs. 484.4 billion (186.9%) to Bs. 743.6 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 259.2 billion in 2004, mainly due to the significant increase in the number of subscribers. The exchange controls regime has prompted the Company to stock more mobile handsets and assume a primary role in their distribution as a result of the difficulties that distributors have had in accessing foreign exchange.

Additional pension obligations due to the Supreme Court decision on pension payment liabilities increased by Bs. 650.5 billion to Bs. 694.9 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 44.4 billion in 2004, resulting from the July 26, 2005 decision issued by the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court regarding pension adjustments. During 2004, Bs. 44.4 billion was recorded to a potential pension benefits adjustment related to a ruling issued by the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court on January 25, 2005. See Item 8. Financial Information Other Financial Information Legal Proceedings.

Provision for uncollectibles decreased by Bs. 48.0 billion (57.8%) to Bs. 35.1 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 83.1 billion in 2004, due to improvements in the collection process and the significant increase of our prepaid customer base, combined with changes in the Company's fixed telephony uncollectibles policy. The provision was previously based on a percentage of gross revenues but is now based on a percentage and aging analysis of accounts receivable. Management's analysis of the provision resulted in an excess of Bs. 20.0 billion in the fourth quarter of 2005. Provision for uncollectibles, expressed as a percentage of total operating revenues, amounted to 0.7% for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared to 2.2% for the year ended December 31, 2004.

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Interconnection costs increased by Bs. 149.2 billion (38.7%) to Bs. 534.5 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 385.3 billion in 2004 due to increases in traffic volumes.

Depreciation and amortization expense decreased by Bs. 30.0 billion (3.5%) to Bs. 827.7 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 857.7 billion in 2004. This decrease was the result of assets reaching the end of their useful lives as well as disposals.

Concession and other non-income taxes increased by Bs. 62.2 billion (26.7%) to Bs. 295.2 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 233.0 billion in 2004, resulting from the higher revenue base.

Gain on sale of investments increased by Bs. 56.3 billion to Bs. 71.3 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 15.0 billion in 2004. Gain on sale of investments reflects the sale of investments in INTELSAT in 2005 and of New Skies Satellites in 2004.

Interest Income and Exchange Gain, Net

Interest income and exchange gain, net, consists of net foreign exchange gain or loss, interest income and interest expense. Foreign exchange gain or loss represents the impact of devaluation of the bolivar on the Company's net holdings of net monetary assets or liabilities denominated in U.S. dollars and other foreign currencies.

Exchange gain, net, increased by Bs. 28.9 billion to Bs. 32.8 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 3.9 billion in 2004, mainly due to a Bs. 39.4 billion gain recognized from the sale of the non-core investment in INTELSAT, previously recorded as translation adjustment in a separate account in equity. During 2004 Bs. 8.4 billion was recognized from the sale of the investment in New Skies Satellites, recorded as a separate account in equity.

Interest income increased by Bs. 23.0 billion (36.6%) to Bs. 85.6 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 62.6 billion in 2004, due to higher average effective rates earned on short-term or temporary investments during 2005.

Interest expense increased by Bs. 8.8 billion (47.4%) to Bs. 27.4 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 18.6 billion in 2004, due to higher average interest rates related to bolivar denominated debt and the issuance of commercial paper by the end of 2004 and during 2005. See Liquidity and Capital Resources.

Income Tax

Income tax benefit totaled Bs. 209.5 billion for 2005 compared to Bs. 166.5 billion in 2004. Current tax provision increased by Bs. 56.7 billion mainly due to the December 31, 2004 expiration of investment income tax credits. Deferred tax benefit of Bs. 357.4 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 257.7 billion in 2004 was mainly driven by the deferred tax benefit from the additional pension obligations due to the Supreme Court decision on pension payment liabilities. See Item 8. Financial Information Other Financial Information Legal Proceedings.

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table summarizes cash flow data for the Company for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006:

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2004	2005	2006	2006(1)
Cash and temporary investments beginning of the year	Bs. 780,870	Bs. 967,543	Bs. 1,098,629	U.S.\$ 511
<i>Operating activities:</i>				
Net income	425,644	214,408	1,130,375	526
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities				
Changes in current assets and liabilities	904,387	1,313,339	1,296,303	603
Changes in non-current assets and liabilities	(8,757)	248,433	(225,855)	(105)
	78,330	(126,029)	(315,249)	(147)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,399,604	1,650,151	1,885,574	877
<i>Investing activities:</i>				
Acquisition of information systems (software)	(38,619)	(177,573)	(195,681)	(91)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(504,239)	(867,339)	(1,042,573)	(485)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment and information systems (software)	24,598	86,522	37,901	18
Net cash used in investing activities	(518,260)	(958,390)	(1,200,353)	(558)
<i>Financing activities:</i>				
Proceeds from borrowings	44,505	69,095	6,237	3
Payments of debt	(204,902)	(243,007)	(52,150)	(24)
Dividend payments	(563,064)	(415,133)	(583,745)	(272)
Purchase of shares for workers benefit fund, net	1,294	(2,255)	(2,205)	(1)
Net cash used in financing activities	(722,167)	(591,300)	(631,863)	(294)
Increase in cash and temporary investments before effect of exchange rate changes on cash and temporary investments	159,177	100,461	53,358	25
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and temporary investments	27,496	30,625		
Increase in cash and temporary investments	186,673	131,086	53,358	25
Cash and temporary investments at year-end	967,543	1,098,629	1,151,987	536

(1) Bolivar amounts have been translated into millions of U.S. dollars, solely for the convenience of the reader, at the rate of Bs. 2,150 per U.S.\$1.00, the official Bolivar Exchange Rate on December 31, 2006. See Item 3. Key Information Exchange Rates.

Years Ended December 31, 2005 and 2006

Net cash provided by operating activities increased by Bs. 235.4 billion (14.3%) to Bs. 1,885.6 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 1,650.2 billion in 2005. The increase was primarily due to reductions in uses of cash for accounts payable by Bs. 501.2 billion resulting from increased purchases denominated in U.S. dollars and the delay in the approval from CADIVI for the acquisition of foreign currency, partially offset by higher uses for inventory purchases of Bs. 419.8 billion. In 2006, CANTV created a trust funded with Bs. 153.9 billion in order to cover the retroactive obligation as a result of the Supreme Court ruling.

Net cash used in investing activities increased by Bs. 242.0 billion (25.3%) to Bs. 1,200.4 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 958.4 billion in 2005. Capital investments during 2006 reflected the Company's decision to take

advantage of favorable investment conditions, and included: (i) the expansion of the Company's CDMA-1X network footprint to support projected demand in mobile and fixed wireless services; (ii) deployment of backbone and data networks to sustain the growth in the Company's ADSL and other data product lines; (iii) the integration and transformation of the Company's information systems; (iv) deployment of EvDO technology for wireless broadband services; and (v) substitution of analog switches with multi-service access nodes to support service enhancements and increase operating efficiency.

Net cash used in financing activities increased by Bs. 40.6 billion (6.9%) to Bs. 631.9 billion in 2006 compared to Bs. 591.3 billion in 2005. During 2006, the Company made debt payments totaling Bs. 52.2 billion, a Bs. 190.8 billion decrease when compared to 2005. These payments included Bs. 9.4 billion (U.S.\$4.4 million) for the IFC loans (as defined below), Bs. 20.1 billion (¥1,081.9 million) to JBIC loan (as defined below), repayment of Bs. 11.2 billion of commercial paper, and Bs. 11.5 billion of local loans. During 2005, debt payments of Bs. 243.0 billion included Bs. 84.7 billion (U.S.\$39.4 million) for the IFC loans, Bs. 20.3 billion (¥1,081.9 million) to JBIC loan, and repayments of Bs. 138.0 billion of commercial paper and other external and local loans. See [Liquidity and Capital Resources](#) for a description of these loans. During 2006, the Company paid Bs. 583.7 billion in dividends, compared to Bs. 415.1 billion in 2005.

Years Ended December 31, 2004 and 2005

Net cash provided by operating activities increased by Bs. 250.6 billion (17.9%) to Bs. 1,650.2 billion for the year ended December 31, 2005 from Bs. 1,399.6 billion for the year ended December 31, 2004. The increase was primarily due to reductions in uses of inventories of Bs. 122.5 billion, and accounts payable, accrued employee benefits, deferred revenue and other current assets totaling Bs. 107.5 billion.

Net cash used in investing activities increased by Bs. 440.1 billion (84.9%) to Bs. 958.4 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 518.3 billion in 2004. Capital investments during 2005 reflected the Company's decision to take advantage of favorable investment conditions, and included: (i) the expansion of the Company's CDMA-1X network footprint to support projected demand in mobile and fixed wireless services; (ii) deployment of backbone and data networks to sustain the growth in the Company's ADSL and other data product lines; and (iii) the integration and transformation of the Company's information systems. In addition, the Company is currently deploying EvDO technology for wireless broadband services and initiated substitution of analog switches with multi-service access nodes to support service enhancements and increase operating efficiency.

Net cash used in financing activities decreased by Bs. 130.9 billion (18.1%) to Bs. 591.3 billion in 2005 compared to Bs. 722.2 billion in 2004. During 2005, the Company made debt payments totaling Bs. 243.0 billion, a Bs. 38.1 billion increase when compared to 2004. These payments included Bs. 84.7 billion (U.S.\$39.4 million) for the IFC loans, Bs. 20.3 billion (¥1,081.9 million) to JBIC loan, and repayments of Bs. 138.0 billion of commercial paper and other external and local loans. During 2004, payments of Bs. 204.9 billion included a Bs. 160.0 billion (U.S.\$100 million) for Yankee Bonds, Bs. 25.3 billion (U.S.\$14.4 million) for the IFC loans, Bs. 17.6 billion (¥1,081.9 million) to JBIC loan and repayments of Bs. 2.0 billion for other local loans. See [Liquidity and Capital Resources](#) for a description of these loans. During 2005, the Company paid Bs. 415.1 billion in dividends, compared to Bs. 563.1 billion in 2004.

Research and Development

The Company, through its business units, performs multiple market studies to identify products and services to remain competitive. Additionally, the Company upgrades its systems to adapt the network to the technological requirements of new products and services. Identifiable system upgrade costs are capitalized with respect to property, plant and equipment or information systems when this upgrade meets the criteria of a major improvement and renewal that extends the asset's useful life or improves asset capacity and the Company is able to control the future benefits, or otherwise expensed. For accounting purposes these activities are not considered to be research and development expenses. The Company conducts no other research and development activities.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2006, the Company's current assets totaled Bs. 3,218.1 billion, an increase of Bs. 869.5 billion (37.0%) compared to Bs. 2,348.6 billion at December 31, 2005. The Company's current liabilities totaled Bs. 4,081.4 billion at December 31, 2006, an increase of Bs. 1,888.4 billion (86.1%) compared to Bs. 2,193.0 billion at December 31, 2005. As a result, the Company's working capital ratio decreased to 0.79 at December 31, 2006, from 1.07 at December 31, 2005, mainly due to higher accounts payable and dividends payable, including the minimum required by the Capital Markets Law. See Item 4. Information on the Company History. Management believes that the Company's working capital is sufficient to meet the Company's actual requirements.

Accounts receivable from Government entities decreased by Bs. 3.7 billion (1.4%) during the year to Bs. 269.1 billion at December 31, 2006 from Bs. 272.8 billion at December 31, 2005. CANTV has strengthened and restructured its Government collections group, and is coordinating efforts with appropriate Government entities in order to facilitate the collection of current and future Government receivables. On November 3, 1999, the Venezuelan National Congress (currently the National Assembly) passed a law authorizing the issuance of Venezuelan National Public Debt Bonds for the purpose of paying certain of its outstanding obligations, including those related to telephone services. The amounts set aside for the payment of debt owed to CANTV in the five-year period 1996-2000 amounted to Bs. 43.3 billion. In 2001, the Government approved a decree authorizing the issuance of additional bonds for the payment of basic services. During 2001, the Company collected Bs. 6.6 billion from these bonds. As a result of negotiations with the Government, CANTV received, during 2002, payments from the Government through bond issuances of Bs. 63.6 billion related to amounts owed from prior years, representing 49.5% of the outstanding balance at December 31, 2001. During 2003, the Company received payments in the form of a note denominated in U.S. dollars and Venezuelan National Public Debt Bonds denominated in bolivars, in the amount of Bs. 68.5 billion. During 2004, the Company received payments in the form of Venezuelan National Public Debt Bonds in bolivars amounting to Bs. 7.7 billion. The Company also received Bs. 233.1 billion in cash, of which Bs. 43.5 billion were payments of prior years' debt. The increase in collections was due to 2004 billing related to electoral processes. During 2005 and 2006, all collections were received in cash. As a result of the effects of inflation and devaluation, the present value of amounts owed by Government entities to the Company has been reduced substantially. The Company has recorded adjustments of Bs. 9.9 billion and Bs. 11.6 billion for 2005 and 2006, respectively, with regard to the present value of the accounts receivable from Government entities, due to the projected delay in payments, and a reduction of revenues, considering an average discount rate of short-term Venezuelan National Public Debt Bonds. See Item 3.

Key Information Risk Factors Risk Factors Relating to the Company We have experienced delays in receiving payments from Government entities, Item 4. Information on the Company Business Overview Billing and Note 12 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

During 2005, the Company reduced its total debt obligations by Bs. 46.1 billion (44.2%). As of December 31, 2006, the Company's outstanding indebtedness totaled Bs. 58.2 billion, with Bs. 28.9 billion classified as short-term debt, as compared to total debt of Bs. 104.3 billion with Bs. 41.0 billion classified as short-term debt at December 31, 2005. See Note 16 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company continues to maintain a strong capital structure as evidenced by a 1.8% debt-to-equity position at December 31, 2006. Management believes that this capital structure still enables the Company to confront the impact of a potential deterioration in the Venezuelan economic outlook or take advantage of growing opportunities. As of December 31, 2006, outstanding debt of the Company was primarily denominated in Japanese yen with some debt denominated in U.S. dollars. The total debt of the Company is comprised of bank loans and bonds denominated in U.S. dollars, Japanese yen and Venezuelan bolivars. See Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk for a detailed schedule of composition of debt by fixed and variable interest rates and currency.

In February 1990, CANTV obtained a loan from the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) (formerly The Export-Import Bank of Japan) of ¥16,228 million, and invested in technological changes in the

transmission and urban connection network. This loan is amortized semi-annually at a fixed annual rate of 5.8% maturing in 2009, and as of December 31, 2006, the outstanding balance of this loan was ¥2,704.7 million.

In February 1997, the Company issued two Guaranteed Notes for U.S.\$100 million each, maturing in 2002 and 2004, respectively. These notes were issued by CANTV Finance Ltd. (CANTV Finance), a wholly-owned subsidiary of CANTV. The Guaranteed Notes were unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by CANTV for the payment of principal and interest. In February 2002 and January 2004, the Company made payments of U.S.\$100 million each in respect of these Guaranteed Notes.

On June 7, 1996, CANTV entered into an agreement with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and obtained loan commitments of U.S.\$261 million, of which U.S.\$175 million was disbursed. Of the amount disbursed, U.S.\$75 million was used in CANTV's modernization and expansion program, as mandated by the Concession, and for certain other capital expenditures. The remaining U.S.\$100 million represented the conversion of certain debt outstanding into longer-term debt. In March 1998, CANTV paid U.S.\$150 million of this loan with the proceeds from the sale of variable interest rate notes issued by CANTV Finance, which are unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by CANTV. The IFC loan balance of U.S.\$25 million was repaid in a single installment in September 2005. This loan bore interest at the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus a financial margin up to 3%.

In 1997, Movilnet signed an agreement with the IFC for two loans totaling U.S.\$95 million, which were drawn down during 1998. These loans were used for expansion and modernization of the cellular network. As of December 31, 2005, the outstanding amount of Movilnet's loans from the IFC was U.S.\$4.4 million. The interest rates on these loans were based on LIBOR at six months plus 1.75% and 2%, to mature in 2005 and 2007, respectively. Under these agreements, Movilnet may pay dividends if it is solvent with its semi-annual payments and in compliance with certain financial ratios. As of December 31, 2006, Movilnet was in compliance with all of the covenants under this loan agreement.

In September 2000 the Company issued at a discount promissory notes in bolivars amounting to Bs. 28.0 billion, which mature in five years. The promissory notes were placed at a 44% discount and a fixed annual interest rate of 23.5%. Additionally, in September and December 2000, two loan agreements were signed with local banks for Bs. 7.0 billion each, with maturities between five and 10 years. During 2006, these loans were paid in full.

At a Shareholders' Meeting held on March 31, 2004, the issuance of commercial paper for an amount up to U.S.\$100 million or the equivalent in bolivars was approved. On September 30, 2004, the CNV approved the first issuance of commercial paper for up to Bs. 80 billion. During 2004 and 2005, six series were issued for a total amount of Bs. 80 billion from the first issuance. The total amount was placed in the market on a discount basis and at annual interest rates between 12.5% and 12.59%. The paper matured in June 2005 and July 2005 and was paid in full.

On December 22, 2004, the CNV approved the second issuance of commercial paper for up to Bs. 112 billion. According to the Venezuelan Capital Markets Law, the Company is required to issue at least 10% of the approved maximum amount within 90 days following approval by CNV. During 2005, three series of commercial paper were issued, for a total amount of Bs. 33.6 billion. The total amount was placed in the market at a discount at annual interest rates between 12.0% and 12.625%. The commercial paper matured between August 2005 and January 2006 and was paid in full.

As of December 31, 2006, the estimated debt payments are Bs. 28.9 billion in 2007, Bs. 19.5 billion in 2008 and Bs. 9.8 billion in 2009, translated into bolivars at the exchange rate at this date.

The Company also has access to credit lines in bolivars and U.S. dollars with local and foreign banks.

The Company's credit agreements have standard default clauses that provide for acceleration of payment of principal and interest and other clauses including compliance with statutes, maintenance of corporate franchises, governmental approvals, maintenance of property and others. The two agreements have cross-default clauses.

Devaluation of the bolivar against the U.S. dollar was 20.0% and 12.0% for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005, respectively. During 2006 there was no official devaluation of the bolivar against the U.S. dollar. The devaluation of the bolivar against the U.S. dollar and other foreign currencies resulted in net exchange gains for the Company of Bs. 3.9 billion and Bs. 32.8 billion and a loss of Bs. 0.5 billion for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively. The deterioration of fiscal accounts, increasing political and legal instability, sustained capital flight, and the erosion of foreign reserves as of December 2001 forced the Government to announce, on February 12, 2002, that the bolivar would float freely, and to introduce an exchange controls regime on February 5, 2003. There are currently restrictions under Venezuelan law on foreign exchange activity. On January 21, 2003, the Government suspended the trading of foreign currency. On February 5, 2003, the Government approved the initial rules governing foreign currency trading, which were subsequently supplemented with further amendments. The new rules restrict the access of companies and individuals to foreign exchange. On February 9, 2004, the Government modified the official exchange rate from Bs. 1,600 per U.S. dollar to Bs. 1,920 per U.S. dollar and on March 2, 2005, this was further modified to Bs. 2,150 per U.S. dollar; this rate is subject to periodic revision and adjustment by the Central Bank of Venezuela. As of May 18, 2007, foreign exchange controls have not been lifted and approvals for foreign currency exchange continue to be limited. See Item 10. Additional Information Exchange Controls and Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors.

Net exchange gains or losses are included in the interest income and exchange gain (loss), net caption in the consolidated statements of operations and represent the additional or fewer Venezuelan bolivars that the Company requires to settle its U.S. dollar and other foreign currency-denominated net liabilities or receives in satisfaction of its foreign-denominated assets. If reductions in the value of the bolivar against the U.S. dollar were to continue and become substantial, the Company's consolidated net income and shareholders' equity, in certain circumstances, would be greatly diminished when expressed in U.S. dollars, and the market price and liquidity of, or the return on an investment in, the ADSs and the Class D shares could also be adversely affected. See Item 3. Key Information and Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk. Substantially all of the Company's revenues are denominated in bolivars while a substantial majority of its capital expenditures and liabilities have been and are expected to continue to be denominated in U.S. dollars. Although the Company continually reviews opportunities to minimize its exposure to devaluation it currently does not engage in hedging activities, as there is no substantial organized market for financial instruments and derivatives in Venezuela. To prevent the erosion of cash assets, the Company's policy had previously been to maintain approximately 80% of its cash balance in U.S. dollar-denominated accounts. However, currently the Company is not able to comply with this policy as a result of the Government's foreign exchange controls regime.

During 2006, the Company continued to generate strong cash flows due to effective management of working capital and capital expenditures moderated in part by the uncertain political and economic environment. While there is no assurance that current liquidity levels can be maintained in the future, strong operating cash inflows are expected to continue based on the Company's growth strategies and continued demand for telecommunications services in Venezuela.

The Company has met its liquidity requirements in recent years with cash flows from operations and proceeds from borrowings. The Company usually purchases equipment through supplier financing arrangements. During 2004, 2005 and 2006, the Company entered into new borrowings through the issuance of an aggregate amount of Bs. 119.8 billion in commercial paper, all of which was fully paid between 2005 and 2006. The Company expects to meet its capital requirements from internal funds and short-term bank loans in the near term. Based on market conditions, the Company will consider a number of financing options to meet its long-term capital requirements.

The Company has significant capital expenditures and net liabilities denominated in U.S. dollars and other foreign currencies and expects this will continue into the future. The expansion and modernization of the Company's telecommunications network and the introduction of new services since privatization have required significant capital expenditures. The Company has invested over U.S.\$7.0 billion from January 1, 1992 to December 31, 2006 in this effort. These capital expenditures and improvements have been financed through operating cash flow and debt denominated in U.S. dollars and Japanese yen. At December 31, 2006, the Company had outstanding debt of U.S.\$27.1 million (including Japanese yen debt denominated in U.S. dollars). During 2006, the Company made debt payments totaling Bs. 52.2 billion, a Bs. 190.9 billion reduction when compared to 2005. These payments included Bs. 9.4 billion (U.S.\$4.4 million) for the IFC loans, Bs. 20.1 billion (¥1,081.9 million) to JBIC loan, repayments of Bs. 11.2 billion of commercial paper and Bs. 11.5 billion for other local loans. The Company continues to make appropriate applications for foreign currency to CADIVI. The Company expects to be in a position to meet its foreign currency-denominated obligations; however, as long as the system of exchange controls remains in effect, there is no assurance that the Company will be able to secure the required approvals from CADIVI to be able to have sufficient foreign currency for this purpose. The inability of the Company to obtain foreign currency could have an adverse effect on the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

There are carry-over investment commitments of U.S.\$159 million from 2006, which include the CDMA-1X network expansion, sustain growth in ADSL and fixed telephony, switches modernization, data networks and integration of information systems. The Company expects an increase in 2007 capital expenditures reflecting the Company's decision to take advantage of the current favorable investment conditions.

Investment priorities include deployment of GSM network, growth in the Company's ADSL, development of EvDO technology to provide wireless broadband services, and the integration and transformation of the Company's systems. The latter will enable the necessary functionality and flexibility to support the Company's projected service offerings. Based on its expected working capital structure, the Company believes that it will generate sufficient cash from operations to fund currently anticipated capital expenditures.

