



Foro Penal



MAY
JUNE
JULY
2018

REPORT ON
**REPRESSION
IN VENEZUELA**

This report was written and coordinated by Alfredo Romero and Gonzalo Himiob Santomé, with the collaboration of Mariela Suarez and Patricia Velázquez, based on information provided by regional coordinators of Foro Penal and other members of the organization.

Foro Penal is an NGO which defends Human Rights since 2002, providing Pro Bono assistance to victims of State Repression, including political prisoners and detainees, victims of torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and punishment and other Human Rights abuses.

Foro Penal is formed by more than 200 lawyers and 4,000 activists in Venezuela and abroad.

Foro Penal and its representatives have been recognized with different Human Rights international awards.

The Law is our tool, a Democratic Rule of Law is our goal.



Foro Penal

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Foro Penal provides the following figures for the months of May, June and July 2018, concerning repression:

- **102 is the total number of citizens arbitrarily arrested in Venezuela**, from May 1st to July 31st of 2018.

- **5 civilians are awaiting trial and deprived of their liberty by the military criminal justice system**, from May 1st to July 31st of 2018.

- **248 is the number of political prisoners in Venezuela until July 31, 2018, closing date of this report.** However, we must observe what we have called the “revolving door effect”: a planned scheme of the Venezuelan regime by which political detainees are been released, while at the same time, a similar but higher amount of people are been imprisoned. In this regard, we note that the number of political prisoners varies in people, but not necessarily in numbers. To that effect, the number of political prisoners in different times might be more or less the same, but the people imprisoned are different, because while some are been released others are been imprisoned, and the cells previously occupied by some political prisoners are now occupied by new victims of repression of the Government. In this regard, the important fact to consider is the constant and systematic increase of detainees entering the Venezuelan jails with political purposes. **This totals a number of 12,406 people arrested for political purposes from 2014 to July 31st 2018**, causing a large and perverse effect of intimidation against the current and eventual dissenting population.

It is noteworthy, during the first two weeks of June, the release of some political prisoners.

According to the statements by spokesmen of the Government, there will be a total of 123 releases, however, according to figures handle by the Foro Penal, it would really be 87 people

(political prisoners) that would have been released from prison, through the process initiated by the National Constituent Assembly, since the list of released people of said commission, include people that do not fit within the parameters to be considered as political prisoners, as they have committed common crimes. Others already had released ballots issued several months ago.

In May and June 2018, highlights the case of **Ariana Virginia Granadillo**, the 21 years old medical student, victim of forced disappearance between February and May 2018, along with members of her family. After being released as a result of the campaign for her appearance we did in social networks, she was detained in June 2018. It is noteworthy that the Foro Penal publicly denounced her forced disappearance and last detention, before national and international bodies like the UN. Ariana was released on July 3, 2018.

1. ARBITRARY DETENTIONS

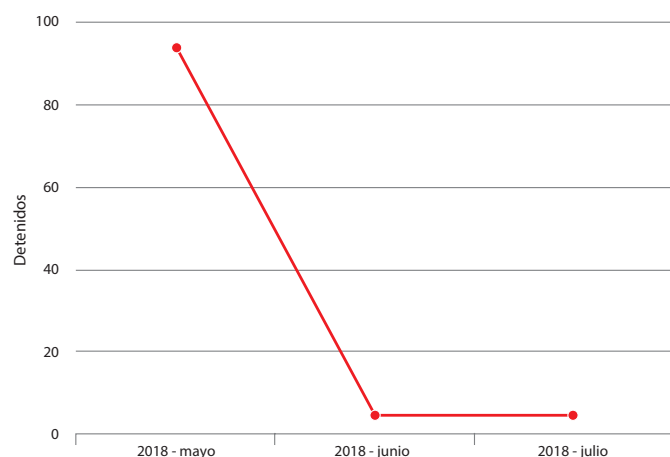
Since May 1st to July 31st 2018, there were 102 reported arbitrary arrests¹.

