



FACT CHECK:
ARGENTINA





Argentina Government Official Wealth Index Report

Summary

This Argentina Government Official Wealth Index Report is a look into the declared wealth accrual of 14 Argentine public officials serving in the Kirchner Administrations, over specific periods of time. Each of these officials' personal net worth shows dramatic and often unexplained increases, which raises a number of questions about the origins of that enrichment. This picture may only be a part of the story, as it depends only on what each of these officials publicly declared. But a clear pattern can be seen and the questions it raises must be answered.

We call on the officials involved to explain these dramatic increases in their wealth while serving the people of Argentina. President Kirchner, in particular, should demand full and public responses. And she must explain how some of her officials:

- Dramatically increased their wealth well beyond their salaries**
- Enjoyed exponential salary increases in short periods of time without a change in their positions**
- Did not fully explain the sources of their wealth acquired while serving the public**
- Sold properties for several times their reported value**
- Conducted private business dealings with the public sector while holding powerful public positions**

The following officials are reviewed in this report. When will they and the government answer these important questions?

Florencio Randazzo: An Argentine Presidential candidate in the upcoming 2015 elections from the ruling Front for Victory, the longtime Minister of Interior and Transport saw his declared personal wealth nearly double during his first four years of service in Cristina Kirchner's cabinet. **How did Randazzo manage to nearly double his wealth from 2008 to 2011?**

Guillermo Moreno: The declared wealth of this "super-secretary," who served under both Néstor and Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, grew exponentially during his service. He invested large sums of money in Argentine government bonds while he was in an influential position over economic policy. Moreno's hardware company, Distribuidora América, was characterized by *Perfil* as "the official hardware store for the Buenos Aires city government" during pro-Kirchner mayoral administrations. Several Argentine publications alleged the business was used to earn undeclared money and evade taxes. **How did Moreno make so much money over and above his government salary? What role did his private**



dealings with public entities - while he was a powerful government official – play in his total wealth? Why wasn't his hardware company ever fully investigated for tax evasion?

Juan Manuel Abal Medina: Cristina Kirchner's former Cabinet Chief, whose declared wealth quadrupled – without explanation – in Néstor's final year as president. His wealth remained above one million pesos each subsequent year, which cannot be explained by any commensurate salary increase. **How did he earn more than two million pesos in one year in 2007? How did he become a millionaire overnight without a millionaire's salary to explain it?**

Sergio Alejandro Berni: Cristina Kirchner's powerful Secretary of Security, whose widely reported fortune increased phenomenally the year Cristina was elected President. His declared assets suddenly expanded with substantial real estate investments in and around Buenos Aires, and he had a similar relationship with businessman Lazaro Baez that the Kirchner family had, renting him rooms that were not occupied. Berni founded a company called Logística Integral Río Turbio SA, which was then immediately hired by a large public works concessionaire under contract with his own Secretariat of Security. **How did Berni increase his wealth by 4000% in only five years? How did a company he owned get hired by a contractor with the same government agency he led? What role did businessman Lazaro Baez, business partner to the Kirchners, play in Berni's massive increase in wealth?**

Juan Luis Manzur: Cristina Kirchner's Health Minister, who came into her cabinet in 2009 at the height of the swine flu epidemic. Manzur came to the cabinet a wealthy man and became a very wealthy man. His 20-fold increase in personal wealth over the course of his career made him the subject of a four year federal criminal investigation, which ended – like nearly every corruption investigation in Argentina - without charges in 2014. **Where did the money come from that fueled Manzur's 20-fold increase in wealth, particularly for all of his property and land purchases?**

Eduardo Samuel Garvich and Gabriel Eduardo Yedlin: Manzur brought two other officials with him from Tucuman province to the Health Ministry in 2009: Eduardo Samuel Garvich and Gabriel Eduardo Yedlin, whose declared wealth also increased dramatically after they arrived at the Health Ministry. **Why did Garvich's salary increase from 127,675 pesos to 535,600 pesos over a span of two years when his position did not change? How does Garvich explain selling a property in Guaymallen, Mendoza, for 666,000 pesos in 2011 that he declared was worth 51,000 pesos the year before? Why did Yedlin's salary increase from 117,684 pesos to 498,546 pesos in two years with no promotion?**

Horacio Gustavo Roura: As the chief for small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) at the Industry Ministry, Roura's declared wealth increased six-fold in a short period of time, including dramatically increased salary levels despite no promotions or change of post. Roura also declared savings in U.S. dollars in his public disclosures, which could not be fully explained by his other declared assets or income year after year. **How did Roura go from being worth 194,000 pesos to over 1 million pesos in just two years? Why did his property jump in value so much, so quickly? Where did his substantial holdings in foreign currency in 2011 come from?**

Daniel Pablo Aguilera: As a senior official in the Tourism area, which went from an agency to a full ministry during his tenure, Aguilera came to government from Santa Cruz with the Kirchner family in 2003. He started his career declaring himself overdrawn in his bank accounts and holding paltry assets.



However, he began acquiring land in El Calafate, new cars, loans and expanding his dollar savings. None of these can be explained by his salary at that time. Several unexplained transactions appear to dramatically increase his declared wealth in 2009, just before the Ministry of Tourism was created in 2010 and his job was upgraded, including an unexplained “donation” of almost 500,000 pesos. Then, his salary increased dramatically, and his declared savings in U.S. Dollars and Argentine pesos expanded even more rapidly. **Where did the 500,000 peso “donation” come from that Aguilera received in 2009? How did Aguilera manage to sell a house in 2009 for more than 500,000 pesos when the previous year he had declared the same house to be worth a mere 49,370?**

Arturo Puricelli: Cristina Kirchner’s former Defense Minister saw his declared wealth double after he was named to the post. He came to the Defense ministry after serving several years in charge of Fabricaciones Militares, the state-owned supplier of armaments and equipment to the Argentine military, which Néstor Kirchner appointed him to in 2006. **What explains Puricelli’s sudden and dramatic increase in cash savings and the extraordinary increase in farm income?**

Haroldo Amado Lebed: This former Agriculture Ministry official saw his already substantial personal wealth double in just two years, from 2009 to 2011, without being fully explained in his disclosures. This included the sale of a house for four times its declared value. **How did Lebed’s wealth jump from less than 1.5 million pesos to over three million pesos in just two years while serving under Kirchner? How did he sell a house for four times more than the stated value?**

Marcio Barbosa Moreira: This key aide to Interior Minister Florencio Randazzo saw his net worth triple in the period between 2008 and 2011. This expansion in his declared wealth was not explained by his income or asset sales. **How did Barbosa nearly double his wealth from 2010 and 2011? Where did he get the money to acquire nearly 300,000 pesos worth of Tenaris stock in 2011?**

