



CRISIS EN VENEZUELA

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www.crisisenvenezuela.com



Bloque Constitucional - www.bloqueconstitucional.com

Re-establishing constitutional order in Venezuela includes all sectors

Last January 10, 2019, it happened to be a constitutional vacancy in the Presidency of the Republic, since we had no elected mandatory to be invested via oath before the National Assembly (AN). For that reason, we express that in this historical circumstances, AN is the only institution that holds political legitimacy, internally and internationally; and it is the sole organ that can assume the conduction of our country. Therefore, given these exceptional circumstances, AN's actings, decisions, and measures -equally exceptional- will be internally compulsory and legitimate internationally, which obliges AN to act with a convoking spirit of plurality, in order to produce results that are the maximum expression of democratic political consensus.

It is also important to point out that our political democratic community and our civil society should strengthen their efforts to contribute in the historical challenge AN assumes now, because it is a collective



responsibility, too. All of democratic sectors have a duty: acting, for re-establishing democratic and constitutional order -it is said so by constitutional art.333, and is today an extreme, political need.

Bloque Constitucional considers this time as the definitive time. National Armed Forces are to assume the institutional role that our Constitution assigns to them: a moral duty -the legacy of our Libertador Simon Bolivar- and the ethical commitment to defend the entire Venezuelan people (not only a part of them) and doing it by acting jointly with Venezuela's legitimate institutions and the people. It is all for re-establishing our Constitution, as the principle of our political, democratic agreement in Venezuela.

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CEPAZ - www.cepaz.org.ve

Three minimal considerations for the peaceful rescue of Venezuelan democracy



There are three considerations that Center for Justice and Peace (Cepaz) regards as key-essential for assuming the work of re-institutionalizing and recuperating democracy in Venezuela.

First of all, the compliance with our Constitution by the Public Powers. It is fundamental, understanding that any initiative towards a transition back to democracy must be framed

by the commandments of our Magna Carta; and understanding that, before the intention of illegitimately practicing a new presidential period, it is indispensable promoting new credible and trustable, free elections, with full guarantees to the political participation via vote of both, citizens and organizations, in order to restore the exercise of Power by a constitutionally -well-based President. In the second place, the company and blunt positioning of actors in the international community, for we need an assertive and coherent response of international organs, aiming to combine humanitarian actions with protection to the human rights, along the process of restoration of the Venezuelan democratic order.

Consideration number 3: civic organization and participation. We call out our citizens to think seriously; and also to not losing hope, and become change agents; to add up and go on through the complicated route to restore our Republic, via organization and participation of the civil society. It is all part of our right to enjoy democracy, and also our right to have a real dialogue, a social and civic dialogue, really plural and diverse.

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Acceso a la Justicia - www.accesoaljusticia.org

Hints about January 10 in Venezuela

When considering the oath of Nicolás Maduro last January 10, we must keep in mind he was re-elected in an illegitimate and unconstitutional electoral process -May 20, 2018- which was characterized since the beginning by plenty of irregularities: it did not count on the participation of all political parties -by means of invalidation or elimination- and several decisions contrary to the national regulations, such decisions taken by the Supreme Court of Justice (TSJ), National Electoral Council (CNE), and Constituent National Assembly (ANC). Acceso a la Justicia deems as very important reviewing and analyzing the juridical framework of our Constitution, aiming to precise key points for understanding the present situation.

1. Given the lack of legitimacy of Maduro Moros as a re-elected president, was it valid, his oath and taking over of the presidency before TSJ? Absolutely not! As a matter of



fact, since the National Assembly (AN) declared non-existent the presidential election by issuing a parliamentary agreement, no acting of Maduro from January 10 onwards will be valid juridically.

2. Which juridical consequences derive from Maduro's overtaking of the presidency before TSJ? He committed a flagrant vicious offence against Constitutional Order; and it is known as usurpation of authority -a person nor legally invested with public authority who does as if.

3. If Maduro had been sworn-in by AN, would it have been valid, then? Neither AN nor any other entity of the State have the authority for legitimizing or validating fraudulent electoral results, and that is exactly what happened within the process for the re-election of the present illegitimate president. 4. Does our Constitution provide a solution when a candidate is illegitimately elected for president? The most similar situation -therefore, useful now for solving the current question- refers to the second paragraph of art.233 of our Constitution, which says: "when there is an absolute absence of the president before his taking over, new universal, direct, and secret elections are to be held within the next consecutive 30 days".

