



# CRISIS EN VENEZUELA

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[www.crisisenvenezuela.com](http://www.crisisenvenezuela.com)



## Bloque Constitucional - [www.bloqueconstitucional.com](http://www.bloqueconstitucional.com)

### Venezuelans' forced displacement has cracked family nucleuses

The exponential raise of venezuelans' displacement towards other countries seems to be unavoidable. Due to this, in some receiving countries, authorities are for stopping or making difficult their entrance.

Such problems are quite visible, and they are obviously paid a great deal of attention. However, there is another reality that explodes like a bomb before our eyes, a time bomb whose time ran out: it is the breaking of family relationships, produced by the separation, when parents go abroad, having in mind attending needs of the children left in here; or when



children go abroad, searching for a way to attend their parents and elders.

In both cases, results are painful. It is not enough, analyzing situations from the point of view of economical improvement. It is necessary, studying and treating the social problem displacements provoke: broken families that languish within an upset and harmed society, who come to be the best evidence of how a wicked regime needs to destroy more families for surviving politically. Everyday, new families get damaged, and society gets more lessened and submitted.

## CEPAZ - [www.cepaz.org.ve](http://www.cepaz.org.ve)

### Status of Temporary Protection to Venezuelans in the United States

The government of the United States is considering the possibility of granting the Status of Temporary Protection (TPS, in English) to venezuelans who live in USA, after running away from our political and economical crisis. Up to date, the Judicial Committee of the Camera of Repre3sentatives approved the motion, 20 votes in favor/ 9 against. Nonetheless, there has not been yet a definitive signal from president Donald Trump concerning the approval of the project; and that is why everybody expects to know how applicable this protective measure could be, one of the most important measures for venezuelans in USA's territory.



USA's legal parameters. However, it is relevant, mentioning the political game implied in this measure. For decades, USA's government renewed TPSs automatically; but, the process has slowed down since Donald Trump occupies the presidency, to the point of voiding some of those permits. The argument: TPSs are Temporary, and it corresponds to the Congress, approving an Act for regularizing the situation of beneficiaries. In the

last months, Trump has cancelled TPSs for countries like Haiti, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Honduras. Therefore, granting TPSs to venezuelans would mean a distortion of the migratory line kept until now.

TPS is a protective mechanism for persons whose possibilities of survival in their native country are seriously limited or threatened, in case of turning back. Political Asylum is different, because it is granted permanently. TPS does not compel a person to fulfill all requirements for a refugee; nor to solicit that benefit, based on a founded fear of being persecuted. TPS takes into account the general conditions that concern Human Rights, as a basis for the need of protection.

The approval of this, project by president Trump would make possible the application of a more effective measure for protecting venezuelans, when they do not fulfill requirements to be considered as refugees, or when they do not solicit political asylum; but, all the same, they are in similar vulnerable conditions without having a legal status.

For venezuelans residing in USA, TPS means a migratory benefit that will entitle them to work and live legally over there, which means a wider insertion in american life under

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## Espacio Público - [www.espaciopublico.org](http://www.espaciopublico.org)

### May: harassed and limited journalism

May 2019 ended with 114 denouncements of violations to the right to freedom of expression, which affected 60 victims, most of them journalists (29), mass media (13), and websites and platforms blocked (6), especially in occasions when the president of National Assembly (AN), Juan Guaidó, had activities on streets or made public speeches. Principal responsible actors of such violations were security corps, institutions, and public officials.



The beginning of May was characterized by 12 cases of violations to freedom of expression, occurred precisely on May 1st, when AN's president convoked protests on streets. The most remarkable violating pattern was attacking journalists, who were covering the events. People injured with small shot, robberies, and physical aggressions –all done by public order agents– were the most common incidents that day.

