



CRISIS EN VENEZUELA

Bulletin No. 79

From March 25 to April 1, 2019

www.crisisenvenezuela.com



Codevida - www.codevida.org

“Rotondaro is responsible for deaths occurred during his management”

Declarations by Carlos Rotondaro, ex-president of the Venezuelan Institute of Social Security (IVSS), prove the Nicolás Maduro’s governmental policy of granting medicines for votes –and suspending such deliveries, according to their convenience. We, in Codevida, wish to remind that the humanitarian emergency started in 2014, when Carlos Rotondaro was the president of IVSS; therefore, he is equally responsible for all deaths and unrepairable harms caused by the shortage of medical inputs and medicines for chronic-health-conditions patients.



declarations by the ex-president of IVSS –presently soliciting shelter in Colombia, where he gave a press conference on our national sanitary system.

Valencia replies back to Rotondaro: “If he knew they were obstructing acquisitions of medicines and inputs for people with chronic health conditions, he should have denounced the situation, and

convoked organizations that work on the right to health, for revealing publicly what was going on in IVSS”.

“We talk about very grave denouncements, which support the cipher of five thousand persons that should have been dialyzed and died”, affirmed Francisco Valencia, director of Codevida, when commenting the

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PROVEA - www.derechos.org.ve

Provea: blackouts are a part of the complex humanitarian emergency in Venezuela

The combination of lack of maintenance, administrative irregularities, and non-professionalism of management, could have been the reasons for the blackouts occurred in our country since last March 7. For several years now, constant interruptions of the electric service have been denounced by specialists, by workers of that sector, by NGOs, and by affected communities. Consequences have been included in reports by international organisms for human rights. Nicolás Maduro’s version is not enough: it could even aggravate the effects of those events.



emergencies generated by the blackouts; the creation and activation of a protocol for actions in extraordinary situations; and a warranty: the job for reestablishing the electric service will be done professionally, for not aggravating present deteriorations and for avoiding similar situations in the future.

Before this scenario of grave implications of repeated interruptions of energy, Provea demands from the authorities true and opportune information about the causes of such interruptions; about all works that could be in progress now; and about a trustable deadline for a complete recuperation. We also require convoking Venezuelan and foreign specialists, who can help in a quick reparation of the fail; immediate attention of

Besides, we demand diagnosing and informing publicly, truly and opportunely, about the consequences of the blackouts; soliciting and accepting international help, not only regarding the fail and its reparation, but also concerning diverse effects of the events; and opening our frontier way-ins, in order to make available various accesses to health services, food, and tele-communications for populations in the states of Táchira, Zulia, Apure, Bolivar, and Amazonas.

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Foro Penal - www.foropenal.com

Restricted visits of lawyers in military prison Ramo Verde, for the presence of a mission of International Red Cross

By March 29, 2019, Foro Penal has registered 14.433 arbitrary detentions in Venezuela, since January 2014. 837 civilians have been presented before Military Courts. Since January 2014 up to date, we have accumulated 2.797 political prisoners; full liberty and release under diverse modalities have been obtained in 1.933 cases.



women. Besides, 8.139 persons are still unfairly submitted to penal processes under caution measures.

Last March 27, representatives of Foro Penal attended Ramo Verde headquarters, but they found that visits were restricted, due to the presence of a mission of International Red Cross. We hope this visit was useful for IRC to verify about political prisoners'

By April 2014 we had 117 political prisoners. Today, the figure for that category of inmates is 864, which was certified by OAS/OEA last March 25. From those, 91 are

health conditions and, above all, to make available the medical treatments they require.

CEPAZ - www.cepaz.org.ve

The right to humanitarian assistance as an international duty

Before the complex situation Venezuela is going through, humanitarian help remains an imperative need required by Venezuelans, in spite of Nicolás Maduro's refusal to assume the reality of the greatest humanitarian crisis ever in our country; and his consequent rejection to let in humanitarian help, coordinated by various international actors.



humanitarian assistance as a necessary right for saving lives or attending urgent needs of the population; a help that cannot be rejected by a State. On the contrary, it must be eased, and not considered as an action of unfriendly interference.

Obligations of States and of parts in conflict that concern this humanitarian duty can be summarized in the responsibility of allowing the coming-in and transit of aids destined to needy populations. Parts affected must not obstruct these activities, neither directly nor indirectly.

Therefore, we at Cepaz -an organization pro human rights- call together organizations of the civil society in our country, in order to go on the work we have been realizing for guaranteeing the right to humanitarian assistance Venezuelans claim for, due to the aggravated humanitarian crisis our country is going through. We also call together for documenting the national government's obstruction to the entry, transit, and distribution of humanitarian help.

Furthermore: they must favor the fastest transportation of aids; and cooperate with humanitarian actors, by guaranteeing their safety. Concerning this matter, we deem as most important to detach a resolution, emitted on March 27 by Organization of American States (OEA), in which they urge Venezuelan public institutions -especially military corps and the police- to stop blocking the entry of humanitarian help in Venezuela. The maximum regional organism recognizes

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Defiende Venezuela - www.defiendevenezuela.org

Afiuni condemned with no evidences

Judge Maria Lourdes Afiuni was condemned for proper corruption, according to art. 64 of Act against Corruption which punishes public officials who, “by delaying or omitting actings within their competences; or for doing against their duties; receive or make some one promise a sum of money or any other utility”. Punishment for this offence ranges from 4 to 8 years imprisonment, plus a fine equivalent to 60% of the sum or utility promised.