The Venezuelan Commercial Code, Capital Markets Law and certain CNV regulations control the Company's ability to pay dividends. In addition, some of the Company's debt agreements include restrictions which limit the Company's ability to pay cash dividends. See Note 15 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. The Commercial Code establishes that dividends shall be paid solely out of liquid and collected earnings, and the Capital Markets Law mandates that the Company distribute every year among its shareholders no less than 50% of its net annual income, assessed on a non-consolidated basis and without reflecting its share in the net income of its subsidiaries. Companies may exceed the minimum income limit established by the Capital Markets Law and declare dividends in excess of net annual income. The Capital Markets Law also provides that at least 25% of such 50% shall be paid to the shareholders in cash. If the Company, however, has accumulated losses, net income shall initially be applied to offset such deficit. The requirements of the Capital Markets Law are subject to the provisions of the Commercial Code, *i.e.*, dividends are required to be paid out of liquid and collected earnings, which result from financial statements from a closed fiscal year.

Under the Capital Markets Law, dividends must be declared in a Shareholders' Assembly during which the shareholders determine the amount, form, and frequency of the dividend payment. The CNV cannot exempt a company with publicly traded securities from paying the minimum dividends required by the Capital Markets Law.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has not entered into any transactions with unconsolidated entities concerning financial guarantees, subordinated retained interests, derivative instruments or other contingent arrangements that expose the Company to material continuing risks, contingent liabilities, or any other obligation under a variable interest in an unconsolidated entity that provides financing, liquidity, market risk or credit risk support to the Company.

Contractual Commitments

The Company's contractual commitments as of December 31, 2006 are detailed as follows:

Contractual obligations	Payments due by period (in millions of Bs.)			
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 years
Long-term debt(1)	62,898	31,888	31,010	
Purchase obligations	184,900	184,900		
Total	247,798	216,788	31,010	

(1) Includes principal and estimated interest on long-term debt.

Business Trends

The Company continues to concentrate resources on its growth segments through the application of marketing plans, products and new services designed to enhance the Company's revenue base and diversify its portfolio of product offerings.

Despite worsening economic conditions, the Company was able to reduce total operating expense levels in 2002 and 2003. During 2004, 2005 and 2006, operating expenses increased as a result of stronger promotional efforts due to the intensifying competitive environment, sales initiatives and customer service, as well as increased equipment sales resulting from the increased participation of the Company as a direct distributor since the implementation of the exchange controls regime. During 2003, capital expenditures were significantly lower than in previous years reflecting the cautious approach given the second year of economic and market contractions. During 2004, capital expenditures returned to higher levels and the Company has remained and expects to remain at high levels in the near future.

The Company continues to operate in a difficult environment, which affects the Company's ability to generate revenues and cash flows and control operating expenses. In particular, the Company considers that the following circumstances may have a material effect on the results of its operations in future periods:

the potential changes in business objectives from the change in control as announced in the tender offers;

the outcome of the negotiations concerning the approval of tariff increases by the Government;

the macroeconomic situation in Venezuela, including inflation, foreign currency exchange controls, price controls, devaluation and unemployment, and any effect from a change in Venezuela's and the world's oil markets;

the ability to obtain approval for foreign currency requests from CADIVI and the timely reception of funds for the acquisition of equipment and inventories for the Company's operations;

delays in receiving payments from Government entities;

delays in receiving collections from other customers in a changing economy;

the ability of the Company to respond rapidly to competitive pressures from other international long distance and wireless and broadband operators;

material changes in available technology;

technology substitution;

changes in laws and regulations, including the announced constitutional reform;

changes in the Company's accounting assumptions that regulatory agencies, including the SEC, may require or that result from changes in the accounting rules or their application, which could result in an impact on earnings; and

the outcome of pending lawsuits, claims and tax assessments still in legal proceedings.

It should be noted that the Company's results of operations and its assets, in particular, are highly vulnerable to devaluation since substantially all of the Company's revenues are denominated in bolivars while a substantial majority of its capital expenditures and liabilities have been and are expected to continue to be denominated in U.S. dollars.

In addition to these circumstances, other changes in the political and economic situation in Venezuela may have other unforeseen consequences that could negatively impact the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

For more information on the risks related to the Company, see Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risk Factors Relating to the Company.

Critical Accounting Policies

Management considers an accounting estimate to be critical if: (i) the accounting estimate requires management to make assumptions about matters that were highly uncertain at the time the accounting estimate was made, and (ii) changes in the estimate that are reasonably likely to occur from period to period, or use of different estimates that management reasonably could have used, would have a material impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

Note 4 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements includes a summary of the significant accounting principles and policies used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the amounts of income and expense recognized during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimates. These estimates and assumptions have been based on current strategic business plan (2007-2011) which was approved in 2006. The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2006 have been prepared on the basis of events known, and estimates and assumptions made, on or before February 15, 2007, the date on which the Board of Directors approved their issuance. Future changes in the Company's business plan and/or in management assumptions may significantly affect estimates as of December 31, 2006.

The significant accounting policies which the Company believes are the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating the reported financial results include the following:

a. Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation and amortization are calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of fixed assets and, in the case of amortization, over the period assigned to intangible assets.

Due to rapid changes in technology and new competitors, selecting the estimated economic life of telecommunications plant and equipment requires a significant level of judgment. The Company annually reviews data on expected utilization of new equipment, asset retirement activity and net salvage values to determine adjustments to depreciation rates.

b. Impairment of long-lived assets

The Company assesses impairment of long-lived assets, including intangible assets, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of such assets may not be recoverable. The

recoverable amount is the higher of such assets' fair value less cost to sell and its value in use. The value in use is the present value of the projection of discounted cash flows estimated to be generated by these assets or upon disposal. In the event that such cash flows are not expected to be sufficient to recover the recorded value of the assets, these assets are written down to their estimated recoverable values. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units).

The Company's management, based on its current business plan (2007-2011) approved in 2006, considers that as of December 31, 2005 and 2006, there are no events or circumstances that indicate that the carrying amount of long-lived assets may not be recoverable and, in accordance with applicable accounting principles, there is no impairment in the carrying value of these assets. In addition, management considers that the estimates of future cash flows are reasonable; however, changes in estimates resulting in lower future cash flows and fair value due to unforeseen changes in business assumptions could negatively affect the valuations of those long-lived assets. These unforeseen changes include significant technological changes, timely tariff approvals and macroeconomic changes, among others.

c. Income taxes

Income tax is calculated based upon taxable income, which is different from income before tax for tax purposes. Venezuelan tax legislation does not permit consolidation of results of subsidiaries for tax purposes. Tax credits for new investment in property, plant and equipment reduce income tax for the year in which such assets are placed in service and are permitted to be carried forward for three years. Tax losses generated during the year, except those from tax inflation adjustment, are permitted to be carried forward for three years. Venezuelan tax regulations provided for a business assets tax, which remained in effect until August 2004 and was equivalent to a minimum tax calculated based on inflation-adjusted net assets.

The Company records income taxes in accordance to IAS 12, which requires the recognition of assets and liabilities for the accounting of deferred income taxes. Under this method, deferred income taxes reflect the net effect of the tax consequences expected in the future as a result of: (a) temporary differences due to the application of statutory tax rates applicable in future years over the differences between the amounts according to the balance sheet and the tax base of existing assets and liabilities; and (b) tax credits and losses carryforwards. In addition, under IAS 12, the effects on deferred taxes of changes in tax rates are recognized in the income of the year. A deferred tax asset is recognized if it is probable that future tax income will be generated to be used. Deferred income tax provides for temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not be reversed in the foreseeable future. The main items generating deferred taxes are the differences between tax and book bases of property, plant and equipment, pension and other post-retirement benefit obligation liabilities, net and some provisions which will be deductible in future years.

The Company's management considers the estimates of future taxable income to be reasonable and sufficient to realize the recognized deferred tax assets based on its current business plan (2007-2011) approved in 2006.

d. Provisions for litigation

The Company's management records a provision for legal and tax litigation which are probable and can be measured with sufficient reliability, based on the opinion of legal counsel. The Company's management believes that its recorded provision for litigation as of December 31, 2005 and 2006 is adequate and proper to cover the identified risks. However, accruals are based on developments up to February 15, 2007 and the final outcome of litigation may be different than expected.

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At the Regular Stockholders Meeting held on March 30, 2007, the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2006 were approved. However, BANDES, as holder of Class B shares, indicated its willingness to

put in record of the minutes of the March 30, 2007 Regular Stockholders Meeting its opinion regarding the insufficiency of the provisions recorded for assessments issued by SENIAT and CONATEL. See Item 8. Financial Information Additional information Subsequent Events.

e. Revenue recognition

Revenue for telecommunications services, including wireless services, Internet access and data transmission, are recognized in the period in which services are rendered, based on minutes of use and basic monthly recurring charges, all net of promotional discounts. Revenue from settlement of traffic with international telecommunications carriers is recognized on a net basis and based on estimates of traffic volume and rates as earned or caused.

Revenue related to phone handset sales is recognized when the equipment is delivered and accepted by the customer or distributor, and generally equipment is sold below its cost and no gain is obtained from the sale. See Provision for inventory obsolescence.

Submarine cable usage is recognized as revenue once the service is rendered on a monthly basis.

Unlimited plans for Internet access are recognized as revenue on a monthly basis when the service is rendered.

Amounts related to unused prepaid cards are recognized as revenue based on monthly usage. Prepaid cards expire one year after being activated by the customer and unused balances of prepaid cards are recognized as revenues at expiration date.

Monthly charges for telecommunications services are recognized as revenue on a monthly basis once the service is rendered.

Advertising in telephone directories is recognized as revenue when the obligations to the customers are fulfilled, which is at the time of the distribution of directories.

The Company records revenues from other telecommunications services which include interconnection facilities, data transmission services, late payment charges, reconnection fees and miscellaneous charges.

Interconnection facilities are recognized as revenue on a monthly basis when the service is rendered.

Data transmission services include a monthly recurring fee which is initially recorded as deferred revenue for services billed in advance, and revenue is recognized based on traffic when the service is rendered.

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Late payment charges are recognized as financial income when generated, which is after 30 days of non-payment by the subscriber.

Reconnection fees are recognized as revenue when generated, which is the moment the subscriber's line is reconnected after paying overdue amounts.

Miscellaneous charges include subscriber line relocation, private number, other equipment sales and vertical services, and are recognized as revenue once the service is rendered or the equipment is sold and delivered.

Revenue from wireless line activation fees charged to new customers is deferred and recognized monthly over the estimated average time that the customer will maintain and use wireless lines. The amortization of the deferred amount is calculated using the straight-line method.

The Company records as deferred revenue billed services not rendered, such as submarine cable usage, unlimited plans for Internet access, amounts related to unused prepaid cards, monthly advance charges for telecommunications services and telephone directories. Earned revenues pending for billing are included in accounts receivable.

Deposits received from subscribers from wireline service activation are recorded as a liability when reimbursable.

The Company has agreements with customers in which certain equipment is sold, including modems and personal computers, among others, and financed without charging interest. These revenues and the corresponding accounts receivable are recognized at present value using the effective interest method. Interest income is recognized on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

Customer arrangements that include both equipment and services sold in bundled packages are evaluated to determine whether the elements are separable. If the elements are deemed separable and fair value can be reliably determined, total consideration is allocated based on the relative fair values of the separate elements and the revenue associated with each element is recognized as earned. Equipment sales are recognized upon delivery and each service is recognized according to the applicable revenue recognition policy. If the elements are not deemed separable, total consideration is deferred and recognized ratably over the longer of the contractual period or the expected customer relationship period.

The Company has agreements with third parties to act as exclusive authorized agents to acquire and provide wireless services and equipment to new customers. The Company gives discounts based on volume of equipment sold. Discounts earned by the authorized agents are accrued based on equipment sold, and recorded as a reduction of the Company's revenues in the corresponding caption.

The Company also has agreements with third parties to provide them with Telecommunication Center franchises that render fixed line services directly to the public. The Company is required to pay commissions as sales incentives established by type and volume of services rendered by the Telecommunication Center in its own installations. Commissions earned by the Telecommunication Centers are considered as cash incentives and are recorded as a reduction of the Company's revenues in the corresponding caption, depending on the related services. The Company also gives discounts based on volume of equipment sold. Discounts earned by the Telecommunication Centers are accrued based on equipment sold, and recorded as a reduction of the Company's revenues in the corresponding caption.

f. Provision for uncollectible accounts

The Company maintains a provision for uncollectible accounts at a level deemed adequate to provide for potentially uncollectible receivables. The balance of this allowance for uncollectible accounts is continuously assessed and adjusted by management based on historic experience and other current factors that affect the collectibility of accounts receivable. Based on such analyses, as of December 31, 2006, the Company recorded a provision equivalent to 1.7% of wireline services accounts receivable, 1.7% for wireless services accounts receivable, and 1.8% for Internet and other voice services. Additionally, a review of the age and status of receivables is performed, designed to identify risks on individual accounts and groups of accounts, in order to provide these accounts with a specific allowance on a continuous basis.

A full allowance is provided for receivables from permanently disconnected subscribers. Permanent disconnections are made after performing several collection efforts following non-payment by wireline and wireless subscribers. Such permanent disconnections generally occur within 90 days.

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During 2005, based on historic experience and current trends, the Company changed its estimate for fixed telephony provision for uncollectibles, which was accounted for prospectively. The provision was previously

estimated based on a percentage of gross revenues and aging analysis of accounts receivable but now the estimation is based on a percentage and aging analysis of accounts receivable, which is considered to be more appropriate under current circumstances. This change in estimate resulted in a reversal of Bs. 20.0 billion in the provision for 2005.

During 2006, based on historic experience and current trends, the Company changed its estimate for wireless telephony and Internet provision for uncollectibles, which was accounted for prospectively. The provision was previously estimated based on a percentage of gross revenues and aging analysis of accounts receivable but now the estimation is based on a percentage and aging analysis of accounts receivable, which is considered to be more appropriate under current circumstances. This change in estimate resulted in a reversal of Bs. 12.0 billion in the provision for 2006.

Changes in external factors, such as economic environment, may impact the estimations. The Company believes that its provision for uncollectibles as of December 31, 2005 and 2006 is adequate and proper. However, if the financial condition of customers were to deteriorate, actual write-offs might be higher than expected.

g. Provision for inventory obsolescence

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the applicable variable selling expenses.

The provision for inventory obsolescence is determined based on an analysis performed on the specific turnover of materials and supplies, and the provision for net realizable value is recorded monthly based on the lower of the specific net market price of wireline and wireless terminal equipment for sale and the book value. These provisions are presented as operating expenses.

Current conditions in the local and global economies have a certain level of uncertainty. As a result, it is difficult to estimate the level of growth or contraction for the economy as a whole, and it is even more difficult to estimate growth or contraction in various parts of the economy. Because all components of the Company's budgeting and forecasting are dependent upon estimates of growth or contraction in the markets it serves and demand for its products or services, the prevailing economic uncertainties render estimates of future demand for products or services more difficult. Such economic changes may affect the sales of the Company's products and its corresponding inventory levels, which would potentially impact the valuation of its inventory.

h. Other provisions

Provisions are recorded when, at the end of the period, the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events, whose settlement requires an outflow of resources that is considered probable and can be measured reliably. This obligation may be legal or constructive, arising from, but not limited to, regulation, contracts, common practice or public commitments, which have created a valid expectation for third parties that the Company will assume certain responsibilities. The amount recorded is the best estimation made by the management in respect of the expenditure that will be required to settle the obligations, considering all the information available at the end of the period, including the opinion of external experts, such as legal advisors or consultants.

If the Company is unable to reliably measure the obligation, no provision is recorded and information is then presented in the Notes to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Because of the inherent uncertainties in this estimation, actual expenditures may be different from the originally estimated amount recognized.

i. Pension plan Actuarial assumptions

The measurement of pension obligations, costs and liabilities is dependent on a variety of long-term assumptions, including estimates of the present value of projected future pension payments to plan participants, consideration of the likelihood of potential future events such as minimum urban wage increases and demographic experience. These assumptions may have an effect on the amount and timing of future contributions if any variation occurs. Additionally, the plan trustee conducts an independent valuation of the fair value of pension plan assets.

The discount rate enables the Company to state expected future cash flows at a present value on the measurement date. The Company is required to select a long-term rate that represents the market rate for high-quality fixed income investments or for Government bonds, and considers the timing and amounts of expected future benefit payments for which the Company has selected the Government bonds. A lower discount rate increases the present value of benefit obligations and usually increases expense. The Company's inflation assumption is based on an evaluation of external market indicators. The salary and official minimum urban wage growth assumptions consider our long-term actual experience, the future outlook and projected inflation. The expected return on plan assets reflects asset allocations, investment strategy and the views of investment managers. The actuarial values are calculated based on the Company's specific experience combined with published nationwide and worldwide statistics.

The effects of actual results differing from our assumptions are accumulated and amortized into the income statement in future periods in accordance with the pension accounting rules.

j. Other post-retirement benefits Actuarial assumptions

The Company provides certain medical benefits to retired employees and accrues actuarially determined postretirement benefit costs as active employees earn these benefits. For postretirement benefit plans, the benefit obligation is the actuarial present value as of a date of all future benefits attributed under the terms of the postretirement benefit plan to employee service rendered to that date. The measurement of obligations associated with postretirement benefits is dependent on a variety of assumptions. This includes estimating the present value of projected future payments to plan participants and consideration of the likelihood of potential future events such as demographic experience. These assumptions may have an effect on the amount and timing of future payments.

The discount rate enables the Company to state expected future cash flows at a present value on the measurement date. The Company is required to select a long-term rate that represents the market rate for high-quality fixed income investments or for Government bonds, and considers the timing and amounts of expected future benefit payments for which the Company has selected the Government bonds. A lower discount rate increases the present value of benefit obligations and expense. Inflation assumption is based on an evaluation of external market indicators. The actuarial values are calculated based on the Company's specific experience combined with published nationwide statistics. The effects of actual results differing from the assumptions are accumulated and amortized into the income statement in future periods in accordance with the other postretirement benefits accounting rules.

Primary Differences Between IFRS and U.S. GAAP

The primary differences between IFRS and U.S. GAAP that apply to the Company are as follows:

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In accordance with IFRS, the Company does not capitalize interest costs incurred in connection with the construction of major capital projects (qualifying assets) since this is an allowed alternative treatment the Company chose not to apply. Under U.S. GAAP, the amount of interest incurred in connection with the construction of these projects is capitalized in the financial statements as part of Property, Plant and Equipment.

In accordance with IFRS, IAS 19, *Employee Benefits*, provides for a different amortization of the transition obligation resulting from the present value of the obligation at the moment of adoption reduced by the fair value of existing pension plan assets on the same date and any eventual past service costs. IAS 19 provides for immediate recognition of the transition obligation or an amortization period of no more than five years, whereas the U.S. GAAP Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 87, *Employers' Accounting for Pensions* (SFAS 87), allows for an amortization period based on the average remaining service years of employees. Cumulative actuarial gains and losses in excess of 10% of the greater of projected benefit obligations and the market-related value of plan assets are amortized over a period of four years under IFRS and under U.S. GAAP, as the Company applies a systematic method that results in a faster recognition of cumulative gains and losses, which is consistently applied period to period, and both to gains and losses. Under IAS 19, to the extent that the benefits are already vested immediately following the introduction of, or changes to, a defined benefit plan, an entity shall recognize past service costs immediately. In accordance with SFAS 87, plan amendments (including initiation of a plan) often include provisions that grant increased benefits based on services rendered in prior periods. Because plan amendments are granted with the expectation that the employer will realize economic benefits in future periods, SFAS 87 does not require the cost of providing such retroactive benefits (that is, prior service costs) to be included in net periodic pension costs entirely in the year of the amendment, but provides for recognition during the future service periods of those employees active at the date of the amendment who are expected to receive benefits under the plan. In addition, as a result of the adoption of IFRS, following IFRS 1, *First Time Adoption of IFRS*, cumulative actuarial gains and losses as of January 1, 2004 were immediately recognized. Under SFAS 87, there was no immediate recognition at that date.

Under U.S. GAAP, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans*, an amendment of FASB No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R) (SFAS 158), effective December 31, 2006. SFAS 158 requires an employer to recognize the funded status of each of its defined pension and postretirement benefit plans as a net asset or liability in its consolidated balance sheet and to recognize as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, the gains or losses and prior service costs or credits that arise during the period but are not recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost.

Under IFRS, the fair value of available for sale investments, in which no active market exists, can be measured using recent arm's-length market transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties, if available, such as selling agreements. Under U.S. GAAP, the investments that are not publicly traded are carried at cost. Because INTELSAT is not publicly traded, under U.S. GAAP, the investment in INTELSAT was accounted for under the cost method.

IFRS and U.S. GAAP require that deferred tax assets and liabilities be established for the tax consequences of temporary differences by applying enacted statutory tax rates applicable to future years to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of existing assets and liabilities. Under IAS 12, *Income Taxes* and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, *Accounting for Taxes* (SFAS 109), the effect on deferred taxes of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Valuation allowances are provided for deferred tax assets when realization is not assured. Deferred taxes are calculated based on temporary differences in items from the balance sheet. Deferred taxes are different between IFRS and U.S. GAAP with respect to the temporary differences originated by different pension and other postretirement benefits liabilities and capitalized interests. Under IFRS, a deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. Under U.S. GAAP, a deferred tax asset is recognized for temporary differences that will result in deductible amounts in future years and for carryforwards and a valuation allowance is recognized if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. In addition, for presentation purposes under IFRS the total

amount of deferred taxes is presented as non-current, and under U.S. GAAP deferred taxes are required to be classified as current and non-current based on the expected realization date.

See Notes 25 and 26 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

New IFRS accounting standards and IFRIC interpretations

Certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published and are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on January 1, 2006 or later periods:

Amendments to published standards effective in 2006

IAS 19 (Amendment), Employee benefits (effective from January 1, 2006). This amendment introduces the option of an alternative recognition approach for actuarial gains and losses. It may impose additional recognition requirements for multi-employer plans where insufficient information is available to apply defined benefit accounting. It also adds new disclosure requirements. As the Company does not intend to change the accounting policy adopted for recognition of actuarial gains and losses and does not participate in any multi-employer plans, adoption of this amendment only impacts the format and extent of disclosures presented in the accounts.

Standards, amendments and interpretations effective in 2006 but not relevant to the Company's operations

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on January 1, 2006 or later periods, but are not relevant to the Company's operations:

IAS 21 (Amendment), Net investment in a foreign operation ;

IAS 39 (Amendment), Cash flow hedge accounting of forecast intragroup transactions ;

IAS 39 (Amendment), The fair value option ;

IAS 39 and IFRS 4 (Amendment), Financial guarantee contracts ;

IFRS 1 (Amendment), First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards and IFRS 6 (Amendment), Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources ;

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IFRIC 4, Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease ;

IFRIC 5, Rights to interests arising from decommissioning, restoration and environmental rehabilitation funds ; and

IFRIC 6, Liabilities arising from participating in a specific market Waste electrical and electronic equipment.

Standards and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company

The following standards and interpretations to existing standards have been published and are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on May 1, 2006 or later periods, but that the Company has not early adopted:

IFRS 7, Financial instruments: disclosures, and a complementary amendment to IAS 1, presentation of financial statements capital disclosures (effective from January 1, 2007). IFRS 7 introduces new disclosures to improve the information about financial instruments. It requires the disclosure of qualitative and quantitative information about exposure to risks arising from financial instruments, including specified minimum disclosures about credit risks, liquidity risks and market risks, including sensitivity analysis to market risk. IFRS 7 replaces IAS 30. The amendment to IAS 1 introduces

disclosures about the level of an entity's capital and how it manages capital. The Company's management is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 7 on the Company's operations. The Company will apply IFRS 7 and the amendment to IAS 1 from annual periods beginning January 1, 2007.

IFRS 8, Operating segments (effective from January 1, 2009). IFRS 8 sets out requirements for disclosure of information about an entity's operating segments and also about the entity's products and services, the geographical areas in which it operates, and its major customers. IFRS 8 replaces IAS 14 Segment reporting. The Company will apply IFRS 8 beginning January 1, 2009.

