

*Embajada de la
República Bolivariana de Venezuela
ante el Reino de Dinamarca*

MODTAGET
LEDELSESSEKRETARIATET

Dato 4/5-17 Kl.

NON OFFICIAL TRANSLATION

The Embassy of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela presents its compliments to the Honourable Speaker of the Danish Parliament, Pia Kjærsgaard, in the opportunity to present the Constitutional Arguments that demonstrate full democracy in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Additionally, please see attached documents that show the terrorist actions by the Venezuelan opposition, flagrantly misrepresented by the international media and its spokespeople.

The Embassy of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Honourable Speaker of the Danish Parliament, Pia Kjærsgaard, the assurances of its highest consideration.



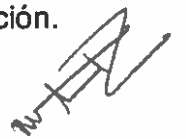
Copenhagen, April 24th, 2017

To the Honourable
Speaker of the Danish Parliament
Pia Kjærsgaard
Danish Parliament.
Copenhagen.-

La Embajada de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela saluda muy atentamente a la Honorable Presidenta del Parlamento del Reino de Dinamarca, señora Pia Kjærsgaard, en la oportunidad de presentarle los Argumentos Constitucionales que demuestran democracia plena en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela.

Asimismo, se remiten en anexo, documentos que demuestran las acciones terroristas de la oposición venezolana, tergiversada flagrantemente por los medios de comunicación internacionales y sus voceros.

La Embajada de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela hace propicia la ocasión para reiterar a la Honorable Presidenta del Parlamento del Reino de Dinamarca, señora Pia Kjærsgaard, las seguridades de su estima y consideración.



Copenhague, 24 de abril de 2017

A la Honorable
Presidenta del Parlamento
Pia Kjærsgaard
Parlamento danes
Copenhague.-



Gobierno Bolivariano
de Venezuela

Ministerio del Poder Popular
para Relaciones Exteriores

Embajada de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela
ante el Reino de Dinamarca



***CONSTITUTIONAL ARGUMENTS THAT
DEMONSTRATE FULL DEMOCRACY IN THE
BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA.***

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The Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela It's not dictatorial

1) In seventeen (17) years of Revolution, twenty (20) popular elections have been held, of which the Government Party and the Great Patriotic Pole have won eighteen (18).

2) Venezuela has the most transparent electoral system on the globe, recognized by President Jimmy Carter on several occasions. He is the presiding authority of the Carter Center Foundation, which has been dedicated to ensuring transparency in world elections, especially in Latin America and Venezuela, and who has always been invited to witness the Venezuelan electoral process.

3) The revolutionary government has been subjected to a coup d'état evidenced in 2002 against the President, Hugo Chávez, by this same opposition, who remain in full freedom despite having committed the crime of treason and are exercising their political rights. An example of this is the current President of the National Assembly who was one of the main protagonists of that 2002 Coup d'état.

4) With the death of President Hugo Chavez, the opposition tried to violate, once again, the constitutional estates, calling publicly through Mr. Enrique Capriles Radonski, to civil disobedience and not to recognize the newly elected government of Nicolás Maduro Moros.

Currently, he is in full liberties, freely exercising the government of one of the most important states of Venezuela, Miranda state.

5) As a result, violent acts led by Leopoldo López, of the Voluntad Popular political party, resulted in a public call for violence, which had a total of 43 deaths and more than 800 wounded. Leopoldo López, on surrender to justice, acknowledged his crime, was tried by national courts and sentenced to thirteen (13) years in prison.

6) On December 6, 2015, the parliamentary elections were held, which were won by the Venezuelan opposition. The Government immediately recognized its victory. However, the results in three (3) constituencies were questioned as being the product of fraudulent electoral practices and a claim was filed with the Supreme Court of Justice (TSJ), which ruled the disembodying of the three (3) deputies of the state of Amazonas, while the corresponding investigation was carried out.

7) On January 6, 2016, the National Assembly swore these three deputies in full contempt of the decision of the Supreme Court of Justice. That same day, the President of the National Assembly declared that the objective was to remove President Nicolás Maduro from his position in a period not exceeding six months, in total violation of our National Constitution

8) From that moment the National Assembly began to ignore the rulings of the Judiciary Power.

9) Since January 2017, the National Assembly has declared itself in absolute rebellion. Parliament has overstepped its functions, diverted the power and authority that as an institution has usurped in some cases the functions of the executive power and disregards the judicial measures taken with constitutional jurisdiction for this by the Supreme Court of Justice.

10) The difference between the National Assembly and the Executive Power threatened to paralyze the public administration. The Supreme Court of Justice, in response to a request for interpretation, issued two rulings on 27 and 29 March 2017 (155 and 156), with the main objective of preserving the rule of law faced with the stubborn behaviour of the National Assembly.

In the last sentence, the Constitutional Chamber has established that, temporarily until the Legislature returns to normality, some of the functions of that power, necessary for the functioning of the State, will be assumed by the Supreme Court.

11) The decisions taken by the Supreme Court of Justice were made in accordance with article 335 of the Constitution, which says: *"The Supreme Court of Justice shall guarantee the supremacy and efficacy of constitutional rules and principles; it shall be the supreme and ultimate interpreter of the Constitution and shall see to the uniform interpretation and application of the same. Interpretations established by the Constitutional Chamber concerning the contents or scope of constitutional rules and principles are binding on the other division of the Supreme Court of Justice and on all of the other courts of the Republic."*

12) The Supreme Court of Justice decided by ruling 156 that "as long as the contempt and invalidity of the actions of the National Assembly persist, this Constitutional Chamber will ensure that the parliamentary powers are exercised directly by this Chamber or by the body that it disposes, to ensure the rule of law."

13) Faced with this difference between the Powers, which are evident of the separation of Powers in Venezuela, President Nicolás Maduro in full use of his powers, activated article 323 of the Constitution that provides for the meeting of the Defence

Council of the Nation, as the highest consultative body for the advising of public power, in order to find a solution to the differences of interpretation between the Moral Power and the Supreme Court of Justice, two of the five Powers established in our Constitution; guaranteeing with it the necessary collaboration within the classic separation of powers and evidencing that he is a President attached to the democratic estates. (Attach results of this meeting).

14) On April 1, 2017, the Defence Council of the Nation chaired by the President of the Republic and with the participation of the Executive Vice President, the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, the President of the Republican Moral Council and the Ministers of Defence, internal security and foreign relations, agreed, among other decisions, to urge the Supreme Court of Justice to review decisions 155 and 156 with a view to maintaining institutional stability and the balance of powers, through the resources referred to in the Venezuelan legal system.

However, the opposition continues with plans for national and international destabilization calling for exogenous forces to invade our country. This action is contemplated by the Constitution as an act of betrayal of the country, despite this; these citizens are in full liberties, both legal and civil.

15) In this respect, in line with the independence, separation and autonomy between the branches of the National Public Power, the mechanisms for constitutional control and collaboration between the Powers were made use of in order to resolve the imbalances and differences between its distinctive branches.

16) The continuation of dialogue was agreed upon, as well as urging the Venezuelan opposition to join, without delay, the national dialogue promoted by the Head of State.

17) Moreover, it was agreed that any intervention which attempts against the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and self-determination would be repudiated. The issues of the Venezuelan people should be resolved exclusively by Venezuelans, without any intervention or interference and with complete respect of the internal jurisdiction of the Venezuelan State.

18) It must be highlighted that the President of the National Assembly was invited to participate in the Defence Council of the Nation; an invitation which was not accepted by him.

19) On April 1st, 2017, the Supreme Court of Justice issued a statement in recognition of the call made by the Defence Council of the Nation, stating that it had "proceeded to review the decisions 155 and 156, using the methods contemplated in



the Venezuelan legal order”; showing absolute obedience to the Constitution and democratic attachment.

20) In its official statement on 1 April, the Supreme Court of Justice asserted the following: “The decisions adopted by the Supreme Court of Justice have not stripped Parliament of its powers nor have they dissolved it or annulled it. Instead, they recognize the parliamentary immunity as a guarantee of the legislative function, with the limitations set by the Constitution. It is the responsibility of the legislative body to reassume the valid, legal and legitimate exercise of its constitutional powers, by abiding with the decisions of the judiciary and submitting itself to the rule of law.”

Therefore, the Constitution is intact, Parliament has not been dissolved, there is total respect for human rights, there is full freedom of expression within the country, political participation is plural within the country, political parties exist and there is free access to Justice. These facts show that there is no rupture of the constitutional order in Venezuela; therefore, we are not in the presence of a dictatorship, as it has been portrayed by the international media.