Such fine is an additional punishment; and its applicability depends on the effective crediting of a given patrimonial benefit, derived from the possibility or from



the fact of its economical valuation in a specific case. Nonetheless, it is still applicable, the main imprisonment punishment, even without fining, in cases in which it is impossible verifying the crediting or the reception of money or utilities; or when it is impossible determining the exact amount of the illegal profit.

However, for qualifying the offence, the reception of money or utilities must be proved; or, at least, the request of such an economical prestation. In judge Afiuni’s case, they could not prove “beyond any reasonable doubt” her reception of money or an utility; nor the request of an economical prestation. Even so, she was condemned.

Bloque Constitucional - www.bloqueconstitucional.com

International Community, Democracy, State of Rights, and Human Rights

When the Judicial Power renounces its independence under the Executive Power’s mandates, and favors arbitrariness that massively harms human rights, countering its duty to guarantee them, it becomes a factor in destroying the State of Rights; therefore, in destroying democratic institutionality. Actually, a submissive Public Power cannot guarantee the separation of powers nor the respect to human rights, mainly those of nuclear importance in the State of Rights, such as Liberty- the basic, fundamental right to the rest of them. Being Liberty a reason-to-be for mankind, the international community assumes today the role of guardian, when the States do not assume their duty to protect. That has been legally agreed so, through treaties and norms voluntarily accepted and undersigned, in order to face humanitarian emergencies or grave social crisis.

Thus, international interference turns justifiable, in case of grave democratic crisis; and also when States act for avoiding genocides, the continuation of lese humanity crimes, and severe social fails that imply great risk for



liberty, life, nutrition, and health. Besides, it is for international organisms, deciding whether their interference should be a military one or should be a humanitarian help through NGOs. Not only governments can opt unilaterally for this or that type of interference: the international community can, too.

On this matter, the General Council of Human Rights; the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; and the Inter American Commission of Human Rights; have recognize that in Venezuela there is a grave political crisis, caused by the illegitimacy of Public Powers. That affects massively 75% of the population, as much in their rights to live democratically, to eat, and to health, as in the collective right to live in the Fatherland. Such a situation given, if the Venezuelan State does not solve these fails, organisms of the international community can determine the gravity of the emergency, and consequently agree the type of interference, military or not military. Those decisions are appropriate within international humanitarian law; and are not submitted to the interests of the major potencies.

Transparencia Venezuela - www.transparencia.org.ve

PSUV intends putting Juan Guaidó out of political flow via his supposed disqualification



Socialist United Party of Venezuela's (PSUV's) leader Elvis Amoroso –who was appointed at the end of 2018 as Controller General of the Republic by questioned Constituent National Assembly (ANC)- reappeared on March 28 to inform that Juan Guaidó, president in

charge of Venezuela and president of National Assembly (AN), was politically disqualified for 15 years.

Such supposed disqualification is an action lacking legal validity, which merely responds to political interests of PSUV, that aims at putting Guaidó out of political matters. It is worthwhile, remarking that Amoroso's appointment as Controller General was done not complying with art. 279 of our Constitution nor with the Organic Law on Civic Power. His designation was not accomplished by AN; nor was it the result of a contest, in which his credentials were evaluated. Consequently, all his acts are null.

Even if Amoroso had been legally appointed by AN –via previous contest –, he would not have a faculty for disqualifying anybody politically. According to art. 42 of our Constitution, political disqualifications can be decided only by a competent court through a definitively firm sentence; never by an administrative entity –and that is all Controlling Office of the Republic really is.

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Acceso a la Justicia - www.accesoalajusticia.org

Statute of Transition vs. TSJ

The crisis of institutionality Venezuela endures is greatly due to the absence of autonomy and independence of the Supreme Court of Justice (TSJ), which has annulled National Assembly (AN), the only legitimately elected organism, via go unfavorable sentences destined to obstruct parliamentary work.

That is the reason why, after deputy Juan Guaidó's oath as president in charge, AN did not delay to approve the Statute for Ruling Transition, a legal route to follow for the re-institutionalization of TSJ, its legitimation, and the reestablishment of judicial independence and the State of Rights in our country.

In that context, Acceso a la Justicia –the Venezuelan observatory of justice– deems as quite relevant



reviewing the stages the Legislative Power will transit through for accomplishing its objectives.

The juridical instrument approved by AN on February 5, 2019, contains the reaffirmation as “legitimate magistrates” of those who were appointed by the Parliament on July 21, 2017. Next step, according to the Statute, is the appointment –or ratification– of the rest of the principal magistrates (19) that presently

integrate the maximum court; and 12 substitutes as well. Once all of them are assigned, once occupied all vacancies, judges will integrate the maximum jurisdictional organism of the Republic, as established in the Organic Law of the Supreme Court of Justice (art. 23, *in fine*). However, we warn that this legislative effort depends on the ceasing of Maduro's usurpation; and also on the integration of a provisional government, as foreseen in the Statute (art.2).

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