IFRIC 8, Scope of IFRS 2 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after May 1, 2006). IFRIC 8 requires consideration of transactions involving the issuance of equity instruments, where the identifiable consideration received is less than the fair value of the equity instruments issued, to establish whether or not they fall within the scope of IFRS 2. The Company will apply IFRIC 8 from January 1, 2007, but it is not expected to have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRIC 10, Interim financial reporting and impairment (effective from November 1, 2006). IFRIC 10 establishes that an entity should not reverse an impairment loss recognized in a previous interim period with respect to goodwill or an investment in either an equity instrument or a financial asset carried at cost. The Company has not recognized an impairment loss recognized with respect to goodwill or an investment in either an equity instrument or a financial asset carried at cost; therefore, this interpretation does not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRIC 12, Service concession arrangements (effective from January 1, 2008). IFRIC 12 gives guidance on the accounting by operators for public-to-private service concession arrangements and is applicable if: (a) the grantor controls or regulates which services the operator must provide with the infrastructure, to whom it must provide them, and at what price; and (b) the grantor controls through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise any significant residual interest in the infrastructure at the end of the term of the arrangement. The Company's management is currently assessing the impact of IFRIC 12 on the Company's operations.

Interpretations to existing standards that are not yet relevant for the Company's operations

The following interpretations to existing standards have been published and are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on May 1, 2006 or later periods, but are not relevant for the Company's operations:

IFRIC 7, Applying the restatement approach under IAS 29, financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies ;

IFRIC 9, Reassessment of embedded derivatives ; and

IFRIC 11, Group and treasury share transactions.

U.S. GAAP

Certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published that are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2007 or later periods but which the Company has not early adopted, as follows:

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FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)-6, Determining the variability to be considered in applying FASB Interpretation No. 46(R) (FIN 46(R)-6), issued in April 2006. FIN 46(R)-6 addresses whether certain arrangements associated with variable interest entities should be treated as variable interests or considered as creators of variability, and indicates that the variability to be considered shall be based on an analysis of the design of the entity. FIN 46(R)-6 is required to be applied prospectively to all entities with which the Company first becomes involved and to all entities previously required to be analyzed under FASB Interpretation No. 46(R), Consolidation of variable interest entities , upon the occurrence of certain events beginning the first day of the first reporting period after June 15, 2006. The Company

does not expect the adoption of FIN 46(R)-6 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for uncertainty in income taxes* an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48) issued in July 2006. FIN 48 prescribes a comprehensive model for how a company should recognize, measure, present and disclose in its financial statements uncertain tax positions that it has taken or expects to take on a tax return. FIN 48 is effective for the Company as of January 1, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting FIN 48 and is unable to estimate the impact at this time, if any, on its consolidated financial statements.

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, *Fair value measurements* (SFAS 157) issued in September 2006. SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The provisions of SFAS 157 apply to other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. SFAS 157 becomes effective for the Company on January 1, 2008. Upon adoption, the provisions of SFAS 157 are to be applied prospectively with limited exceptions. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact, if any, that the adoption of SFAS 157 will have on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159, *The fair value option for financial assets and financial liabilities* (SFAS 159), permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items like firm commitments, non-financial insurance contracts and host financial instruments at fair value. SFAS 159 is expected to expand the use of fair value measurement and is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Emerging Issues Task Force No. 06-1, *Accounting for consideration given by a service provider to manufacturers or resellers of equipment necessary for an end-customer to receive service from the service provider* (EITF 06-1), ratified by the FASB in September 2006. EITF 06-1 requires the application of Emerging Issues Task Force No. 01-9, *Accounting for consideration given by a vendor to a customer* (EITF 01-9), when consideration is given to a reseller or manufacturer for benefit to the service provider's end-customer. EITF 01-9 requires the consideration given be recorded as a liability at the time of the sale of the equipment, and also provides guidance for the classification of the expense. EITF 06-1 is effective for the first annual reporting period beginning after June 15, 2007. The Company does not expect the adoption of EITF 06-1 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Emerging Issues Task Force No. 06-2, *Accounting for sabbatical leave and other similar benefits pursuant to FASB Statement No. 43* (EITF 06-2) issued in June 2006. The Task Force reached a consensus that an employee's right to a compensated absence under a sabbatical or other similar benefit arrangement (a) that requires the completion of a minimum service period and (b) in which the benefit does not increase with additional years of service, accumulates pursuant to paragraph 6(b) of FASB Statement No. 43 for arrangements in which the individual continues to be a compensated employee and is not required to perform duties for the entity during the absence. Therefore, assuming all of the other conditions of paragraph 6 of FASB Statement No. 43 are met, the compensation cost associated with a sabbatical or other similar benefit arrangement should be accrued over the requisite service period. EITF 06-2 is effective for the first annual reporting period beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company does not expect the adoption of EITF 06-2 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Emerging Issues Task Force No. 06-3, *How taxes collected from customers and remitted to Governmental authorities should be presented in the income statement* (EITF 06-3) issued in June 2006. The scope of EITF 06-3 includes any tax assessed by a governmental authority that is directly imposed on a revenue-producing transaction between a seller and a customer and may include, but is not limited to, sales, use, value-added, and certain excise taxes. EITF 06-3 states that presentation of taxes

within the scope of this EITF on either a gross basis or a net basis is an accounting policy decision which should be disclosed pursuant to the Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 22, Disclosure of accounting policies. If such taxes are significant, and are presented on a gross basis, the amounts of those taxes should be disclosed. EITF 06-3 will be effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company will disclose the accounting method applicable in its 2007 annual consolidated financial statements.

Emerging Issues Task Force No. 06-4, Accounting for deferred compensation and postretirement benefit aspects of endorsement split-dollar life insurance arrangements (EITF 06-4) issued in September 2006. The scope of EITF 06-4 is limited to the recognition of a liability and related compensation costs for endorsement split-dollar life insurance arrangements that provide a benefit to an employee that extends to postretirement periods. EITF 06-4 states that an employer should recognize a liability for future benefits in accordance with FASB Statement No. 106 (if, in substance, a postretirement benefit plan exists) or Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 12 (if the arrangement is, in substance, an individual deferred compensation contract) based on a substantive agreement with the employee. Similarly, if the employer has effectively agreed to provide the employee with a death benefit, the employer should accrue, over the service period, a liability for the actuarial present value of the future death benefit as of the employee's expected retirement date, in accordance with either FASB Statement No. 106 or Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 12. EITF 06-4 is effective for the first annual reporting period beginning after December 15, 2007. The Company does not expect the adoption of EITF 06-4 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Emerging Issues Task Force No. 06-5, Accounting for purchases of life insurance-determining the amount that could be realized in accordance with FASB Technical Bulletin No. 85-4 (EITF 06-5) issued in September 2006. EITF 06-5 reached a consensus on the accounting for certain life insurance policies. EITF 06-5 is effective for the first annual reporting period beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company does not expect the adoption of EITF 06-5 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Emerging Issues Task Force No. 06-6, Debtor's accounting for a modification (or exchange) of convertible debt instruments (EITF 06-6) issued in November 2006. EITF 06-06 addresses (a) whether a change in the fair value of an embedded conversion option that results from a modification of a convertible debt instrument should be included in the analysis of whether there has been a substantial change in the terms of a debt instrument to determine if a debt extinguishment has occurred pursuant to Issue 96-19 and (b) how an issuer should account for modifications that do not result in a debt extinguishment pursuant to Issue 96-19. EITF 06-6 should be applied to modifications or exchanges of debt instruments occurring in interim or annual reporting periods beginning after November 29, 2006. The Company does not expect the adoption of EITF 06-6 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Emerging Issues Task Force No. 06-7, Issuer's accounting for a previously bifurcated conversion option in a convertible debt instrument when the conversion option no longer meets the bifurcation criteria in FASB Statement No. 133 (EITF 06-7) issued in November 2006. EITF 06-7 is effective for all previously bifurcated conversion options in convertible debt instruments that no longer meet the bifurcation criteria in FASB Statement No. 133 in annual or interim periods beginning after December 31, 2006, irrespective of when the debt instrument was entered into. The Company does not expect the adoption of EITF 06-7 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Emerging Issues Task Force No. 06-8, Applicability of the assessment of a buyer's continuing investment under FASB Statement No. 66 for sales of condominiums (EITF 06-8) issued in November 2006. The scope of EITF 06-8 is limited to the sale of individual units in a condominium project. The Company does not expect the adoption of EITF 06-8 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Emerging Issues Task Force No. 06-9, Reporting a change in (or the elimination of) a previously existing difference between the fiscal year-end of a parent company and that of a consolidated entity or between the reporting period of an investor and that of an equity method investee (EITF 06-9) issued in November 2006. EITF 06-9 is effective for changes in, or eliminations of, a previously existing difference between an entity's reporting period and that of a consolidated entity or an equity method investee that occur in interim or annual reporting periods beginning after November 29, 2006. The Company does not expect the adoption of EITF 06-9 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

The Company is making forward-looking statements in this Form 20-F based on the Company's estimates and assumptions, which are subject to certain risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements include information concerning possible or assumed future results of operations of the Company. For each of these statements, the Company claims the protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements contained in the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The future results of the Company could be affected by subsequent events and could differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements, depending on a variety of factors discussed in this Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects and elsewhere in this Form 20-F, including factors set forth in Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors. If future events and actual performance differ from the Company's assumptions, the actual results could vary significantly from the performance projected in the forward-looking statements.

Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees

Directors

CANTV is managed by its Board of Directors which, in accordance with its by-laws, consists of the President of CANTV and eight other principal directors, each of whom has an alternate to act in his or her absence. The members of the Board of Directors are elected at the annual Shareholders Assembly.

After January 1, 2001, holders of Class A shares no longer had special voting rights and, together with all other holders of equity capital of CANTV, vote to elect any director not elected by the Government as the holder of Class B shares or employees and retirees as holders of Class C shares voting as separate classes. Also, after January 1, 2001, the Government retained the right to elect one principal director so long as it continues to own at least one Class B share, and the favorable vote of the majority of Class B shares is required to adopt decisions with respect to dissolutions, mergers and reductions of capital stock. Additionally, holders of Class C shares had the right, voting as a separate class, to elect two directors provided such shares represent at least 8% of CANTV's equity share capital and have the right to elect at least one director, provided such shares represent at least 3% but less than 8% of the equity share capital of CANTV. Holders of Class C shares represented less than 8% (but more than 3%) of CANTV's equity share capital for the first time at the annual Shareholders Assembly held on March 31, 2006 and, accordingly, holders of Class C shares, voting as a single class, elected only one of CANTV's current directors. Holders of Class D shares have the right, voting together with all other holders of the equity share capital of CANTV, to elect any director not elected by the Government as the holder of Class B shares or employees and retirees as holders of Class C shares voting as separate classes. Accordingly, since January 1, 2001, holders of all shares voting as a single class have been entitled to elect the President and six principal directors.

In addition, pursuant to regulations adopted by the CNV, any individual or group composed of holders of Class A shares and/or holders of Class D shares may be entitled to proportional representation on the Board of Directors, provided such individual or group holds at least 20% of CANTV's issued and outstanding capital stock and meets certain other conditions.

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The entire Board of Directors, and their respective alternates, are elected annually, and serve until a successor is elected and takes office. Directors may be removed and replaced in the same manner they were

designated prior to the end of their term by the same class or classes of shareholders who designated them as directors. Until a vacancy is filled, the respective alternate fills temporary and permanent absences of the principal director. CANTV's by-laws require that the Board of Directors meet at least once every three months. A quorum at any meeting of the Board of Directors is five members.

At the Ordinary Shareholders' Assembly held on March 30, 2007, CANTV's shareholders postponed the election of new directors. CANTV's existing Board of Directors called a new meeting for the election of a new Board of Directors on May 21, 2007, among other things. CANTV's current directors, elected at the Shareholders' Assembly on March 31, 2006, are:

Name	First Appointed	Current Term Ends	Current Position and Present Principal Occupation or Employment
Elected by all shares voting as holders of a single class:			
President Gustavo Roosen(1)	June 1995	February 2007	President, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, CANTV
Directors Daniel Petri	March 2003	May 2007	Group President International, Verizon Communications Inc.
John Lack	March 2003	May 2007	Group Senior Vice President International Operations, Verizon Communications Inc.
Edward McQuaid	March 2005	May 2007	Vice President and CFO International, Verizon Communications Inc.
Ruth de Krivoy	March 2004	May 2007	President, Síntesis Financiera Caracas, C.A.
Ricardo Hausmann	March 2002	May 2007	Professor of Economic Development, Harvard University
Lorenzo Mendoza Giménez(2)	March 2005	February 2007	President, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Empresas Polar
Alternate Directors Vicente Llatas(1)	March 2004	May 2007	President, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, CANTV
Christopher Bennett	March 2005	May 2007	Vice President & General Counsel International, Verizon Communications Inc.
Charles Fallini(3)	March 2003	May 2007	Retired from Verizon Communications Inc.
Luis Esteban Palacios	December 1991	May 2007	Partner, Palacios, Ortega & Asociados
Imanol Valdés Cantolla(2)	March 2005	February 2007	President, Inmuebles e Inversiones Cerneval, C.A.
Germán García Velutini	March 2001	May 2007	President, Vencred, S.A.
Nicolás Vegas Chumaceiro	March 2005	May 2007	General Director, Sodexo Pass Venezuela, C.A.
Elected by the Government as holder of Class B shares:			
Director Edgar Hernández Behrens	March 2006	May 2007	Self-employed
Alternate Director Julio César Pérez	March 2005	May 2007	Planning Manager Banco Agrícola de Venezuela

Name	First Appointed	Current Term Ends	Current Position and Present Principal Occupation or Employment
Elected by CANTV Employees and Retirees as holders of Class C shares:			
Director Yelitza García	March 2001	May 2007	Coordinator to CANTV s Retirees
Alternate Director Ricardo Armas	March 2002	May 2007	Technician in Telecommunications, CANTV

- (1) On February 12, 2007, Gustavo Roosen, who acted as President, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, resigned. Vicente Llatas, who has been Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of the Company since May 1998, was appointed Chief Executive Officer, President and Chairman of the Board.
- (2) On February 15, 2007, Lorenzo Mendoza Giménez and Imanol Valdés Cantolla submitted their resignations as members of the Board.
- (3) In July 2006, Mr. Charles Fallini retired from Verizon.

Executive Officers

Since January 1, 2001, holders of all shares voting as a single class are entitled to elect the President. All other executive officers of CANTV are appointed by the Board of Directors and hold office at the discretion of the Board.

The Company s current executive officers are:

Name	Position	Current Position Held Since
Vicente Llatas	President, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	February 2007
Armando Yañes	General Manager, Planning and Finance, Chief Financial Officer and Compliance Officer	July 2000
Pedro González(1)	General Manager, Organization and Human Resources	June 1998
Francisco Sanáñez(1)	General Manager, Corporate Marketing	March 2003
Eloína Pérez(2)	General Manager, Regulatory Affairs and Legal Counsel	April 2000
Félix Ohep(1)	General Manager, Revenue Assurance	November 2003
Miguel Benatuil(1)	General Manager, Technology and Operations	April 2004
Ramón Ramírez	General Manager, Enterprises and Institutions	August 2002
Oscar Santamariña(1)	General Manager, Residential and Public Telephony	January 2005

- (1) These executives resigned on May 15, 2007.
- (2) Legal Counsel from April 9, 2007.

Set forth below is additional biographical information concerning certain of the Company s directors and executive officers:

Vicente Llatas, President, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, CANTV. Mr. Llatas has been Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer since February 2007. Prior to that time he served as Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer since May 1998. Currently, Mr. Llatas also serves as President of CANTV.Net. Mr. Llatas is a member of the Board of the Venezuelan-Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Vice President of the Board of Directors on the *Consejo Nacional de Promoción de Inversiones* (CONAPRI). He is also a member of the Board

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of Directors of *Fundación La Salle* (FLASA) and of *Innovex, Capital en Tecnología, C.A.* Mr. Llatas was Vice President of *Bitúmenes Orinoco, S.A.* (BITOR), a subsidiary of *Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A.*, in 1988. He was Trading and Supply Coordinator of *Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A.* in 1990. In 1994, he was appointed Vice President of *Lagoven*, a subsidiary of *Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A.*, and in September 1997 he became President of *Lagoven* until joining CANTV.

Daniel Petri, Group President International, Verizon Communications Inc. Mr. Petri is responsible for Verizon's international wireless and wireline operations. In addition, he is responsible for management of

Verizon Airfone. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Petri served as President, International Europe and Asia and was responsible for Verizon's wireless and wireline operations in those markets and related business development. Before the merger of Bell Atlantic and GTE to form Verizon, Mr. Petri held a series of positions overseeing various international investments of Bell Atlantic and NYNEX. He served as Managing Director Worldwide Operations for NYNEX from 1994 to 1995 with responsibility for assisting NYNEX's unregulated subsidiaries including wireless, video, directory, and international operations and investments. From 1988 to 1994, Mr. Petri served as Vice President and General Manager for central New York and then for midtown Manhattan, overseeing customer care operations in each region. Mr. Petri is also a member of the board of Vodafone Omnitel in Italy. Additionally, he serves on the board of the US ASEAN Council and as Vice Chairman of the Business Council for International Understanding.

John Lack, Group Senior Vice President International Operations, Verizon Communications Inc. Mr. Lack is responsible for supporting Verizon's international units in the areas of wireline, wireless, advanced communications and Internet protocol, information technology, operations and engineering, and marketing and sales. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Lack served as Vice President and Regional Manager Asia/Pacific Operations for Bell Atlantic International Wireless and was responsible for shareholder management of Verizon's investment portfolio in Asia. Prior to working internationally, Mr. Lack held the position of Vice President and General Manager of NYNEX Long Island in New York. Mr. Lack also held numerous operating positions within NYNEX prior to the Bell Atlantic/GTE merger. He began his career in 1978 in Kingston, New York as service supervisor for New York Telephone.

Edward McQuaid, Vice President and CFO International, Verizon Communications Inc. Mr. McQuaid has served in this position since February 2005. He is responsible for Verizon's international finance, strategy and business development activities. Prior to this role, McQuaid was Vice President Finance in Verizon's Domestic Telecom Finance organization and Vice President Corporate Financial Planning & Analysis. His previous experience includes several positions in NYNEX and New England Telephone. Additionally, Mr. McQuaid is a board member of Verizon International Communications Services, Inc.

Ruth de Krivoy, President, *Síntesis Financiera Caracas, C.A.* Mrs. Krivoy chairs the Banking Advisory Board of the Toronto International Leadership Center for Financial Supervision, where she also serves as Program Leader in Banking. She serves as advisor and member of the Financial Stability Institute (Bank for International Settlements, Basel), consultant to the World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank, and as a lecturer at the IMF Institute. She is a member of the Council of Public and Economic Policies of the Venezuelan-American Chamber of Commerce (VENANCHAM) and served as its first chairperson. She is also a member of the Latin American Shadow Financial Regulatory Committee and past chairperson. Mrs. Krivoy was President of the *Banco Central de Venezuela* from April 1992 to April 1994; in previous years she served as Vice President of Economic Studies and advisor to the President of the Bank.

Ricardo Hausmann, Professor of Economic Development, Harvard University. Dr. Hausmann is Director of Harvard's Center for International Development and Professor of Economic Development at the Kennedy School of Government. Previously, he served as the first Chief Economist of the Inter-American Development Bank from 1994 to 2000. He also served as Minister of Planning of Venezuela from 1992 to 1993, member of the Board of the *Banco Central de Venezuela* and Chairman of the International Monetary Fund World Bank Development Committee. Dr. Hausmann was also Professor of Economics at the *Instituto de Estudios Superiores de Administración (IESA)* from 1985 to 1991 in Venezuela.

Christopher Bennett, Vice President & General Counsel International, Verizon Communications Inc. Mr. Bennett has been responsible for legal supervision of Verizon's international activities since the merger of Bell Atlantic and GTE to form Verizon in 2000. Prior to that, he held a variety of senior legal positions in both Bell Atlantic and NYNEX. At Bell Atlantic, he was Associate General Counsel with responsibility for overseeing the legal affairs of the international and directory businesses and the mergers and acquisitions practice group. Mr. Bennett held a series of legal department positions for NYNEX, including Associate General Counsel for

Worldwide Services, Associate General Counsel for non-regulated operations, Vice President & General Counsel of NYNEX Business Information Systems Company and General Attorney for both Federal and State regulatory matters. He began his career as an attorney with New England Telephone in 1976.

Charles Fallini, retired from Verizon Communications Inc. in July 2006. Mr. Fallini was Vice President International Operations Management, Verizon Communications Inc. until his retirement. Mr. Fallini was responsible for information technology, operations and network activities that supported Verizon's international operating companies. Previously, Mr. Fallini was Vice President International Engineering and Operations where he directed the provisioning of customer and network operations support for Verizon's international affiliate companies. Mr. Fallini was also Assistant Vice President Operations Support for GTE International. During his 28-year career, he has held multiple assignments in the Engineering, Network Planning, Products and Services Planning, Network Operations, and International divisions.

Luis Esteban Palacios, Partner, *Palacios, Ortega & Asociados*. Mr. Palacios is currently Director of the *Fundación Scout*, alternate Director of *Banco Mercantil C.A.*, legal advisor to the *Superintendencia de Inversiones Extranjeras (SIEX)* and legal advisor to *IBM de Venezuela, S.A.*, and was alternate Director of VenWorld Telecom, C.A. until its liquidation. Mr. Palacios has held several positions as legal counsel, including Secretary to the Board of Directors of the *Colegio de Abogados del Distrito Federal* and President of *Montepío de Abogados de Venezuela*.

Germán García Velutini, President, *Vencred, S.A.* Mr. García also serves as President of *Venezolana de Bienes, S.A.* and *Valores Vencred, S.A.* Mr. García is member of the board of *Banco Venezolano de Crédito, S.A.* since 1984.

Nicolás Vegas Chumaceiro, General Director, *Sodexo Pass Venezuela, C.A.* Mr. Vegas has held this position since 1998. Prior to this period, Mr. Vegas was Vice President Director of Corporate Banking at *Grupo Financorp*; Consultant at Bain & Company in Dallas, Texas; Summer Associate at Booz Allen & Hamilton and Brand Manager and New Products manager at *Seagram de Venezuela*. Additionally, Mr. Vegas is President of the Board of Directors of *Jóvenes Emprendedores de Venezuela*, Treasurer of the *Cámara de Comercio, Industria y Servicios de Caracas* and Director of *Centro de Divulgación del Conocimiento Económico (CEDICE)*.

Edgar Hernández Behrens, Self-employed. Mr. Behrens held the position of President at BANDES from December 2004 until January 14, 2007. Mr. Behrens was also Vice Minister for Endogenous Development since January 2005. Previously, Mr. Behrens served as President of *Comisión de Administración de Divisas (CADIVI)* and President of *Banco de Fomento Regional los Andes, C.A. (BANFOANDES)*. Additionally, he served in several positions at *Servicio Nacional Integrado de Administración Aduanera y Tributaria (SENIAT)* as well as in other Government agencies.

Julio César Pérez, Planning Manager *Banco Agrícola de Venezuela*. Mr. Pérez held the Vice President Planning, BANDES position from 2005 until January 14, 2007. Currently, Mr. Pérez is member of the Board of *Banco de Fomento Regional los Andes, C.A. (BANFOANDES)*. Previously, Mr. Pérez served as Advisor of *Comisión de Administración de Divisas (CADIVI)* and worked at the *Ministerio de Finanzas*. Additionally, he served in several positions at *Grupo Zarikian*, as Collections Auditor at Hotel Eurobuilding and General Manager of *S.T. Hidro petrol*.