Oscar Alberto Martini: Martini is responsible for all matters of federal registration handled by the Justice Ministry, including the national gun registry. His declared wealth skyrocketed in just three years, from 6000 pesos to nearly 1 million pesos. His declared savings tripled in one year (2009-2010) and then tripled again the following year (2010-2011). **How did Martini’s cash savings increase six-fold in two years? How did his net worth jump from 6,000 pesos to nearly 1 million pesos in less than three years?**

Carlos Enrique Meyer: He is Cristina Kirchner’s Tourism Minister, and when she upgraded his area from a Secretariat to a full Ministry in 2010, his declared net wealth immediately skyrocketed; this jump cannot be explained by an increase in salary. He also sold property far above its reported value. **How does Meyer explain making over 1 million pesos on a property sale in 2011 when he never declared owning any property worth more than 239,140 pesos in 2010? How did Meyer’s wealth go from being 55 thousand pesos in debt to being worth over 2 million pesos in one year?**



Methodology

The data in this report is taken entirely from the sworn declarations filed by the individuals themselves before the Anti-Corruption Office (OA), which is an Argentine federal secretariat and an agency of the Executive Branch, under the auspices of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. The OA was established under Law 25.233 of December 10, 1999. The agency was restructured in 2005 (Decree No. 163/2005, President Néstor Kirchner) and in 2007 (Decree No. 466/2007, President Cristina Kirchner).

The agency is responsible for preparing and coordinating anti-corruption policies, investigating cases of corruption, and enforcing the provisions of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption. The office is where public officials with the national government file wealth disclosure forms on an annual basis as public servants. The sole source of data for all the individuals in this report comes from the signed statements they themselves filed at the OA for the corresponding years shown, and refers only to the individual cited. The report excludes all reported assets of spouses or children. The report makes no attempt to account for inflation. All data has been reported as displayed on the actual disclosures. Figures originally reported in dollars or euros have been converted to Argentine pesos, for the sake of uniformity. The exchange rates used for the conversions were those reported by Bloomberg for the last business day of each corresponding year.



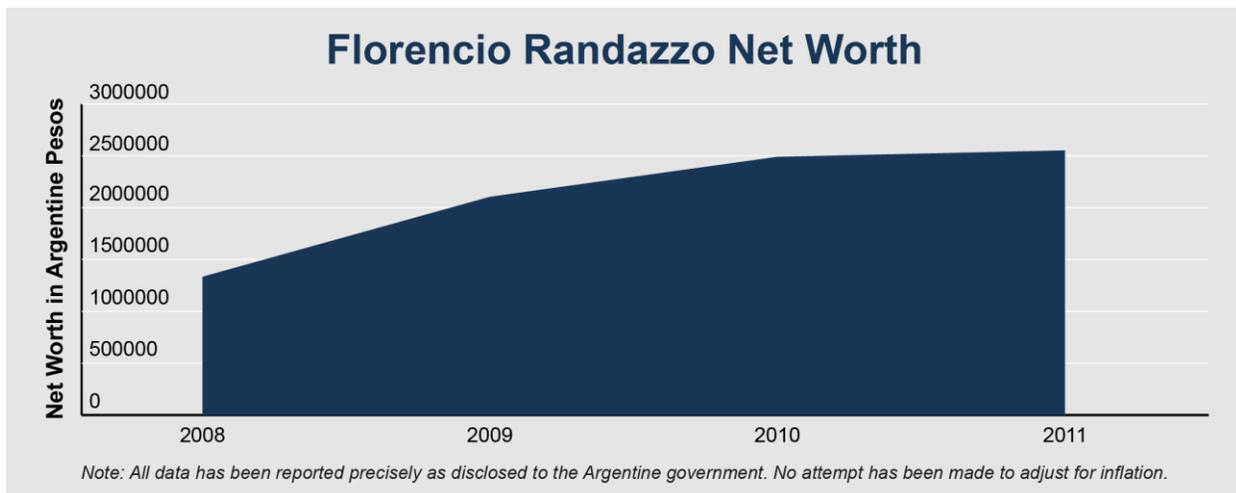
Florencio Randazzo

Period of Government Service:

(December) 2007-Present: Minister of Interior and Transport (Cristina Kirchner)

Wealth Index Notes: Randazzo has announced his intention to run for the ruling party's primary in 2015. During the period of 2008 to 2011, Randazzo's declared wealth nearly doubled from 1.3 million pesos to over 2.5 million. In 2009, Randazzo was investigated for illicit enrichment. The investigation focused on Randazzo's acquisition a roughly 3,000-acre property in Buenos Aires province that was suspected of having been purchased through illegal means. A judge later closed the case. However, [this past September, the judiciary ordered the Anti-Corruption Office](#) to release confidential information regarding Randazzo's wealth declarations, prompting rumors of a possible new, wider investigation into that purchase and his other substantial assets.

How did Randazzo manage to nearly double his wealth from 2008 to 2011?





Guillermo Moreno

Government Service

2003-2005: Advisor, Secretariat of Commerce (Duhalde); Secretary of Communications (Néstor Kirchner)

2005-2007: Secretary of Domestic Commerce (Néstor Kirchner)

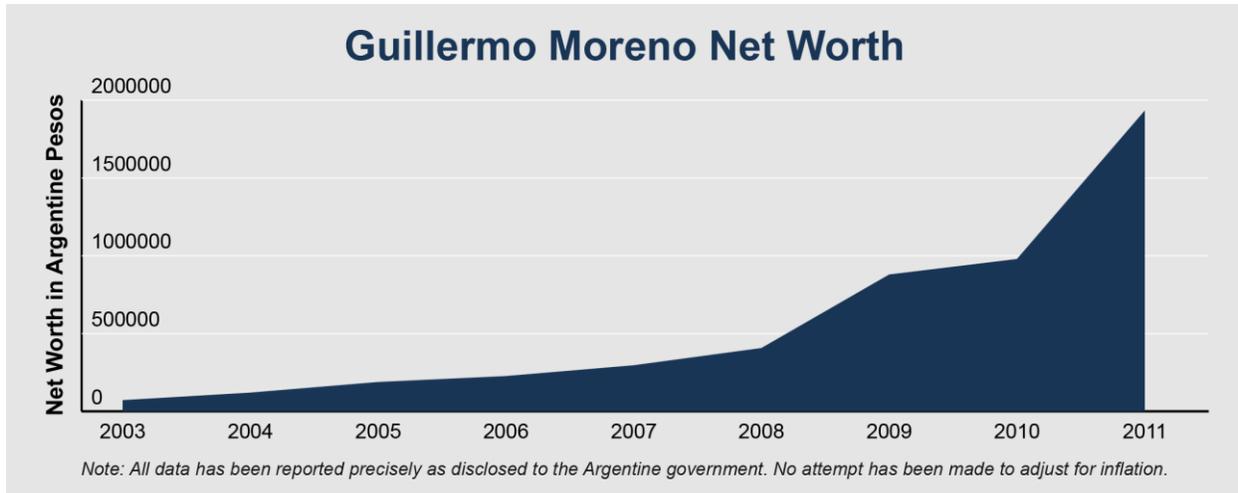
2007-2013: Secretary of Domestic Commerce (Cristina Kirchner)