21) The decision of the Defence Council of the Nation and the Communiqué of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice reiterate the existence of a vigorous democracy and with complete freedoms, in which there is a separation of powers, and where divergence of opinions is accepted as part of the diversity of a plural society, and processed accordingly, with the appropriate mechanisms for the protection of our Constitution.

22) It has to be made clear that Venezuela does not have a parliamentary system like the Europeans. Venezuela has a presidential system integrated by Executive, Legislative, Judicial, Citizen and Electoral Power.

Contrary to what happens in parliamentary regimes, in Venezuela the Parliament does not have the same meaning as in European systems. It is governed by a Constitution that establishes its functions, as well as the other public Powers and, the comptroller body and maximum interpreter of the Constitution is the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice.

After the reaction and democratic responses manifested by the President, Nicolás Maduro Moros, the Venezuelan opposition maintained the lies of coup d'état with the aim of activating unconstitutional mechanisms, with the complicity of several governments of the region and the Permanent Secretaries of the Regional Organizations. This is the case of the OAS and of the European Parliament, whom have publicly interfered in the internal affairs of Venezuela, a sovereign country.



These complicit governments, which have tried to provoke an invasion of our country, suffer from very serious internal problems, such as the murder of social leaders, the discovery of mass graves, the production and sale of cocaine, the violation of human rights, parliamentary coups d'état, etc.

In conclusion, the right-wing denunciation of a supposed "coup" or "self-coup" in Venezuela is part of the same strategy of legitimizing a foreign intervention in our country.

Coup d'état is what the extreme right tries to commit continually when it defies the decisions of the TSJ, when it promotes foreign intervention, when it tries to activate unconstitutional mechanisms to overthrow the legitimate government and democratically elected by the people, when it tries to remove the authorities from others Public authorities without any legal basis, when planning and executing terrorist acts, when it is part of the destabilization and economic war that negatively impact the life of the people and national stability.

Venezuela is irrevocably free, independent and sovereign. Its republican institutions function at the service of the people. This heritage of all Venezuelans, we are called to protect and expand it because it is the most sacred good that we have conquered in two centuries of life as a Republic. No imperial power, no blackmail from the hegemonic powers will rob us of our homeland. The people will always win.

**THE BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA
ON ITS BEHALF,
THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE**

The Supreme Court of Justice of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Board of Directors, acting in application of the powers conferred to it by the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Articles 2 and 3 of the Organic Law that governs it, issues this *communiqué* for the national and international public opinion:

The Supreme Court of Justice, following the constitutional principle of collaboration between the branches of Public Power in the fulfilment of the goals of the State, attended the request made by the Defence Council of the Nation.

The Judiciary, in application of its role in the administering of justice, which is a power of popular source, and in compliance with the mandates contained in Articles 335 and 336 of the Constitution, guarantees the supremacy and effectiveness of the constitutional principles and norms which conferred it the power to be the maximum and final interpreter of the Constitution. As such, it is entitled, among other duties, to settle conflicts between the various branches of Public Power and declare as unconstitutional the omissions of the municipal, provincial and national legislatures, to ensure the functioning of the State.

The Supreme Court of Justice, in its jurisdictional action, has guaranteed the constitutional rule of law and the fulfilment of the mandates given by the constitutional text, and thereby has contributed to achieving a balance between the branches of Public Power, ensuring the governance, national sovereignty and democratic stability.

The judgments issued to safeguard the constitutional order involve the adoption of measures aimed at ensuring the effective functioning of the democratic institutions of the Venezuelan State and the protection of its sovereign people, which may not be affected or altered under any circumstances.

The decisions adopted by the Supreme Court of Justice have not stripped Parliament of its powers nor have they dissolved it or annulled it. Instead, they recognize the parliamentary immunity as a guarantee of the legislative function, with the limitations set by the Constitution. It is the responsibility of the legislative body to reassume the valid, legal and legitimate exercise of its constitutional powers, by abiding with the decisions of the judiciary and submitting itself to the rule of law.

The Venezuelan system of Government consists of five national public powers that operate autonomously, and the conflicts that might arise between them are solved according to the constitutional order. However, faced with the attacks which Venezuela has been subjected to by the national and international factors that today arise with a tendentious narrative and ignoring sovereignty, the judiciary will not show passivity.

The Supreme Court of Justice, taking into account the request made by the Defence Council of the Nation, has reviewed the decisions 155 and 156, using the resources laid down in the Venezuelan legal system. In this regard, two explanatory sentences have

been published to clarify and express the constitutional democratic spirit which serves as a basis for the decisions of this Court.

From the judiciary of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, in line with our democratic attitude, we ratify our willingness for a national dialogue and the settlement of disputes between the various branches of Public Power, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, to ensure the defence of the nation and of the Constitution which the Venezuelan people gave itself in order to walk the path it has always pursued in history: to be free, sovereign and independent.

The President

MAIKEL JOSÉ MORENO PÉREZ

**BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA
DEFENCE COUNCIL OF THE NATION
COMMUNIQUÉ**

The Defence Council of the Nation, properly convened and presided today by the President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Nicolás Maduro Moros, in his condition of Head of State, in accordance with the mandate and powers conferred to him in article 323 of the Constitution and the Organic Law of National Security, as part of the controversy arisen between the National Prosecutors' Office and the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice, has decided to:

1. Ratify that the Highest Tribunal of the Republic, through its Constitutional Chamber, is the competent authority in the regulation of the constitutionality of acts emanating from any organ of the National Public Power that collide with the Constitution, as well as the resolution of conflicts between these powers.
2. To urge the Supreme Court of Justice to review decisions 155 and 156, with the purpose of maintaining institutional stability and the balance between powers, through the resources contemplated in the Venezuelan legal system.
3. Reassert that imbalances and conflicts between the different branches of the National Public Power are channelled through mechanisms of constitutional control and collaboration between the Public Powers, which are expressions of the dynamism and plurality of democratic constitutional states.
4. Highlight the praiseworthy efforts of the President of the Republic, as Head of State, in the search of solutions to resolve the conflicts between organs of National Public Power, within the constitutional framework and through constructive dialogue, taking into account the independence, separation and autonomy of its different branches.
5. Insist in our willingness for productive dialogue, urging the Venezuelan opposition to join without delay the national dialogue promoted by the Head of State, accompanied by UNASUR, Pope Francisco and ex presidents Martín Torrijos, Leonel Fernández and Rodríguez Zapatero.
6. Categorically disown any intervention that attempts against independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and self-determination. The issues of Venezuelans must be resolved exclusively by Venezuelans, without any interference or intervention, and with strict respect to the internal jurisdiction of the Venezuelan State.

The strength of the democratic system in Venezuela and its robust rule of law are not in discussion or in question; conversely, this issue is proof of the constitutional state of law, social justice and peace built in a country that has made of participatory and community-driven democracy the vehicle for the transformation of society, and for "the pursuit of the greatest happiness possible", in the words of our Liberator [Simón Bolívar].

"...only democracy is susceptible of absolute freedom; freedom that is defined as the power that each man has to do what is not prohibited by law". Simón Bolívar

Caracas, 31 March 2017

TRANSCRIPTION

Of Foreign Minister Delcy Rodríguez's intervention before the Permanent Council of the OAS

OAS Headquarters, Washington, USA
Monday 27 March, 2017

President of the Permanent Council: *Your Excellency Delcy Rodríguez Gómez, Secretary General of the OAS, Luis Almagro, Deputy General Secretary not present, distinguished Permanent Representatives and their deputies, representatives from observer States, special guests, ladies and gentlemen.*

Minister, you are welcome today in the spirit of dialogue, respect for democracy, as well as the constitutional right outlined in the basic principles of the OAS.

In my inauguration ceremony as President, on January 27, 2017, as President of the Permanent Council, I expressed my commitment to respecting the Inter-American Charter and other instruments, as well as the work entrusted to us. I committed myself to work tirelessly to continue to take advantage of the four pillars of the Organisation: Integral Development, Multidimensional Security, Human Rights and Democracy. I reiterated on that occasion that we cannot have development without peace and security in our Hemisphere; we cannot have sustainable economic development without economic stability and basic respect for human rights in all sectors of our society that actively participate in that development.

Our Democratic Charter reaffirms that democracy is essential for the social, economic and political development of the peoples of the Americas. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, represented by you, Minister, joins our process at an important time in which solidarity and cooperation between our states requires political cooperation between these states, based on the effective exercise of representative democracy and economic growth, as well as social development based on justice, equity and democracy, with a mutual interdependence and a mutual reinforcement.