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Defiende Venezuela - www.defiendevenezuela.org

Multiple sclerosis without multiple solutions

The shortage and/or absence of medicaments and medical materials, inputs and treatments in Venezuela has been aggravating since 2014; and has caused that many patients are obliged to acquire the items they need by their own means; or to migrate; or, simply, to put themselves in God's hands.

Among the various illnesses that have reappeared or have become more aggressive along the last years, multiple sclerosis -a chronic condition of the central nervous systems- is one that has stricken venezuelans badly, because medicines like Interferon 1



BETA A, Rebif, and Copaxone, among others, have disappeared, influencing dramatically the lives of those patients.

Defiende Venezuela presented in 2018 before the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights (CIDH) seven cases of Multiple Sclerosis. In 2019, we will go on working and backing up patients with that illness call

over the country, aiming to get from international protective organism of Human Rights their pressure upon Venezuelan State, in order to respect and guarantee everybody's rights to health and life.

Un Mundo Sin Mordaza - www.sinmordaza.org

Un Mundo Sin Mordaza backs up National Assembly for restoration of Constitutional Order in Venezuela

Last May 20, 2018, in Venezuela were held illegitimate presidential elections, in which Nicolás Maduro Moros was elected for the period 2019-2025. Such elections were summoned by National Electoral Council (CNE), based on a decree of the equally illegitimate and unconstitutional Constituent National Assembly (ANC), emitted on March 2, 2018. Therefore, that electoral process was totally null. Besides, it did not count on a-sufficient period for preparation and for campaign; and it did not count on international impartial observers.

Last January 10, Nicolás Maduro, after being convoked by the Supreme Court of Justice (TSJ), was sworn-in and -illegitimately- took over a second presidential period, in a ceremony that implies an usurpation of functions: since he was not elected in legal and legitimate elections, according to our Constitution,



there is an absence of president.

On the other hand: given that National Assembly (AN) is the only Public Power legally constituted in Venezuela, because it was the product of a popular electoral process, which was convoked according to the National Constitution and to the CNE Organic Law; this organism -AN- has the attribution of taking decisions for assuming temporarily the functions of the Executive Power- including the representation of the State before the international community. Considering all the aforementioned Un Mundo Sin Mordaza, promoting

and protecting Human Rights of Venezuelan citizens, rejects such illegitimate oath and overtaking by Nicolas Maduro Moros; and incites AN to comply with the Constitution and Laws for restoring the Constitutional Order in Venezuela.

Transparencia Venezuela - www.transparencia.org.ve

Maduro's anti-corruption speech is not compatible with deeds-and-dones of his administration



“Venezuela has very powerful and harmful adversaries (...) the worst of all are those corrupted, indolent ones who harm the public functioning and the people. They are worse than all imperialisms together”, Nicolás Maduro assured when he was sworn-in by the Supreme Court of Justice (TSJ) as the President of the Republic. This act was rejected by

international community, opposing leaders, and civil society, who do not recognize his investing, due to innumerable irregularities concerning the elections in May 2018.

In more than five occasions, Maduro referred to “corrupted ones” as the principal enemies to be defeated; and he assured he wants to undertake a “moral and spiritual” fight pro honesty, efficiency, and good services. His speech counters what has been done during his administration, a period when big cases of corruption were unveiled, involving public officials and businessmen, all close to the government. And nobody has been responsabilized yet! Along the last six years, the lane to corruption has been

continuously enhanced.

According to the Index of Perception of Corruption, of Transparencia Internacional, in 2017 Venezuela was the most corrupted country in Latin America; and was one of the 11 worst in the world. Besides, in many occasions, Transparencia Venezuela has warned that there is no system at all to protect public funds; on the contrary: high opacity concerning public information, the absence of accountancies for deeds, the lack of autonomy in control systems, and impunity characterize all levels in public administration.