Along May's four weeks, Legislative Palace's surroundings were taken by groups of civilians – Nicolás Maduro's followers–, who harassed and insulted journalists

and other media representatives that tried to get into the Parliament's site. The informative blockage did not allow UHFTV channels Televen, Globovision, and TVes to transmit information about what was happening on the streets nationwide; and the same thing affected the principal radio stations. Restrictions also reached the services of local telephones and cellphones, which are provided by the State Venezuela's National Telephone Company (CANTV). In addition, CANTV impeded in several occasions citizens' connection to Internet via ABA; as well as their access to social networks Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and the videos platform YouTube, where digital TV channels realize live transmissions.

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## Defiende Venezuela - [www.defiendevenezuela.org](http://www.defiendevenezuela.org)

### Colombia solicits Inter-American Court a consultive opinion that would favor Venezuela

On May 6, 2019, the State of Colombia presented before the Secretary of Inter-American Court of Human Rights (CIDH) a solicitation for a consultive opinion, in order to get that tribunal to interpret “obligations related to Human Rights in a State that eventually denounces the American Convention on Human Rights; or tries to withdraw out of the Organization of American States (OAS/OEA)”.



Colombian State solicited from the Court an interpretation of some paragraphs and specific articles of the American Declaration, of the OAS's/OEA's Charter, and of the American Convention; and also solicited answers to punctual questions, such as: which are the obligations

concerning Human Rights of a State, member of OAS/OEA, when it denounces American Convention? – among others.

This action by Colombian State may be very favorable to Venezuela: ever since several years ago, organizations of the Civil Society, specialized lawyers, National Assembly (AN), among others, have

denounced that Venezuela's withdrawals out of OAS/OEA and out of the American Convention are not valid nor efficient; and they do not mean either that our country can get rid of its obligations on Human Rights, which were previously accepted. Therefore, a judgment of CIDH would put a stop to the discussion about our being a State member of OAS/OEA and the American Convention.

## PROVEA - [www.derechos.org/ve](http://www.derechos.org/ve)

### Data of constituent attorney general reaffirm impunity

On June 11, he who exercises unconstitutionally the functions of an attorney general, Tarek William Saab, presented a series of ciphers concerning common offences and denouncements of violations against Human Rights. He also referred to some actings executed by the institution he is responsible for.

It is already common, both in Public Prosecution Office and in Ombudsman's Office, not presenting formal reports, but only offering generical numbers that do not allow citizens to measure the gravity of violations committed, nor to know the institutions responsible for them, nor to know final decisions adopted.

Information provided by Saab points out that, between January and May, 2019, his Office received 3.820 denouncements for supposed violations against Human



Rights. The constituent attorney general said that, within those five months, 57 military and police officers have been deprived from liberty, and also nine civilians. In addition, 126 judicial charges were imposed, while 22 condemnatory sentences were obtained. Such statistics are presented as a big success, but they are reflections of quite the opposite. Those numbers themselves show only high impunity, when compared with the quantity of

denouncements: cases investigated are just a few. TWS said nothing of the massacres executed by the Forces of Special Actions (FAES); of forced disappearances of deputies; of the denouncements of tortures in General Direction of Military Counter-Intelligence (DGCIM). Once more, it was evidently clear how power-pleasing Tarek William Saab is, when dealing with grave violations of Human Rights that daily occur in Venezuela.

## Acceso a la Justicia - [www.accesoalajusticia.org](http://www.accesoalajusticia.org)

### Central Bank of Venezuela obstructs access to justice

Approximately three weeks ago, for the first time in four years, Central Bank of Venezuela (BCV) published inflation indexes. Cyphers stand far away from National Assembly's (AN's) and International Monetary Fund's (FMI's) estimations: in a context of hyperinflation, BCV's numbers sum to only 10% of real inflation. One is entitled to wonder what was the effect of not publishing ciphers along the past four years on Venezuelans' right to access to justice.