It is important that you have a voice in the Permanent Council because a meaningful debate and dialogue promotes understanding and enhances inclusiveness and solidarity, true principles that are at the heart of the OAS. Inflation and separation will not bring benefits to Member States and their citizens, therefore, it is fully pertinent that the State, at the heart of this very issue of sovereignty, constitutional democracy and the rule of law, has the right to speak in this Permanent Council.

As an Organisation we have agreed to certain principles in our founding documents, principles which aim to improve peace, stability, participation and development in all our societies.

With the establishment of the OAS in 1948, the benefit was recognised in having a body that was better equipped to achieve these goals collectively rather than individually. The states and founders of the organisation saw that multilateralism and cooperation would be helpful in solving the complex issues that our countries face. This hemisphere has suffered many economic and political struggles, despite economic and social ideas.

It is undeniable that we should all grow and develop as a consequence of our painful past, in a truly meaningful way for all our peoples; through a clear alternative that has to evolve by maintaining open channels of communication. We should consult with each other and reconcile our differences in a peaceful and respectful way in order to resolve our differences, and as such, Minister Rodríguez, I welcome you once again and reiterate to you our commitment not only to maintaining a dialogue with the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela but with all Member States of this Organisation, for the best interests of all. Minister, you have the floor.

Foreign Minister Delcy Rodríguez:

Thank you for the words of the President of this Council. I must clarify that Venezuela has, with pleasure, requested a sitting of the Permanent Council today in order to clarify and denounce the serious actions of interference that are being undertaken in this Organisation, by both its Secretary General and a minority faction of some countries in our region.

We find ourselves in the Simon Bolívar Room, and we pay tribute to the historic significance that the Bolivarian project meant for the people of the Patria Grande [Great Homeland/Latin America]. We had already stated last year in this very room that there are two opposite models; there are two counterposing models within this Organisation: the Bolivarian Project, based on the union of the Great Homeland, based precisely on the defence and deepening of independence and sovereignty of our countries, and a project based on territorial, cultural, militarily and media expansion coming from the northern hegemonic power.

I address these words on behalf of the President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Nicolás Maduro Moros and the Venezuelan people, who have been alerted to the serious actions that have been committed against our country from the Organisation of American States.

We note with concern and alarm how, since the arrival of Secretary General Luis Almagro, he has dedicated his administration to obsessively attacking Venezuela and its people. His unlawful, unilateral, arbitrary, and biased actions resulted in the adoption, by the 46th General Assembly of the Organisation of American States of June 13, 2016 in the Dominican Republic, of a resolution based on the deep concern expressed by the foreign ministers of the region as regards Mr. Almagro and his transgression of his role [as Secretary General]. As a result [of this concern], they decided to continue reviewing, in the Permanent Council, the level of respect towards the institutions and norms of the OAS held by the Secretary General.

We must make history; the peoples of the world must know how this dark character came to be Secretary General of the Organisation of American States. President Nicolás Maduro had already warned President José Pepe Mujica of the political transgressions of his Foreign Minister Luis Almagro, at the service of imperial factors. We knew that he acted as an agent of US interests. It was thanks to the intervention of President Mujica that he gave full guarantees to President Maduro that Almagro would never ever attack Venezuela, a decisive promise that guaranteed his election to the post. It was the chronicle of betrayal foretold.

Luis Almagro took office on 26 May, 2015, and only 15 days later began his attacks and aggressions against Venezuela. He arrived with a very clear mandate in this organization, the first of them being to end the Bolivarian Revolution; the second, to replace the government of President Maduro and give international support to the violent actions of the ultra-violent Venezuelan right, undermining sovereignty and the rule of law by destabilizing the country. After the parting of our cherished and beloved Commander President Hugo Chávez, leader of the Bolivarian Revolution, Almagro had ratified the plan to encircle Venezuela.

Actions were initiated to promote a financial blockade against our country. The limited private productive forces of Venezuela were designated towards a boycott in the commercialization and distribution of food and medicines. The smuggling of essential goods towards Colombia was deepened, and the value of the Venezuelan currency against the US dollar on the Colombian border was manipulated with a fictitious and virtual currency benchmark.

This multi-pronged economic aggression against Venezuela has been upheld by international, financial and media powers, and encouraged using a plan articulated and backed from Washington.

But Almagro does not act alone; he is a conduit of the mandates dictated to him from this city [Washington], with the collusion of a small faction of countries within the OAS. These different positions are all linked by one goal: to create an environment within the international community

that suggests something gravely serious is happening in Venezuela, thus justifying interventionism in all its aspects.

The general norms for the functioning of the General Secretariat dictate that the person occupying that position must perform it with integrity, independence and impartiality. Those are exactly the characteristics that Mr. Almagro does not possess. He lacks independence when he voluntarily submits himself to the service of the most powerful country in this Organisation and acts as his bureaucratic agent, as a propagandist, a political assistant and a racketeer. Almagro lacks integrity when he breaks the Organisation's rules. He violates international law and uses false information on purpose. He openly contradicts the decisions of Member States and threatens those who do not follow him on his agenda of destruction against Venezuela. He also lacks impartiality when, unscrupulously, he organizes a campaign to destabilize Venezuela with the resources of this Organisation, something not seen in many years, while at the same time making himself oblivious to the enormous crimes committed by the country that pays his salary. Mr. Almagro is already part of an odious line of General Secretaries to the OAS, such as Carlos Dávila, who in 1954 supported the invasion of Guatemala by Jacobo Arbenz, or José Antonio Mora, who in 1965 consented to the invasion of the Dominican Republic.

I am not mistaken when I state that Mr. Almagro is a liar; dishonest, malicious and mercenary. A traitor to all the dignity that a Latin American diplomat should represent.

I would like to show a presentation which exposes the acts taken against Venezuela by the man who today occupies the position of General Secretary.

Since his election as General Secretary in May 2015, Mr. Almagro's Twitter account has devoted almost 21% of his communications – hear this well, 21% of his Tweets, that is, 1 in every five - to the campaign against Venezuela. 21% of his Twitter messages deal with Venezuela and the remaining to the agenda of the rest of the hemisphere.

Between 14 March and 24 March 2017, while the inclement rains battered our fraternal people of Perú, after presenting the infamous and lying report on Venezuela, Secretary Almagro dedicated 73% of his Tweets to the campaign against Venezuela. For the rest of the hemisphere, he wrote a total of 14 Tweets.

Here are some examples of his most shameful Tweets. In one, he calls the Venezuelan Head of State a dictator and a thief, even while this organisation is subject to distortions by an intergovernmental organization where the Secretary General works in conjunction with the most extreme factors of the US Congress.

Here we'll find offensive tweets; tweets with statements that directly attack the people of Venezuela. Also, a letter from 18 May where he really exceeds himself with his vulgarity and rudeness towards the Head of State, President Nicolás Maduro.

Not content with these actions, he participated on 12 and 13 May in a forum in which the former president Uribe of Colombia openly calls for the occupation of Venezuelan territory by a foreign army; very serious this type of behaviour.

In addition, just from the ones we were able to count, the Secretary General has held 26 meetings with the Venezuelan opposition in 2016 and 2017, of which 57% have been with activists from the Popular Will party; an ultra-right extremist and violent faction within our country.

As part of his travels, which are also listed in this presentation, Mr. Almagro went to Colombia on the 4-7 September 2015. Thereafter, on January 14, 2016 he travelled to Italy. On 8 March he travelled to Chile; 11 April to Miami, US; 13 May to Miami, 13 to 15 May, the Dominican Republic; from 12 to 15 July to Paraguay. On 1 September 2016 to Georgia, US; 21-22 September New York, United States. On 5 October 2016 to Paraguay. On 6 October 2016 Brazil; 21 October in Miami, United States. From 14 - 16 December 2016 to Ottawa, Canada. From 24 January 2017 to Belgium, Brussels. On 25 January 2017 to Spain. And in all these

visits and all these trips Mr. Almagro made pronouncements against the government of Venezuela.

I would like to refer to the rules that have been directly violated by Mr. Almagro's aggressive, unlawful, arbitrary, biased performance.

Article 1 of the OAS Charter: I would like to emphasize that the Organisation of American States has no powers other than those expressly conferred to it in its Charter. None of these provisions authorize interventions in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of Member States.