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PROVEA - www.derechos.org/ve

Any usurped authority is irrelevant and its actings are null

Given the act of oath-taking from Nicolás Maduro for a second presidential period -2019/2025-, Programa Venezolano de Educación-Acción en Derechos Humanos (PROVEA) states before the public opinion, national and international, as follows: due to decisions taken from December 15 onwards, which reinforced a more dictatorial and more excluding government, Nicolás Maduro lost his legitimacy for performance when exercising his faculties as the President of the Republic. From January 10 onwards, neither will he have legitimacy of origin during an intended second presidential period. Our Constitution does not provide a mechanism for countering the installation of a government "de facto", derived from an electoral fraud. Any initiative for giving way to transition to democracy must promote the realization of trustable elections, that may guarantee the free political participation through voting of all citizens and all organizations, in order to re-establish in a short term the full validity of our 1999 Magna Carta. National Assembly (AN) has a fundamental role to play, for it is the only Public Power left-legitimized by the people- to lead such a process.

We recognize and encourage all efforts, from international organisms that protect human rights to the international community; efforts made to increase diplomatic pressures, directed to get a soon recuperation of the Constitutional Order and our Democracy itself. We support individual sanctions against officials who are responsible for violations of Human Rights; and we support



the application of diverse international mechanism (Inter-American Democratic Letter, Protocol of Ushuala, among others) that were agreed sovereignty by different countries -Venezuela included- for facing and countering any break of democracy in any State in the region. Nevertheless, just as we have repeatedly stated in other communications, we refuse and

condemn any economical sanction against our country that may aggravate the sufficiently precarious situation generated by the complex humanitarian emergency in health, food, and poverty.

We solicit from countries in the region to create and maintain every possible mechanism for continuing their observation and company on the Venezuelan situation. Besides countries in the region should give an opportune and adequate response as for international standards about migration; as for solicitations of shelter for political reasons; and as for the status of refugees for venezuelans who migrate forcedly, because of the complex humanitarian emergency, and the political persecution. Yet, we will reject any form of armed intervention upon Venezuela as a way to solve the crisis. We plead for actions within international regulations, which are sustained on the vindication of peace, and on diplomatic mechanism.



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Foro Penal - www.foropenal.com

7.517 persons are still unfairly submitted to penal processes in Venezuela

By January 2019, Foro penal had registered 12.966 arbitrary detentions in Venezuela, starting January 1, 2014.

814 civilians have been presented before Military Courts. Since January 2014, we have accumulated 1.663 certified political prisoners. Full liberty or release under diverse modalities have been granted in 1.385 cases.



By April 2014 we had recorded 117 political prisoners. Today, the figure for that category of inmates in Venezuela is 278, 27 of them being women. This has been certified by OEA/OAS, based on data provided by Foro Penal. Besides, 7.517 persons are still unfairly submitted to penal processes under caution measures.

Codevida - www.codevida.org

Venezuela is a country under food insecurity

Venezuela is going through a complex humanitarian emergency since 2015; and that jeopardizes severely food supplies for its 31.8 millions of inhabitants, especially those in extreme poverty communities, due to the consequences of hunger and malnutrition. At the moment, our country stands among the nations that present grave food insecurity.



The Venezuelan Observatory of Health (OVS), Foundation Bengoa, and Agro-alimental Net issued a joint inform on the food situation in the country, stating that it is closely related to the general deterioration of the sanitation conditions, as a result of the complex humanitarian emergency. Among other important findings, they remark that 80% of Venezuelan homes live in food insecurity, particularly caused by the

shut-down of premises, the shortage and high cost of aliments, and cooking problems due to lacks of water, gas, and electricity. Between 2016 and 2018, there was a raise -from 5% to 11.5%- of undernourished population in Venezuela; and the index of acute malnutrition reached alarming percentages in children under 5, and in pregnant women in poorest parishes.

The Human Right to the access, availability and use of sufficient food -as much in quantity as in quality- to provide an adequate consumption, has been becoming unachievable for the majority of venezuelans, which has caused an accelerated nutritional deterioration within the population, the most affected being children, pregnant women, elders, persons with chronic health conditions, persons in seclusion, and inhabitants of places in difficult geographical environments. The lack of nutriments, calories and proteins between conception and 2 years of age, represents a threat to physical, mental and social growth and development of the new generations.

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