Of the 3 months in reference, it was May that had the greater number of people reported arrested, specifically 94. Particularly on May 20th there were 22 people arrested, on May 3rd there were 18 arrests, on the 17th there were 9 detentions and on the 22nd 8 arbitrary arrests with political purposes were reported. During June it was decrease in the numbers, only reporting 4 arbitrary arrests with political purposes. So was the month of July, with 4 persons arbitrarily de-

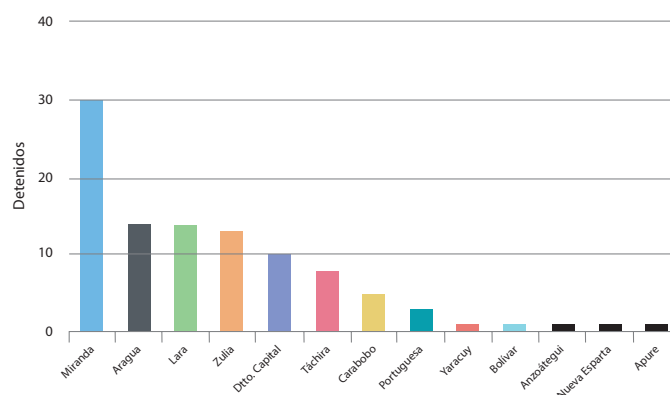
¹ Is it relevant to stress the importance of this number as it does not cover the cases of people arbitrarily detained in the context of different social protests (approximately 30 per day throughout the nation) who are released after a few hours, not even notifying the Public Ministry, that teaches us the use of these arbitrary arrests, as a measure of “punishment”, regardless of legality.

tained.

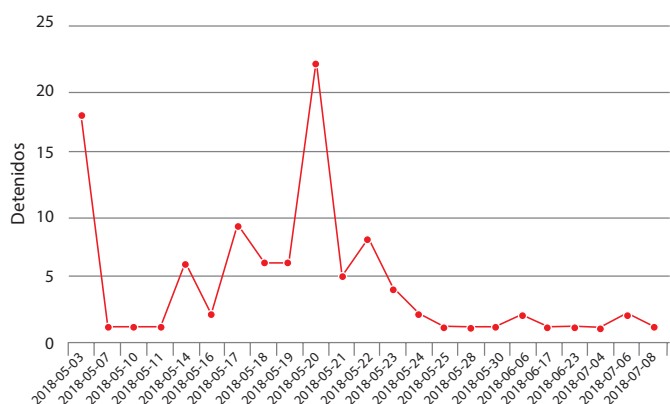
Graphic of Monthly Detentions



Graphic of arrests by states



Graphic evidencing the daily arrests INDEX (May to July 2018)



The states of the country in which there was greater number of arbitrary arrests from May 1st to July 31st 2018 were: Miranda with 30 arrests, Aragua and Lara with 14, Zulia with 13 followed, by the District Capital with 10 arrests, Tachira with 8 and Carabobo with 5.

This adds to the systematic arrests scheme that have occurred since 2014 intensively:

- **12,406 people** were arbitrarily detained **since January 1st 2014 until July 31st 2018**.
- **7,454** people have been criminally investigated for political reasons and have to this date precautionary measures as alternatives to imprisonment, that is, having been released from prison they are still subject to restrictive of freedom measures, such as prohibition to leave the country or in some cases the city where they live, prohibition to speak to media channels, must report regularly to the courts and remain subject to criminal proceedings, so that at any time they can be detained again.

2. PROSECUTION OF CIVILIANS IN MILITARY JURISDICTION

- **42** civilians were prosecuted and deprived of their liberty by military criminal jurisdiction, since January 1st to July 31st 2018.
- The cumulative figure (since April 1st 2017 30th July 2018) is **801** civilians tried in mili-



tary courts.