Armando Yañes, General Manager, Planning and Finance, Chief Financial Officer and Compliance Officer, CANTV. Mr. Yañes was appointed to his current position in July 2000. Prior to that time he served in various capacities at GTE since 1976. From 1995 to 2000, Mr. Yañes served as Chief Financial Officer in GTE China and from 1993 to 1995 as Controller in *Compañía de Teléfonos del Interior (CTI)* in Argentina. He also served as Director Budget, Plans and Analysis and Corporate Controller in GTE Data Services, and as Manager Corporate Audit in GTE Service Corporation.

Pedro González, General Manager, Organization and Human Resources, CANTV until May 15, 2007. Mr. González served in this position since June 1998. Prior to that time, he served as Vice President of Human Resources for Movilnet since December 1995. From 1992 to 1995, Mr. González served as the Vice President of Human Resources for *United Distillers de Venezuela, C.A.*, and from 1978 to 1992 as Human Resources Manager at *Warner Lambert de Venezuela, C.A.* and Human Resources Director at Warner Lambert in Argentina.

Francisco Sanáñez, General Manager, Corporate Marketing, CANTV until May 15, 2007. Mr. Sanáñez served in this position since January 2003. Prior to this period he served at McKinsey & Company as Office Manager, partner and consultant. He also held management positions in the marketing department at *Serviquim Venezuela* and *Alimentos Heinz, C.A.*

Eloína Pérez, General Manager, Regulatory Affairs and Legal Counsel, CANTV. Mrs. Pérez has served as General Manager, Regulatory Affairs since April 2000 and since April 2007 has also assumed the responsibilities of Legal Counsel. Prior to that time, she served as Director at the *Procuraduría General de la República de Venezuela*, Legal Consultant at the *Ministerio de Justicia*, Legal Consultant at the *Ministerio de Transporte y Comunicaciones*, Legal Consultant at the *Ministerio de Secretaría de la Presidencia* and Legal Advisor of the *Ministerio de Planificación y Desarrollo (CORDIPLAN)*, *Siderurgica del Orinoco, C.A. (SIDOR)* and *C.A. Energía Eléctrica de Barquisimeto (ENELBAR)*.

Félix Ohep, General Manager, Revenue Assurance, CANTV until May 15, 2007. Mr. Ohep served in this position since November 2003. Mr. Ohep has served at CANTV in several positions. He served as General Manager of Altair and General Manager, Vice President of Operations and Commercial Vice President at CANTV.Net. He also served as Quality Control Manager, Vice President of Operations, Vice President of Systems, Vice President of New Business and Vice President of Customer Service. Before working at CANTV, he was Operations Manager of Computer Science Corporation, Telecommunications Manager of *Tecnocomp* and Director of *Telecomunicaciones CFS Telecomunicaciones e Informática*.

Miguel Benatuil, General Manager, Technology and Operations, CANTV until May 15, 2007. Mr. Benatuil served in this position since April 2004. Previously, Mr. Benatuil was President of CANTV.Net from April 1997 to April 2004. Before working at CANTV, Mr. Benatuil served as President of *Infotrol* and founded and served as Vice President of AETI, C.A.

Ramón Ramírez, General Manager, Enterprises and Institutions, CANTV. Mr. Ramírez has served in this position since August 2002. Previously, Mr. Ramírez served as General Manager, Residential Unit and General Manager, Public and Private Corporations. Before working at CANTV he was General Manager of *Protokol Sistemas* and Regional Manager at *Siemens Andina*.

Oscar Santamariña, General Manager, Residential and Public Telephony, CANTV until May 15, 2007. Mr. Santamariña served in this position since January 2005. Before his present appointment, Mr. Santamariña served as Corporate Planning Manager and as Interconnection Products and Planning Manager. Before working at CANTV he served as Associate Consultant, Project Manager and Senior Project Manager at McKinsey & Co.

Compensation

For the year ended December 31, 2006, the aggregate amount of compensation paid by the Company to all principal directors, alternate directors and executive officers was Bs. 11.419 million (U.S.\$5.3 million) and the aggregate amount accrued by the Company to provide pension, retirement or similar benefits for executive officers, pursuant to existing plans, was Bs. 6,576 million (U.S.\$3.1 million).

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In January 2003 the Board of Directors approved a stock option agreement which expires in 2013, under which CANTV has the obligation to sell 875,000 CANTV common Class D shares at a fixed price of Bs. 2,697.26 per share, exercisable in a whole or in part. CANTV may choose to honor this commitment through a

cash payment equal to the total difference between the market value of shares at the exercise date and the price referred to in the option. In February 2007, this agreement was terminated at no cost to CANTV and the option was not exercised.

Verizon establishes the salary and employment-related benefits for two principal executive officers of the Company, pays their salaries and benefits and receives reimbursement for such payments from the Company. These officers are Vicente Llatas, Chief Executive Officer and Armando Yañes, Chief Financial Officer. See Introduction and Item 4. Information on the Company History.

Board Practices

The operations of the Company are managed under the direction of the Board of Directors pursuant to Venezuelan law, CANTV's by-laws and related charters adopted by the Board. Under Venezuelan law, Directors owe a duty of loyalty and care to CANTV. Directors must exercise the standard of care of a prudent and diligent businessman and bear the burden of proof of this standard if their actions are contested. The Board's responsibilities include overseeing the structure and composition of top management and monitoring legal compliance and the management of risks related to the Company's operations. The Board of Directors must consider the interests of CANTV's shareholders and its employees and, to some extent, the public interest. Those Directors who violate their duties may be held jointly and severally liable for any resulting damages, unless their actions were approved by resolution at a Shareholders' Assembly. See Item 10. Additional Information Memorandum and Articles of Association for further information about the Board of Directors.

Committees of the Board of Directors

The Executive Committee consists of three members of the Board. Since March 14, 2003, the Executive Committee members are Gustavo Roosen, Daniel Petri, and Ricardo Hausmann. Gustavo Roosen resigned on February 12, 2007. The Executive Committee is responsible primarily for the evaluation and formulation of proposals related to budgets, capital investments and operational matters and their presentation to the Board of Directors for approval.

The Audit Committee consists of three members of the Board. Since March 31, 2005, the Audit Committee members are Ruth de Krivoy, Lorenzo Mendoza Giménez and Ricardo Hausmann. Lorenzo Mendoza Giménez resigned on February 15, 2007. The Audit Committee is responsible primarily for overseeing the accounting and financial reporting processes of the Company and audits of the consolidated financial statements of the Company. The Audit Committee is responsible for the evaluation of independent auditors and assists the Board in their selection, whose appointment is subject to an affirmative vote by the shareholders at the annual general Shareholders' Assembly and reviewing the scope of external audit services, including compatibility of non-audit services with independence requirements. The Audit Committee also provides support to the Board of Directors of CANTV in supervising the procedures for the preparation of financial reports; reviewing compliance with internal control, including monitoring and management of business risk and compliance with legal and ethical requirements of the Business Conduct Code of CANTV; reviewing the annual and quarterly consolidated financial statements of CANTV and monitoring the qualifications, independence and performance of the external auditors and discussing any issues to be communicated to the Audit Committee by the external auditors. In addition, the Audit Committee meets separately with internal and external auditors with or without the presence of the Company's management, to discuss the results of the audits and provide sufficient opportunity for a private meeting between members of internal and external audit and the Audit Committee, who may also request additional information from employees and legal counsel. The Internal Audit manager reports to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee reviews the pension plan fund management and expense reports of executives through an annual summary report performed by internal audit.

The Compensation and Executive Development Committee consists of three members responsible for the administration of human resources, including matters related to evaluation, development, training and

compensation. The Compensation and Executive Development Committee members are Pedro González, Vicente Llatas and Armando Yañes.

Differences in Corporate Governance from the New York Stock Exchange Listing Standards

The NYSE has adopted amendments to its corporate governance listing standards for U.S. domestic issuers concerning the role of independent directors, committees under the board of directors, corporate governance guidelines, codes of business conduct and ethics, shareholder approval of equity compensation plans and annual certification by principal executive officers. Under these rules, listed foreign private issuers, like CANTV, must disclose any significant ways in which their corporate governance practices differ from those followed by U.S. domestic listed companies under the NYSE listing standards. CANTV follows corporate governance practices which are different from those required for U.S. domestic listed companies in the following respects:

Boards of directors of U.S. domestic listed companies must have a majority of independent directors, non-management directors of U.S. domestic listed companies must meet at regularly scheduled executive sessions without management and U.S. domestic listed companies must have nominating/corporate governance and compensation committees composed entirely of independent directors. Under Venezuelan Regulations issued by the CNV in February 2005, at least one-fifth of a company's board of directors must be comprised of independent directors.

U.S. domestic listed companies must have an audit committee with a minimum of three members, each of whom must be independent and financially literate in accordance with NYSE rules, and at least one member must have accounting or related financial management expertise meeting NYSE standards. Under Venezuelan Regulations, companies registered with the CNV should have an audit committee comprised of a majority of independent directors. CANTV has maintained an audit committee with three independent members since 2005, and does not have a financial expert according to the definitions established by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

U.S. domestic listed company audit committees must also (1) have a written charter, (2) evaluate and review the lead partner of the independent auditor and assure its regular rotation, (3) discuss earnings press releases, as well as financial information and earnings guidance provided to analysts and rating agencies, (4) meet separately with management and with external and internal auditors, and (5) set clear hiring policies for employees of the independent auditors. There is no such requirement for Venezuelan audit committees. CANTV has a written charter which requires an evaluation of independent auditors, the review of earnings releases and separate meetings with auditors.

U.S. domestic listed companies must adopt corporate governance guidelines discussing specified subjects, such as director qualifications and responsibilities, responsibilities of key board committees and director compensation. While CANTV does not have these corporate governance guidelines, some of these matters are addressed by CANTV's Executive Committee.

U.S. domestic listed companies must adopt a code of business conduct and ethics for directors, officers and employees covering specified subjects and promptly disclose waivers of the code. CANTV has adopted a code of ethics covering all its officers and employees, applying requirements which are similar to those applicable to U.S. domestic listed companies.

U.S. domestic listed companies must obtain shareholder approval with respect to any equity compensation plan for any employee, director or service provider for compensation for services. U.S. domestic listed companies must also obtain shareholder approval (subject to certain exceptions) prior to the issuance of common stock or securities convertible into or exercisable for common stock (1) to a director, an officer, a substantial security holder or a party related to any of them if the number of shares of common stock which are to be issued or are issuable upon conversion exceeds 1% of the number of shares of common stock or voting power outstanding before the issuance, (2) in any transaction or series of transactions, if the voting power of the common stock is equal to or exceeds 20% of the voting power outstanding before the issuance or if the number of shares of the common stock is equal to or exceeds

20% of the number of shares outstanding before the issuance, and (3) that will result in a change of control of the issuer. CANTV follows Venezuelan law, which requires shareholder approval only for increases and reductions in authorized capital. In the case of issuances of securities, Venezuelan companies may not issue equity or debt securities in amounts exceeding contributed capital.

Employees

As of December 31, the Company had 9,199 and 9,468 employees for the years 2005 and 2006, respectively. As of April 30, 2007, the Company had 9,390 employees. The Company's workforce has decreased from 10,178 employees at December 31, 2002 to 9,468 employees at December 31, 2006. CANTV had 650 access lines in service per employee at December 31, 2006, compared to 372 at December 31, 2002. On April 30, 2007, CANTV had 706 access lines in service per employee. Since the announcement of the nationalization plan on January 8, 2007, some key personnel including general managers and other senior managers and staff have resigned, which might have had an impact on certain of the Company's processes as a result of the related changes in those positions.

At December 31, 2006, approximately 54.5% of CANTV's employees were members of one of 28 labor unions which deal directly with the Company or through FETRATEL, compared to approximately 99.9% at privatization. Since privatization, the Company has experienced strikes from time to time of various durations and levels of participation. These strikes have not had a material effect on the Company's results of operations. In March 1997, approximately 1,500 of CANTV's workers went on a 23-day strike in connection with contract negotiations. On April 2, 1997, the Government suspended the strike and convened an arbitration panel to draft a new collective bargaining agreement. This agreement expired on June 18, 1999. On September 3, 1999, the Company signed a collective bargaining agreement, which terminated on June 17, 2001. This agreement established a 20% base salary increase retroactive to June 18, 1999, a Bs. 30,000 weekly salary increase to all union workers on June 18, 2000, and merit increases in June 2000 and 2001. Annual profit-sharing increased from 110 days to 120 days of salary and the vacation bonus was increased from 45 days to 48 days. Moreover, the agreement modified the obligatory years of service for post-retirement benefits to 23 years for employees covered after June 1997. The option to select lump-sum benefit payments instead of the benefits derived from the retirement program was also established by this agreement. The most recent work stoppage occurred during the national general strike on December 2, 2002.

On July 17, 2002, a new labor contract agreement was signed between CANTV and FETRATEL. The two-year agreement covered some 3,500 union employees in 28 unions and was retroactive to June 18, 2002, and provided for salary increases in each of the two years of the agreement (which are dependent on a union employee's current salary) and an immediate increase in the value of food stamps and transportation benefits. The agreement also provided for a productivity bonus of up to a maximum of 30% for qualifying union employees, based on individual performance. In addition, each union employee received a special one-time bonus to be paid to all union employees in two installments: a Bs. 1,500,000 payment in July 2002 and a Bs. 500,000 payment in January 2003 as compensation for the absence of wage increases since the expiration of the contract in June 2002. This agreement was due to expire in June 2004 but remained in force pursuant to the current Labor Law which allows up to three years for expiration until a new labor agreement is reached.

In February 2004, FETRATEL presented a proposal to the Ministry of the Popular Power for Labor and Social Security to negotiate a new contract to replace the June 2002 agreement. CANTV presented a proposal to FETRATEL to extend the conditions and provisions included in the 2002-2004 agreement until June 2005, pursuant to the Labor Law. This proposal was accepted by 20 of the unions registered with FETRATEL through the execution of an agreement which extended the 2002-2004 agreement in exchange for a special bonus for each employee. However, the remaining unions did not agree to this extension, aggravating relations among the unions' leaders. The extension expired on August 30, 2005 once the 2005-2007 labor agreement was finalized upon its filing with the Ministry of the Popular Power for Labor and Social Security, effective retroactively from June 18, 2005. The 2005-2007 labor agreement included for 2005 a salary increase of Bs. 70,000 for all

employees covered by the agreement, a one-time special bonus of Bs. 4,714,285.71 and the inclusion of the variable salary portion derived from the average productivity of the last 12 months as part of the basic remuneration of each employee. For 2006, the inclusion of the variable portion to the basic salary was also applied and the payment of a special bonus of Bs. 1,000,000 was made. In addition, some severance and other benefits were improved.

The economic impact of the 2002-2004 and 2005-2007 labor agreements on the Company was within the range of management's expectations. The increase in the total value of compensation equates, in nominal terms, to weighted average increases of 32.0%, 28.8% and 22.0% for 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively. Future conflicts or disagreements with FETRATEL or with the Company's unionized employees or other employees could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

In September 2004, the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court issued its ruling dismissing the pension payments litigation brought against CANTV by FETRAJUPTTEL. In January 2005, the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court allowed an appeal filed by some members of AJUPTTEL-Caracas against the decision of the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court issued in September 2004. The Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court declared the prior decision annulled and remanded the case to the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court for a new ruling consistent with its decision. The Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court's decision, issued in January 2005, also indicated that retiree pensions would be subject to adjustment up to the official minimum urban wage. On July 26, 2005, the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court issued its revised decision in the lawsuit brought by FETRAJUPTTEL regarding the adjustment of pensions of retirees of CANTV. The decision requires CANTV to adjust the pensions of retirees up to the official minimum urban wage, retroactive to December 30, 1999. In addition, pensions below the official minimum urban wage will be adjusted in proportion to the salary increases that resulted from the collective bargaining process from January 1, 1993 to December 1999. This decision applies to current and future retirees and their eligible survivors. On October 14, 2005, the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court declined to consider CANTV's request for clarification regarding the adjustments of the pension's obligations to its retirees. The determination of damages consistent with the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court's judgment was administered by a lower court, the Execution Court, which appointed the Central Bank of Venezuela to perform the necessary calculations to determine the actual amounts due to the beneficiaries.

On June 6, 2006, the Central Bank of Venezuela concluded its analysis of damages but failed to specify the amounts payable by CANTV pursuant to the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court's judgment. Accordingly, the Execution Court appointed two new experts to complete the determination of damages. Pursuant to the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court's decision and upon the written request by each affected retiree, the Company has agreed to adjust current pension payments up to the official minimum urban wage effective and retroactive to February 1, 2007. In August 2006, the Execution Court in charge of administering the decision of the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court decided that, beginning September 1, 2006, CANTV must adjust all retirees' pensions that were lower than the official minimum urban wage to the new official minimum urban wage established by the Government, and it lifted the written request requirement. Beginning September 1, 2006, none of CANTV's pension beneficiaries is collecting monthly pension payments lower than the official minimum urban wage.

On December 13, 2006, the two new independent experts delivered their final determination of the actual amounts due and payments to retirees to the Execution Court. CANTV agreed to make the retroactive payments to more than 4,000 retirees to provide an adjusted pension equal to the official minimum urban wage pursuant to the Execution Court's decision. However, CANTV appealed the decision, expressing disagreement with the experts' methodology and benefits calculation, mainly in those cases in which pension adjustments for retirees earning less than the official minimum urban wage would result in payments in excess of the official minimum urban wage. In 2006, CANTV created a trust funded with Bs. 153.9 billion in order to cover the retroactive obligation as a result of the Supreme Court ruling of which Bs. 94.1 billion has been paid through March 31, 2007. For the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, the Company recorded provisions of Bs. 44.4

billion, Bs. 694.6 billion and Bs. 23.0 billion, respectively, to cover this additional obligation. See Item 8. Financial Information Other Financial Information Legal Proceedings.

On April 16, 2007, the Second Superior Labor Court of the Metropolitan Area of Caracas announced its decision on the determination of retroactive payments performed by the appointed experts and approved by the Execution Court on December 13, 2006. The decision rejected the majority of the claims introduced by pension beneficiaries and also declined to consider CANTV's claim regarding the calculations of amounts exceeding the official minimum urban wage benefits. On April 24, 2007, CANTV introduced an appeal of the decision of the Second Superior Labor Court of the Metropolitan Area of Caracas on calculations of amounts exceeding the official minimum urban wage benefits with the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court. See Item 8. Financial Information Other Financial Information Subsequent Events.

CANTV has three pension plans: normal, deferred and special. The normal pension plan is available to workers meeting certain age and/or service criteria. The deferred pension plan is applicable to those workers that the Company retains beyond the time of normal retirement. The special pension plan is available to certain workers who have completed at least 20 years of service (14 years for people employed as of June 23, 1995) and who CANTV dismissed without just cause. The Company also provides various other benefits to its employees.

In connection with the privatization of CANTV in 1991, the Government, through BANDES (formerly FIV), transferred 110 million of the Company's Class C shares, representing 11.0% of the equity share capital of CANTV, to certain employee trusts (Employee Trusts). Eligible employees and retirees were offered the right to purchase up to 100 million Class C shares from the Employee Trusts pursuant to a stock purchase program by paying nominal Bs. 286.0488 per Class C share in full in cash or through a non-interest bearing installment payment plan through salary deductions over a period of up to 12 years (the 1991 Installment Plan). The Company does not finance or administer the acquisition of shares by employees. The proceeds from the sale of such Class C shares, after deduction of any fees, dividends or distributions, are paid to the Venezuelan Investment Fund.

On October 24, 2001, an Extraordinary Shareholders' Assembly approved an increase of such number of shares comprising up to 2% of the capital stock of the Company as of December 2, 1991 for grants of stock for eligible employees pursuant to the existing Excellence Award program and the creation of a new benefit plan covering up to 5.5% of the capital stock of the Company called the Value Fund. Both programs were to be effected through the purchase of Class C shares. As of December 31, 2001, the Company had not made effective the increase of the Excellence Award program or the creation of the new benefit plan Value Fund. In March 2002, the Company provided Bs. 4.2 billion in funds to increase the number of Class C shares of the Company held by the trust administering the Excellence Award program. As of April 30, 2007, this trust holds 11,366,960 Class C shares. As of the date of this Form 20-F, the Value Fund has not been created.

Based upon the number of Class D shares that were sold in the Initial Public Offering, the Venezuelan Investment Fund announced its intention to offer Class C shares, representing 9% of the equity share capital of CANTV for subscription by employees and retirees of CANTV at the bolivar equivalent of one-seventh of the price per ADS in the Initial Public Offering. In August 1998, eligible employees and retirees were offered the right to purchase up to 90 million new Class C shares from the Employee Trusts pursuant to a stock purchase program (the Stock Purchase Program) established by the Venezuelan Investment Fund. In accordance with the Stock Purchase Program, 25% of the 90 million Class C shares were reserved for retirees of CANTV and 75% of the shares were reserved for active employees of the Company based on employee base salary and length of employment at August 1996, with no employee eligible for more than 15,000 Class C shares. Under the Stock Purchase Program, eligible employees were offered a non-interest bearing installment payment plan to purchase the Class C shares through salary deductions over a period up to 12 years, with the purchase price to be paid in full at the end of this period. Those employees still paying for Class C shares under the 1991 Installment Plan are granted a grace period under the Stock Purchase Program until all prior Class C shares have been paid in full. At that time, salary deductions for the Class C shares purchased will begin, provided that an established percentage

of the Class C shares have not been sold by the employee or retiree. If the Class C shares are sold, an accelerated payment plan will apply. In accordance with the Stock Purchase Program, dividends paid by CANTV prior to payment in full for the Class C shares are distributed with 50% paid to the Class C shareholder and 50% applied to the shareholder's unpaid balance of the Class C shares.

Share ownership

As of April 30, 2007, the members of the Board of Directors and executive officers of CANTV as a group owned an aggregate of 26,576 shares, representing 0.003% of CANTV's shares issued and outstanding at such date.

Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions

Major Shareholders

Until December 1991, CANTV operated under the control of the Government, which owned 100% of the Company's equity share capital. In December 1991, the Government, through BANDES (formerly FIV), sold 40% of the equity share capital of CANTV to VenWorld for approximately U.S.\$1,885 million, and provided for the transfer of up to 11% of the equity share capital of CANTV to the Employee Trusts. In late 1996, the Government sold 348,100,000 additional shares, representing 34.8% of the Company's equity share capital, to the public in the Initial Public Offering. Currently, the Government holds the Class B shares of CANTV and retains the right to appoint one director to the CANTV's Board of Directors. Also, the Government, acting through CONATEL, regulates the activities of the Company. See Item 4.

Information on the Company Regulatory Framework. The following table sets forth certain information concerning ownership of the equity capital shares outstanding of CANTV for legal purposes as of December 31, 2006 and April 30, 2007:

	Class	At December 31, 2006		At April 30, 2007	
		Number of shares	Ownership percentage	Number of shares	Ownership percentage
GTE Venholdings B.V. (Verizon Communications Inc.)	A	196,401,427	24.95%	196,401,427	24.95%
Telefónica Venezuela Holding B.V.	A	54,410,144	6.91%	4	
Banco Mercantil, C.A.	A	367,139	0.05%	367,139	0.05%
Banco de Desarrollo Económico y Social de Venezuela (BANDES)(1)	B	51,899,999	6.59%	51,899,999	6.59%
Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Infraestructura	B	1		1	
Company employees and retirees(1)(2)	C	48,912,843	6.22%	44,994,147	5.72%
GTE Venholdings B.V. (Verizon Communications Inc.)(3)	D	28,009,177	3.56%	28,009,177	3.56%
Brandes Investment Partners, LLC(4)	D	115,378,830	14.66%	115,378,830	14.66%
Others(5)	D	291,761,289	37.06%	350,090,125	44.47%
		<u>787,140,849</u>		<u>787,140,849</u>	

(1) In August 1998, BANDES (formerly FIV) transferred 90 million Class B shares (representing 9% of the equity share capital of CANTV) to the Employee Trusts as new Class C shares for subscription by employees and retirees of CANTV, as provided for at the time of the Initial Public Offering.