Moreover, I wish to emphasize articles 107 and 118, on the fulfilment of the Secretary General's duties, stating that Mr. Almagro and the staff of the Secretariat, "neither seek nor receive instructions from any government or from any authority outside the Organisation". The exact opposite has happened in each one of his trips; the opposite has happened when he meets with the congressmen of the most extremist factions of the Congress of the United States, where he is told what actions to take against Venezuela. "They shall abstain from acting in any way that is incompatible with their status as international officials with sole responsibilities for the Organisation." It is from this that the official, international responsibility regarding the exercise of their functions is based.

But in addition, we ought to review his adherence to the general norms for the functioning of the General Secretariat, where Foreign Ministers were given their mandate, during the OAS General Assembly in the Dominican Republic:

"Article 29. Independence in the performance of duties. In the performance of their duties, staff members shall neither seek nor receive instructions from any government or from any authority outside the Organisation".

"Article 137. The Secretary General and his deputy shall refrain from any activity that is or is not specifically prohibited in these rules resulting from or from the impression of resulting in loss of independence or lack of impartiality in their respective actions".

Venezuela has clearly demonstrated how these rules are continually and systematically violated by Mr. Almagro.

Adoption of administrative decisions without observing administrative procedures, damage to good name and integrity of the General Secretariat...In brief, the General Secretariat of this Organisation is completely discredited.

It is truly worrying what is happening here.

In March 2015, the OAS capitulated in the face of a grave threat of the use of force by the most powerful member country of this Organisation and the most powerful military force in the world, using, as you well know, the Executive Order signed by former President Barack Obama, which considered Venezuela to be a threat to US security and foreign policy.

Subsequently, in October of that same year, the Chief of the Southern Command of the United States declared his country's intention to invade Venezuela militarily, in the event of a humanitarian crisis that might justify such an action.

Two forces within the OAS have been working in that direction.

Resuming the interventionist record that set the standard for its pernicious actions in the history of the Hemisphere, the Secretary General, on one hand, works hard for the declaration of humanitarian crisis in Venezuela, deficiency, democracy and violation of human rights. In the other, a smaller group of countries politically and ideologically opposed to the model of the Bolivarian Revolution, have displayed a sort of soft diplomacy articulated with the obsessive extremism of Almagro, but inextricably linked in their intention to damage the international image of Venezuela, affect its relations with the other countries of the region, and to label Venezuela as a problem country to be addressed and resolved with haste.

The OAS has a long, vulgar history of intervention in our Hemisphere, in favour of the hegemonic power of the north; [it has functioned as] a diplomatic instrument through which the United States, acting as a military, commercial, cultural and financial machine, has imposed not only its model of plunder but has also subjected entire peoples to the most vile violations of human rights.

The OAS was born with these two models in contradiction and struggle: the Monroe project, territorial expansion and imperial domination, versus the deeply independent and sovereign Bolivarian Project.

In 1962 a situation similar to what is happening today occurred in the region, when an immoral bloc decided to expel Cuba from the OAS because of its ideological position. Cuba was criminalised and surrounded economically, leading to a blockade that has been going on for more than five decades. The historical errors committed by this immoral bloc of countries, this "immoral conclave", as the Commander Fidel Castro Ruz called it, which cost the Cuban people suffering, hardship and anguish, and provoked the opposite reaction to what was intended from the colonial administrator of the time; a history of resistance and dignity within the Cuban people that has not been seen since in the people of our continent.

We extend our eternal tributes to the people of Cuba, for their resistance, for their dignity, for their courage, against these dark forces that today rear their heads as dark forces against Venezuela.

The complicit silence of the OAS resulted in almost fifty coup d'états in the region since its founding in 1948, a birth certificate that was stained from the very beginning with the blood of Jorge Eliécer Gaitán. The most prominent of these coups were the ones organized by the CIA against the constitutional government of Jacobo Arbenz in Guatemala in 1954; the cruel and bloody Stroessner coup in Paraguay and the coup against President Joao Goulart in Brazil in 1964. In 1973, in our continent's oldest democracy (at that time), Augusto Pinochet overthrew in a bloody fashion the beloved President of Chile, Salvador Allende. The OAS also never openly condemned the coup against Commander Hugo Chávez in 2002. In 2011, we witnessed the parliamentary coup against Fernando Lugo of Paraguay, and this cycle of shame and humiliation was also carried through to 2016, a year ending with one of the most embarrassing chapters of our history: the parliamentary coup against President Dilma Rousseff. The OAS openly endorsed the invasion of Guatemala in 1954, the invasion of Cuba in 1966, the invasion of the Dominican Republic in 1965, and the invasion of Grenada in 1983. All these acts were committed by the United States with the approval or complicit silence of the OAS. This Organisation has ignored the repression carried out by neoliberal governments against popular, progressive and leftist movements, as well as the assassination of thousands of peasant and popular leaders and human rights activists.

Being more specific about Venezuela, for the information of the Secretary, in the period of the Fourth Republic (the leaders of which you give international support to today), more than ten thousand victims fell foul to the regimes, of which 459 were forced disappearances, while 1425 were murdered for political reasons, among which figures the vile case of the murder of my father, Jorge Rodríguez.

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights does not contain any reference to these criminal acts.

The OAS has become a dysfunctional organisation that breaks with the international rule of law and undermines democratic models that are not aligned with the interests and pretensions of the hegemonic country.

It has become impossible to transform the interventionist nature of this organisation, with a budget that is tied not only to the United States (which contributes 60% of its total budget), but also to Europe, which accounts for 30% of the budget for specific funds. Through these immoral

means and others, they seek to subject its Member States to the blackmail emanating from imperial centres, which threaten the governments of the region.

The Bolivarian Project, with its roots in the independence movements that gave rise to it, stands as a real threat to this organisation. Today, the objective is not merely to punish or sanction Venezuela, but to make disappear this political model that promotes the defence of sovereignty, with democracy exercised directly by the people, with independence and self-determination of its peoples, with inclusive social justice, and international solidarity as a model for inter-state relations.

We threaten the system that privatises education and healthcare, and today, with 30 million inhabitants, we are the fifth country in the world with the highest educational enrolment, and our public health system covers more than 80% of our population. In 50% of the national territory, this coverage already reaches 100%.

We threaten the global food monopolies because, having waged an unequal economic battle, we have created a popular program to support our people and provide food, and today, just one year after the creation of this novel model of food distribution and production, this programme reaches 6 million families.

We threaten the privatization of culture because we have created a Venezuela of music and poetry. At this stage, 800 thousand children and young people in our country enliven the largest and most successful system of symphonic orchestras in the world.

We are a danger to the oligarch rulers because in 16 we have gone from having 300 thousand pensioners to 3 million, with a pension coverage in 2017 of 95% of those of a pensionable age, repaying the longstanding debt of 40 years when social security was abandoned.

We threaten the atrocious capitalist system because we democratise and transfer wealth to the people and dedicate 74% of our income to social investment.

While facing the most brutal campaign against our economy, today the United Nations program places us among the countries of the world with a high level of human development, as outlined in a report that was published just a few days ago, on 24 March, above almost all the nations of this continent. This means, let it be clear, that 7 of the 14 signatory countries of the ignominious communiqué on 23 March, which threatens sanctions against Venezuela, have a lower human development index than the country they intend to sanction. While Venezuela occupies the 71st place, let us look at the 7 countries that are among the 14 who signed the communiqué. México is ranked 77th. Brazil is in the 79th position. Peru in the 87th position. Colombia in the 95th position, Paraguay in the 110th position, Guatemala in the 125th position and Honduras in the 130th position. And so we ask ourselves: will there come a time when a statement is ratified by a country calling for itself to be sanctioned because its level of development is lower than that of Venezuela?

Venezuela today is at the epicentre of the domestic and international political scene of the United States. On the one hand it has become a common cause for the administration and extremist factors in the US Congress, funded by the ultra right and the Venezuelan oligarchy. On the other, it has been taken as an object with which to negotiate between the new administration and the other right-wing governments of the region, to lessen its fears with regards to the new ruling class.

Our social model of integration between equals and fair trade is a factor for stability and peace in this continent. We wish to highlight, especially, the dangers of continuing with this interventionist and destabilizing plan in Venezuela. There is a lack of awareness of this point, as predicted by Commander Chávez when he said that we were a factor for stability, and when he designed the new mechanisms for Latin American and Caribbean unity; the balancing factor in the collective move towards welfare and social justice, in the midst of the terrible crises of global and rapacious capitalism.

Juan Domingo Perón stated that the 21st century would find us united or enslaved; and, in spite of a century of looting and imperial domination, the twenty-first century did not find us enslaved, but in the midst of a battle for liberation, sovereignty, and the right to build our own future, and for the definitive independence of the Great Homeland.