Wealth Index Notes: Guillermo Moreno was known during his term as Commerce Secretary as a “super-secretary,” holding a second line position in the Economy Ministry but also given extraordinary influence through his close political relationship with Néstor and Cristina Kirchner. He wielded exceptional power over the business and industrial sectors, overseeing price control measures, restrictions on import licenses, enforcing restrictions on foreign currency trading, and generally regulating microeconomic activity. The Argentine press regularly reported during his term in office that Moreno would make telephone calls to CEOs and industrialists in order to pressure them to adhere to the Kirchner government’s economic policy objectives.

Moreno was in charge of the government’s controversial intervention in the public statistics agency INDEC, when it began issuing fabricated statistical reports on inflation and economic growth. This drew an unprecedented censure by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) against Argentina. Moreno was also put in charge of the Kirchner government’s longtime assault on the independent media company Clarin Group (especially in the “Clarin Miente”- or ‘Clarin Lies’- public campaign, which Moreno led) which is perceived as the government’s political nemesis for its critical news reporting. Since leaving his post for a foreign assignment in Italy in 2013, Moreno has been indicted in Argentina for abuse of office for issuing punitive fines against several private economic consultancies that published Argentine inflation and growth data that contradicted the government’s highly questioned statistics.

Moreno’s declared wealth grew exponentially during his service to the Kirchner governments. He started with a modest 72,111 pesos in 2003 which increased to nearly 2 million pesos by 2011. His disclosed wealth included substantial investments in Argentine government bonds at the same time he was in a position of key influence over economic policy. Moreno’s hardware supply company, Distribuidora América, [was dubbed by Perfil newspaper as “the official hardware store for the Buenos Aires city government”](#) during mayoral administrations run by the Kirchnerist ruling party, the Front for Victory, an association which generated profits that were several times greater than his salary. The newspaper asked: “Is it right that such a high-ranking official also be a government supplier?” Two separate investigative news outlets in Argentina – [Seprin](#) and [Total News](#) – published copies of documents in 2011 and 2013 in which they alleged that Moreno used Distribuidora América in order to evade taxes. This has never been fully investigated by authorities.

How did Moreno make so much money over and above his government salary? What role did his private dealings with public entities - while he was a powerful government official – play in his total wealth? Why wasn’t his hardware company ever fully investigated for tax evasion?





Juan Manuel Abal Medina

Government Service:

2005- 2007: Undersecretary of Public Management (Néstor Kirchner)

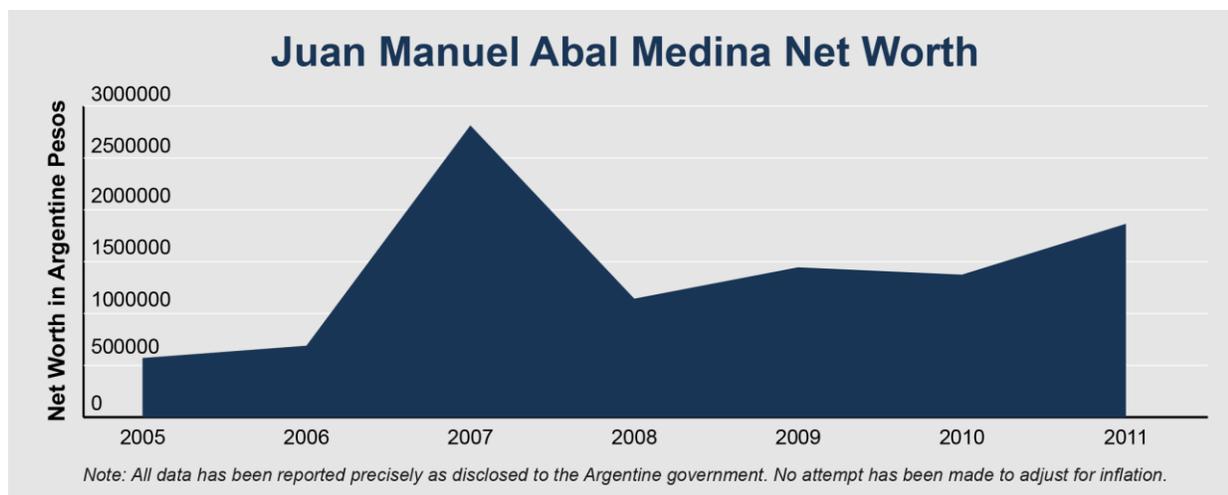
2007- 2008: Secretary of Public Management (Cristina Kirchner)

2008-2011: Assistant Cabinet Chief (Cristina Kirchner) (also Communications Secretary to Cristina Kirchner, in 2011)

2011-2013: Cabinet Chief (Cristina Kirchner)

Wealth Index Notes: Abal Medina, the son and namesake of the legendary Secretary General of the Peronist party in the 1970s, had his declared wealth increase five-fold when he was promoted in the final year of Néstor's presidency, going from approximately 500,000 pesos in 2006 to 2.8 million in 2007. But his disclosures show a sudden jump in cash and stock holdings that year – several times above his salary – without any explanation for the origin of that wealth. His annual reported wealth never fell below one million pesos from 2007 onward, despite his reported salary being far less than that.

How did Abal Medina earn more than two million pesos in one year in 2007? How did he become a millionaire overnight without a millionaire's salary to explain it?





Sergio Alejandro Berni

Government Service:

2003: Director of National Community Assistance for Social Development, in the Ministry of Social Development, under Minister Alicia Kirchner (sister of President Néstor Kirchner). Berni was promoted up in the Ministry throughout the Kirchner era.

