



CRISIS EN VENEZUELA

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www.crisisenvenezuela.com



Acceso a la Justicia - www.accesoalajusticia.org

PDVSA attends TSJ to bring actions that may justify the oil crisis



The 2002-2003 oil strike produced a series of consequences that are still affecting around 18.000 workers, who were fired for having participated in that protest. Petroleos de Venezuela (PDVSA) attended the Supreme Court of Justice (TSJ) for suing a group of former employees, in order to make them pay for damages caused to the State oil company.

Acceso a la Justicia could verify that, between April and August 2018, the Political Administration Hall has tried and pronounced on around 150 cases of this sort, even when admitting that the Judiciary lacks jurisdiction for dealing with these appeals. A closer look at the sentences enabled us to determine that they stand only as temporary rejections, because the text instructs PDVSA's proxies about the proceedings they must follow to achieve success at fining former oil workers for patrimonial damages.

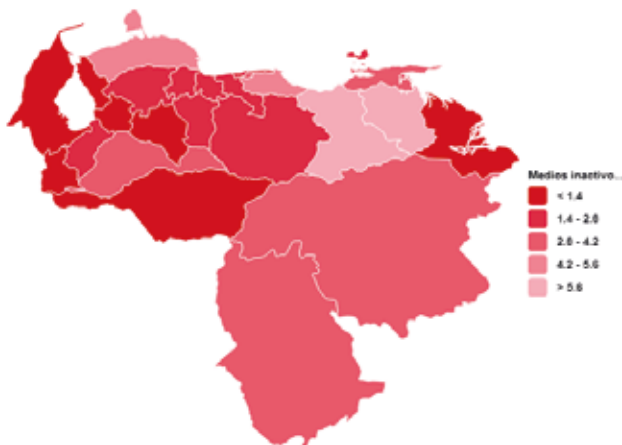
In other words: TSJ gave PDVSA a map of routes for charging oil strikers for damages and making them pay; and also for keeping on the search of people supposedly liable for the unprecedented precarious financial situation PDVSA is presently in.

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Espacio Público - www.espaciopublico.org

The agony of newspapers in Venezuela

**DISTRIBUCIÓN GEOGRÁFICA
DE MEDIOS IMPRESOS
EN VENEZUELA**
Hasta agosto 2018



Day by day, less and less newspapers circulate in Venezuela. The shelves where dailies used to be displayed are now occupied by magazines... or by a piece of bristol board, announcing that electronic payment is accepted, "POS"... or not, "only cash"... There are no remains of the good old days of our printed media.

The so-called "country situation", the lack of cash, and the monopoly of raw materials -by Editorial Complex Alfredo Maneiro- are the principal causes for the ceasings of many printed informative media, traditionally considered by the majority of venezuelans as the most popular and easiest way to meet and to get to know actual facts. Time ago, options were numerous: colorful and black-and-white covers, flashy photos, impressive headlines, standards and tabloids... We, venezuelans, enjoyed our freedom to choose what we would read! Today, only a few newspapers are still available, all of them reduced to just a few pages; others, migrated to the web; others, simply disappeared.

By the beginning of Nicolás Maduro's government, back in 2013, there were 134 printed media in Venezuela. By now -August 2018- there are only 65 left in the whole country. That means that the informative offer has diminished 49%, and the remaining 51%, those that go on being active, are administering their raw materials in order to prolong their circulation, may this be daily, weekly monthly... or just on specific days within a week.

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Un Mundo Sin Mordaza - www.sinmordaza.org

Sin Mordaza denounces censorship in digital media



In 2018 we registered a temporary blockade, and the beginning of an administrative procedure against El Nacional Web. Also, a temporary blockade, and continuous attacks against the server of El Pitazo. Also, a temporary blockade, and massive attacks against La Patilla. Also, recently, an attack against the server of the platform Vendata.

Besides, additional attacks have been reported against La Patilla, El Pitazo, and Tal Cual. In the case of El Pitazo,

not providing the service plus blocking the domain -in order to impede acceding the page- shaped the sort of censorship they are suffering since September 8, 2017. Blockade of El Pitazo occurred in ABA CANTV, Digitel, and, later, Movistar, affecting 80% of the traffic of the page. In turn, attacks to La Patilla -addressed to DNS, through ABA CANTV and Movilnet- started on June 4.

David Morán, director of the website, affirms they have constantly received all kinds of attacks for the last six years, aiming to make impossible acceding the page. And the legal representative of Tal Cual, Humberto Mendoza, declared that they have endured 16 lawsuits. Most of them were heard of in minor courts; and the outcomes were “very high” fines.



PROVEA - www.derechos.org.ve

“Music for Medicines” moves to Barquisimeto

Last Saturday, August 11, in the afternoon, Barquisimeto was the hostess of the second edition of “Music for Medicines”, a creative way to confront the grave crisis of medicaments in our country.

The first edition, accomplished in Caracas on July 21, was a big success. It was the result of the efforts of many persons: those who donated their records, those who donated medicines and medical inputs, those who contributed to the broadcasting and the animation of the event, several musical groups, and organizations pro human rights. All of them did their best, with the best outcome! And so did diverse mass



media, which contributed to the convocation.

This kind of activity allows us to collect medicines that will be distributed afterwards among needy people. The quintessence of “Music for Medicines” is activating solidarity, and proving that all of us can help, each one from one’s own talents and possibilities. We are living in very difficult conditions;

yet, if we give ways, creative and effective ways to our indignation in front of the crisis, in front of this government’s indolence, we will certainly be able to walk ahead, towards an affirmative and assertive change of the current situation in Venezuela.

Foro Penal Venezolano - www.foropenal.com/

810 civilians have been presented before Military Courts in Venezuela

By August 9, Foro Penal Venezolano had registered 12.431 arbitrary detentions, the period starting January 1, 2014.

810 civilians have been presented before Military Courts. Since January 2014, we have accumulated a record of 1.539 political prisoners; full liberty or release under diverse modalities have been obtained in 1.134 cases.

By April 2014 we had 117 political prisoners. Today, the number for this category of inmates is 245, which has been certified by OAS (OEA), on the basis of data provided by Foro Penal. Besides, 7.302 persons are still unfairly submitted to prosecution under caution measures.