Distortions in Venezuelan economy cause bolivars to turn into "salt and water", in a country where justice is not expeditious at all. In case of applying laws, the traditional solution adopted has been adjusting economical condemnatory sentences according to inflation indexes, plus moratory interests. However, due to BCV's refusal to publish national economic red numbers during four years, experts have not been able to count on an efficient method for adjusting sums via judicial indexation; and that



has driven citizens to renounce going to courts to make their rights be respected.

Revealing ciphers was a political decision, not a technical or autonomous one. Besides, it happened late and defectively, for BCV's inflation index is ridiculously low, if contrasted with reality and with numbers published by FMI and AN. It suffices, going to a supermarket for realizing that. So, citizens who intend demanding for damages, debts, and indemnifications, after years of judicial quarreling, they will see inflation indexes calculated on non-realistic values, both unfair and insufficient -and that will demotivate their quest for justice before Venezuelan tribunals, causing desertions among investors and juridical insecurity.

## Foro Penal - [www.foropenal.com](http://www.foropenal.com)

### Military Intelligence executes systematic forced disappearance of persons



By June 14, 2019, Foro Penal had registered 15.065 arbitrary arrests in Venezuela, since January 1st, 2014. 845 civilians have been presented before Military Courts. Since January

2014 up to date, we have accumulated 3.137 political prisoners; full liberty and release under diverse modalities have been obtained in 2.364 cases.

By April 2014, we had 117 political prisoners. Today, the cipher for this category –certified by OAS/OEA last June 10– is 773, including 56 women. Besides, 8.616 persons are still unfairly submitted to penal processes under caution measures.

During 2019, one practice is generally executed across the country– especially by the General

Direction of Military Counter-Intelligence (DGCIM): arresting people and keeping them completely incommunicado, without informing their relatives or their lawyers which are their whereabouts. In some cases, even the detention itself is denied. From the technical point of view, such practice is known as systematic forced disappearance of persons. In many cases, victims of this practice are taken to courts in secrecy, bereft of their lawyers' assistance and out of legal lapses foreseen, which is a grave violation of their Human Rights.

## Codevida - [www.codevida.org](http://www.codevida.org)

### OPS reports acute public health events in Venezuela for measles, diphtheria, and malaria

In a recent report, dated April 30, 2019, the Panamerican Health Organization (OPS) remarks acute public health in the States Members across America's Regions, especially those related to illnesses preventable by vaccination. Venezuela was the country with the highest number of events (11), followed by Dominican Republic (6), Peru (3), Uruguay (2), and Surinam (1). In those nations were registered three out of four epidemic outbursts in the region.

The inform points out that, since mid 2017, Venezuela has been immersed into an outburst of measles that spread all over the country. By March 31, 2019, more than 6.500 confirmed cases had been accumulated –and 76 deceases. Along the period, other cases detected in six countries had been imported from Venezuela: Argentina (1 case), Brazil (more than 10.300 cases, including 12 deaths), Chile (25 cases), Colombia (almost 8.700 cases), Ecuador (17 cases), and Peru (38 cases).

As for diphtheria, the outburst in Venezuela occurred in July 2016. By April 30, 2019, national health authorities had



announced more than 2.700 cases –both presumable and confirmed–, including 280 deaths (rate of mortality: 10%). Cases registered during 2018 represent 44% of the cases since the beginning of the outburst. Between July 1st and April 30, 2019, Colombia informed about 8 confirmed cases that were lab-tested, including 3 deceases –all of them imported from Venezuela.

The inform states that, in eight years, between 2010 and 2018, the number of cases of malaria increased 900% in Venezuela: the endemic raised from 12 federal entities to 17, from 60 municipalities to 125. This tendency means that, in that period, the national incidence rate grew 10 times. In 2018, there were over 451.000 confirmed cases in Venezuela, including 257 deceases; and, between January 1st and March 17, 2019, almost 103.000 cases were confirmed nationwide.