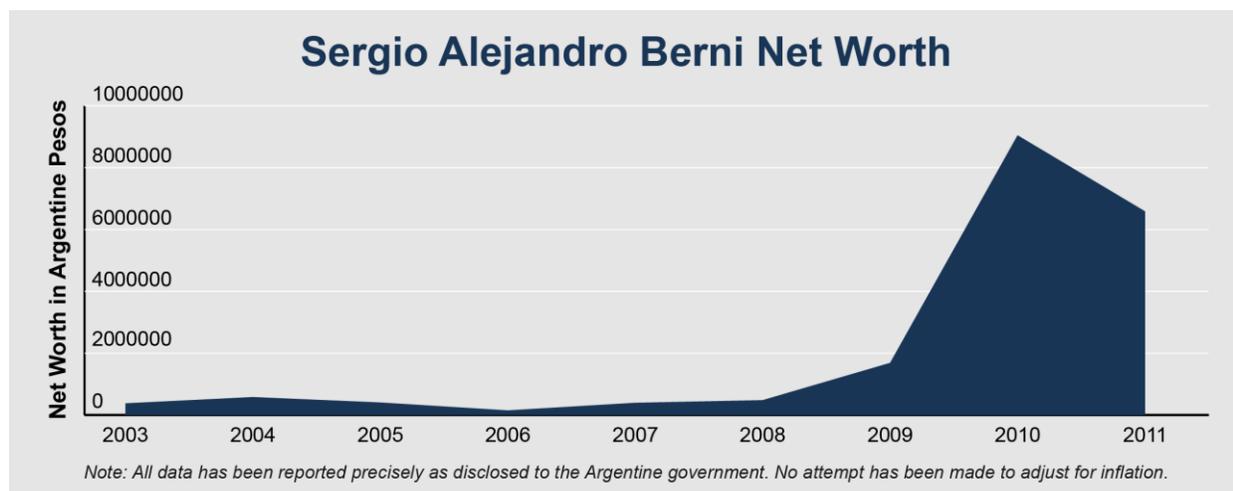
2011: Elected to the Buenos Aires provincial Senate

2012: Named Secretary of Security (Cristina Kirchner)

Wealth Index Notes: Following Berni's service in the military, he joined the civilian government workforce when then-Governor-elect Néstor Kirchner appointed him as director of a leading hospital in the Province of Santa Cruz in 1991. When Néstor was elected President in 2003, Berni was given a key post by Néstor's sister, Alicia, in her ministry. He continued to serve with Alicia after Cristina Kirchner took office, when his declared personal wealth had a very sudden and astronomical increase in 2010, going from just under 1.7 million pesos to over 9 million pesos in one year. When he came into national government, he reported some land holdings in Santa Cruz and a private medical practice outside the government that provided a steady supplemental income. But after Cristina was elected president, Berni's declared assets suddenly expanded with substantial real estate investments in and around Buenos Aires and its suburbs, and with the founding and 80% ownership of Logística Integral Río Turbio SA, which was then immediately hired by a large public works concessionaire under contract with his own Secretariat of Security. This transaction was [called "irregular and suspicious" by a Santa Cruz-based investigative journalism website OPI Santa Cruz in 2013.](#)

Berni's wealth grew by more than 43 times from 2006 to 2011. This past December, a [criminal complaint](#) was filed before a federal judge, who was asked to investigate Rio Turbio, as well as Berni's business ties to alleged Kirchner family "front man" Lazaro Baez. The complaint alleges that Baez "rented" a complex of cottages in Santa Cruz owned by Berni without truly occupying them, which the complaint identifies as a possible method of laundering money. It also calls on the judge to investigate "variations in the value of property, omission of declared automobiles and money in cash" in his public disclosures.

How did Berni increase his wealth by 4000% in only five years? How did his company get hired by a contractor with the same agency he led? What role did businessman Lazaro Baez, business partner to the Kirchners, play in Berni's massive increase in wealth?





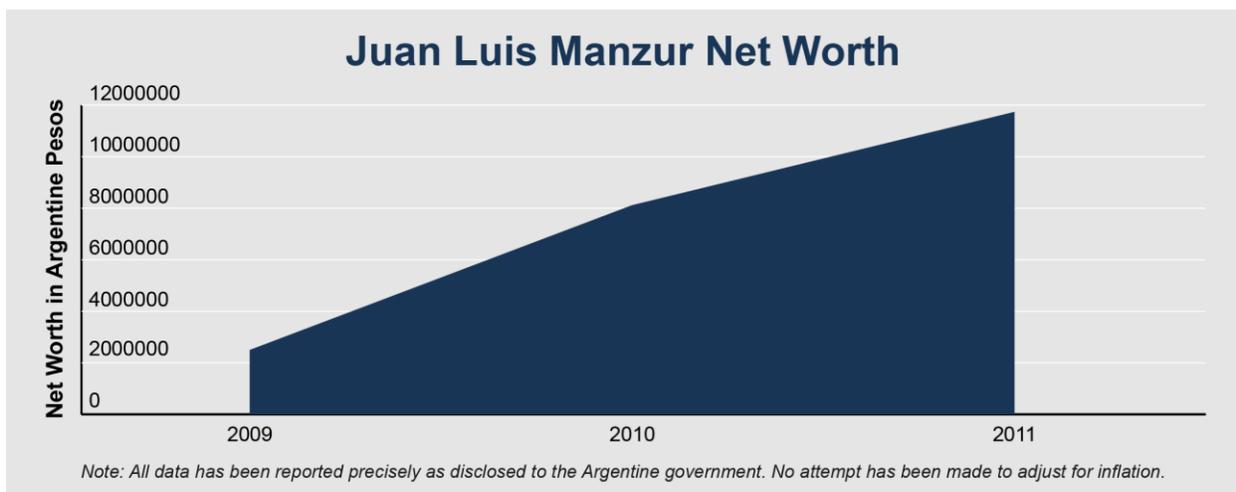
Juan Luis Manzur

Government Service:

2009 – Present: Minister of Health and Environment (Cristina Kirchner)

Wealth Index Notes: Manzur was named the national Minister of Health while he was serving as Vice Governor of Tucuman Province, after serving in public health posts in the provinces of San Luis and Buenos Aires. Manzur’s sworn wealth declarations, in their public versions, had a substantial amount of information redacted and blacked out, which is inconsistent with most filings available for public inspection. He was wealthy when he came in as Health Minister, worth 2.5 million pesos, and became very wealthy by 2011, as his wealth increased nearly six-fold in only two years to almost 12 million pesos. Manzur’s wealth made him a target of a federal criminal investigation, during which it was noted that his wealth had increased 20-fold since he entered public service at the provincial level in 2003. In 2014, federal judge Daniel Bejas [concluded](#) that, despite a four year-long investigation, he could not obtain enough evidence to show that the explosive increase in Manzur’s wealth “was related to the commission of a crime.” However, the numbers still are not fully explained. Manzur also brought two other officials with him from Tucuman province to the Health Ministry in 2009: Eduardo Samuel Garvich and Gabriel Eduardo Yedlin, whose declared wealth also increased dramatically after they arrived at the Health Ministry.

Where did the money come from that fueled Manzur’s 20-fold increase in wealth, particularly for all of his property and land purchases?