(2)

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Class C shares held directly or through the Employee Trusts. Class C shares include shares held by the Company for distribution to employees in the form of awards. The trust for the Excellence Award program owns 11,398,783 and 11,366,960 Class C shares at December 31, 2006 and April 30, 2007, respectively. For accounting purposes these shares are not considered outstanding shares.

- (3) Verizon, acting through an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, purchased 7,823,200 ADSs, for an aggregate purchase price of approximately U.S.\$190 million in the Initial Public Offering and in transactions consummated following the completion of the Initial Public Offering. In December 1998, Verizon exchanged 3,116,653 ADSs for 7,728,307 shares in VenWorld held by a trust administered

by Banco Mercantil, C.A. (Banco Universal) as Trustee. As of December 31, 2005, Verizon owned ADSs representing an aggregate of 28,009,177 Class D shares. As of December 31, 2006, Verizon owned 4,001,311 ADSs representing an aggregate of 28,009,177 Class D shares and 196,401,427 Class A shares, totaling 28.51% of the equity share capital of the Company.

- (4) Brandes Investment Partners, LLC is an investment advisory firm, managing assets for institutional and private clients worldwide.
- (5) Includes Class D shares held by The Bank of New York as Depository for American Depository Shares of CANTV, each of which represents seven Class D shares.

See also Item 10. Additional Information Memorandum and Articles of Association, for a description of the voting rights of CANTV's shareholders.

As of December 31, 2006, the Company estimates that 57,256,291 ADSs were held in the United States, representing approximately 92% of total Class D shares outstanding. The number of record holders of its Class D shares (or of ADSs representing its Class D shares) in the United States was 25 at December 31, 2006, most of them representing investment advisory firms.

VenWorld was a private corporation, whose principal shareholders as of December 31, 2001 were indirect subsidiaries of Verizon (formerly GTE Corporation) (75.74%) and Telefónica (20.98%). The remaining 3.28% of the equity share capital of VenWorld was held by Banco Mercantil, C.A., for itself and acting as trustee for approximately seven beneficiaries, and approximately 60 other shareholders originally part of CIMA, a former shareholder of VenWorld, liquidated in 1995.

On February 1, 2002, the shareholders of VenWorld, holder of 32.95% of CANTV's shares, agreed to liquidate VenWorld and on March 4, 2002 the Class A shares were distributed to each of the VenWorld shareholders pursuant to a plan of liquidation. On March 15, 2002, AES Comunicaciones de Venezuela, C.A., as custodian for the Class D shares owned by Inversiones Inxetel, C.A., converted 50,255,184 Class D shares into 7,179,312 ADSs that were sold in a single transaction at a price per ADS of U.S.\$12.75 on March 19, 2002, and ceased to have any further participation in the Company.

As of March 31, 2007, Verizon held directly or through affiliates 28.51% of the Company and Telefónica held through affiliates approximately 6.91% of the Company.

Employee Trusts were established to facilitate the sale of Class C shares pursuant to a stock purchase program established for certain employees and retirees of the Company. In August 1998, eligible employees and retirees were offered the right to purchase up to 90 million new Class C shares from the Employee Trusts pursuant to a Stock Purchase Program established by BANDES (formerly FIV). In accordance with the Stock Purchase Program, 25% of the 90 million new Class C shares were reserved for retirees of CANTV and 75% of the shares were reserved for active employees of the Company based on the employee's base salary and length of employment at August 1996, with no employee eligible for more than 15,000 new Class C shares. Under the Stock Purchase Program, eligible employees were offered a non-interest bearing installment payment plan to purchase the new Class C shares through salary deductions over a period up to 12 years, with the purchase price to be paid in full at the end of this period. Those employees still paying for Class C shares under the 1991 Installment Plan are granted a grace period under the Stock Purchase Plan until all prior Class C shares have been paid in full. At that time, salary deductions for the new Class C shares purchased will begin, provided that an established percentage of the Class C shares have not been sold by the employee or retiree. If the Class C shares are sold, an accelerated payment plan will apply. In accordance with the Stock Purchase Plan, dividends paid by CANTV prior to payment in full for the new Class C shares are distributed with 50% paid to the Class C shareholder and 50% applied to the shareholder unpaid balance of the new Class C shares.

Between November 1999 and September 2000, the Company implemented two share repurchase programs. As a result of these programs, the Company acquired 73,962,616 of the outstanding shares (equivalent to 10,566,088 ADSs) of CANTV, representing approximately 7.4% of the total number of CANTV shares outstanding on October 31, 1999 for approximately U.S.\$300 million. The weighted average price for these

purchases was Bs. 2,839 per share, equivalent to U.S.\$28.39 per ADS, based on the Bolivar Exchange Rate at December 31, 2000. These repurchased shares were canceled on December 5, 2000.

The Capital Markets Law limits each repurchase program to six months and requires publication of a maximum repurchase price per share and a maximum number of shares to be repurchased.

On November 16, 1999, an Extraordinary Shareholders Assembly authorized a share repurchase program of up to 50,000,000 of CANTV's outstanding Class C shares and Class D shares, which terminated on April 18, 2000 (the 1999 Repurchase Program). The 1999 Repurchase Program specified a maximum repurchase price up to U.S.\$40 per ADS and a maximum volume of up to 5% of the outstanding shares. Under the 1999 Repurchase Program the Company acquired 35,775,956 Class D shares (5,110,851 ADS) at a weighted average price of Bs. 2,794 per share, equivalent to U.S.\$29.39 per ADS. No Class C shares were repurchased.

On March 31, 2000, an Extraordinary Shareholders Assembly authorized a new share repurchase program for 50,000,000 of CANTV's outstanding Class C shares and Class D shares, for the period from April 1, 2000 to September 18, 2000 (the 2000 Repurchase Program). The 2000 Repurchase Program specified a maximum purchase price up to Bs. 4,871 per share or up to U.S.\$50 per ADS and a maximum volume of up to 5% of the outstanding shares (10% when combined with shares repurchased under the 1999 Repurchase Program). Under the 2000 Repurchase Program the Company acquired 20,846,931 Class D shares (2,978,133 ADSs) and 17,339,728 Class C shares at a weighted average price of Bs. 2,710 per share, equivalent to U.S.\$27.50 per ADS.

On October 7, 2001, the Board of Directors of CANTV called an Extraordinary Shareholders Assembly to consider authorization of payment of an extraordinary dividend in the amount of approximately U.S.\$385 million and authorization to initiate repurchase program for 15% of the Company's outstanding shares.

On October 24, 2001, CANTV held an Extraordinary Shareholders Assembly of CANTV's shareholders who approved, in part, the proposed 2001 Repurchase Program submitted by CANTV's Board of Directors. The period of the Company's 2001 Repurchase Program began on October 25, 2001 and expired on November 23, 2001. In connection with the 2001 Repurchase Program, CANTV began cash tender offers at U.S.\$30 per ADS in the United States and U.S.\$4.29 per Class D share of the Company in Venezuela. Upon completion of the 2001 Repurchase Program, a total of 138,896,536 shares had been repurchased and converted into treasury shares. On December 2, 2003, an Extraordinary Shareholders Assembly approved the reduction of capital stock by canceling these shares. Legal formalities required for this reduction were completed during the first quarter of 2004.

At this same Extraordinary Shareholders Assembly, CANTV's shareholders also approved an increase of such number of shares comprising up to 2% of the capital stock of the Company as of December 2, 1991 for grants of stock for eligible employees pursuant to the existing Excellence Award program and the creation of a new benefit plan called the Value Fund which would include up to 5.5% of the capital stock of the Company to use for stock option awards to eligible employees. This trust holds, as of April 30, 2007, 11,366,960 Class C shares. As of the date of this Form 20-F, the Value Fund has not been created.

On April 3, 2006, Telmex and América Móvil announced that through an equally-owned joint venture they have entered into an agreement with Verizon to acquire Verizon's equity interest in CANTV, through its affiliates, for an aggregate purchase price of U.S.\$676.6 million in cash, subject to regulatory approvals. The purchase price represented U.S.\$3.01 per ordinary CANTV share held by Verizon, through its affiliates (or US\$21.10 per CANTV ADS held by Verizon, through its affiliates). Under the terms of the agreement, the joint venture would acquire Verizon's equity stake in CANTV indirectly through the purchase of a Verizon subsidiary holding company that holds all of the CANTV ordinary shares and ADSs owned by Verizon. Verizon's equity stake in CANTV represents approximately 28.51% of the outstanding capital stock of CANTV. According to the announcements issued by the parties, the joint venture that has agreed to purchase Verizon's stake has also agreed, subject to

regulatory approvals, that following the closing of the purchase of Verizon's equity interest in

CANTV, the joint venture will make a tender offer for any and all of the remaining shares of CANTV. According to the announcements, the tender offer that would be made in the United States would be made at the same U.S. dollar price per share as paid to Verizon and the tender offer that would be made in Venezuela would be made at a bolivar price equivalent to such U.S. dollar price, based on the official exchange rate. On June 30, 2006, October 2, 2006 and December 29, 2006, Verizon and the joint venture between Telmex and América Móvil announced extensions of the Stock Purchase Agreement. On February 8, 2007, Verizon and the joint venture between Telmex and América Móvil agreed to terminate the Stock Purchase Agreement dated April 3, 2006 to acquire Verizon's equity interest in CANTV, since the parties did not expect to obtain the required regulatory approvals to complete the transaction, due to the nationalization plan for CANTV announced by President Chávez on January 8, 2007.

On January 8, 2007, President Chávez announced Venezuela's intention to nationalize certain strategic sectors of the Venezuelan economy, including the telecommunications sector in which the Company participates. On February 12, 2007, the Government entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Verizon and its indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, GTE Venholdings, to acquire, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including a due diligence review and receipt of regulatory approvals, Verizon's equity stake in the Company, which represents approximately 28.51% of the outstanding equity share capital of the Company. The Memorandum of Understanding contemplates that the consideration to be paid to GTE Venholdings by the Government would be the equivalent of U.S.\$2.55 per Share held by Verizon, or U.S.\$17.85 per ADS held by Verizon (each of which represents seven Class D shares) subject to downward adjustment to give effect to any dividend declared and paid by the Company with a record date after February 12, 2007 and prior to the closing of the Offers. Among other things, GTE Venholdings has also agreed in the Memorandum of Understanding not to vote as a shareholder of the Company to approve any action or transaction of the Company outside of the ordinary course of business. On April 8, 2007, the Government announced the Offers in the U.S. and Venezuela to purchase any and all of the issued and outstanding shares, and all shares underlying the ADSs, that are not owned by the Government.

On May 4, 2007, Verizon, through its subsidiary GTE Venholdings, tendered all of its Class A shares of CANTV's capital stock in the Venezuelan Offer made for such securities by the Government. On May 7, 2007, GTE Venholdings tendered all of its ADSs in the U.S. Offer made for such securities by the Government.

The Offers in the U.S and Venezuelan to purchase for cash any and all outstanding ADS and common shares, respectively, expired at 5:00 p.m. New York City time and Caracas time, on Tuesday, May 8, 2007. The Government announced on May 16, 2007 that 61,257,605 ADSs (representing an aggregate of 428,803,235 common shares) were tendered in the U.S. Offer and not withdrawn, and 197,949,721 common shares were tendered in the Venezuelan Offer and not withdrawn. The tendered common shares and ADSs include all common shares and ADSs held by Verizon's subsidiary, GTE Venholdings, and together with the 51,900,000 common shares held by the BANDES and the Ministry of the Popular Power for Infrastructure, represent an aggregate of 678,652,956 common shares, or approximately 86.2% of the outstanding common shares of CANTV. The totals reflected above will increase, as they do not include certain common shares tendered into the Venezuelan Offer that are still being counted. According to the Depositary, as of May 9, 2007, there were 66,107,637 ADSs outstanding.

The Government announced on May 16, 2007, that settlement for the common shares tendered into the Venezuelan Offer took place at a special session of the Caracas Stock Exchange held on May 15, 2007, and the ADSs tendered into the U.S. Offer were accepted for payment on the same date in accordance with the procedures described in the U.S. Offer and the Venezuelan Offer. The Government also announced that payment for the common shares and ADSs will be made no later than May 22, 2007, the tenth (10th) Caracas Stock Exchange trading day following the expiration date of the Offers.

On May 11, 2007, the NYSE informed CANTV that it suspended its ADS immediately from trading on the exchange. The NYSE indicated that it was of the view that the ADSs are no longer suitable for continued listing

in light of all the current circumstances following the completion of the Offers by the Government and commenced its procedure for delisting the ADSs on the NYSE. CANTV has not arranged for listing the ADSs on another U.S. securities exchange or for quotation of CANTV's securities on any other quotation medium in the United States. Investors that wish to effect a trade in the ADSs or the underlying Class D shares should contact their brokers for information on the availability of effecting trades in the ADSs or Class D shares in the over-the-counter market or exchanging their ADSs for underlying Class D shares and effecting a trade in such shares on the Caracas Stock Exchange where such shares are listed.

The ADSs and the underlying Class D shares remain registered under the Exchange Act, and the suspension and termination of listing of the ADSs by the NYSE does not automatically suspend or terminate CANTV's reporting obligations under the Exchange Act. The registration of the ADSs could be terminated upon application of CANTV to the SEC if the ADSs are no longer listed on the NYSE and there are fewer than three hundred holders of record of the ADSs and Class D shares resident in the United States. As a result, CANTV will be required to continue to comply with its reporting obligations with the SEC until such time as it may take action to deregister such shares under the Exchange Act. If CANTV is no longer required to comply with its reporting obligations under the Exchange Act, the information CANTV would be required to furnish to holders of ADSs and to the SEC would be substantially reduced.

Related Party Transactions

In the ordinary course of its business, the Company engages in a variety of transactions with its principal shareholders and their respective affiliates.

Transactions with shareholders' affiliates include purchase of inventories, supplies, plant and equipment, technical and administrative services including salaries and employment-related benefits for certain principal executive officers and net revenues related to the settlement of international telephone traffic with affiliates. Amounts for these transactions performed with shareholders' affiliates for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 are as follows:

	2004	2005	2006
	(in millions of bolivars)		
Purchase of inventories, supplies, plant and equipment of shareholders' affiliates	57,171	75,307	4,557
Technical and administrative services expenses(1)	10,475	27,131	26,378
Net (expenses) revenues related to the settlement of international telephone traffic with shareholders' affiliates	(393)	1,754	(6,685)

(1) Technical and administrative assistance include consulting services, support to implement new technologies, strategic planning and analysis, training and personnel services, among others. Also included are salaries, pension, retirement benefits and other benefits for certain executives. See Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees' Compensation.

As of December 31, 2005 and 2006, the Company had interest-free short-term accounts payable to Verizon of Bs. 45.2 billion and Bs. 54.4 billion, respectively. There are no guaranties given to or received from related parties.

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Through April 30, 2007 the Company has recorded technical and administrative services expenses in the amount of Bs. 7.3 billion. As of April 30, 2007, the Company had net payables due to Verizon of Bs. 38.1 billion.

In April 1998, Movilnet obtained a long-term loan from CANTV of Bs. 18.5 billion, which was utilized to pay its short-term trade debt. This loan was going to be amortized in 12 monthly installments from April 2000. In

December 1999, the term of the loan was changed to five years to be amortized with a single payment in April 2004, with a one-year grace period for interest. The maximum interest rate that CANTV could collect from Movilnet was calculated on a quarterly basis at the interest rate applied to 90-day loan operations by the three major Venezuelan banks in number of deposits. In December 2004 this loan was repaid.

In December 1999, Movilnet obtained a line of credit from CANTV amounting to U.S.\$100 million, which was used for the investment plan financing for year 2000. This line of credit bore interest based on market interest rates. In December 1999, Movilnet used U.S.\$95 million of this line of credit. This loan had a five-year term maturity and was repaid in 2004.

In December 1999, Movilnet issued two promissory notes to CANTV for Bs. 9.3 billion and Bs. 4.0 billion. These promissory notes bore interest calculated on a quarterly basis at the interest rate applied to 90-day loan operations by the three major Venezuelan banks in number of deposits. These promissory notes had a five-year term maturity and were repaid in 2004.

On May 4, 2007, Verizon, through its subsidiary GTE Venholdings, tendered all of its Class A shares of CANTV's capital stock in the Venezuelan Offer made for such securities by the Government. On May 7, 2007, GTE Venholdings tendered all of its ADSs in the U.S. Offer made for such securities by the Government.

Interest of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

Item 8. *Financial Information*

Consolidated Financial Information

See Item 19. Exhibits for a list of financial statements filed under Item 18. Financial Statements.

Other Financial Information

Legal Proceedings

The Company is involved in a number of legal and administrative proceedings; the main cases are presented below:

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In December 1999 and May 2000, SENIAT notified CANTV and Movilnet of additional tax assessments amounting to Bs. 271.2 billion and Bs. 27.0 billion, respectively, mainly related to the rejection of investment tax credits used for fiscal years ended December 31, 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997. SENIAT objected to these credits claiming that telecommunications activities do not qualify as industrial activities. These assessments were appealed before the *Tribunal Superior Sexto de lo Contencioso Tributario* (the Sixth Court on Contentious Tax Matters) and, in the opinion of management and its legal counsel, there is a high probability of a ruling in favor of CANTV and Movilnet. It is important to point out that in 1999 this Court ruled in favor of another telecommunications company. However, that decision was appealed by SENIAT and a final ruling is pending. Based on this opinion, the Company has not recorded any accruals related to this assessment.

In June 2002, Caveguías was subject to an additional tax assessment by SENIAT of approximately Bs. 44.3 billion. This assessment was related to income tax returns for the years ended December 31, 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999, in which SENIAT objected to the deferral of revenue in respect of the sale of advertising space. The Company appealed these assessments before the *Tribunal Superior Octavo de lo Contencioso Tributario* (the Eighth Court on Contentious Tax Matters). In the opinion of management and its legal counsel, there is a high probability of a favorable decision, and, accordingly, no accrual or provision has been recorded.

In June 2003, a commercial party introduced an arbitration request before the *Centro de Arbitraje de la Cámara de Comercio de Caracas* (the Caracas Arbitration Center of the Commercial Chamber), claiming

damages of Bs. 20.4 billion due to default by Movilnet in compliance with an agreement. On October 8, 2003, Movilnet responded to these claims and on January 16, 2004, the Arbitration Court convened to hear the case. In September 2004 the Arbitration Court declared in favor of the commercial party, and required a payment of Bs. 8.0 billion by Movilnet, which was paid in January 2005. During October 2005, this commercial party issued a new lawsuit before a Commercial Court for the alleged loss of future income due to default in compliance with the same commercial agreement for Bs. 257.0 billion. On August 9, 2006, the *Sala Político Administrativa* (the Political Administrative Chamber) confirmed the decision of March 10, 2006 of the *Juzgado Quinto de Primera Instancia en lo Civil, Mercantil y del Tránsito del Área Metropolitana de Caracas* (the Fifth Court of First Instance of Civil, Commercial and the Transit Matters of the Metropolitan Area of Caracas) and ruled against the demanding party. In the opinion of the Company's management and its legal counsel, their expectations were reached in relation to this case in obtaining a favorable decision.

During February 2004, CANTV Telecommunication Centers were subject to additional tax assessments by the tax authorities in two states of the central region of Venezuela. As a result of this assessment, 37 centers received sanctions including fines and were closed for periods ranging from 48 to 72 hours as a result of their non-compliance with certain value-added tax matters. Some of the sanctions were effective at that moment while others are currently being appealed. There is a risk for CANTV that Telecommunication Centers could request CANTV to assume some responsibility as business allies for the periods 2001 to 2003. CANTV has set aside a provision for this contingent liability. Based on the opinion of legal counsel handling these proceedings, the Company's management believes that the provision is reasonable to cover this risk.

In December 2004, CONATEL notified CANTV of inspection reports resulting from their review of tax payments pursuant to the Telecommunications Law, made by CANTV in 2000 and Movilnet and CANTV.Net for 2000 to 2003. The main issues objected to by CONATEL in determining the tax base for computation of this tax are the deduction of uncollectible write-offs and discounts granted to customers. In addition, CONATEL objected to Movilnet's exclusion of net interconnection revenue from the tax base for the Special Telecommunications Tax of Wireless Services. In January 2006, the Company received the final resolution from CONATEL in respect of the Administrative Summary indicating total additional taxes, penalties and interest of Bs. 8.1 billion for CANTV, Bs. 92.9 billion for Movilnet and Bs. 667 million for CANTV.Net. Based on the opinion of external legal counsel, the Company considers these tax assessments groundless and did not set aside a provision in respect of these inspection reports. In February 2006, the Company presented an administrative appeal to the tax assessments and is awaiting a formal response from the tax authorities.

In September 2006, SENIAT notified CANTV of additional tax assessments amounting to Bs. 21.6 billion related to revision of the value-added tax paid by CANTV for the periods between January 2002 and December 2003. In October 2006, SENIAT notified CANTV.Net of additional tax assessments amounting to Bs. 3,804 million related to revision of the value-added tax paid by CANTV for the periods between January 2003 and July 2005. The objection presented by SENIAT was that the tax assessments were based on the lack of verification of tax credits. Based on the opinion of external legal counsel, the Company considers that these tax assessments are groundless and has not set aside a provision in respect of these inspection reports. In November 2006 and December 2006, the Company presented an administrative appeal to the tax assessments of CANTV and CANTV.Net, respectively, and is awaiting a formal response from the tax authorities.

In December 2006, CONATEL notified CANTV of inspection reports for net taxes of Bs. 6.9 billion resulting from their review of tax payments pursuant to the Telecommunications Law, made by CANTV for the periods from January 2001 to December 2003. The main issues objected to by CONATEL in determining the tax base for computation of this tax are the deduction of uncollectible write-offs and discounts granted to customers. Based on the opinion of external legal counsel, the Company considers these tax assessments groundless and has not set aside a provision with respect to these inspection reports.

In addition, an important number of other labor-related lawsuits and claims have been made against CANTV for approximately Bs. 479.9 billion (including inflation adjustment of the lawsuits), most of which are

related to special retirement initiatives, employee severance benefits and other benefits related to early retirement. These lawsuits are currently pending and, as of the date of filing of this Form 20-F, their final outcome is not predictable. CANTV has settled a number of these cases through mediation and negotiation with the parties involved, and is currently in the process of resolving claims and lawsuits filed by former employees.

Based on the opinion of legal counsel handling these proceedings, the Company's management believes that most of these cases and others will be resolved in the Company's favor and that the total provision set aside of Bs. 170.3 million is reasonable as of December 31, 2006 to cover the contingencies considered probable and associated legal expenses. However, the timing for the utilization of this provision is not determinable.