In opposition to this model emerges, as a hope on the horizon for the integration and union of peoples, various regional organisations, such as the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, the Union of South American Nations, the Bolivarian Alternative for the Americas, the People's Trade Treaty, and Petrocaribe. What the OAS was unable to build in genuine dialogue between the countries, in international cooperation and solidarity, has been built and vindicated by these novel mechanisms that express the spirit of the New World as intended by the Liberator Simon Bolívar.

This vision was imagined by Bolívar, dreamt of by Jose Martí, was created by Chávez, with a group of our continent's leaders, Commander Fidel Castro being among them. This vision is embodied in Celac, in ALBA, in Unasur, in Petrocaribe, and we are sure that sooner or later it will defeat the coup and the intolerant factions within Mercosur.

Celac gave us a community of Latin American and Caribbean nations, the expression of which gives us as a territory of peace. The right to peace is a sacred right of peoples. Today Petrocaribe and Alba have had extraordinary results in favour of the right to development and the benefit of peoples.

I wish to mention the extraordinary and outstanding achievements that these mechanisms have brought about. Since its creation on 29 June 2005, Petrocaribe's Gross Domestic Product, as received in the supply of hydrocarbons, went from 143.377 million dollars to 216.806 million dollars, representing an increase of 51.2%.

During 2016, supplies of 14 million barrels were received for an amount of 800 million dollars, of which 300 million were financed in the long term.

After these 11 years of work, the hydrocarbon storage capacity in the region increased to 652,000 barrels and the maritime transport capacity to 980,000 barrels. It has the structuring of its own Caribbean refining circuit with a processing capacity of 135,000 barrels per day, distributed between Jamaica, Cuba and the Dominican Republic. We have also reached 350 billion barrels of oil, which corresponds to a bill of 30.93 billion dollars, about half of which is provided on a long-term financing basis.

In terms of electricity generation, power generation has increased by 447 megawatts, and is distributed in Haití, St Kitts and Nevis, Jamaica and Nicaragua. Alternative energy sources have also been funded with a wind farm in Nicaragua, one in Jamaica, and one low-power generator, as well as solar panels.

This mechanism of cooperation has also allowed trade compensation in exchange for products, such as 3.5 million tons of products from Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, which have been offset using food, medicines and other services.

In social management, listen well, something that neither the neoliberal model nor the oligarchies of our region like, there have been 757 projects developed, that add up to an investment of nearly 7.5 billion dollars; 60% of which designated for production, distribution, electricity and road projects.

There have been joint achievements between Petrocaribe and Alba; so far 3.6 million people with visual health problems have been treated by Misión Milagro ('Mission Miracle'). A total of 1.28 million people with disabilities have also been treated; 1.075 technical aids and equipment have been granted, and 2 million medical consultations have been carried out freely for people with disabilities.

In the Children's Cardiology Hospital of Venezuela, patients from all over the region have been treated, reaching 10,446 interventions.

A total of 3.8 million in the region have learnt to read, and of those, more than 1 million people finished their basic education.

We also want to point out that with Cuba's help, Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Cuba, Nicaragua and Venezuela have been declared territories free of illiteracy.

This is what constitutes the vision of the New World of our Liberator, that was continued by the great heroes of our country, the Great Latin-American Homeland, that was resumed by Commander Hugo Chavez and Commander Fidel Castro. This model emerges as a hope on the horizon for the integration and the union of the people.

Distinguished delegates. We wish to repudiate in all its forms the strategy advanced by Mr. Luis Almagro and the infamous blunders expressed in the report against Venezuela, presented on 23 June 2016 and the report that was presented just a few days ago in this Organisation.

I call your attention to the hoax organized by the Secretary in collusion with a small group of countries. Again, a minority faction within the OAS deceived and manipulated countries, saying that Venezuela would not be sanctioned, that the Democratic Charter against the country would not be activated, and that, instead, only the Secretary General's reading of the report would be carried out. The result was in accordance with the norms of the Organisation. Note was taken not only of the reading of the report, but also of the interventions of solidarity with Venezuela, its government and its people, translated from the diplomatic jargon, this means that it was stored away. However, Almagro, the Venezuelan oligarchy and the continental right-wing presented the false news that the Democratic Charter against Venezuela had been activated, triggering the participation of the extremist and violent Venezuelan sectors against the dialogue promoted by President Maduro accompanied by Unasur, the Pope, ex presidents Fernandez, Torrijos and Zapatero; a dialogue that also had the majority support of the countries of this Organisation.

Almagro became a militant against dialogue in Venezuela. We have the evidence, he communicated directly with the Venezuelan opposition to say "do not hold dialogue, because the Democratic Charter has been activated". In this way, he has been contrary to his essential functions as an official with international responsibility.

I want from this tribune to thank the letter that as Foreign Minister I received today from former presidents Zapatero, Torrijos and Fernandez, reaffirming their commitment to dialogue in Venezuela. We are also grateful for the honest, unmasked support shown by the majority of the countries of the region in favour of a fruitful dialogue in our country.

Because of this precedent and the fierce campaign unleashed against Venezuela, we ask the international community not to be deceived by the false argument that there is no desire to attack or punish Venezuela; that they only want is to discuss the situation of the country. I ask myself, what kind of situation have they been building with their multiform attacks on the Venezuelan economy, to cause hardship and suffering against a people, as was done against Cuba in 1962, and against Salvador Allende in 1973, to promote his overthrow? Despite this macabre plan against Venezuela and against the Venezuelan people, Almagro and this small group of countries, taking orders from the imperial centres of power, have ignored the positive reports that specialized agencies of the United Nations like Unicef, FAO, UNDP, among others, have presented about Venezuela; recently acknowledging through a Universal Periodic Review the outstanding achievements in its Human Rights model. They have not been able to defeat Venezuela, and they will not be able to defeat Venezuela.

The second report issued by Luis Almagro, violating the most elementary norms of this Organisation, is not an update of the previous one, but the composition of a complex strategy of intervention with immediate actions in the medium and long term. Although he reiterates the suspension of Venezuela through a legal effect, that is not the purpose of it, being merely a step

towards the escalation of his proposal, which contains an authentic and genuine intervention plan for Venezuela.

We warn the world that this intervention would not only be to overthrow the constitutional government of President Nicolás Maduro, but to develop a complex intervention scheme, that is, not only to implement another government to satisfy the aspirations of the opposition sectors, but also to allow the fulfilment of all the goals of intervention outlined in this report. This agenda is unlike the previous year's strategy, because it opens up all possible and long-term intervention expectations, whether it is the abandonment of Venezuela's successful Human Rights model, supplanting it with one in accordance to the neoliberal strategy and onrush that prevails in the region, which seeks to return millions of citizens to poverty in favour of the benefit of the exclusive oligarchies that make our region one of the most unequal in the world. In this context, Venezuela and Uruguay, the country of origin of the Secretary General, share the first position in the region as one of the least unequal countries in our continent.

Added to this strategy are the actions of the group of the 14 countries that signed an ignominious statement against Venezuela, of a highly interventionist tone, which promotes the infamous report of Almagro, as well as the spurious call for a Permanent Council tomorrow to address the situation of Venezuela, without the consent of the concerned country.

We urge these States to break away from this interventionist and destabilizing plan, directed from the northern hegemonic power against our country.

Basic rules of the Charter of the Organisation of American States have been violated with this spurious convene, and essential rules in the procedure for convening meetings of this kind.

The OAS is an organisation that is adrift and without an institutional compass, with an absolute derailment of its norms; an organization that comes from a nefarious past and builds a future of failure.

Just a few hours ago the Supreme Court of Justice of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela issued an agreement urging the national government to request the removal of Luis Almagro at a General Assembly under Article 116 of the OAS Charter. It also requires the Secretary General to respect the dialogue being developed in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Accordingly, Venezuela announces that it will promote Permanent Councils in order to:

Firstly, to continue evaluating the performance of the Secretary General in accordance with the Resolution adopted at the OAS General Assembly held in June 2016 in the Dominican Republic, which addresses the illicit use of the resources of the Organisation and its facilities for personal and partisan purposes.

Secondly, to assess the situation of migrants in the US and the Wall.

Thirdly, to provide solidarity and support for the people of Perú for the inclement rains that have affected this sister population.

Fourthly, for tackling climate change, a scourge which small island states in the Caribbean, and the Amazon, is most vulnerable to.

In fifth place, for the fulfilment of peace agreements in Colombia.

All these issues are of much relevance to the peoples of the Hemisphere.

On the other hand, we reject the brutal threats, manipulations and pressures that are exerted from the seats of power in the US against the governments of fraternal countries.

