



CRISIS EN VENEZUELA

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www.crisisenvenezuela.com



Transparencia Venezuela - www.transparencia.org.ve

Transparencia Venezuela condemns arbitrary detention of lawyer Roberto Marrero

Transparencia Venezuela condemns arbitrary detentions of lawyer Roberto Marrero, Head of the Office of president in charge of Venezuela and president of National Assembly (AN), Juan Guaidó. We also condemn the violation of parliamentary immunity of deputy Sergio Vergara; and demand for respect to Human Rights and Due Process, as established in our National Constitution.



Commissioner- were those who raided the houses of the two leaders, at about 2.00 AM on Thursday, March 21; then, they took Marrero arrested.

Transparencia Venezuela iterates its rejection before any acting by judicial organisms, when they are contrary to the rights and guarantees established within our country's juridical order; and demand for

the immediate release of Marrero, and for the ceasing of abuses of authority and harm on venezuelans that claim for the restoration of the State of Rights.

Actions committed against Marrero and Vergara confirm denouncements made on March 20 by the High Commissioner for human Rights of United Nations, Michelle Bachelet, whose inform ratified world widely that Nicolás Maduro violates continuously all venezuelans' human rights. Officials of the Bolivarian Nation Intelligence Service (SEBIN) -one of the repressive corps chargeable with abuses and tortures, as denounced by the High

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PROVEA - www.derechos.org.ve

Denouncements of ex-president of Social Security confirm what was denounced years ago

Recent declarations by lieutenant colonel, ex-minister, and ex-president of Venezuela Institute of Social Security (IVSS), Carlos Rotondaro -declarations given to Colombian mass media, about the politically interested distribution of medicines in public entities of the health sector-, confirm what diverse organizations pro human rights have denounced repeatedly along several years: the



5.000 persons with renal problems have died, due to inadequate medical attention and to the difficulties for obtaining medicines.

The complex humanitarian emergency suffered by venezuelans is obviously a consequence of the government's indolence, of the high levels of corruption, and of the permanence of policies that evidently do not produce

the government, not only has used as a political instrument all that concerns medicaments, but does the same thing concerning the control and distribution of food.

Cruelty reaches a maximum: they do not care if such a mispractice causes losses of lives, nor if the health conditions of many persons aggravate. Besides Carlos Rotondaro affirmed -among other things- that around

positive results, but precisely all the contrary. It is possible that other similar denouncements may add up to Rotondaro's, made by other officials who had important positions in public administration. We will get to know more about the origin of the grave problems, currently affecting the majority of Venezuelan population. All those who wish to denounce perversions of Nicolás Maduro's government: be welcome!

Foro Penal - www.foropenal.com

72 persons arbitrarily arrested during the visit of ONU's mission to Venezuela

By March 22, 2019, Foro Penal has registered 14.386 arbitrary detentions in Venezuela, since January 2014. 835 civilians have been presented before Military Courts. Since January 2014 up to date, we have accumulated 2.756 political prisoners; full liberty and release under diverse modalities have been obtained in 1.890 cases.



women. Besides, 8.090 persons are still unfairly submitted to penal processes under caution measures.

By April 2014 we had 117 political prisoners. Today, the figure for that category of inmates is 866, which was certified by OAS/OEA last March 18. From those, 87 are

Human Rights stayed in Venezuela. This reflects that repressive moods persist in Venezuela.

CEPAZ - www.cepaz.org.ve

CIDH grants urgent protective measures for the rights of women and girls in Venezuela

In Venezuela, low-income pregnant women and new-born children run the risk of death, due to deficiencies in our health system. Many women find themselves forced to migrate for getting the medical attention they require. Considering all this, organizations Centro de Justicia y Paz (Cepaz), Mujeres en Línea, Avesa y Freya; and the international organization Women's Link Worldwide; solicited the attention of the Inter American Commission of Human Rights (CIDH); and achieved urgent protective measures for Maternity Hospital "Concepción Palacios", one of the country's most emblematic, specialized public health centers, sited in Caracas whose services are destined mainly to women in poverty.



specifically on health services for women.