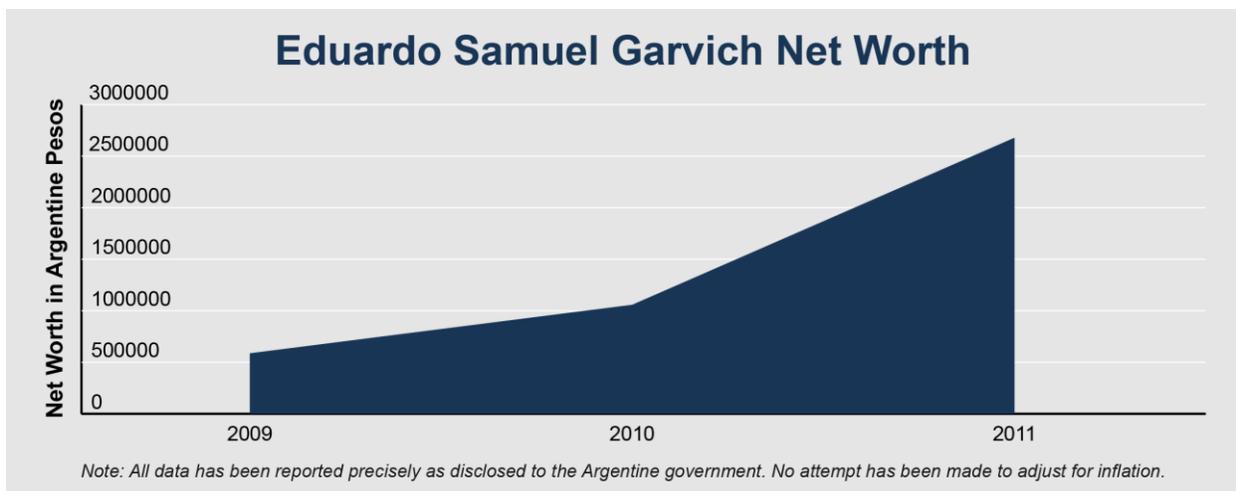
Eduardo Samuel Garvich

Government Service:

2009 – Present: Secretary of Coordination, Ministry of Health (Cristina Kirchner)

Wealth Index Notes: Garvich's declared wealth increased five-fold in just two years of government service. He came into government owning several properties in Tucuman province, an area he resided in before joining Health Minister Juan Manzur at the Health Ministry. Despite holding the same post over the two year period of disclosure, Garvich's salary more than quadrupled. Additionally, Garvich disclosed the purchase of a property in Mendoza province in 2010, which he appears to have sold the following year for about 13 times its declared fiscal value.

Why did Garvich's salary increase from 127,675 pesos to 535,600 pesos over a span of two years? How does Garvich explain selling a property in Guaymallen, Mendoza, for 666,000 pesos in 2011 that he declared was worth 51,000 pesos the year before?





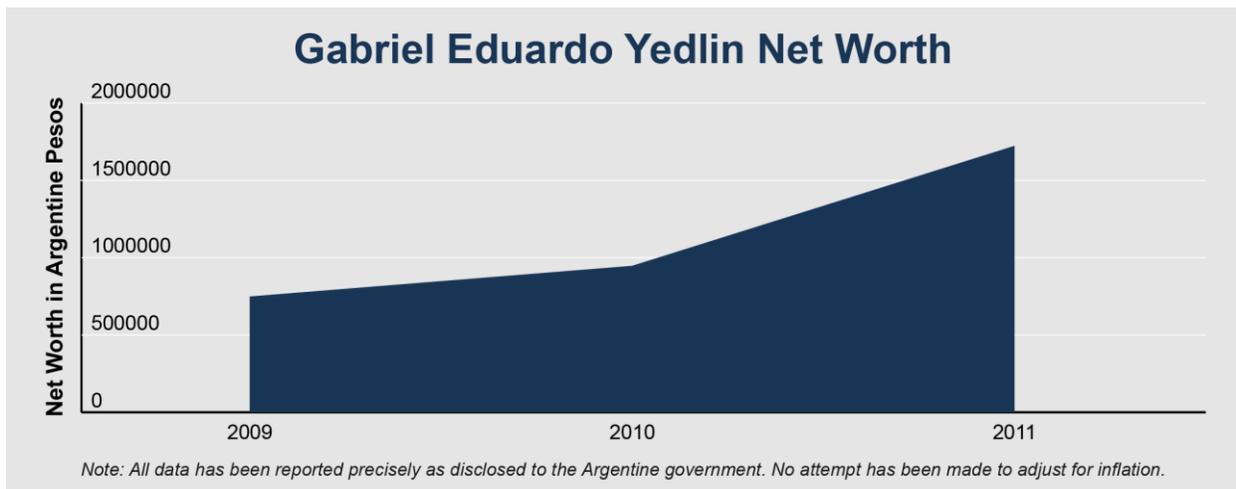
Gabriel Eduardo Yedlin

Government Service:

2009: Undersecretary of Prevention and Risk Control, Ministry of Health (Cristina Kirchner)

Wealth Index Notes: Yedlin was a medical doctor who came from Tucuman province with Eduardo Garvich to serve under Juan Manzur when he was named Health Minister. During his first two years in office, Yedlin's reported wealth more than doubled. During those two years, despite holding the same position throughout, his salary more than quadrupled. This appears to follow the same pattern as Garvich.

Why did Yedlin's salary increase from 117,684 pesos to 498,546 pesos in two years with no promotion?





Horacio Gustavo Roura

Government Service:

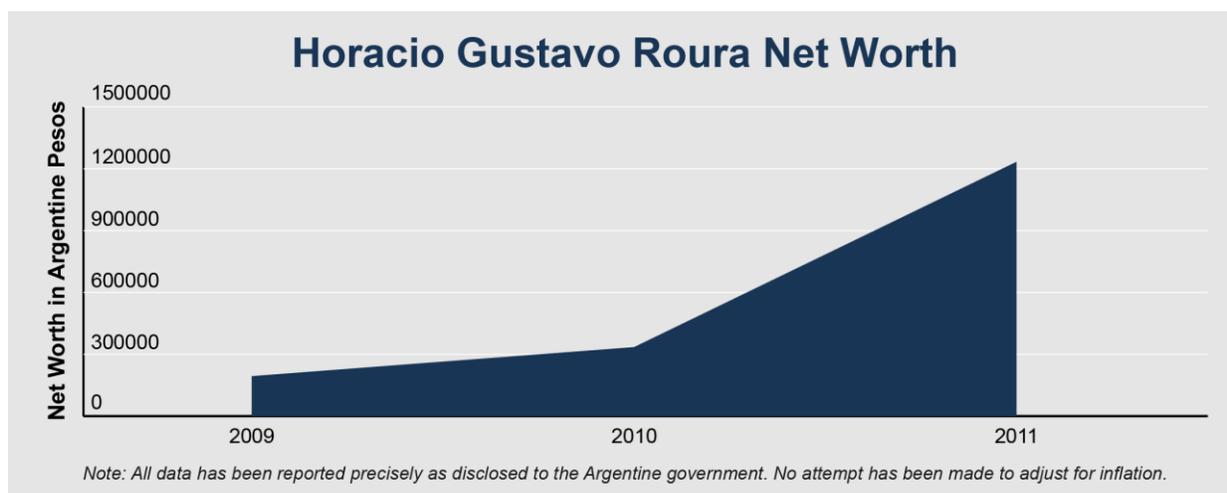
2009 – 2010: Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SME) Undersecretary, Ministry of Industry (Cristina Kirchner)