We announce that if these aggressions and campaigns of harassment persist against the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, we will take severe and decisive actions.

As the great Argentine author Julio Cortazar said, at a time when aggressions against the Cuban Revolution were increasing, "we are in the hour of jackals and hyenas." The jackals come for our riches, while the hyenas come for the leftovers from the feast. From the Bolivarian soul of Venezuela we say; "we are in the hour of the brave and the worthy, they will not be able to cope with the unstoppable force of our liberators, heroes and martyrs. The hour is set for the peoples of our Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Construction of the Patria Grande, the Unified Homeland".

I conclude by paraphrasing our great Liberator, Simon Bolívar: "Let us bind our love with the children of the Hemisphere, through a universal link, and let hatred, revenge and war be removed from our hearts." Thank you very much.

HEAVY DAMAGES CAUSED BY THE TERRORISM UNLEASHED DURING THE APRIL 2017 OPPOSITION MARCHES

As from last Tuesday, April 4th, 2017, the leadership of the MUD (Spanish initials of the *Mesa de la Unidad Democrática*, Democratic Unity Board) called their followers once again to take the streets of Caracas for the purpose of rejecting the policies implemented by President Nicolás Maduro. This time the local right-wing parties intended to press the Revolutionary Government so as to push for the removal of the 7 magistrates making up the Constitutional Division of the Supreme Court of Justice.

These new days of protests, like in early 2014, did not take long to turn into another pretext for the MUD to destabilize peace in our country and promote foreign interventionism by a group of foreign governments and organisations. What they called constitutional and peaceful demonstrations soon became another of the so many fascist, violent and terrorist expressions of the Venezuelan opposition.

Aggressions against public heritage, destruction of infrastructure and against landmarks of the social achievements of the revolution, expressions of bigotry, hatred, and racism and discrimination against the working-class people are but a sample of the most common manifestations of these groups of ultra-right-wing rioters.

To further illustrate this, chronologically listed cases of aggressions and heavy damages –a true expression of terrorism- caused by the recent oppositionist protests are presented here.

TIMELINE OF CASES INVOLVING HEAVY DAMAGES CAUSED BY THE MOST RECENT OPPOSITION TERRORIST PROTESTS



TUESDAY, APRIL 4TH

The MUD (Democratic Unity Board parties coalition) calls for a *march* to demand the **removal** of the 7 Magistrates making up the Supreme Court of Justice, so that the "*constitutional thread could be restored*". The route of the *march* would be Libertador Avenue until the Parliament, downtown Caracas.

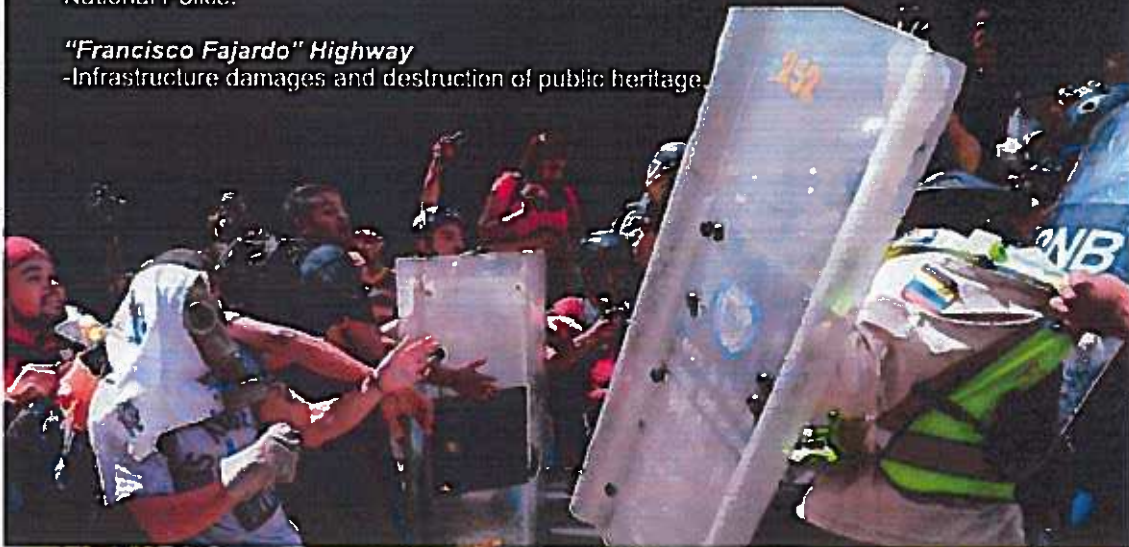
Results

Libertador Avenue

- Expressions of hatred and bigotry against the persons living in the Buildings constructed under the Great Housing Venezuela Mission (a low-cost housing development social programme) located along the Avenue.
- Destruction of parts of the road, gutters grating, and other concrete works along the Avenue.
- Aggressions against officers of the Bolivarian National Guard and the Bolivarian National Police.

"Francisco Fajardo" Highway

- Infrastructure damages and destruction of public heritage.



THURSDAY, APRIL 6TH

The Board of Directors of the National Assembly (NA), chaired by Representative **Julio Borges**, called for a concentration in the "Francisco Fajardo" Highway at the Altamira exit. The *march*, by instructions directed by opposition Governor of Miranda State **Henrique Capriles Radonski**, deviated from its original course to the headquarters of the People's Attorney's Office, located in Urdaneta Avenue, downtown Caracas.

Results

"Francisco Fajardo" Highway

- Attacks against "Gustavo Herrera" High School facilities in order to rob desks, chairs and other furniture and equipment to erect barricades.
- Damages against concrete infrastructure, lampposts and against roads and gutters along the highway.

Altamira residential area

- Attacks and arson against some Bus units at Francia Square.
- Destruction of roads and public Heritage.

El Recreo residential and commercial area

- Destruction and aggressions against several commercial units, forcing storekeepers to lock down their shops.





SATURDAY, APRIL 8TH

The MUD, through one of its speakers Vice Chair of the National Assembly **Freddy Guevara**, asks its followers to concentrate in Francisco de Miranda Av, in the area of Chacao. The terrorist group heavily **damaged** the infrastructure of the premises of the Magistrates Executive Directorate of the Supreme Court of Justice located in that avenue.

Results

Chacao area

- Damages caused against the headquarters of the Magistrates Executive Directorate of the Supreme Court of Justice (arson, windows and glass walls breaks, destruction of fences and doors).
- They stole rods and other hard objects from a nearby structure in construction and from public works along the avenue to erect barricades and attack the public order security forces.

El Recreo residential and commercial area

- Heavy damages against several commercial premises.
- Attacks against the facilities of a Chery cars dealer

Allamira and Las Mercedes areas

- Barricades made with metal billboards, tyres, garbage and the gratings of the gutters.
- Aggression against a reporters crew from Venezolana de Television TV Channel, and from Laiguana TV.

MONDAY, APRIL 10TH

The Mud parties coalition *calls* its followers to *march* and *demonstrate* from Brion Square in Chacalto, Caracas. The terrorist groups blocked the main roads and streets of Chacao and Baruta, Miranda State. They also staged protests in the city of Barquisimeto, Lara State.

Results

Altamira (Caracas)

- Removal and burning of billboards at Santa Fe highway exit.
- Burning of the Bus control facility at Francia Square.
- Placement of criminal wires to behead motorbikers.
- Aggressions against security officers.

Barquisimeto (Lara State)

- Burning of several vehicles of the Venezuelan Food Corporation after attack with Molotov cocktails and other incendiary objects.
- Burning of a pet mobile clinic unit belonging to the Mision Nevado social programme.
- Blockade of Libertador Ave. of that city with the garbage contained in a garbage collection lorry belonging to the Mayor's Office.



TUESDAY, APRIL 11TH

Opposition Representatives to the National Assembly (*Tomás Guanipa* and *Julio Borges*, among them) went to the Bolivarian National Guard headquarters in El Paraíso, Caracas, to *demand* them to join the protests. Later that day, various speakers of the opposition called to keep the **pressure** from the streets.

Results

Transportation Minister Ricardo Molina reported that so far the destruction brought about by the violent protests had caused losses for over 15 million bolivars in public assets only.

Barquisimeto (Lara State)

-Violent groups intended to burn the "Ali Primera" Socialist City urban complex, according to testimonies from neighbours. They arrived at the urban complex shooting all around killing the 14-year old child Brayan Principal.

-They destroyed the entrance gate of this urban complex built by the Great Housing Venezuela Mission social housing programme.