CIDH ordered: the State must provide medical inputs and medicaments for maternity "Concepción Palacios"; must guarantee the permanent availability of health professional staff, whose action is necessary for taking adequate care of patients; must assure control services along pregnancy; and must favor access to counterceptive methods and to post-abortion attention. In short: the State has to warrant an integrated, complete attention before, during, and after birth -newly borns included; and has to warrant as well proper sanitary conditions inside the hospital, with sufficient water and cleaning products.

Due to the precarious situation the hospital is in, 15 women died along 2018. They attended the center searching for medical care. If we add up the number of peri-maternal deaths in the country -which increased 65% during 2015/2016-, we will have an idea about the tremendous impact generated by the humanitarian crisis,

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Defiende Venezuela - www.defiendevenezuela.org

Which are the implications of OFAC's sanctions against the State Oil Company PDVSA?

On November 1st, 2018, the Office for Control of Foreign Assets of the Treasury Department of the United States of America (OFAC) emitted an Executive Order, #13850, for countering unstoppable corruption within the government headed by Nicolás Maduro. OFAC created a tool for imposing sanctions to those who profit out of dishonest or fraudulent behaviors, illegal activities and/or deceptive transactions within the gold sector in Venezuela; and also within other sectors that could be eventually known in the future.



and treaties with PDVSA; and any other type of agreement in which the State Oil Company is involved. Nevertheless -and this is valid too for the rest of the sanction-, OFAC maintains special licenses to allow certain operations; and the Treasury Department granted them to Chevron Corp., Halliburton Co., Baker Hughes, Schlumberger Limited, and Weatherford International Ltd., which can go

on operating in Venezuela.

Thus, on January 28, 2019, OFAC included Petroleum of Venezuela S.A (PDVSA) into the prohibitions and sanctions imposed by Order 13850. Unless OFAC authorizes through a licence, the persons of the United States ("U.S. persons") are forbidden to deal transaction

in addition, Citgo will continue working. Yet, as long as the directors board of PDVSA and the share control are under the power of Nicolás Maduro's illegitimate government, all funds and payments from the United States will be deposited in frozen accounts. Therefore, only when president in charge, Juan Guaidó, effectively assumes the Executive Power, sanctions will be raised and money will return to Venezuela.

Espacio Público - www.espaciopublico.org

Impeded journalistic coverage of ONU's mission in the state of Lara

25 journalists were harassed by State officials and groups of armed civilians in diverse occurrences, between March 14 and 17, during the visit of members of the technical team of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights of the United Nations Organization (ONU), in Barquisimeto, state of Lara.



National and regional journalists harassed were: Liz Gascón, Ramón Veliz, Karina Peraza, Keren Torres, Osman Rojas, Neicary Albarrán, Angélica Romero, Andreína Ramos, Dani Sosa, Enmanuel De Sousa, Pascual Filardo, Héctor Rodríguez, Mariangel Colmenares, Ángela Peroza, Segurita, Gastón Carmona, Reinaldo Gómez, Ágatha Reyes, Euseglimar González, Aura Rosa Castillo, Angel Zambrano, Manuel Herrera, Paúl Peraza and production assistants Osli Pérez and Maria Graterol.

On March 16, the technical team of ONU's mission had some visits scheduled, and the local mass media wanted to

accompany them. Some stops were: Alí Primera, a residential sector built by Mission Housing (Misión Vivienda); Central Hospital "Antonio María Pineda"; and prisons Fenix and Uribana; all of them in Barquisimeto. In those places, officials of Bolivarian National Guard (GNB), the authorities of such institutions, and groups of armed civilians

threatened, harassed, and impeded the journalistic coverage of "denouncements, pronouncements, and press conferences about the arrangements made and the equipments supplied in the installations to be visited by the international delegation", said Espacio Público's associate in the state of Lara, Liz Gascón.