In September 2004, the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court issued its ruling dismissing the pension payments litigation brought against CANTV by FETRAJUPTTEL. In January 2005, the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court allowed an appeal filed by some members of AJUPTTEL-Caracas against the decision of the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court issued in September 2004. The Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court declared the prior decision annulled and remanded the case to the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court for a new ruling consistent with its decision. The Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court's decision, issued in January 2005, also indicated that retiree pensions would be subject to adjustment up to the official minimum urban wage. On July 26, 2005, the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court issued its revised decision in the lawsuit brought by FETRAJUPTTEL regarding the adjustment of pensions of retirees of CANTV. The decision requires CANTV to adjust the pensions of retirees up to the official minimum urban wage, retroactive to December 30, 1999. In addition, pensions below the official minimum urban wage will be adjusted in proportion to the salary increases that resulted from the collective bargaining process from January 1, 1993 to December 1999. This decision applies to current and future retirees and their eligible survivors. On October 14, 2005, the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court declined to consider CANTV's request for clarification regarding the adjustments of the pension's obligations to its retirees. The determination of damages consistent with the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court's judgment was administered by a lower court, the Execution Court, which appointed the Central Bank of Venezuela to perform the necessary calculations to determine the actual amounts due to the beneficiaries.

On June 6, 2006, the Central Bank of Venezuela concluded its analysis of damages but failed to specify the amounts payable by CANTV pursuant to the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court's judgment. Accordingly, the Execution Court appointed two new experts to complete the determination of damages. Pursuant to the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court's decision and upon the written request by each affected retiree, the Company has agreed to adjust current pension payments up to the official minimum urban wage effective and retroactive to February 1, 2007. In August 2006, the Execution Court in charge of administering the decision of the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court decided that, beginning September 1, 2006, CANTV must adjust all retirees' pensions that were lower than the official minimum urban wage to the new official minimum urban wage established by the Government, and it lifted the written request requirement. Beginning September 1, 2006, none of CANTV's pension beneficiaries is collecting monthly pension payments lower than the official minimum urban wage.

On December 13, 2006, the two new independent experts delivered their final determination of the actual amounts due and payments to retirees to the Execution Court. CANTV agreed to make the retroactive payments to more than 4,000 retirees to provide an adjusted pension equal to the official minimum urban wage pursuant to the Execution Court's decision. However, CANTV appealed the decision, expressing disagreement with the experts' methodology and benefits calculation, mainly in those cases in which pension adjustments for retirees earning less than the official minimum urban wage would result in payments in excess of the official minimum urban wage. In 2006, CANTV created a trust funded with Bs. 153.9 billion in order to cover the retroactive obligation as a result of the Supreme Court ruling of which Bs. 94.1 billion has been paid through March 31, 2007. For the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, the Company recorded provisions of Bs. 44.4 billion, Bs. 694.6 billion and Bs. 23.0 billion, respectively, to cover this additional obligation. See Item 8. Financial Information Other Financial Information Legal Proceedings.

On April 16, 2007, the Second Superior Labor Court of the Metropolitan Area of Caracas announced its decision on the determination of retroactive payments performed by the appointed experts and approved by the Execution Court on December 13, 2006. The decision rejected the majority of the claims introduced by pension beneficiaries and also declined to consider CANTV's claim regarding the calculations of amounts exceeding the official minimum urban wage benefits. On April 24, 2007, CANTV introduced an appeal of the decision of the Second Superior Labor Court of the Metropolitan Area of Caracas on calculations of amounts exceeding the official minimum urban wage benefits with the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court.

Dividend Policy

The Venezuelan Code of Commerce, the Venezuelan Capital Markets Law and the standards issued by the CNV regulate the Company's ability to pay dividends. In addition, some of the Company's debt agreements contained certain restrictions limiting the Company's ability to pay cash dividends. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources, Item 10. Additional Information Memorandum and Articles of Association Dividends, and Note 15 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Venezuelan Code of Commerce establishes that dividends shall be paid solely out of liquid and collected earnings derived from financial statements from a closed fiscal year. The Venezuelan Capital Markets Law stipulates that the Company must distribute annually no less than 50% of its net annual income to its stockholders, after income tax and legal reserve deductions. Likewise, the Venezuelan Capital Markets Law establishes that at least 25% of such 50% shall be distributed in cash. However, if the Company has accumulated losses, net income shall be used to offset such deficit.

In addition, according to CNV standards, unconsolidated net income, excluding the equity participation in subsidiaries, is the basis for dividend distribution.

The Venezuelan Capital Markets Law establishes that dividends must be declared in a Stockholders Meeting at which the stockholders determine the amount, form and frequency of dividend payments. Furthermore, under CNV regulations, companies' by-laws must state their dividend policies. According to the Company's by-laws, dividends will be distributed in an amount consistent with investments plans for future years, the availability of cash and assets for payment and the general economic situation of the Company and the country.

On December 14, 2001, the Board of Directors of CANTV approved revised guidelines for the annual dividend distribution, effective in 2002. These guidelines call for the distribution to shareholders of 50% of the annual free cash flow, which is defined as cash flows provided by operating activities, less cash flows used in investment activities, based on the audited consolidated financial statements, net of debt and interest payments scheduled for the following year. Annual payment of dividends will be made in bolivars following recommendations by the Board of Directors and approval by the annual Shareholders Assembly and could be paid in quarterly installments. The distribution of the dividend payment in dollars by the Depositary bank to ADS holders is currently subject to approval by CADIVI under the recently adopted exchange controls regime. Consequently, the U.S. dollar amount of any cash distributions made by the Depositary bank pursuant to the Deposit Agreement to holders of ADSs may be adversely affected by reductions in the value of the bolivar relative to the U.S. dollar between the dividend declaration date and the dividend payment date.

Subsequent Events

On January 8, 2007, President Chávez announced Venezuela's intention to nationalize certain strategic sectors of the Venezuelan economy, including the telecommunications sector in which the Company participates. On February 12, 2007, the Government entered into a

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Memorandum of Understanding with Verizon and its indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, GTE Venholdings, to acquire, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions,

including a due diligence review and receipt of regulatory approvals, Verizon's equity stake in the Company, which represents approximately 28.51% of the outstanding equity share capital of the Company. The Memorandum of Understanding contemplates that the consideration to be paid to GTE Venholdings by the Government would be the equivalent of U.S.\$2.55 per share held by Verizon, or U.S.\$17.85 per ADS held by Verizon (each of which represents seven Class D shares) subject to downward adjustment to give effect to any dividend declared and paid by the Company with a record date after February 12, 2007 and prior to the closing of the Offers. Among other things, GTE Venholdings has also agreed in the Memorandum of Understanding not to vote as a shareholder of the Company to approve any action or transaction of the Company outside of the ordinary course of business.

On February 8, 2007, Verizon and the joint venture between Telmex and América Móvil agreed to terminate the Stock Purchase Agreement dated April 3, 2006 to acquire Verizon's equity interest in CANTV, since the parties did not expect to obtain the required regulatory approvals to complete the transaction, due to the nationalization plan for CANTV announced by President Chávez on January 8, 2007.

On February 12, Gustavo Roosen, who acted as President, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, resigned. Vicente Llatas, who has been Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of the Company since May 1998, was appointed Chief Executive Officer, President and Chairman of the Board. On February 15, 2007, Lorenzo Mendoza Giménez and Imanol Valdés Cantolla submitted their resignations as members of the Board.

On March 30, 2007, an Ordinary Shareholders Meeting declared a dividend of Bs. 922.07 per share to be paid on April 18, 2007 to shareholders of record at April 12, 2007. At this Regular Stockholders Meeting, the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2006 were approved. However, BANDES, as holder of Class B shares, indicated its willingness to put on record in the minute of the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting its opinion regarding the insufficiency of the provisions recorded for assessments issued by SENIAT and CONATEL.

On April 8, 2007, the Government announced a Tender Offer on Schedule TO related to the Tender Offers in the U.S. and Venezuela to purchase any and all of the issued and outstanding shares, and all shares underlying the ADSs, that are not owned by the Government. The U.S. Offer was for any and all outstanding ADSs and the Venezuelan Offer was for any and all outstanding shares. The purchase price to be paid in the U.S. Offer is U.S.\$14.84791 per ADS (each of which represents seven Class D shares). The purchase price to be paid in the Venezuelan Offer is the bolivar equivalent (based on the Bolivar Exchange Rate as of the settlement date of the Offers) of U.S.\$2.12113 per share (equivalent to Bs. 4,560.43 per share calculated at the Bolivar Exchange Rate in effect as of the day of the Offer of Bs. 2,150 per U.S.\$1.00). In each case, the purchase price is to be paid net to the seller in cash (less any amounts withheld under applicable tax laws), without interest, subject to downward adjustment to reflect any dividends declared after March 30, 2007 and paid by the Company with a record date that is fixed as of a date prior to, in the case of the U.S. Offer, the Government's acceptance for payment of ADSs tendered into such Offer and, in the case of the Venezuelan Offer, the settlement date for such Offer.

On April 12, 2007, the Company's Board of Directors in an Extraordinary Meeting considered the Offers and unanimously determined to remain neutral and to make no recommendation with respect to the Offers. The Board of Directors' recommendation statement, filed on Schedule 14-D9, concluded that it is unable to take a position with respect to the Offers. The Board of Directors believed that it lacked sufficient information to evaluate the Offers in light of the unique circumstances of the Offers resulting from the stated plans of the Government to nationalize the Company, the absence of tangible alternatives to the Offers, the limited ability of Class C shareholders to participate in the Offers, the uncertainties with respect to the future liquidity and market value of the ADSs and shares, and the disparity in the price offered in each of the Offers, which results from the exchange controls regime in Venezuela. The Board of Directors stated that it believed that each holder of ADSs and shares should make his or her own decision regarding participation in the Offers based on his or her own circumstances. Additionally, the Board of Directors urged the Government to resolve the disparity in the economic value of the price offered in each of the Offers.

On April 16, 2007, the Second Superior Labor Court of the Metropolitan Area of Caracas announced its decision on the determination of retroactive payments performed by the appointed experts and approved by the Execution Court on December 13, 2006. The decision rejected the majority of the claims introduced by pension beneficiaries and also declined to consider CANTV's claim regarding the calculations of amounts exceeding the official minimum urban wage benefits. On April 24, 2007, CANTV introduced an appeal of the decision of the Second Superior Labor Court of the Metropolitan Area of Caracas on calculations of amounts exceeding the official minimum urban wage benefits with the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court.

On May 4, 2007, the Board of Directors called for an Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting to be held on May 21, 2007, to elect the new members of the Board and the delivery of a management report through April 30, 2007.

The Offers in the U.S and Venezuelan to purchase for cash any and all outstanding ADS and common shares, respectively, expired at 5:00 p.m. New York City time and Caracas time, on Tuesday, May 8, 2007. The Government announced on May 16, 2007 that 61,257,605 ADSs (representing an aggregate of 428,803,235 common shares) were tendered in the U.S. Offer and not withdrawn, and 197,949,721 common shares were tendered in the Venezuelan Offer and not withdrawn. The tendered common shares and ADSs include all common shares and ADSs held by Verizon's subsidiary, GTE Venholdings, and together with the 51,900,000 common shares held by the BANDES and the Ministry of the Popular Power for Infrastructure, represent an aggregate of 678,652,956 common shares, or approximately 86.2% of the outstanding common shares of CANTV. The totals reflected above will increase, as they do not include certain common shares tendered into the Venezuelan Offer that are still being counted. According to the Depository, as of May 9, 2007, there were 66,107,637 ADSs outstanding.

The Government announced on May 16, 2007, that settlement for the common shares tendered into the Venezuelan Offer took place at a special session of the Caracas Stock Exchange held on May 15, 2007, and the ADSs tendered into the U.S. Offer were accepted for payment on the same date in accordance with the procedures described in the U.S. Offer and the Venezuelan Offer. The Government also announced that payment for the common shares and ADSs will be made no later than May 22, 2007, the tenth (10th) Caracas Stock Exchange trading day following the expiration date of the Offers.

On May 11, 2007, the NYSE informed CANTV that it suspended its ADS immediately from trading on the exchange. The NYSE indicated that it was of the view that the ADSs are no longer suitable for continued listing in light of all the current circumstances following the completion of the Offers by the Government and commenced its procedure for delisting the ADSs on the NYSE. CANTV has not arranged for listing the ADSs on another U.S. securities exchange or for quotation of CANTV's securities on any other quotation medium in the United States. Investors that wish to effect a trade in the ADSs or the underlying Class D shares should contact their brokers for information on the availability of effecting trades in the ADSs or Class D shares in the over-the-counter market or exchanging their ADSs for underlying Class D shares and effecting a trade in such shares on the Caracas Stock Exchange where such shares are listed.

The ADSs and the underlying Class D shares remain registered under the Exchange Act, and the suspension and termination of listing of the ADSs by the NYSE does not automatically suspend or terminate CANTV's reporting obligations under the Exchange Act. The registration of the ADSs could be terminated upon application of CANTV to the SEC if the ADSs are no longer listed on the NYSE and there are fewer than three hundred holders of record of the ADSs and Class D shares resident in the United States. As a result, CANTV will be required to continue to comply with its reporting obligations with the SEC until such time as it may take action to deregister such shares under the Exchange Act. If CANTV is no longer required to comply with its reporting obligations under the Exchange Act, the information CANTV would be required to furnish to holders of ADSs and to the SEC would be substantially reduced.

Item 9. *The Offer and Listing*

Offer and Listing Details

Not applicable.

Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

Expenses of the Issue

Not applicable.

Trading Markets

Following the Initial Public Offering of the Company's Class D shares on November 22, 1996, the Company's Class D stock began trading on the Caracas Stock Exchange under the symbol TDV.d. Following the Initial Public Offering, ADSs, each representing seven Class D shares, began trading on the NYSE under the symbol VNT. The Bank of New York is acting as Depositary in connection with the ADSs.

On May 11, 2007, the NYSE informed CANTV that it suspended its ADS immediately from trading on the exchange. The NYSE indicated that it was of the view that the ADSs are no longer suitable for continued listing in light of all the current circumstances following the completion of the Offers by the Government and commenced its procedure for delisting the ADSs on the NYSE. CANTV has not arranged for listing the ADSs on another U.S. securities exchange or for quotation of CANTV's securities on any other quotation medium in the United States. Investors that wish to effect a trade in the ADSs or the underlying Class D shares should contact their brokers for information on the availability of effecting trades in the ADSs or Class D shares in the over-the-counter market or exchanging their ADSs for underlying Class D shares and effecting a trade in such shares on the Caracas Stock Exchange where such shares are listed.

The ADSs and the underlying Class D shares remain registered under the Exchange Act, and the suspension and termination of listing of the ADSs by the NYSE does not automatically suspend or terminate CANTV's reporting obligations under the Exchange Act. The registration of the ADSs could be terminated upon application of CANTV to the SEC if the ADSs are no longer listed on the NYSE and there are fewer than three hundred holders of record of the ADSs and Class D shares resident in the United States. As a result, CANTV will be required to continue to comply with its reporting obligations with the SEC until such time as it may take action to deregister such shares under the Exchange Act. If CANTV is no longer required to comply with its reporting obligations under the Exchange Act, the information CANTV would be required to furnish to holders of ADSs and to the SEC would be substantially reduced.

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The table below sets forth, for the periods indicated, the reported high and low sale prices for the Class D shares on the Caracas Stock Exchange:

	Caracas Stock Exchange		
	High (Bs.)	Low (Bs.)	Average Trading Volume
Annual highs and lows			
2002(1)	2,750.00	1,600.00	46,422
2003	6,700.00	2,250.00	116,880
2004	9,500.00	6,325.00	209,953
2005	8,450.00	4,500.00	68,229
2006	9,850.00	5,100.00	74,859
Quarterly highs and lows			
2005			
1st quarter	8,450.00	7,500.00	61,984
2nd quarter	8,000.00	6,800.00	38,121
3rd quarter	7,285.00	4,500.00	71,588
4th quarter	5,500.00	4,700.00	52,369
2006			
1st quarter	7,751.00	5,100.00	60,672
2nd quarter	8,200.00	6,800.00	251,577
3rd quarter	7,600.00	7,200.00	69,586
4th quarter	9,850.00	7,600.00	65,319
Monthly highs and lows			
2006			
July	7,490.00	7,200.00	65,094
August	7,470.00	7,280.00	71,250
September	7,600.00	7,500.00	71,916
October	8,205.00	7,600.00	45,116
November	9,850.00	8,250.00	83,695
December	9,650.00	8,600.00	65,211
2007			
January	9,780.00	6,820.00	53,770
February	9,155.00	8,500.00	111,188
March	9,500.00	7,900.00	64,984
April	7,001.00	4,000.00	89,477
May(2)	5,900.00	3,900.00	64,920

(1) Complete information for December 2002 is unavailable due to the national general strike.

(2) Through May 17, 2007.

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The table below sets forth, for the periods indicated, the reported annual high and low sale prices for the ADSs on the NYSE:

	NYSE		
	High (U.S.\$)	Low (U.S.\$)	Average Trading Volume
Annual highs and lows			
2002	19.20	10.00	178,137
2003	16.85	8.63	188,410
2004	24.20	15.60	212,928
2005	21.76	12.13	291,735
2006	22.75	13.89	299,462
Quarterly highs and lows			
2005			
1st quarter	21.76	18.60	205,815
2nd quarter	19.88	17.55	189,475
3rd quarter	20.00	12.13	522,184
4th quarter	14.51	12.30	243,838
2006			
1st quarter	21.50	13.89	413,656
2nd quarter	22.75	17.97	348,073
3rd quarter	19.95	19.00	196,694
4th quarter	19.95	18.90	241,237
Monthly highs and lows			
2006			
July	19.95	19.30	201,265
August	19.81	19.33	192,900
September	19.57	19.00	196,485
October	19.66	18.90	246,518
November	19.76	19.40	262,862
December	19.95	19.43	212,720
2007			
January	19.98	11.22	1,544,000
February	17.45	13.55	1,773,053
March	17.39	16.51	357,091
April	17.30	14.42	256,540
May(1)	14.75	14.61	286,683

(1) Through May 8, 2007. The Company's ADSs were traded in the NYSE until May 8, 2007.

Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

Dilution

Not applicable.

Item 10. Additional Information

Share Capital

Not applicable.

Memorandum and Articles of Association

For information relating to the provisions of CANTV's by-laws, as currently in effect, and of Venezuelan law, see CANTV's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (Registration No. 333-5840), which is hereby incorporated by reference into this Form 20-F.

Organization and Register

CANTV is a company incorporated (*compañía anónima*) under the laws of Venezuela. It is registered in the *Registro Mercantil Primero del Distrito Federal y Estado Miranda* (First Registry of Commerce of the Federal District and State of Miranda) under file number 405. CANTV is domiciled in the city of Caracas, Venezuela.

Corporate Governance

CANTV is governed by the Shareholders' Assembly followed by the Board of Directors and its committees, the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Operating Officer and the Chief Financial Officer. Their powers are defined by the Venezuelan Commercial Code and by CANTV's by-laws.

In order to maintain effective and clear corporate management, CANTV had as its priority the adoption of these corporate governance practices which form an essential part of the organization's management responsibility, and which were being applied by the Company even prior to the publication in February 2005 of the Rules on Corporate Governance by the CNV.

The above is demonstrated by the creation of the Audit, Executive, and Executive Development committees, as well as by the publication of a Code of Ethics which assembles a set of norms to be observed by officers and employees in carrying out their duties. The policies on this matter benefit not only shareholders, but also employees, the community and the organization in general. For the corporation, the application of these practices has as its fundamental principle the establishment of a system of checks and balances between the different areas of the organization to ensure transparent management of the Company and an adequate solving of eventual conflicts of interest.

The efficiency of the Board of Directors is a key factor in attending to the different interests which meet in the Company: its shareholders, customers, employees, vendors, retirees and the general community.

The Board of Directors is in charge of the powers of direction, administration and disposition of the Company. Its attributes are clearly defined in the Company's by-laws. The Board has chief responsibility for establishing policies to prepare plans, programs and budgets, the definition and control of corporate strategies and the determination of business policies. In addition, it authorizes entering into all types of contracts, recommends the amount of dividends to be submitted to shareholders for consideration, approves business and accounting reports for submission to the Shareholders' Assembly, recommends and establishes administrative policies and creates management and/or consulting committees. The Board of Directors may delegate, as in effect it delegates, its responsibilities to the President and other high-ranking company employees, who remain under its supervision.

The Board is comprised of the Company's President and eight principal Directors, each of whom has an alternate. During 2004 two new independent Directors were incorporated, a principal and an alternate, both

professionally qualified in different areas of business. In addition, they have a wide knowledge of financial matters which ensures the best fulfillment of their duties. CANTV's Board of Directors is much more independent than the percentage now required by the new Rules of the CNV.

Objectives and Purposes

Article 2 of CANTV's by-laws states that the purpose of the Company is to administer, provide, develop and operate local telephone and national and international long distance telephone services; national and international telex; radio telephone and cellular telephone services; value-added services; telephotography, data transmission, means for transmitting television and radio broadcasting programs, supply of telegraphic channels and any other telecommunications service; possess telecommunications equipment and facilities; adopt and exploit new services determined by technical advances in telecommunications; issue bonds and obligations in accordance with legal requirements; execute agreements or enter into arrangements with foreign governments or companies on everything related to the activities of the Company; participate in associations, institutes or international groups devoted to the improvement of telecommunications or to scientific and technology research; participate in international agencies or organizations engaged in telecommunications; and promote and create companies to perform activities related to and connected with those constituting the corporate purpose. CANTV may also carry out all commercial acts directly or indirectly related to its corporate purpose.

Directors

The by-laws provide that resolutions of the Board of Directors shall be passed by an absolute majority vote of the Directors in attendance who are not prohibited by law to vote on the subject matter of the meeting.

The by-laws also provide that the Company must refrain from entering into any transaction that is related to or involves (i) any person or entity directly or indirectly controlling the Company or any shareholder or affiliate of such a person or entity, (ii) any shareholder holding shares representing more than 1% of the capital stock of the Company or any affiliate of such a shareholder or (iii) any Director of the Company or an entity in which a Director has a direct or indirect interest, unless any such transaction is made upon terms as favorable to the Company as those it could obtain from a non-related third party. Any transaction entered into in contravention of these provisions of the by-laws is not enforceable against the Company, and the Directors taking part in such a transaction may be deemed to have committed a material fault that may result in their removal.

Under Venezuelan law, CANTV's Board of Directors owes a duty of loyalty and care to CANTV. They must exercise the standard of care of a prudent and diligent businessman and bear the burden of proof of this standard that they did so if their actions are contested. The Board of Directors must consider the interests of CANTV's shareholders and its employees and, to some extent, the public interest. Those Directors who violate their duties may be held jointly and severally liable for any resulting damages, unless their actions were validly approved by resolution at a Shareholders' Assembly. Furthermore, a member of the Board of Directors may not receive a loan from CANTV unless approved by the Board of Directors, and may not vote or deliberate on a matter representing a conflict of interest that concerns ratification of his own acts or in which he has a material interest. See Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees for further information about the Board of Directors.

Under the by-laws, the Directors do not have the power to vote on compensation matters relating to Directors including benefits and retirement benefits based on age-limit requirements. Directors may not establish shareholding requirements to qualify as Director. CANTV's by-laws require Directors with proven experience, executive capacity, and competence to manage the operations of the Company.

Shares

The share capital of CANTV consists of four classes of shares, designated as Class A, Class B, Class C and Class D.

Class A shares are owned by three principal shareholders, Verizon, Telefónica and Banco Mercantil, C.A. Any transfer of Class A shares to any person or entity that is not a subsidiary of these companies will cause such transferred shares to be automatically converted into an equal number of Class D shares upon such transfer.

Class B shares may be owned by the Government and other Venezuelan public sector entities. The transfer of Class B shares to a private sector person or entity will cause such transferred shares to be automatically converted into an equal number of Class D shares upon transfer of the shares, except upon transfer to employees or retirees of CANTV, which causes such transferred shares to be automatically converted into an equal number of Class C shares upon such transfer.