La Vega (Caracas)

-West of Caracas, commercial premises were destroyed, a liquor store was looted. The main responsible for these actions have been committed to trial.

Guarenas (Miranda State)

-Looting was reported in a shopping centre, and multiple damages in liquor stores, jewelery shops and mobile phones stores.

El Paraíso (Caracas)

-Heavy damages around Multiplaza El Paraíso shopping centre located in Páez Ave.



WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12TH

The call to take the streets made by the ultra-right-wing opposition parties continued. Disturbances were reported in various zones of the National Territory.

Libertador Municipality (Caracas)

The Revolutionary Catholic parishioners reject the biased party-political speech against the constitutional government of the President of the Republic, Nicolas Maduro stated by Cardinal Jorge Urosa Savino during his homily in Santa Teresa Church, located in downtown Caracas. According to eyewitnesses -in a clear act of provocation- the Cardinal even went so far as to shout: "Get out of here, Dictator!"

Results

- The traditional procession of St. Paul's Nazarene ended with confrontations between oppositionist followers and followers of Chávez.
- The Cardinal, after inciting violence, was taken away from the site, escorted and safeguarded by his own security personnel.
- The right-wing media, without presenting any evidence and obviating the context of the facts, denounced that Urosa Savino had been attacked by allegedly armed collectives.

Valencia (Carabobo State)

Oppositionist protesters concentrated in the Eastern highway around the El Trigal highway exit and urged the Bolivarian National Guard to rise against the government. The protests have been carried out for several days in the same spot despite the neighbour's complaints.

Results

- Traffic jams and obstruction of free circulation.
- Road damages and tyres and other objects burning on the road.
- Attacks with Molotov cocktails against the Bolivarian National Guard units.

Other protests in Guatire (Miranda State) were reported, as well as on the bridge over Maracaibo Lake (Zulia State), in Barinas State and in the city of Caracas.



APRIL 19TH: SUMMARY OF OPPOSITION VIOLENT ACTIONS

Murdered and injured people

- In San Bernardino, a woman identified as Carmelina Carrillo sustained a severe wound in her head due to an impact with a water frozen bottle.
- Youn Carlos Moreno Baron, aged 17, was shot to death also in San Bernardino, Caracas.
- Paola Ramírez Gómez, 22, was shot to death in San Cristobal, Tachira State.
- Bolivarian National Guard Sargent Niumar Jose Sanclemente Barrios was shot to death in San Antonio de Los Altos, Miranda.
- A Bolivarian National Police officer was attacked by violent protesters. He fell from his motorbike and the terrorist seized the opportunity to beat him.

Terrorism and vandalism

- During the march, opposition terrorists destroyed part of the perimeter fence of the Generalissimo Francisco de Miranda Air Base in La Carlota.
- In Altamira, rioters attacked the Torre Britannica building where several public institutions operate, including the National Statistics Institute.
- In Baruta, the seat of the National Telecommunications Commission was attacked.
- The headquarters of the Fair Price Superintendency in El Bosque, Chacao, was vandalized and computer equipment stolen.
- In Carabobo, the Civil Protection headquarters were attacked with Molotov cocktails, a true barbarian action considering that Civil Protection corps and activities are protected under international conventions.
- During the night, terrorists looted a Fried Chicken franchise store (Arturo's) in El Paraíso, Caracas.





Manifestantes opositores agreden a efectivos de la Guardia Nacional.

Opposition protesters assaulted National Guard troops.



Manifestantes opositores obstaculizan las calles de la ciudad.

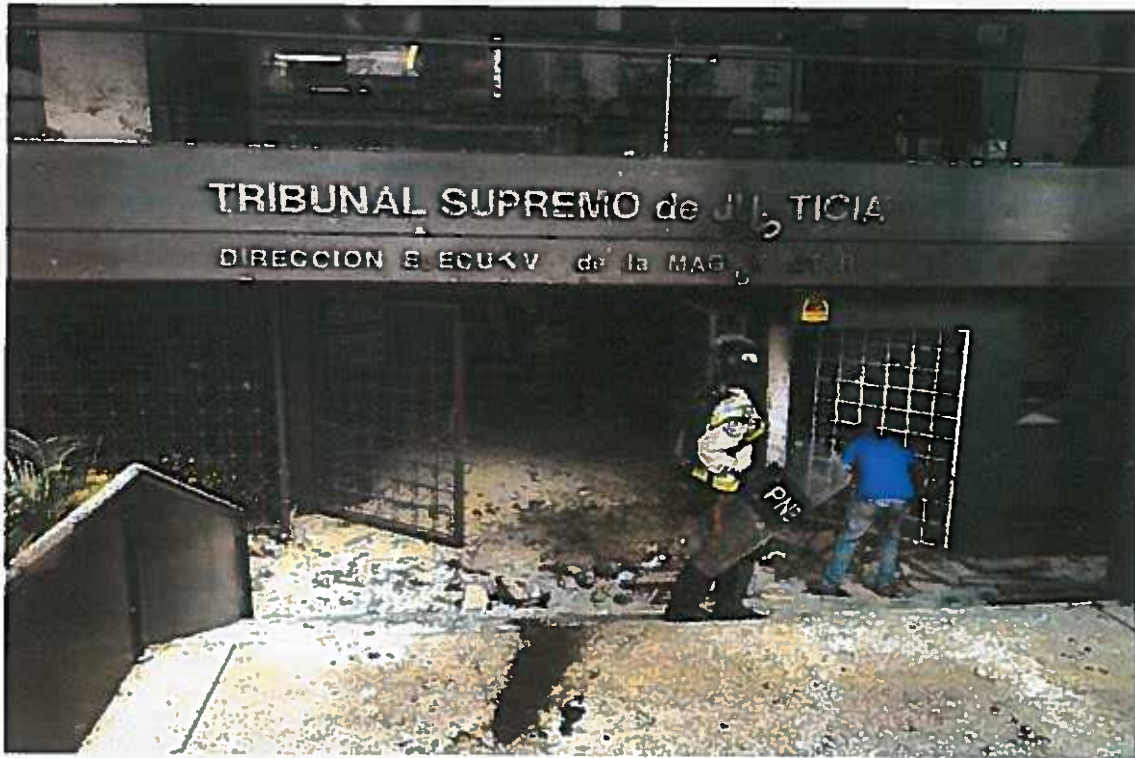
Opposition protesters hinder the streets of the city.





Opposition protesters attack the premises of one of the Supreme Court's headquarters, causing fires and destruction of part of its infrastructure.





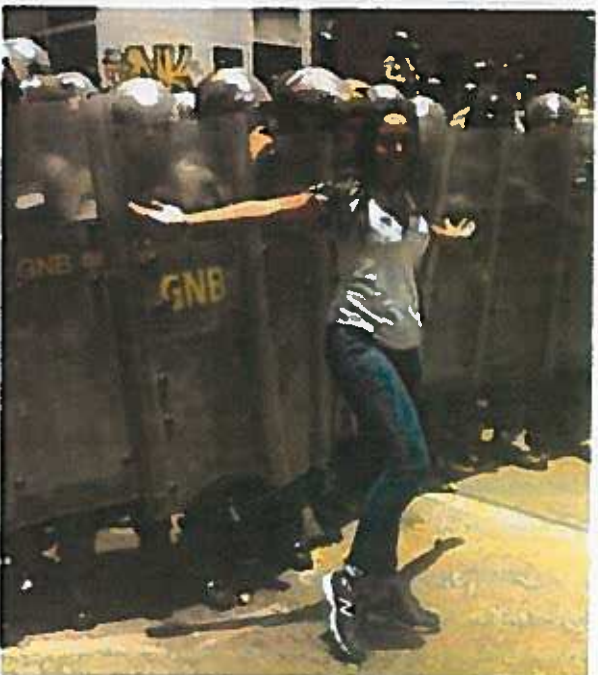
Facade of the headquarters of the Executive Directorate of the Judiciary, after being destroyed by violent groups of the Venezuelan opposition.



Group of violent marchers physically assaulting a police woman on the march convened by the Venezuelan opposition. Opposition marches have been characterized by assaulting police officers and later distort reality, alluding to the fact that they - the opposition - are victims of police forces.



Violent opposition groups attack female members of the Bolivarian National Police



The first photo corresponds to an image published by social networks by the opposition leadership, which they titled as: The Face of Repression in Venezuela. However, in the following photo, it can be evidenced that this is a false news and that the girl finds herself dramatizing an unreal fact.