- Particularly since May 1st to July 31st 2018, there were 5 persons prosecuted and detained arbitrarily and unconstitutionally by military courts.

3. POLITICAL PRISONERS

The number of political prisoners in Venezuela² is 248, until July 31st 2018.

From this number of 248 political prisoners the following highlights:

- 177 are civilians, 4 of them teenagers and 2 people have released ballots, however remain behind bars.
- Of the 248 political prisoners, 71 are military officers, who have been deprived of their liberty by the fact they dissent.

It is noteworthy that after the wave of arrest realized by the Government during April and May, resulting from the operation called “Hands of Paper”, whose intention according with the views expressed by spokesmen of the State in government media is “to hit all those who have their hands in gangs and organized crime networks”³ and in order to “make a stop” to the mafias that according to the Government are try-

ing to establish a parallel financial system, aim at destabilize the economy of the nation⁴. This operation, from our analysis, is a mechanism of government propaganda as a “false flag” to hold some people responsible for the economic problem result of hyperinflation.

The number of people deprived of their freedom remain by the afore mentioned operation to July 31st 2018, is of 78 people, as evidenced ahead:

Operativo: Manos de papel	
Privados de libertad	78
Civil	78
Mujer	32
Hombre	46
Adulto	78
Condición	
No condenados	78

These 78 persons have not been convicted of the crimes alleged against them and are arbitrarily deprived of freedom, and to sustain the narrative of the Government on the economic situation of the country, so they are considered political prisoners and are included in the figure of 248 political prisoners the Foro Penal manages by the culmination date of this report. It is evident that these actions are part of a strategy of government propaganda to justify, through the criminalization of third parties, their own failures in the social and economic matter.

Ahead we will illustrate 3 cases of political prisoners who were unconstitutionally subjects to the criminal military jurisdiction, and are part of the list weekly updated by the Foro Penal, and its certified or endorsed by various international organiza-

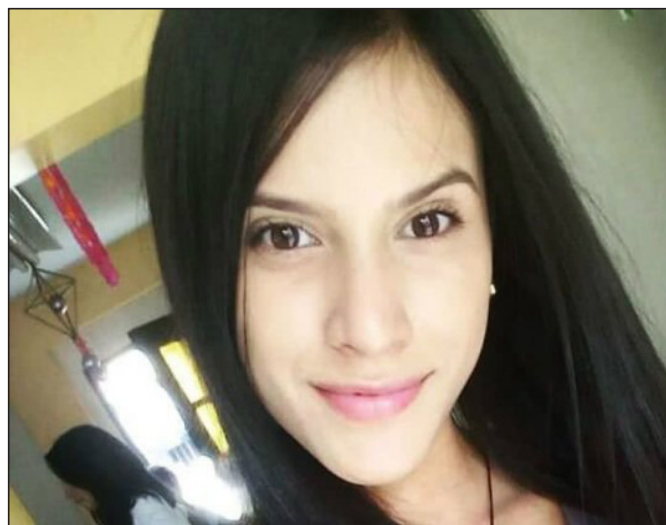
² For practical effects, the notion of “political prisoner” is managed from our NGO in its broadest sense, encompassing both the detainees formally not yet convicted, to the ones under house arrest, and those already condemned, accepting the distinctions listed in the section “Using the Terms” (literal “b” and “c”) of the Set of Principles for protections of all persons under any form of detention or prison of the UN (Resolution 43/173, December 9, 1988). The person arrested, even for political reasons, is not considered by our NGO as a detainee or political prisoner until: 1) there is a formal decision by the judicial authority ordering unfairly its preventive privation of liberty; or 2) the maximum constitutional and legal term expires (48 hours from his arrest), without being released or being brought before the competent judicial authority.