2010: Secretary, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, Ministry of Industry (Cristina Kirchner)

Wealth Index Notes: Roura's wealth increased six-fold during his first two years of service in the Ministry of Industry, which supports Argentina's 600,000 SMEs, according to ministry data.

In Roura's own declarations, he listed four properties in Buenos Aires he owned through inheritance (with 25%, 50% or 100% shares), two he owned through his own funds, as well as one parking space. However, he listed extremely low fiscal values for 2009 and 2010 on these properties, only correcting their values in 2011 without a supplemental explanation. This unexplained adjustment accounts for much of the jump in his reported net wealth from about 330,000 pesos in 2010 to over 1.2 million in 2011. But, he also had a sudden increase in declared U.S. dollar holdings in 2011, which does not appear to be explained by his declared liquid assets in pesos, or his declared year-on-year income.

How did Roura go from being worth 194,000 pesos to over 1 million pesos in just two years? How did his property jump in value so much, so quickly? Where did his substantial holdings in foreign currency in 2011 come from?





Daniel Pablo Aguilera

Government Service:

2003: Technical Coordinator of the Secretary of Tourism (Néstor Kirchner)

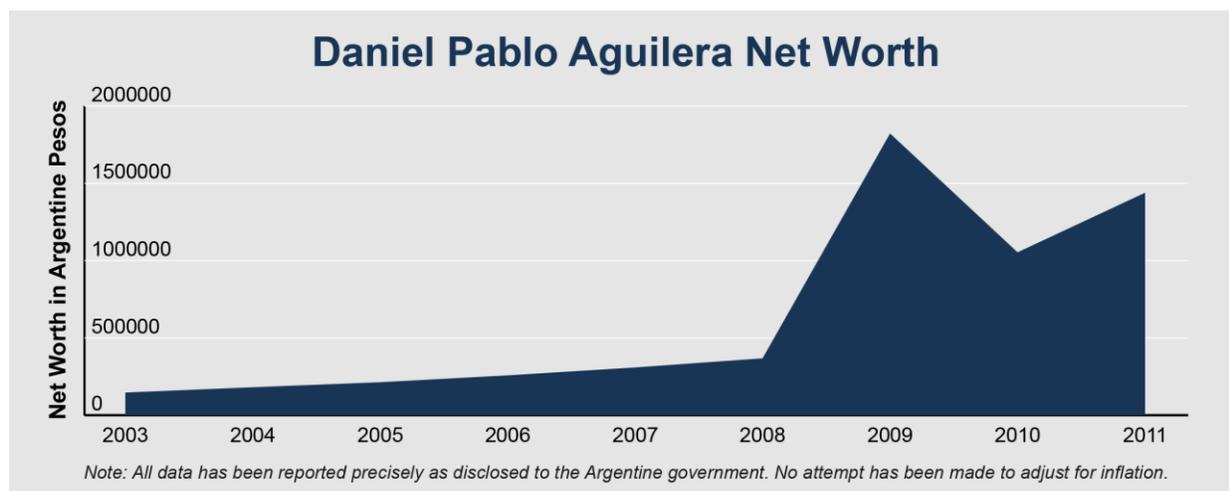
2004: Undersecretary of Tourism Policy and Administration (Néstor Kirchner)

2005-2009: Undersecretary of Tourism (Néstor Kirchner, Cristina Kirchner)

2010-2011: Secretary of Tourism (Cristina Kirchner)

Wealth Index Notes: Aguilera's filings contain several unexplained jumps in wealth. When he joined the government in 2003, he consistently ran negative bank balances in pesos, and his dollar holdings were small and flat year to year. As the declarations evolved, he began acquiring land in El Calafate, Santa Cruz (the home base of the Kirchner family) and new cars, obtaining loans and acquiring dollar savings, but none seem to be explained by his salary increases. Then in 2009, Aguilera sold a house for more than ten times the amount of its declared fiscal value in 2008 (despite improvements of just two times the fiscal value), and received an unexplained "donation" of almost 500,000 pesos, just as he was entering the final year of his longtime post as Undersecretary of Tourism. In 2010, President Cristina Kirchner recreated the Ministry of Tourism, which had previously been an agency under a different ministry, and reinstated its Cabinet status. After his promotion, Aguilera's salary increased by 100,000 pesos in 2010 and then by that same amount in 2011, but this does not explain the increase in his net wealth which went from 367,877 pesos in 2008 to 1.053 million in 2011.

Where did the 500,000 peso "donation" come from that Aguilera received in 2009? How did Aguilera manage to sell a house in 2009 for more than 500,000 pesos when the previous year he had declared the same house to be worth a mere 49,370?





Arturo Puricelli

Government Service:

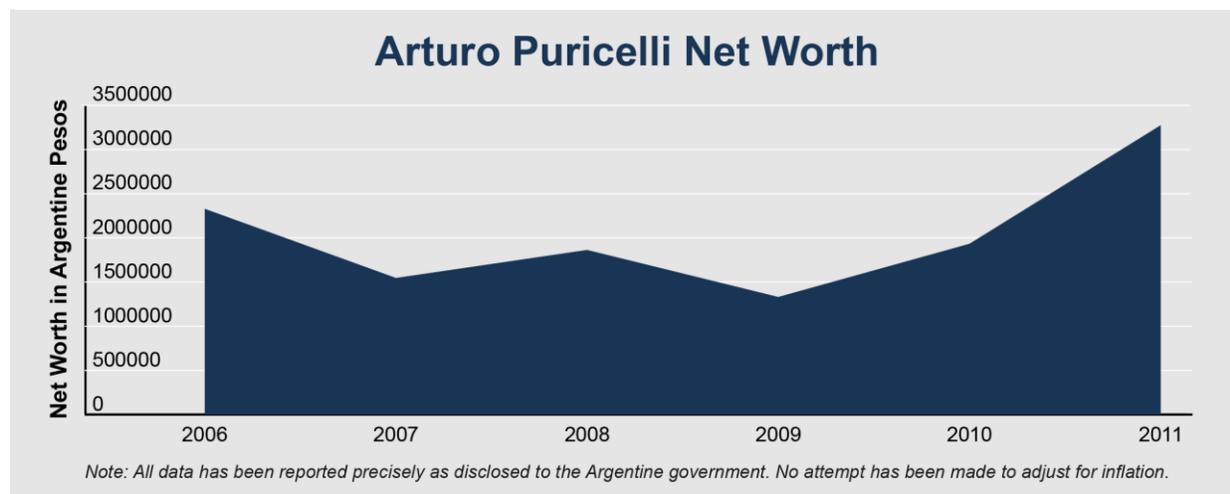
2006: Head of Fabricaciones Militares, the state-owned defense contracting supplier, by President Néstor Kirchner.