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## Transparencia Venezuela - [www.transparencia.org.ve](http://www.transparencia.org.ve)

### Widening the monetary cone is an insufficient measure



Ten months after coming in force our present monetary cone, Central Bank of Venezuela (BCV) found itself obliged to incorporate three new bills: BsS 10.000, BsS 20.000, and BsS 50.000. By this measure –announced last June, 12– BCV recognizes that our cash money does not accomplish the task for which it was created. Bills presently circulating do not do, as for paying goods and services; and they

do not do, either, as a worthy deposit, since hyperinflation in our country has made them to lose their purchasing power –quite fast!

Although widening the monetary cone is necessary for returning to cash money the power of easing economical transactions, BCV's decision only means a Temporary relief in the short term. Transparencia Venezuela iterates that, if effective measures to combat the real causes of hyperinflation are not taken, the new bills will also lose rapidly their purchasing power; and the money invested in printing them will end up as a wasted public expense –just as it has already happened before.

BCV's announcement was insufficient, apart from opaque.

Differently 2008 monetary reconversion, which had a one-year communicative campaign, this time, the incorporation of three new bills was announced only one day before its coming in force. At first, the information was delivered via one simple –and– plain shorts note, published in the web page of the issuing bank, which was duplicated by the social networks. Persons who do not accede Internet, or were suffering a lack of electric energy, could not get to know in real time the widening of our monetary cone.



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## REDUNI - [www.redunivenezuela.com](http://www.redunivenezuela.com)

### University students clamor for elections

The violation of university autonomy; and the consequent governmental interference in elections within the Houses of Superior Studies; are the evident reasons for the prolongation of rectorates, to the point of becoming sort of hostages of the positions they have since 2011: that was the year when the Supreme Court of Justice (TSJ) impeded –via political sentence, not juridical –the accomplishment of elections in Alma Maters. Such a gross intromission of the Judiciary has caused that university councils and faculty councils do not count on a proper, due representation of students. As a reaction to this situation, students have decided to step ahead. Elections held at Carabobo's University (UC) by the end of 2018 are a proof of this reaction.

In turn, students movement at Central University of Venezuela (UCV) got organized for celebrating an electoral process, last Friday, June 7. Yet, this event could not occur normally, fright-free: tear-gas spread in the



Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences, as well as in the Medicine School. All this aside, in the state of Aragua, at Cagua's UCV's nucleus, hooded individuals with weapons broke into the campus for obstructing elections, which they did by robbing the ballot boxes with votes in. The voting day will be repeated at Cagua's UCV

nucleous on June 18, 2019.

The situation is alike for the rest of autonomus universities: they do not count on students representatives. That is why student movements have begun to act, due to the imperious need for elections. Other specific cases are Eastern University (UDO) and Los Andes University (ULA), where student leaders urge electoral commissions to schedule voting days. It is positively astonishing, that these students –who have only known and suffered two decades of self-named socialism of the XXI century– clamor so strongly for celebrating elections.

## Un Mundo Sin Mordaza - [www.sinmordaza.org](http://www.sinmordaza.org)

Over 4MM Venezuelans are part of this Worldwide Day of Refugees

Solidarity. That was the reason selected by the Organization of United Nations (ONU) for decreeing June 20 as the Worldwide Day of Refugees. Running away from conflicts and persecution are the main characteristics ONU considers for defining persons as refugees. In addition, ONU points out that their conditions and protection are determined by International Law, for which those persons cannot be expelled or turned back to their former vulnerable situation.

At this moment, Venezuelan exodus is deemed as the biggest one in recent history of Latin America, having been calculated by the ONU's High Commissioner for Refugees (ACNUR) at more than four million people-both migrants and refugees- in different places of the world. Reasons?



Violence; insecurity; threats; lack of food, medicines, and basic services; the political and the economical crisis Venezuela is going through.

By its campaign #ConLosRefugiados, ONU intends to drive nations to show their support to the families that -for various reasons- have found themselves obliged to escape, which is the case of thousands of venezuelans. This date is a proper time to praise those who, with strenght, courage, and resilience have decided to start it all over again, a fresh new start... very far away from home.

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