Class C shares may be owned only by employees of the Company, retirees, companies 100% owned by such employees or retirees and whose sole corporate purpose is the acquisition and ownership of such shares, trusts and benefit plans established for such employees or retirees, former Company employees who elect to retain their Class C shares upon termination of employment, Company employees, former employees or retirees former spouses who receive Class C shares through partition of marital property, and Company employees, former employees or retirees heirs who receive Class C shares in succession. Any transfer of Class C shares to any person or entity other than those listed in the previous sentence will cause such transferred shares to be automatically converted to Class D shares.

Class D shares are not subject to any restrictions in the by-laws relating to ownership or transfer.

Share certificates are numbered and may include any number of shares. The certificates indicate the class of shares they represent, bear the seal of the Company and are signed by two Directors. Record holders of ordinary shares are registered in CANTV's share register, which is administered on behalf of the Company by *Banco Venezolano de Crédito, S.A.C.A.*, as transfer agent, and registered in Venezuela. In the United States the Depository acts as transfer agent and registrar in respect of holders of ADSs.

Dividends

The Venezuelan Capital Markets Law provides that dividends must be declared in a Shareholders' Assembly during which the shareholders determine the amount, form and frequency of the dividend payment, and that dividend policies must be stated in the Company's by-laws. According to the Company's by-laws, dividends will be distributed in an amount consistent with investment plans for future years, the availability of cash and assets for payment and the general economic situation of the Company and the country.

The Venezuelan Commercial Code establishes that dividends shall be paid solely out of liquid and collected earnings, and the Capital Markets Law mandates that the Company distribute every year among its shareholders not less than 50% of its net annual income, assessed on a non-consolidated basis and without reflecting its share in the net income of its subsidiaries. Likewise, the Capital Markets Law provides that at least 25% of such 50% shall be paid to shareholders in cash dividends. However, if the Company has accumulated losses, any net income shall initially be applied to offset such deficit. The CNV cannot exempt a company with publicly traded securities from paying the minimum dividends required by the Capital Markets Law.

Voting Rights

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The by-laws state that each share of CANTV, regardless of class designation, is entitled to one vote on all matters submitted for the approval for CANTV's shareholders at a Shareholders' Assembly. In general, matters submitted to vote at a Shareholders' Assembly will be adopted only if a majority of the holders of the shares present at such Assembly vote in favor of such matters. The quorum and majority established in the by-laws are applicable even in situations where the Venezuelan Commercial Code requires a majority and special representation.

However, the by-laws also require a vote of holders of the majority of the Class B shares for decisions concerning, among others, the dissolution of CANTV, mergers or other extraordinary corporate transactions, the reimbursement or reduction of the capital of CANTV and authorization for the sale of CANTV's assets.

A vote of holders of a majority of the Class B shares is also required to amend the by-laws in relation to corporate purpose, classification of share capital and the rights accorded to the classes of capital shares, Shareholders' Assembly, related notices and quorum requirements, composition of the Board of Directors and Board of Directors' meetings, related notices and quorum requirements, provisions related to the approval of transactions by the Board of Directors and provisions requiring the approval of certain classes of shares. See also Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees for a further discussion of voting rights.

Shareholders' Assembly

Ordinary Shareholders' Assemblies must take place within three months after the end of each fiscal year. Any other general Shareholders' Assembly is an Extraordinary Shareholders' Assembly and may be called by the Board of Directors, the two statutory auditors, who are appointed by the Shareholders' Assembly together with two alternate statutory auditors for a term of one year, or shareholders representing at least 20% of the equity share capital of CANTV. The quorum required for either an Ordinary or Extraordinary Shareholders' Assembly consists of shares representing at least 50% of the votes of the equity share capital or, in the case of a meeting convened solely for the purpose of election or removal of directors, shares representing at least 50% of the votes of the equity share capital entitled to vote with respect to such directors.

Ordinary Shareholders' Assemblies are called to consider the annual report of CANTV and its consolidated financial statements, elect the Board of Directors and the two principal Statutory Auditors and their alternates, declare dividends and to consider any other matters that may be properly presented to the meeting.

In order to be entitled to participate and vote at the meeting, a shareholder must be registered in the share register on the meeting date, and also must notify the Company no later than the third day before the meeting date that he or she wishes to attend the meeting. Instead of voting in person at the meeting, shareholders in North America may vote their shares by proxy by signing and returning the proxy card mailed to them in advance of the meeting. A notice of the meeting, an agenda describing the items to be voted on at the meeting, and a short-form annual report accompany the proxy card. As a foreign private issuer, the Company is not required to file a proxy statement under U.S. securities law. The proxy voting process for the Company's shareholders in North America is substantially similar to the process utilized by publicly held companies incorporated in the United States.

Amendments to the Company's by-laws must be effected by an absolute majority vote of the Shareholders' Assembly. Amendments to the by-laws related to specific issues require a vote of a majority of holders of Class B shares. See Voting Rights.

Change in Control

There are no provisions in the by-laws that would have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of CANTV and that would only operate with respect to a merger, acquisition or corporate restructuring involving it or any of its subsidiaries.

Disclosure of Share Holdings

CANTV's by-laws do not require shareholders to disclose their share holdings.

Material Contracts

Not applicable.

Exchange Controls

On June 27, 1994, the Government established certain foreign currency exchange controls and soon thereafter fixed the official bolivar/U.S. dollar exchange rate. The rate was originally fixed at Bs. 170.00 per U.S. dollar and was adjusted to Bs. 290.00 per U.S. dollar in December 1995. These controls, together with economic conditions in Venezuela, caused the Company to restructure its debt obligations in 1995. Such controls also limited the ability of foreign investors to repatriate capital and the ability of Venezuelan companies to remit dividends in shares of Venezuelan companies represented by ADSs, ADRs, Global Depositary Shares or Global Depositary Receipts. These controls were removed on April 22, 1996. In July 1996, the Central Bank of Venezuela intervened to maintain the exchange rate between 7.5% above and 7.5% below the reference rate. The reference rate was originally set at Bs. 470.00 per U.S. dollar and is adjusted from time to time to account for projected inflation. On January 14, 1998, the reference rate was reset to Bs. 508.50 per U.S. dollar and the Central Bank of Venezuela announced that it would adjust the reference rate by 1.16% to 1.28% monthly. Under this policy, the reference rate was Bs. 686.54 per U.S. dollar, Bs. 700.00 per U.S. dollar and Bs. 758.00 per U.S. dollar at December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001, respectively. However, the deterioration of Government revenue streams, as well as increasing political and legal instability, sustained capital flight and the erosion of foreign reserves beginning in late 2001, forced the Government to announce, on February 12, 2002, that the bolivar would float freely.

There are currently controls on foreign exchange in effect under Venezuelan law. On January 21, 2003, the Government suspended the trading of foreign currency. On February 5, 2003, the Government created a regulatory body called CADIVI by decree No. 2.302 (published in the Official Gazette of Venezuela No. 37,625) and approved the initial rules (published in the Official Gazette of Venezuela No. 37,625 on February 5, 2003) governing foreign currency trading, which have been subsequently amended since February 2003. The new rules restrict the access of companies and individuals to foreign exchange. Currently foreign exchange controls have not been lifted and approvals for foreign currency exchange continue to be limited.

The new exchange controls regime is based on a single mandatory system effective February 5, 2003. A series of Exchange Agreements between the Government and the Central Bank of Venezuela established the system for administration of foreign exchange and set the exchange rate at Bs. 1,596 per U.S. dollar purchased by the Central Bank of Venezuela, and Bs. 1,600 per U.S. dollar sold by the Central Bank of Venezuela, which may be subject to periodic revision by the Central Bank of Venezuela. On February 9, 2004, the Government changed the official exchange rate to Bs. 1,915.20 per U.S. dollar purchased by the Central Bank of Venezuela, and Bs. 1,920 per U.S. dollar sold by the Central Bank of Venezuela. On March 2, 2005, the Government changed the official exchange rate to Bs. 2,144.60 per U.S. dollar purchased by the Central Bank of Venezuela, and to Bs. 2,150 per U.S. dollar sold by the Central Bank of Venezuela, and remains as the current official exchange rate, which may be subject to periodic revision and adjustment by the Central Bank of Venezuela. As of May 18, 2007, foreign exchange controls have not been lifted and approvals for foreign currency exchange continue to be limited.

Under the exchange control system, the Central Bank of Venezuela has centralized foreign currency trading in Venezuela, through banking institutions and other financial institutions authorized to sell foreign currency. Foreign currency trading is governed by the terms and conditions established in the Exchange Agreements. Public entities in general, including corporations in which the Government or any public entity holds 50% or more of the equity capital, are not allowed to maintain deposits in foreign currency unless authorized by the Central Bank of Venezuela. The exchange rate established by the Exchange Agreements applies to transactions within the scope of written agreements and international treaties. The Central Bank of Venezuela is responsible for setting up the mechanics of the agreement of payments and reciprocal credits between central banks.

The Board of the Central Bank of Venezuela regulates the terms and conditions pursuant to which banks and financial institutions sell foreign currency and CADIVI administers the appropriate controls for the purchase of foreign currency by individuals and corporations in connection with transfers, remittances and payments for the

import of goods and services, as well as principal and interest on private external debt. All foreign currency received from exports of goods, services and technology is required to be sold to the Central Bank of Venezuela within five banking days after the funds become available. Any such sales are to be calculated at the Free on Board (FOB) value of the exported goods. All foreign currency received from operations involving travel and tourism, transportation services, transfers, earnings from investments, lease agreements, and other commercial, industrial, professional and construction services and activities, are also required to be sold to the Central Bank of Venezuela. PDVSA and its affiliated companies are required to sell to the Central Bank of Venezuela all foreign currency received within 48 hours, except as may be required for foreign operations up to authorized amounts. Established or to be established corporations engaged in activities related to the Organic Law of Hydrocarbons are allowed to maintain foreign accounts in foreign currency for the purpose of making payments and reimbursements abroad, with any remaining foreign currency to be sold to the Central Bank of Venezuela. All trade in local currency of Government bonds issued in foreign currency (e.g., Brady Bonds) has been suspended until the Central Bank of Venezuela and the Government establish rules governing these transactions.

Dividend payments and foreign transfers of income from capital and interest, individuals and corporations must be registered with the SIEX. For dividend payment purposes, ADR programs must be registered with the CNV and must apply to CADIVI for the authorization to purchase foreign currency.

On May 26, 2004, CADIVI published a resolution concerning requests for exchange currency for the import of goods and services for the telecommunications industry, effective May 31, 2004. Accordingly, the Company must request the exchange currency each semester with an estimate of its requirements for the period. The approvals from CADIVI will be granted on an individual application basis.

Since the implementation of the exchange controls regime in February 2003, the Company's requests to, and approvals and foreign currency received from, CADIVI for 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 are detailed as follows:

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(in millions of U.S.\$)				
Requests					
Goods and services	96.5	271.6	601.7	1,178.5	2,148.3
Debt payments	137.8	24.2	48.6	10.7	221.3
Dividends	160.8	158.0	186.8	192.3	697.9
Total requests	395.1	453.8	837.1	1,381.5	3,067.5
Approvals					
Goods and services	84.3	201.6	577.6	1,116.7	1,980.2
Debt payments	18.5	129.1	63.0	10.7	221.3
Dividends	24.1	294.7	186.8		505.6
Total approvals	126.9	625.4	827.4	1,127.4	2,707.1
Received					
Goods and services	32.3	138.9	361.9	639.1	1,172.2
Debt payments	18.5	129.1	63.0	10.7	221.3
Dividends	24.1	294.7	186.8		505.6
Total received	74.9	562.7	611.7	649.8	1,899.1

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As of April 30, 2007, the Company has received approval from CADIVI, since the implementation of the exchange controls regime in February 2003, to acquire U.S.\$1,936.6 million for payments for foreign goods and services, U.S.\$220.9 million for debt payments and U.S.\$782.7 million to convert bolivars to U.S. dollars for the payment of dividends declared in bolivars.

The Company continues processing the necessary formalities required by CADIVI for the application of additional foreign currency. There is no assurance that additional requests for foreign currency will be approved on a timely basis by CADIVI. The failure by the Company to obtain the required amounts of foreign currency to satisfy its current foreign currency-denominated obligations could result in an adverse effect on its financial condition and results of operations.

Venezuelan Tax Considerations

The following summarizes the principal Venezuelan tax consequences under Venezuelan law of the purchase, ownership and disposition of ADSs and Class D shares and receipt of dividends thereon by persons (including corporations) who are non-residents of Venezuela. This summary is based on current Venezuelan tax law and is for general information only.

An individual is deemed to be a resident (*i.e.*, domiciled in Venezuela) in the following cases:

any person, regardless of nationality, to be domiciled in Venezuela if it remained in the country for more than 183 days during a given calendar year;

any person, regardless of nationality, who has remained in Venezuela for more than 183 days in a given calendar year is deemed to be resident in the following calendar year, regardless of the number of days it has remained in the country;

any person, regardless of nationality, is deemed to be domiciled in Venezuela, if it has a residence in the country, except if during the given year it has remained abroad for more than 183 days and can prove that it is tax resident in that other country by submitting a foreign tax residence certificate; and

any Venezuelan citizen is presumed to be domiciled in Venezuela, regardless of their physical presence in the country or the existence of a residence in the country, except in the event of proof to the contrary. Proof to the contrary would consist of filing a certificate of residence abroad issued by the authorities of the relevant country.

The term *non-domiciled* refers to a legal entity which is neither domiciled or organized in Venezuela. If a non-domiciled entity creates a permanent establishment in Venezuela, such permanent establishment will not be considered a Venezuelan domiciled taxpayer subject to Venezuelan taxation on worldwide income. In this case the taxpayer would be subject to Venezuelan income tax on its Venezuelan sourced income and on its worldwide income in respect to those items of income that are attributable to the permanent establishment.

In general, and as discussed below, all yields derived from the disposition of ADSs is considered foreign-source income, as such being taxable only to resident individuals and domiciled entities that are taxed on worldwide income; whereas non-resident individuals and non-domiciled entities are not subject to taxation in Venezuela. Yields derived from the disposition of Class D shares are considered Venezuelan local-source income, taxable to any taxpayer, regardless of its residence or domicile, except as otherwise provided by applicable treaty. Dividends are taxable to any taxpayer regardless of its residence or domicile, except as otherwise provided by applicable treaty.

Taxation of Dividends

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Under a new regime covering taxation of dividends introduced in the 1999 Venezuelan Income Tax Law, all taxable dividends (as defined below) arising out of accumulated or current earnings and profits for periods commencing on or after January 1, 2001 and which are paid in cash with respect to Class D shares (including ADSs) are considered Venezuelan local-source income subject to Venezuelan income tax withholding at the time of payment at the rate of 34%, as well as filing obligations for the shareholder, regardless of its residence or domicile. In the case of non-Venezuelan individuals and legal entities, the 34% withholding rate may be reduced or even eliminated by applicable treaty. Unless an applicable treaty provides otherwise, taxable dividends in the

form of stock will also be subject to an income tax withholding at the rate of 34% and the shareholder should pay an advance income tax payment of 1% on the date of the stock dividend payment. Under various income tax treaties entered into by Venezuela and other contracting states, the term dividend usually means a distribution of property made by a corporation to its shareholders out of either accumulated or current earnings and profits.

For purposes of determining the applicable withholding tax, and except as otherwise provided by applicable treaty, the term taxable dividend for holders of Class D shares (including ADSs) represents any distribution made by a corporate entity to its shareholders or partners attributable to the amount by which total accumulated earnings and profits exceed the net taxable income of such corporate entity for fiscal periods commencing on or after January 1, 2001. Accordingly, distributions are not subject to withholding tax if the amount of the net taxable income is equal to or exceeds the amount of total accumulated earnings and profits. Since January 2001, none of the dividend distributions made by CANTV had represented taxable dividends, except for the dividend declared on March 30, 2007 of Bs. 922.07 per share which had a taxable portion of Bs. 181.25, subject to a withholding tax rate depending on the applicable tax treaty provided for each holder.

Stock Dividend

Beginning January 1, 2002, all share dividends are subject to a tax advance payment by the recipient shareholder, of 1% over the amount of the dividend on the date of the payment of the stock dividend. The company that is paying the stock dividend must request evidence of the advance payment in order to register the share ownership in the stock registry book of the company.

Disposition of ADSs

Capital gains from the sale or other disposition of ADSs, including exchanges of ADSs for Class D shares, are considered Venezuelan foreign-source income, taxable only to resident individuals and domiciled entities who are taxed on worldwide income; whereas non-resident individuals and non-domiciled entities are not subject to taxation in Venezuela regardless of the location where such transactions take place. However, except as otherwise provided by applicable treaty, the disposition of Class D shares effected regardless of residence or domicile, through a Venezuelan stock exchange (which would include a disposition by a broker/agent on behalf of an ADS holder) will be subject to a flat and final 1% Venezuelan withholding tax on the gross sales proceeds.

Disposition of Class D Shares

Capital gains obtained from the sale or other disposition (other than through a Venezuelan stock exchange) of Class D shares (or rights to subscribe for Class D shares) will be considered Venezuelan local-source income, and except as otherwise provided by applicable treaty, will be subject to income tax withholding, at the rate of 3% in the case of resident individuals, 34% in the case of non-resident individuals, and 5% in the case of entities, regardless of their domicile condition. Capital gains obtained by a resident individual or a domiciled entity will be subject to Venezuelan income taxes on a net basis and according to progressive rates, whereas, and except as otherwise provided by applicable treaty, net capital gains obtained by a non-resident individual or by a non-domiciled entity, from the sale or other disposition (other than through a Venezuelan stock exchange) of Class D shares (or rights to subscribe for Class D shares) will be subject to Venezuelan income taxes at the rate of 34%, or at applicable corporate rates. Only holders of Class D shares with taxable capital gains realized other than through a domestic stock market will be required to file a Venezuelan income tax return, and will be able to claim a refund for excess taxes withheld with respect to such gains.

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The amount of gain from the sale or other disposition of Class D shares (or rights to subscribe for Class D shares) other than through a Venezuelan stock exchange, is represented by the excess of the amount realized by the shareholder over its own tax basis in such Class D shares (or rights to subscribe for Class D shares) sold or otherwise disposed of. In general, a shareholder's tax basis in a Class D Share will be represented by its cost of acquisition, whereas a holder's basis in a share received upon exercise of a right to subscribe for a Class D Share

would be represented by the sum of the exercise price paid and the tax basis in such right. If a Class D Share were to be received as a stock dividend after January 1, 2000, the tax basis for such share would be zero.

Dividend Indebtedness Vouchers

The eventual distribution by CANTV of dividend indebtedness vouchers and the payment by CANTV of the principal amount of such vouchers will not be subject to Venezuelan income tax or withholding with respect to dividends arising out of either accumulated or current earnings and profits for periods commencing prior to December 31, 2000. However, the eventual distribution by CANTV of dividend indebtedness vouchers with respect to dividends arising out of either accumulated or current earnings and profits for periods commencing on or after January 1, 2001 with respect to Class D shares will be taxable to the recipient. Because under the Venezuelan Income Tax Law dividends are taxed on a cash basis, it is only at the moment CANTV pays or credits into account the dividend that it will become subject to the same tax analysis referred to previously relating to the distribution of dividends.

Moreover, interest paid by CANTV on the vouchers with respect to Class D shares will be treated as local source income, and thus taxable in Venezuela to all individuals and entities regardless of domicile, subject to applicable treaties covering non-resident individuals or non-domiciled entities. The payment of interest will be subject to income tax withholding at the effective rate of 32.3% in the case of non-Venezuelan persons and subject to applicable treaty, and at the rate of 3% and 5% in the case of resident individuals and domiciled entities, respectively.

Capital gains from the sale or other disposition of a voucher with respect to Class D shares will be considered Venezuelan local-source income, although not subject to income tax withholding. Capital gains, calculated as the excess of the proceeds of the sale over the principal amount of the voucher, obtained by a resident individual or a domiciled entity, will be subject to Venezuelan income taxes on a net basis and according to progressive rates, whereas, and unless otherwise provided by applicable treaty, net capital gains obtained by a non-resident individual or non-resident entity, from the sale or other disposition of a voucher with respect to Class A shares, will be subject to Venezuelan income taxes at the rate of 34% or the applicable corporate rates, respectively.

Subject to applicable treaty, non-resident individuals and non-domiciled entities receiving interest or realizing gains from the sale or other disposition of vouchers generally are required to comply with the ordinary annual filing requirements for residents.

Estate and Gift Tax

The acquisition of ADSs through inheritance or gift by either a resident or non-resident from a non-resident is not subject to Venezuelan estate, inheritance or gift tax. The acquisition of ADSs through bequest or gift from a resident of Venezuela is subject to Venezuelan estate and gift tax. Venezuelan estate and gift tax rates are progressive and vary according to the relationship between the recipient and the decedent or the donor, as the case may be.

The acquisition of Class D shares (or rights to acquire Class D shares) through bequest or gift is subject to Venezuelan estate and gift tax, regardless of the residence of the decedent or the donor. The rate of Venezuelan estate or gift tax imposed on a transfer generally depends on the value of the bequest or gift and on the relationship between the beneficiary and the decedent or the donor, as the case may be. The beneficiary of a bequest or gift is responsible and liable for the payment of the estate or the gift tax. In addition, the donor and the recipient are jointly and severally responsible for the payment of the gift tax.

Other Taxes

There are no Venezuelan stamp, issue, registration or similar taxes or duties payable by holders of ADSs or Class D shares (or rights to subscribe for Class D shares). Other than the taxes discussed above, no other Venezuelan transfer taxes are applicable to the transfer of ADSs or Class D shares (or rights to subscribe for Class D shares), including deposits and withdrawals of Class D shares to or from the ADR facility.

United States Federal Income Taxation

The following is a summary of the principal United States federal income tax consequences under present law of the holding and disposition of the ADSs or the Class D shares. This summary applies only to investors that hold the ADSs or Class D shares as capital assets and that have the U.S. dollar as their functional currency. The summary is not intended as tax advice for any particular investor who may be subject to special tax treatment (such as banks, insurance companies, dealers, traders who elect to mark-to-market, tax-exempt entities, persons holding an ADS or Class D share as part of a straddle, hedging, conversion or constructive sale transaction and holders of 10% or more of the voting shares of CANTV).

The Company believes, and this discussion therefore assumes, that it is not and will not become a passive foreign investment company (PFIC) for United States federal income tax purposes. The determination of whether the Company is a PFIC is made on an annual basis. Accordingly, the Company's non-PFIC status could change. U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors concerning the United States federal income tax consequences of holding ADSs or Class D shares in the event the Company is considered a PFIC.

As used herein, the term U.S. holder means a beneficial owner of ADSs or Class D shares that is (i) a United States citizen or resident, (ii) a domestic corporation or partnership, (iii) a trust subject to the control of a U.S. person and the primary supervision of a U.S. court or (iv) an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source. The term non-U.S. holder refers to any other holder of ADSs or Class D shares. Holders of ADSs (or ADRs evidencing ADSs) generally will be treated as the owners of the Class D shares represented by those ADSs (or ADRs evidencing ADSs).

U.S.-Venezuela Income Tax Treaty

The United States and Venezuela have concluded an income tax treaty, which entered into force on December 30, 1999 (the Tax Treaty). U.S. holders who are eligible for the benefits of the Tax Treaty will generally be subject to Venezuelan source withholding tax on dividends at a maximum rate of 15% and will generally not be subject to Venezuelan income or withholding tax on gains from the disposition of ADSs or Class D shares. The determination as to whether a U.S. person is eligible for the benefits of the Tax Treaty is very complex. In particular, a U.S. holder of Class D shares that is not subject to income tax in the United States (such as a partnership or other pass-through entity) or that has, or is deemed to have, a permanent establishment in Venezuela may not be eligible for the benefits of the Tax Treaty in respect of taxes on income from or proceeds from the sale of ADSs and Class D shares. U.S. holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors about their eligibility for benefits of the Tax Treaty. Since 2001, no Venezuelan withholding tax has been withheld on dividends paid by the Company to U.S. holders.