2010: Minister of Defense (Cristina Kirchner)

2013: Minister of Security (Cristina Kirchner)

Wealth Index Notes: Puricelli was Minister of Security until late 2013; however, data for his publicly declared wealth extends to 2011, the year after he was named Minister of Defense, after serving for years at the state-run supplier of military equipment, Fabricaciones Militares. Between his final year at the state-owner defense contracting company in 2006 and his second year as Minister of Defense in 2011, Puricelli’s declared wealth increased from 2.3 million to 3.2 million pesos. During that critical period between 2009 and 2010, his land holdings and cash savings increased, and his income from one of two farms in his home province of Santa Cruz nearly tripled.

What explains Puricelli’s sudden and dramatic increase in cash savings and the extraordinary increase in farm income?





Haroldo Amado Lebed

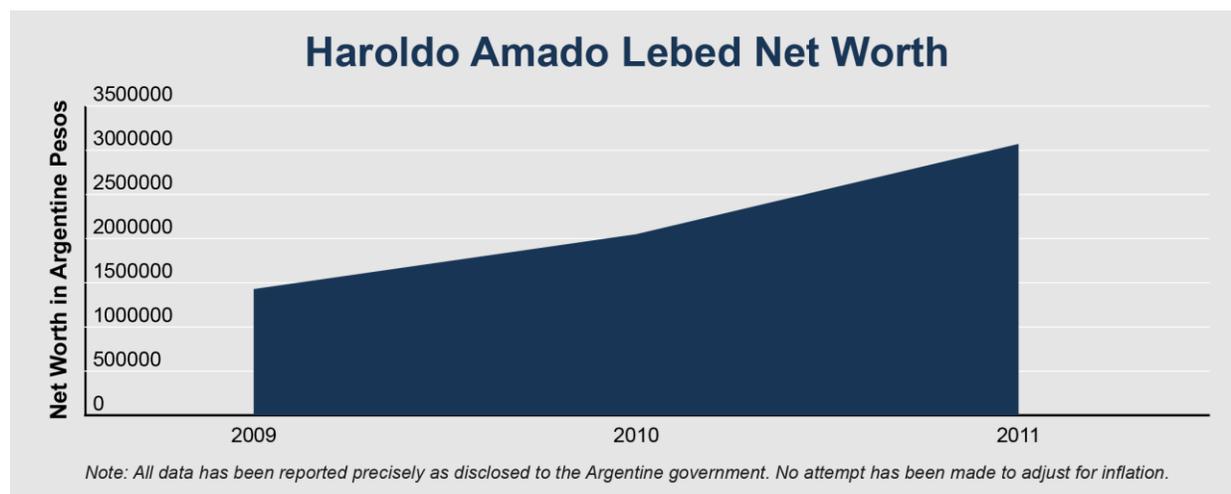
Government Service:

2009: Technical Executive Secretary, Commission on National Emergencies and Agricultural Disasters, Agriculture Ministry (Cristina Kirchner)

2011-2013: Director, Commission on National Emergencies and Agricultural Disasters, Agriculture Ministry (Cristina Kirchner)

Wealth Index Notes: Lebed left his post as Secretary of Political Coordination at the Agriculture Ministry in 2013 to become the provincial Agriculture minister in Rio Negro – a post he very recently resigned from - but in the period of 2009 to 2011, Lebed’s already substantial personal wealth doubled without public explanation. In addition, his disclosure forms indicate he owned a house in Pinamar, Province of Buenos Aires, worth 146,787 pesos in 2010, and made 70,000 pesos worth of improvements to it. He then somehow managed to sell it in 2011 for 478,880 pesos.

How did Lebed’s wealth jump from 1.5 million pesos to over three million pesos in just two years while serving under Kirchner? How did he sell a house for four times more than the stated value?





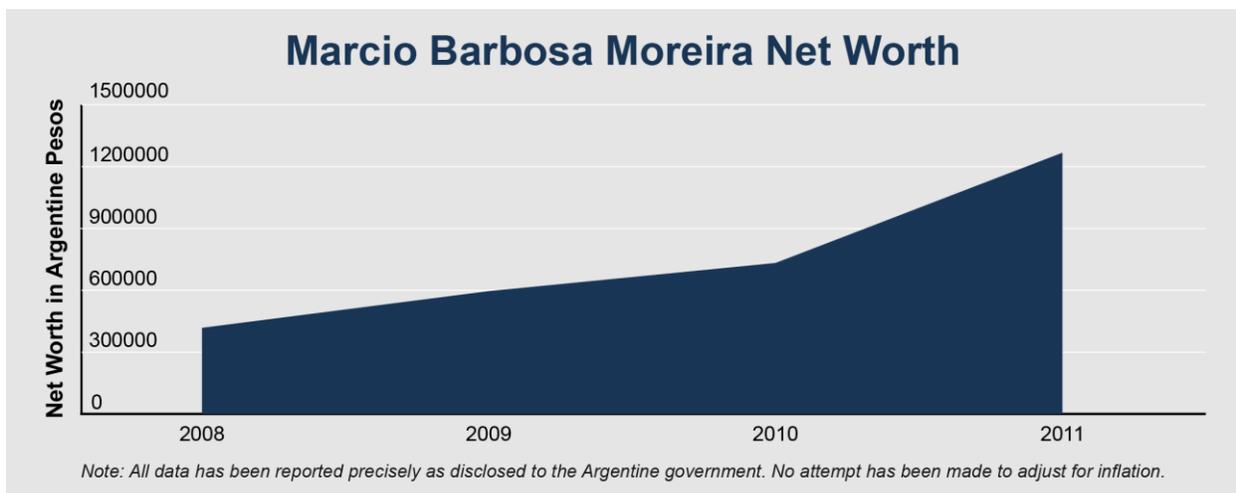
Marcio Barbosa Moreira

Government Service:

2008 – Present: Secretary of Interior (ministerial cabinet position in Interior Ministry) (Cristina Kirchner)

Wealth Index Notes: Barbosa is a key advisor to Interior Minister Florencio Randazzo, who is now running for President in 2015. Barbosa's declared net worth tripled in the period between 2008 and 2011, and nearly doubled from 2010 (732,366) to 2011 (1.26 million pesos) alone. These increases are not explained either from his declared income or his declared asset sales. Indeed, in 2011 he reported owning almost 300,000 pesos in stock in Tenaris, the Italian pipe provider to the oil and gas sector, owned by the Techint Group.