³ <http://ciudadccs.info/operacion-manos-papel-capturo-86-personas-vinculadas-al-boicot-la-moneda/>

⁴ <https://www.telesurtv.net/news/venezuela-operacion-manos-papel-sistema-financiero-paralelo-20180504-0031.html>

tions such as the OAS or the European Parliament:

Ariana Virginia Granadillo, after being the victim of forced disappearance twice, was arrested by officials of the Research, Penal and Criminalistic Investigation Force (CICPC) on June 23, at the roundup of Peracal, located in San Antonio del Tachira, for having an apprehension order. It is important to stress out, that her persecution is because she is family of a military official pursued by the Government, Colonel Oswaldo Garcia Palomo. On June 25, the Third Court of Military Control of Greater Metropolitan Area of Caracas, imputed her for the alleged crime of "Military Rebellion" depriving her from freedom the before mentioned military court, being her a civil citizen. On July 3rd, she was released with restricting measures of freedom: periodical presentations, prohibition to leave the country, the town in which she resides or the territorial scope set by the court without authorization, and prohibition to communicate with certain people. It is noteworthy that Ariana Granadillo suffered a forced disappearance when she was taken arbitrarily from her home, by officials of the DGCIM (Military Direction of Counterintelligence) in 2 previous occasions. The Foro Penal received the complaint of her relatives and filed complaints with the Attorney General of Venezuela and before the Working Group on Enforced Disappearances and of Arbitrary Detentions of the UN and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Ariana was beaten by the officials who kept her disappeared in the first (February) and second occasions (May). On the second occasion, after she was released without having been presented to the courts, violating her fundamental rights. Currently, we do not know where Ariana is, or her family, since she did not go back to court and we have not been able to contact them.



Ariana Virginia Granadillo

Carlos Miguel Aristimuño De Gamas, 61 years old, pilot, arrested on April 16th after a break-in at his residence located in the Chacao municipality of Caracas, by officials of the General Direction for Military Counterintelligence (DGCIM) as he was associated by the Government with the operation called "GEDEON II" involving several people with conspiratorial acts. Carlos was tortured, his head placed and wrapped in plastics bags, with water inside them, to cause choking on several occasions. This happened while he was held by DGCIM officials (Directors of Military Counterintelligence). On April 20th the Third Court of Military Control of the Greater Metropolitan Area of Caracas, charged him for the alleged crimes of "subtraction of effects belonging to the Bolivarian National Armed Forces", "Treason", "Instigation to rebellion" and "Outrage against the Bolivarian National Armed Forces". He was deprived of freedom by that military court and was ordained as a site of reclusion the jail in Santa Ana (Penitentiary Center of the West "PROCEMIL") violating his right to a natural judge, as he is a civilian citizen. During his reclusion Carlos Miguel Aristimuño presented various health disorders, he

had a digestive hemorrhage on May 19, which was not adequately addressed by the physicians specialists and his health condition is delicate.



Political prisoner : Carlos Miguel Aristimuño De Gamas, linked to the operation GEDEON II

José Alberto Marulanda Bedoya, 51 years old, physician, orthopedic specialist, who was working at the University Hospital of Caracas, was arbitrarily arrested on May 20 by officials of the General Direction of military Counterintelligence (DGCIM) while having breakfast at a local in Caracas, for allegedly having a sentimental relationship with a Navy officer accused of attending meetings of military rebellion. On May 24, the Third Court of Military Control of the Greater Metropolitan Caracas charged him for the alleged crimes of "Treason to Homeland" and "Instigation to Rebellion". Detained by that military court, he was ordained as a site of reclusion the National Center for Military Defendants known as "Green Bouquet" (Ramo Verde), located in

Los Teques, Miranda state. José Alberto Marulanda was subject to military jurisdiction, being a private citizen and in addition to this at the time of his detention he was tortured, he had plastic bags in his head to cause choking, at least five times in order to confess about the location of his partner, a captain of the Venezuelan Navy who they were looking for allegedly being involved in acts of conspiracy. While he was suffocated, Dr Marulanda was kicked in the back with his hands tied. These kicks against his hands tied behind his back caused him the loss of sensitivity on the thumbs fingers. He was also hit in the head which occasion or the loss of a hearing in one ear.