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Bloque Constitucional - www.bloqueconstitucional.com

Transitional Justice through Transition to Democracy: re-institutionalization of our Judicial System

The Statute for Ruling Transition to Democracy for the Reestablishment of the Validity of the Constitution of the Republic of Venezuela, apart from meaning a courageous action by National Assembly (AN), means also a code of behavior for getting rid of usurpation. It fixes a time line for acting; and, beyond the competences assigned by our Constitution, it implies a commitment to participate directly in investigating grave violations of human rights. Furthermore, it aims at articulating actions with civil society for promoting mechanisms of civic participation.



in order to avoid impunity. The objective is the search for the truth, for favoring reparations to the victims. Finally, it includes the necessary reconciliation: the social body has to be healed, after the understandable extremist that conflicts have generated. The main quest of transitional justice must be precisely giving back to society the value of confidence in justice.

Thus, in #2, art.18 of the Statute, AN engages on developing a transitional system of justice. Among the parameters, it is remarkably underlined that AN will have to articulate the re-institutionalization of ordinary justice,

consciousness within text that is to regulate transitional justice. A culture of ethical democratic values, which -no matter how difficult it may be-should generate consequently a culture of pardoning, but not impunity. Vengeance has no place in here; and that is the reason why re-institutionalizing our judicial system is so important: it will guarantee the validity of the democratic system, as long as transitional justice gets to be effective.

Un Mundo Sin Mordaza - www.sinmordaza.org

We condemn Maduro's regime attack against deputies Sergio Vergara and Roberto Marrero

At daybreak of Thursday, March 21, 2019, Bolivarian National Intelligence Service (SEBIN) raided in the houses of deputies Sergio Vergara and Roberto Marrero; and arbitrarily arrested Marrero, who is the Head of Office of president in charge of Venezuela, Juan Guaidó. During the raid at Marrero's home, they sowed two fusils and a grenade in the house, for "justifying" the proceeding -according to Vergara's version.



This action is a new fragrant violation of parliament immunity: both, Marrero and Vergara enjoy that privilege, deemed as a fundamental right in art. 200 of the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. In addition, it is quite noticeable

that both of them are members of the political party Voluntad Popular, the most harassed one in the country: suffice it to say that its founder, Leopoldo Lopez, was detained in 2014 and sentenced to 14 years imprisonment; and Freddy Guevara -a co-founder- has been under asylum in Caracas Chilean Embassy for more than one year now.

Un Mundo Sin Mordaza, consequent with its aim at promoting and protecting

Human Rights, most categorically condemns these new raids; and the illegal arbitrary detention of Roberto Marrero. Besides, we demand from Nicolás Maduro's regime the immediate release of Marrero.

Acceso a la Justicia - www.accesoalajusticia.org

Prior task in Transition Statute: free and competitive elections

Before the institutional debacle generated by the unconstitutional government of Nicolás Maduro, the National Assembly (AN), the only legitimately elected organism in Venezuela, approved last February 5 a special law, called Statute for Ruling the Transition to Democracy and for Reestablishing the Validity of the Constitution. Based upon that legal instrument, AN designed a way bill for guiding the country towards the transition. The approved Law accounts for three objectives to be achieved: 1. Liberation from “the autocratic regime that oppresses Venezuela”; 2. Conformation of a provisional government in national unity; and 3. Realization of free elections (art.2).

Since European Union considers the last one as the prior point; and remarks its importance in order to get a free government; Acceso a la Justicia analyzed how this aspects is regulated in the Statute.

The realization of free elections is the final stage fixed by AN in the Statute for Transition, a road to the restoration of democracy in our country. Yet, in



accomplishing this final goal there is a difficult obstacle to be solved: the present electoral arbiter. That is the reason why the document reads that the appointment of rectors for the National Electoral Council (CNE) is a “prior matter” for the Parliament, precisely to promote and guarantee the realization of free, competitive elections with no undue delays, which is to favor the concretion of democracy in our country (art.23).

A meaningful hint about how special a job appointing a new CNE is: the Statute for Transition warns that the committee of electoral postulations is the organ responsible for elaborating the list of candidates to become CNE’s electoral rectors, although it is Legislative Power who will select -out from that list- such new high officials.

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