Dividends and Other Distributions

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Dividends paid with respect to the ADSs or Class D shares generally are includible in the gross income of a U.S. holder as ordinary income (to the extent paid out of current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax laws) when the dividends are received (in the case of ADSs, by the Depositary). The dividends generally will be foreign-source income. The dividends will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to corporations. Subject to a non-corporate U.S. holder's satisfaction of certain holding period requirements, dividends included in income by a non-corporate U.S. holder are currently

subject to tax at a maximum rate of 15% if the dividends are paid by a domestic corporation or qualified foreign corporation. A qualified foreign corporation generally includes a foreign corporation if (i) its shares (or ADSs) are readily tradable on an established securities market in the U.S. or (ii) it is eligible for benefits under a comprehensive U.S. income tax treaty, provided that the corporation is not a PFIC, foreign person holding company or foreign investment company. The Company believes that it should be treated as a qualified foreign corporation with respect to dividend payments to its ADS holders and, therefore, dividends paid to an individual U.S. holder of ADSs should be taxed at a maximum rate of 15%. However, investors should be aware that the requirements to be treated as a qualified foreign corporation are not entirely clear and further guidance from the Internal Revenue Service may be forthcoming that could affect this conclusion.

Dividends paid in Venezuelan bolivars will be included in income as a U.S. dollar amount based on the exchange rate in effect on the date of receipt (which, in the case of ADSs, will be the date of receipt by the Depositary). A U.S. holder will have a basis in the bolivars received equal to their U.S. dollar value on the date of receipt. Any gain or loss recognized on a subsequent sale or conversion of the bolivars for a different amount generally will be United States source ordinary income or loss.

For foreign tax credit limitation purposes, a dividend generally will be income from sources outside the United States. Subject to certain generally applicable limitations, the net amount of Venezuelan withholding tax on dividends (to the extent that such withholding tax is not eligible to be reduced or refunded under the U.S.-Venezuelan income tax treaty) will be creditable against the U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability. In the case of U.S. individuals for whom the reduced rate of U.S. tax on dividends (discussed above) applies, limitations and restrictions on claiming foreign tax credits will appropriately take into account the rate differential under rules similar to section 904(b)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code. The rules governing foreign tax credits are complex and U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding their application to the U.S. holder's particular circumstances.

A non-U.S. holder generally will not be subject to United States federal income tax on dividends paid by CANTV with respect to the ADSs or Class D shares unless such income is effectively connected with the conduct by the non-U.S. holder of a trade or business in the United States.

Capital Gains

U.S. holders will recognize capital gain or loss upon the sale or other disposition of ADSs or Class D shares (or rights to subscribe for Class D shares) held by the U.S. holder or the Depositary in an amount equal to the difference between such U.S. holder's basis in the ADSs, Class D shares or rights, as the case may be, and the amount realized on such sale or other disposition. Gain or loss recognized by a U.S. holder generally will be treated as United States source income. As noted above, U.S. holders entitled to the benefits of the Tax Treaty will not be subject to Venezuelan tax on such gains. In the case of a disposition of ADSs or Class D shares that in either case is subject to Venezuelan tax, *e.g.*, because the U.S. holder is not entitled to the benefits of the Tax Treaty, the U.S. holder may not be able to claim the foreign tax credit for any Venezuelan tax imposed on the gain unless it can apply the credit against U.S. tax due on other income from foreign sources in the appropriate foreign tax credit category, or, alternatively, it may take a deduction for such Venezuelan tax.

U.S. holders will not recognize gain or loss on deposits or withdrawals of Class D shares in exchange for ADSs or on the exercise of subscription rights. If subscription rights expire unexercised, a U.S. holder that has allocated basis to such rights received as a dividend will not recognize a loss but must reallocate such basis to the remaining ADSs or Class D shares held.

Dividend Indebtedness Vouchers

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Depending upon their terms if and when issued, dividend indebtedness vouchers issued by CANTV should be treated as debt instruments for United States federal income tax purposes. A U.S. holder likely will be

required to include in gross income as a dividend the fair market value of a dividend indebtedness voucher distributed with respect to the Class D shares when the voucher is received (which, in the case of ADSs, will be the date of receipt by the Depositary). The amount included and the holder's initial tax basis in the voucher will be the U.S. dollar market value of the voucher on the date of receipt.

The voucher may be treated as issued with original issue discount (OID) in an amount equal to the difference between the total Venezuelan bolivar payments to be received on the voucher and the bolivar market value of the voucher when received. A U.S. holder will be required to include such OID in gross income on a constant yield to maturity basis during the period from the receipt of the voucher to the stated maturity date of the voucher, even though no cash distributions will be received during that period. A U.S. holder's basis in the voucher will be increased by undistributed OID included in income. A U.S. holder may recognize foreign currency gain or loss upon the retirement of the voucher or the sale or other disposition of the voucher and on any subsequent sale or conversion of the bolivars received. Such gain or loss generally will be United States source ordinary income or loss. Gain or loss on the sale or other disposition of the voucher in excess of foreign currency gain or loss generally will be capital gain or loss.

U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors concerning the United States federal income tax consequences of the receipt, ownership and disposition of dividend indebtedness vouchers.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Dividends in respect of the ADSs or Class D shares paid to non-corporate U.S. holders and the proceeds from the sale, exchange, or redemption of the ADSs or Class D shares paid to non-corporate U.S. holders may be reported to the United States Internal Revenue Service. A backup withholding tax also may apply to amounts paid to such holders unless they provide an accurate taxpayer identification number or otherwise establish a basis for exemption. Payments of dividends and the proceeds from the sale or other disposition of ADSs or Class D shares made outside the United States to non-U.S. holders generally are not subject to information reporting and backup withholding, provided that, in the case of proceeds from a sale or disposition, the broker through which such payments are received fulfills certain requirements. In addition, non-U.S. holders may be required to provide certification of foreign status. The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a holder generally will be allowed as a credit against the holder's United States federal income tax liability.

Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

Documents on Display

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CANTV is subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. In accordance with these requirements, CANTV files annual reports and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These materials, including this Form 20-F and the exhibits thereto, may be inspected and copied at the Commission's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549 and at the Commission's regional offices at 500 West Madison Street, Suite 1400, Chicago, Illinois 60661, and the Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, New York 10279. Copies of the materials may be obtained from the Public Reference Room of the Commission at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549 at prescribed rates. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Commission's Public Reference Room by calling the Commission in the United States at 1-800-SEC-0330. The Commission also maintains a website at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports, proxy statements and other information regarding registrants that file

electronically with the Commission. Form 20-F reports and some of the other information submitted by CANTV to the Commission may be accessed through this website.

Subsidiary Information

Not applicable.

Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The Company is exposed to market risk, including changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments in its investment portfolio. The Company places its investments with high quality Japanese, European, U.S. and/or Latin American issuers and, by policy, limits the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer. The Company is averse to principal loss and ensures the safety and preservation of its invested funds by limiting default risk, market risk and reinvestment risk by investing with Japanese, European, U.S. and/or Latin American issuers. There are currently restrictions under Venezuelan law on foreign exchange activity. On January 21, 2003, the Government suspended the trading of foreign currency. On February 5, 2003, the Government approved the initial rules governing foreign currency trading, which were subsequently supplemented with further amendments. The new rules restrict the access of companies and individuals to foreign exchange, which has limited the Company's ability to make investments in foreign currency-denominated securities.

The Company mitigates default risk by investing in highly liquid U.S. dollar short-term investments, primarily certificates of deposit and commercial paper, which have maturities of three months or less. The Company does not expect any material loss with respect to its investment portfolio.

The majority of the Company's indebtedness is denominated in foreign currencies, primarily in U.S. dollars and Japanese yen, which exposes the Company to market risk associated with changes in exchange and interest rates. The Company's policy is to manage interest rate risk through the use of a combination of fixed and variable rate debt. Presently the Company has not signed any hedge contract against foreign currency exposures, but keeps cash reserves in U.S. dollars as a natural hedge to meet financing obligations.

The carrying amounts of cash and short-term investments, and short-term and long-term debt, approximate their fair values. The fair value was determined by quoted market prices.

The table below presents principal amounts by year of maturity and the related weighted average interest rates for the Company's investment portfolio and debt obligations at December 31, 2006 (in millions of Bs.):

Weighted average interest rate	Year of Maturity				Fair value
	2007	2008	2009	Total	

Investment portfolio:

U.S. dollars

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Certificates of deposit	4.35%	1,875	1,875	1,875
Commercial paper	5.32%	262,743	262,743	262,743
Treasury Bills	4.74%	25,980	25,980	25,980
Euro MTN	7.00%	49,450	49,450	49,450
<i>Bolivars</i>				
Certificates of deposit	6.23%	466,307	466,307	466,307
HSCB Notes	3.78%	34,826	34,826	34,826
Overnight deposits	0.86%	1,168	1,168	1,168
Government bonds	5.93%	96,066	96,066	96,066
Total		938,415	938,415	938,415

	Weighted average interest rate	Year of Maturity				Fair value
		2007	2008	2009	Total	
Debt Obligations:						
<i>U.S. dollars</i>						
<i>Variable rate</i>						
IFC loans	6.74%	9,406			9,406	9,406
<i>Japanese yen</i>						
<i>Fixed rate</i>						
Bank loans	5.80%	19,536	19,535	9,768	48,839	48,839
Total		28,942	19,535	9,768	58,245	58,245

Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities

Not applicable.

PAR T II

Item 13. *Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies*

Due to adverse economic factors in Venezuela, including recession, high inflation, devaluation and the imposition of exchange controls in June 1994, the Company was unable to make payments on U.S.\$525 million of its outstanding bank debt and U.S.\$21 million of its obligations with certain vendors. On August 25, 1995, the Company and a bank advisory committee entered into a refinancing agreement (the Refinancing Agreement), relating to such U.S.\$525 million of its outstanding debt and certain of the Company's vendors entered into similar agreements extending the payment terms for existing obligations. The revised terms included no forgiveness of principal or interest. The Company prepaid all amounts outstanding under the Refinancing Agreement during 1996 and 1997.

Item 14. *Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds*

Not applicable.

Item 15. *Controls and Procedures*

a) Disclosure Controls and Procedures

CANTV's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of CANTV's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Form 20-F. Based on that evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of CANTV's management, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the date of such evaluation, these disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

b) Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act). Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in conformity with IFRS, as well as a reconciliation of net income and stockholders' equity as reported in the consolidated financial statements under IFRS to net income and stockholders' equity in accordance with U.S. GAAP and includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the Company (including the U.S. GAAP reconciliation), and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention and timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

CANTV's management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006. In making this assessment, management used the framework established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway

Commission (COSO). Based on the assessment under these criteria, our management concluded that, as of December 31, 2006, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective.

Espiñeira, Sheldon y Asociados (Member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers), independent registered public accounting firm, who also audited our consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report, has issued an audit report on management's assessment of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006. This report appears on page F-2 and F-3.

c) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In addition, there have been no changes in CANTV's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2006 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, CANTV's internal controls over financial reporting.

In February 2007, the Company implemented a new billing system for wireline telephony services as part of an ongoing project directed towards the integration and transformation of the Company's information systems. This implementation resulted in delays in the processing of billing data for February, March and April, which required the Company to make estimates on revenues, collections and related taxes recorded using manual entries instead of automated records with actual data. Estimated revenues represented approximately 32% of total consolidated wireline revenues and 15% of total consolidated operating revenues for the three-month period ended March 31, 2007.

The implementation of this new billing system represents a change in internal control over financial reporting having impact on controls over accuracy, presentation and disclosure in recording revenues after December 31, 2006. Specifically, controls were not designed and in place to ensure that this system implementation would not generate errors and delays to allow for adequate recording of revenues.

The Company expects to fully stabilize the system during the second quarter of 2007.

Item 16A. *Committee Financial Expert Audit*

CANTV's Audit Committee is comprised of three independent members each of whom has significant experience in analyzing and evaluating financial reports and an understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting. CANTV's Audit Committee obtains advice on matters related to IFRS and advice in reconciliation of CANTV's consolidated financial statements to U.S. GAAP from its current auditing firm, PricewaterhouseCoopers, and from other independent experts as necessary. The Board of Directors of CANTV has determined its Audit Committee does not have a financial expert meeting the requirements of Item 16A. Venezuelan law does not require audit committee members to have the attributes of a financial expert as set forth in Item 16A and the availability of qualified persons who have the requisite expertise and are otherwise suitable to serve as an audit committee member for CANTV is limited. One of the members resigned on February 15, 2007.

Item 16B. *Code of Ethics*

CANTV has adopted a code of ethical conduct entitled, Business Conduct Code, covering all its officers, including its Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer, and all of its employees.

The Business Conduct Code addresses, among other things, the following items:

honest and ethical conduct, including the ethical handling of actual or apparent conflicts of interest between personal and professional relationships, including suppliers;

full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in reports and documents the Company makes public;

compliance with applicable governmental laws, rules and regulations;

the prompt internal reporting to an appropriate person or persons identified in the Business Conduct Code of violations of any of the provisions described above; and

accountability for adherence to the Business Conduct Code.

CANTV undertakes to provide a copy of its Business Conduct Code at no charge to electronic mail requests at the following e-mail address: etica@cantv.com.ve and it is also posted in CANTV's web page <http://www.cantv.com.ve>.

The Company created the Compliance Office to be in charge of overseeing compliance with the Business Conduct Code by each manager and employee of the organization, as well as by third parties. The Business Conduct Code facilitates the constant exercise of the best ethical practices in complying with work requirements and the relations that a company in general has with the society in which it operates.

In addition, the Compliance Office is responsible for assisting both the units and the employees who may have doubts as to the interpretation of the Business Conduct Code, to take notice of any violations of the established norms and to suggest appropriate action via a dedicated phone number and e-mail address created for this purpose.

Item 16C. Accountant Fees and Services
Principal

During 2004, 2005 and 2006, the Company's independent auditors were Espiñeira, Sheldon y Asociados (a Member Firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers).

The aggregate fees billed for each of the fiscal years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 for professional services rendered to the Company by Espiñeira, Sheldon y Asociados are as follows (in thousands of Bs.):

	2004	2005	2006
Audit fees(1)	991,124	1,535,900	3,072,800
Audit-related fees(2)	36,400	250,300	900,470
Tax fees(3)	39,120		
Total	1,066,644	1,786,200	3,973,270

(1) Audit fees consist principally of fees billed for the annual statutory audit of CANTV's consolidated financial statements and the statutory audits of the Company's subsidiaries. The increase for 2006 is related to the review of internal controls over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

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- (2) Audit-related fees include fees billed for other audit services relating to attestation services in connection with compliance with financial and regulatory agreements, including the IFC, CNV and CONATEL agreements and other audit-related services. Audit-related fees for 2006 includes a review of retirees files in connection with the Supreme Court Ruling regarding pension payments.
- (3) Tax fees consists of transfer pricing support services and consulting services related to specific tax treatments.

CANTV's policy regarding pre-approval of all audit, audit-related and non-audit services is based upon compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and subsequent implementing rules promulgated by the SEC.

The following is the pre-approval process:

1. Annually CANTV will provide the Audit Committee with a list of the audit-related and non-audit services that may be provided to the Company. The Audit Committee will review the services with the auditor and management considering whether the provision of the service is compatible with maintaining the auditor's independence.

2. The Audit Committee will provide written approval for any service to be rendered by external auditors.

3. A review of all audit and non-audit services rendered and fees charged to the Company and its subsidiaries by its independent auditors will be reviewed each quarter by the Audit Committee.

Item 16D. *Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees*

Not applicable.

Item 16E. *Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers*

Not applicable.

PART III**Item 17. Financial State ments**

Not applicable.

Item 18. Financial Statements

The following financial statements are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 20-F:

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Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006	F-4
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2005 and 2006	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the Years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006	F-6
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006	F-7
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2005 and 2006 and for the Years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006	F-8

Item 19. Exhibits**8 List of Subsidiaries**

12(a).1 Chief Executive Officer's Certification Pursuant to 17 CFR 240.13a-14(a), as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

12(a).2 Chief Financial Officer's Certification Pursuant to 17 CFR 240.13a-14(a), as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

13(a).1 Chief Executive Officer's Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

13(a).2 Chief Financial Officer's Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

COMPAÑÍA ANÓNIMA NACIONAL TELÉFONOS DE VENEZUELA (CANTV)

AND SUBSIDIARIES

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of

Compañía Anónima Nacional Teléfonos de Venezuela (CANTV)

We have completed an integrated audit of Compañía Anónima Nacional Teléfonos de Venezuela (CANTV) 2006 consolidated financial statements and of its internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 and audits of its 2005 and 2004 consolidated financial statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Our opinions, based on our audits, are presented below.

Consolidated financial statements

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of operations, of changes in stockholders equity and of cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Compañía Anónima Nacional Teléfonos de Venezuela (CANTV) at December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006 in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit of financial statements includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

IFRS vary in certain significant respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Information relating to the nature and effect of such differences is presented in Note 25 to the consolidated financial statements.

As described in Note 27(a), on January 8, 2007, the President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela announced the nationalization of CANTV. On February 12, 2007, the Venezuelan Government signed a memorandum of understanding with Verizon Communications, Inc. (Verizon) to acquire 28.51% of CANTV shares owned by Verizon. On April 9, 2007, the Venezuelan Government initiated Tender Offers in Venezuela and the United States to acquire all CANTV's common shares or ADSs in circulation and also disclosed, in general terms, future business purpose and mission for CANTV. At the date of this opinion, the Venezuelan Government has not announced and CANTV management has not obtained official detailed information on the future business plans for CANTV. As described in Note 4(b), the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared by CANTV's management based on estimates and assumptions according to the current strategic business plan (2007-2011) approved in 2006. Consequently, at the date of this opinion, it is not possible to anticipate the effects, if any, that potential changes to the strategic business plan might have on the carrying value of assets and liabilities shown in the accompanying consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2006.

As described in Notes 17(b) and 21(c), several tax assessments and labor-related lawsuits have been filed against CANTV, which are being appealed by CANTV. Based on the opinion of management and CANTV's legal advisors, the Company has valid and sufficient defense arguments on those cases as of December 31, 2006. As described in Note 27, the nationalization of the Company, certain actions by BANDES (holder of Class B shares), as well as the decision of the Second Superior Labor Court of the Metropolitan Area of Caracas

on the pension litigation and court ruling, may impact the results of operations of CANTV in future periods. However, at the date of this opinion, it is not possible to assess the potential impact, if any, that these subsequent events might have on the financial position and results of operations of CANTV.

Internal control over financial reporting

Also, in our opinion, management's assessment, included in Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting appearing under item 15 b) of Form 20-F, that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on those criteria. Furthermore, in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the COSO. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on management's assessment and on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit of internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. An audit of internal control over financial reporting includes obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we consider necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

ESPIÑEIRA, SHELDON Y ASOCIADOS

/s/ Carlos González G.

Carlos González G.

Venezuelan Public Accountant (CPC) No. 21291

Venezuelan National Securities Commission (CNV) No. G-774

May 11, 2007

Caracas, Venezuela

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COMPAÑÍA ANÓNIMA NACIONAL TELÉFONOS DE VENEZUELA (CANTV)

AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

For the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006

(In millions of bolivars and millions of U.S. dollars, except per share and per ADS amounts)

	Note	2004	2005	2006	2006
		Bs.	Bs.	Bs.	U.S.\$
Operating revenues:					
Local service		891,685	912,042	920,574	428
Domestic long distance		280,799	296,380	284,253	132
Total local and domestic long distance		1,172,484	1,208,422	1,204,827	560
International long distance		106,159	113,380	132,818	62
Net settlements		(2,015)	2,055	(10,924)	(5)
International long distance		104,144	115,435	121,894	57
Fixed-to-mobile outgoing calls		612,784	751,561	922,810	429
Interconnection incoming		81,890	97,963	91,307	43
Data transmission		385,343	542,112	687,191	320
Other wireline-related services		170,893	200,662	213,735	99
Total wireline services		2,527,538	2,916,155	3,241,764	1,508
Wireless services		982,436	1,550,489	2,670,984	1,242
Wireless equipment sales		195,077	431,169	571,654	266
Total wireless services		1,177,513	1,981,658	3,242,638	1,508
Other		130,608	190,579	313,265	146
Total operating revenues		3,835,659	5,088,392	6,797,667	3,162
Operating expenses:					
Labor and benefits		747,451	898,016	1,147,256	534
Operations, maintenance, repairs and other		1,032,199	1,217,369	1,536,891	715
Cost of sales of wireless equipment		259,181	743,556	1,172,817	545
Additional pension obligation due to Supreme Court ruling	17	44,426	694,916	23,043	11
Provision for uncollectibles	13	83,050	35,068	65,438	30
Interconnection costs		385,256	534,494	656,431	305
Depreciation and amortization	5, 7 and 8	857,680	827,692	858,476	400
Concession and other taxes	5 and 19	233,019	295,161	429,192	200
Gain on sale of investments in equity	9	(14,954)	(71,260)		
Other (income) expense, net		(2,805)	(461)	8,738	4

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Total operating expenses		3,624,503	5,174,551	5,898,282	2,744
Operating income (loss)		211,156	(86,159)	899,385	418
Interest income and exchange gain (loss), net:					
Interest income		62,626	85,572	92,987	44
Interest expense		(18,583)	(27,393)	(12,351)	(6)
Exchange gain (loss), net		3,910	32,843	(530)	
Total interest income and exchange gain (loss), net		47,953	91,022	80,106	38
Income before income tax		259,109	4,863	979,491	456
Income tax:					
Current	19	(91,193)	(147,881)	(186,576)	(87)
Deferred	19	257,728	357,426	337,460	157
Total income tax benefit		166,535	209,545	150,884	70
Net income		425,644	214,408	1,130,375	526
Net income attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Company		423,463	213,929	1,127,420	525
Minority interest in subsidiary		2,181	479	2,955	1
Net income		425,644	214,408	1,130,375	526
Basic and diluted earnings per share		549	276	1,457	0.68
Basic and diluted earnings per ADS (based on 7 shares per ADS)		3,840	1,934	10,197	4.74
Weighted average shares outstanding (in millions)		776	776	776	776

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

COMPAÑÍA ANÓNIMA NACIONAL TELÉFONOS DE VENEZUELA (CANTV)

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

As of December 31, 2005 and 2006

(In millions of bolivars and millions of U.S. dollars)

		2005	2006	2006
	Note	Bs.	Bs.	U.S.\$
<u>ASSETS</u>				
Non-current assets:				
Property, plant and equipment, net	7	3,483,063	3,714,737	1,728
Cellular concession, net	5	150,088	144,407	67
Long-term accounts receivable from Venezuelan Government entities	12	64,377	55,856	26
Deferred income tax asset	18	830,231	1,167,692	543
Information systems (software), net	8	342,349	461,940	215
Other assets	9	71,433	159,502	74
		<u>4,941,541</u>	<u>5,704,134</u>	<u>2,653</u>
Total non-current assets		4,941,541	5,704,134	2,653
Current assets:				
Other current assets	10	62,552	266,030	123
Inventories, spare parts and supplies, net	11	312,255	681,139	317
Accounts receivable from Venezuelan Government entities	12	188,095	186,865	87
Accounts receivable, net	13	687,039	932,052	434
Cash and temporary investments	14	1,098,629	1,151,987	536
		<u>2,348,570</u>	<u>3,218,073</u>	<u>1,497</u>
Total current assets		2,348,570	3,218,073	1,497