The Venezuelan opposition in its coup pretensions and, in favor of an intervention by imperial forces in Venezuela in order to depose the legitimately elected government of President Maduro, generates false

news and sends dramatic images to the outland, pretending to show that there is a brutal repression when it does not really exist.



Violent opposition protesters trying to destroy the anti-riot vehicles used by the public forces.



In a protest convened by the opposition in the city of San Cristóbal, two young policemen - a man and a woman - were killed by a vehicle driven by an oppositor.



Protesters throwing molotov bombs (homemade) to the police forces, in the recent marches convened by the Venezuelan opposition.



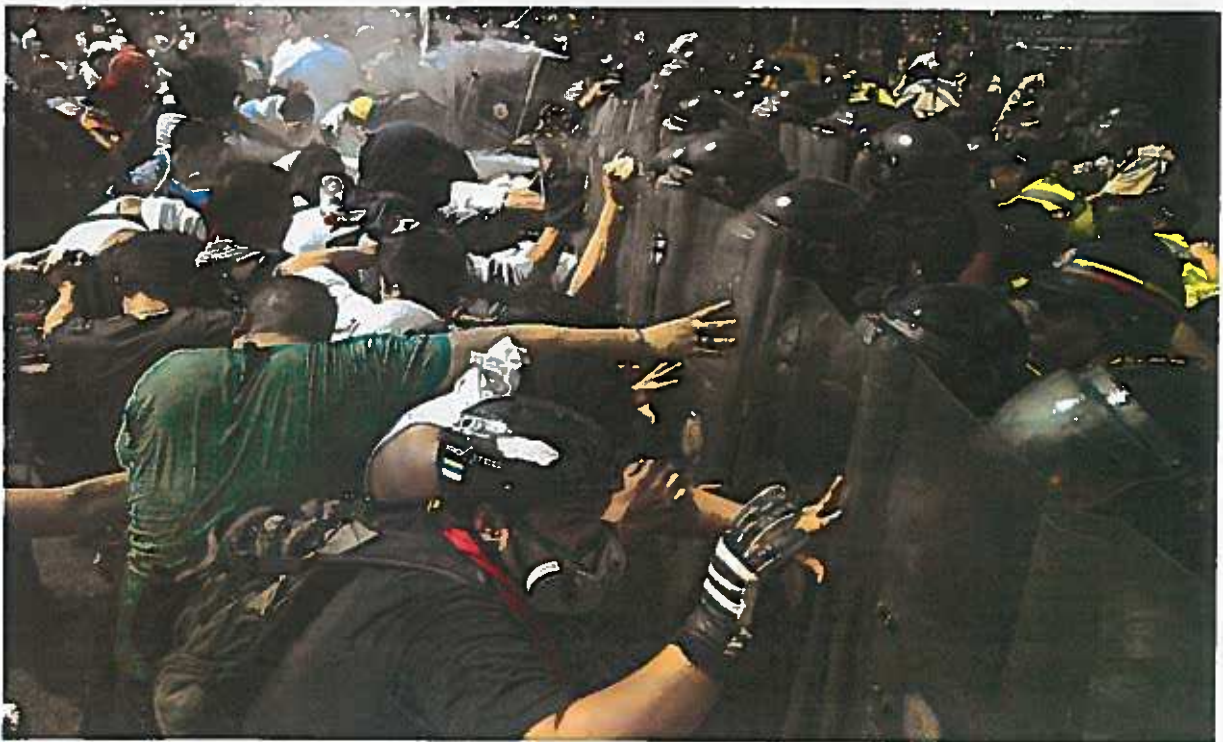


Protesters doing acts of vandalism, closing the passage in public roads and burning vehicles in the city of Caracas.





The protesters constantly attack the forces of public order.



The protesters in the opposition marches with gas masks, that with premeditation take with themselves to the marches to disturb the public order.



Group of violent people in an illegal march, close the main freeways of the city of Caracas.



Violence is the main tool used by the Venezuelan opposition.



Opponents armed with bombs of exclusive use of the forces of public order.





Terrorist Attacks on the Maternity and Children's Hospital Hugo Chávez Frías



1.- Facade of the Hospital



2.- Interior Halls of the Hospital



3.- Care room for newborns

- 28 newborns were helped in ambulance units present at the site and transferred to other hospitals.
- Six newborns were stabilized prior to transfer.
- 5 newborns remain in therapy. They were not transferred by medical decision
- 10 newborns were discharged

Units Present in Place:

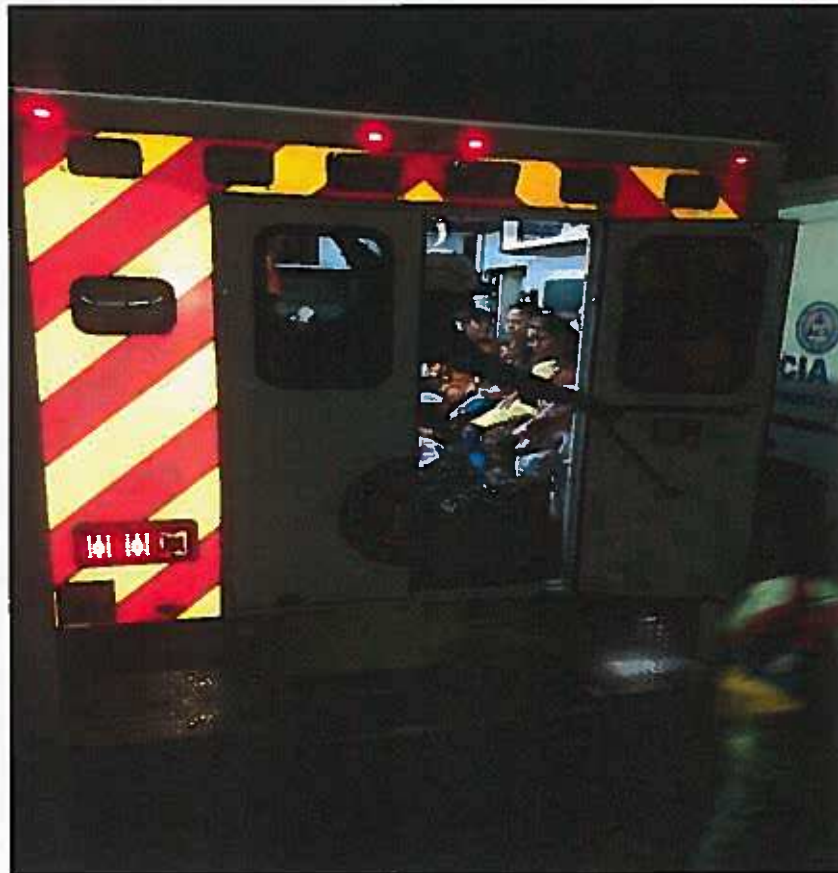
- 10 Ambulances
- 1 mass transportation unit for injured, property of the government of the Capital District.



4.- Moments of the evacuation of mothers and children, after the terrorist attacks



5.- Moments in which mothers and newborns are transferred to other hospitals



*6.- Moments in which mothers and newborns are transferred
to other hospitals*

- During the aggression, they threw incendiary bombs to hospital facilities, regardless of the presence of women in labor, newborn, children, medical personnel, nurses, and hospital workers.



List of Wounded Officers During Demonstrations of April 19

1. Officer PINTO BREINER, ID: 24902598
2. Officer CERVANTES CASANDRA.
3. Officer HERNANDEZ MAIRELIS.
4. Supervisor BARRETO HECTOR. ID: 12.638.321
5. Officer ROBLES REINHAR ID: 19.227.236
6. Officer SULBARAM ROBIN ID: 20.429.658
7. Officer QUILARTE KIMBERLY ID: 20.300.417
8. Officer MIGUEL ALEX, ID: 18913700,
9. Supervisor GIL AMAYA JUAN. ID: 10575930
10. Officer MACHADO GUEVARA CLARET ROXELYN ID 20822420.
11. Officer VALDEZ YENDER
12. Chief Officer ANDRÉS COLMENARES ID: 18137466
13. Officer PERALTA LUIS ID: 20727039
14. Officer GUTIERREZ THAIRINETH ID: 26266404
15. Officer GONZALEZ INGRID ID: 25390650
16. Officer QUIÑONEZ TERAN MARIA ID: 25450855
17. Officer DUN FREITEZ LAURIS ID: 25471293
18. Officer GIL EGALYS YOSELYN ID: 23578813
19. Supervisor GIL JUAN RAFAEL ID:10575930

• 9 women and 10 men, for a total of 19 law enforcement officials, were injured during the terrorist acts carried out by the venezuelan radical right wing opposition.