How did Barbosa nearly double his wealth from 2010 and 2011? Where did he get the money to acquire nearly 300,000 pesos worth of Tenaris stock in 2011?





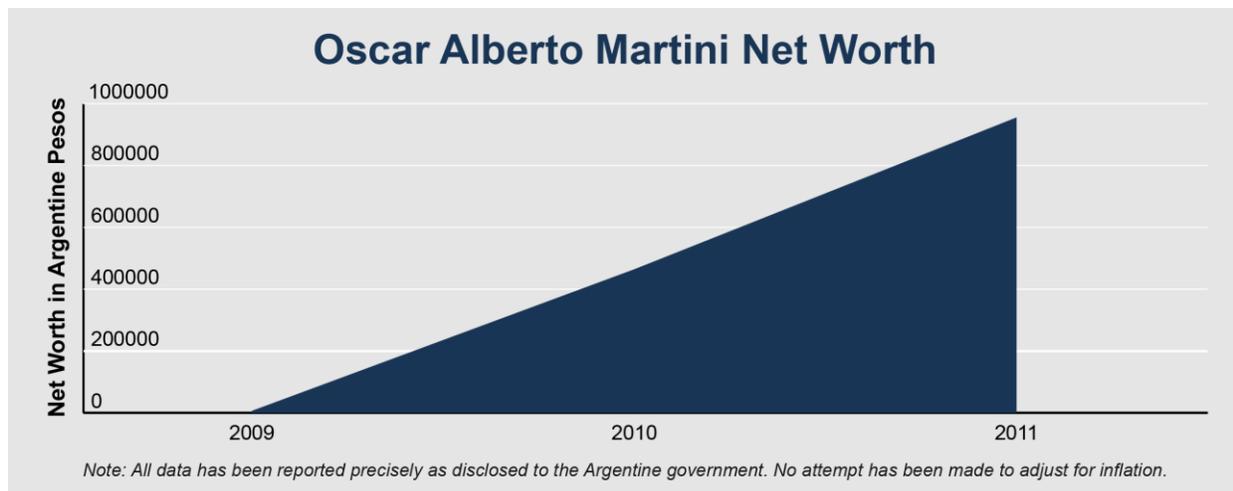
Oscar Alberto Martini

Government Service:

2009 – Present: Secretary, Registration Affairs, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (Cristina Kirchner)

Wealth Index Notes: Martini's post is responsible for many matters of federal registration handled by the Justice ministry. Martini's declared wealth multiplied by a factor of ten in just two years from 2009 to 2011. His net worth went from essentially nothing to nearly a million pesos in just two years. His declared savings tripled in one year (2009-2010) and then tripled again the following year (2010-2011). None of these increases are explained by his salary, and his position did not change during the period, nor his disclosed asset transactions.

How did Martini's cash savings increase six-fold in two years? How did his net worth jump from 6,000 pesos to nearly 1 million pesos in less than three years?





Carlos Enrique Meyer

Government Service:

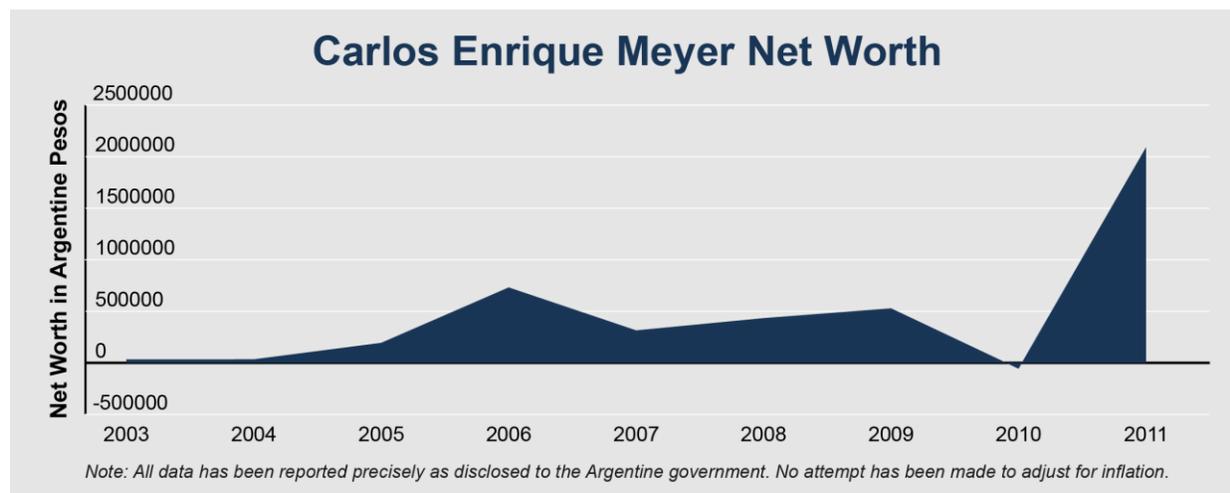
2003 – 2009: Secretary of Tourism (Néstor and Cristina Kirchner)

2010 – 2011: Minister of Tourism (Cristina Kirchner)

Wealth Index Notes: Meyer served as the head of the Tourism sector of the government and became a full minister when Cristina reinstated the Ministry of Tourism in 2010, upgrading it to a cabinet level agency. Meyer's declared net wealth immediately skyrocketed when Cristina promoted him and upgraded his office, and it was not explained by an increase in salary. In 2011, he reported that he had sold a property for over a million pesos, but in the four years prior to this sale, he never reported owning any property worth more than 239,000 pesos. If improvements had been done to the property in question to account for nearly tripling its value, where did Meyer get the money for them?

In addition, Meyer's salary went from 251,446 pesos in 2010 to 346,253 pesos in 2011 when his position was upgraded. Meanwhile, he went from being 55,684 pesos in debt in 2010 to being worth over 2 million pesos in just one year.

How does Meyer explain making over 1 million pesos on a property sale in 2011 when he never declared owning any property worth more than 239,140 pesos in 2010? How did Meyer's wealth go from being 55 thousand pesos in debt to being worth over 2 million pesos in one year?





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