Politica prisoner: José Alberto Marulanda Bedoya, detained on May 24, 2018

4. RELEASES BY THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Since December 2017, the Government, through the so - called Commission of Truth of the National Constituent Assembly publicly expressed they will grant alleged "procedural benefits" for some political prisoners in the country. Specifically on the 23 and 24 of December 2017, the released of at least 44 political prisoners took place. These peo-

ple despite their release kept their freedom under restrictive measures.

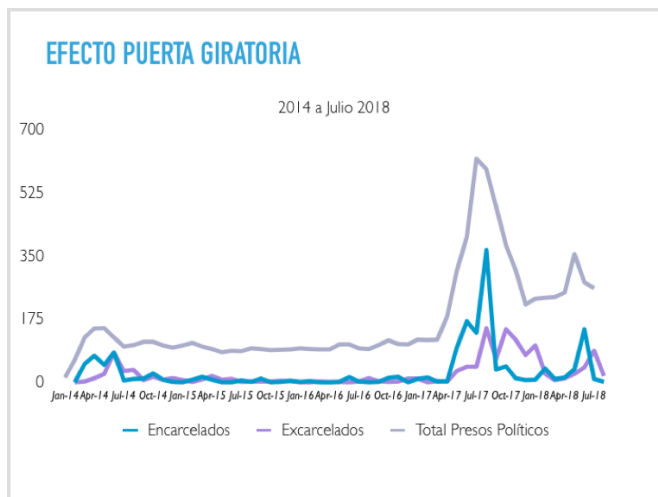
However, as we mentioned before, we note that while they release some political prisoners and detainees, at the same time, they incarcerate a similar amount, although higher. This tactical plan of the Government to maintain a constant number of political prisoners is what we have called the “revolving door effect”. In this regard, we note that the number of political prisoners varies in people but not necessarily in numbers, since the numbers of political prisoners at any given time may be more or less the same but the incarcerated people are different, since while they release some they imprison others. In this sense, the important fact to consider is the number of detainees entering Venezuelan jails for political reasons. This number is a total of 12,406 of detainees with political purposes from 2014 until July 31st, 2018.

As noted in the following table that presents the numbers of political prisoners incarcerated and released since 2017, we can see that as they grant conditional freedoms monthly the number of incarcerations in total is always higher. As we can see how 1015 people were released from prison since January 2017 to the present date. However, the number of new political prisoners added since 2017 is 1146. The number of new prisoners exceeds the number of released persons.

Año	Periodo	Encarcelados	Excarcelados
2107	Enero	13	0
	Febrero	2	3
	Marzo	3	2
	Abril	96	31
	Mayo	169	43
	Junio	137	43
	Julio	367	150
	Agosto	35	65
	Septiembre	44	147
	Octubre	11	118
	Noviembre	6	75
	Diciembre	7	102
Total 2017		890	779
2108	Enero	38	23
	Febrero	9	6
	Marzo	13	11
	Abril	36	23
	Mayo	147	41
	Junio	9	87
	Julio	2	31
	Agosto	2	14
Total 2018		256	236
Total 2017 y 2018		1146	1015

Similarly, the next graphic shows what we call the “rotating door effect”: The number of political prisoners remains in a number more or less constant while they release and incarcerate people systematically. Now, as we can see in the two following graphics, one covering January 2014 to April 2017, and the second from April 2017 to the present, the average number of monthly political prisoners of 102 that was maintained since 2014 until April 2017, incremented by more than 3 times (332 monthly) from April 2017 to the present, representing a significant quantitative increase. This was the result of repression that has been intensified after the protests that started from April 2017 through August and repression of the State which has remained

as result of the social discontent. As we can see it in the following graphic:



According to what was informed on June 1st, 2018 by the Minister of Communications and Information, Jorge Rodríguez: “this process ... will mean procedural benefits for the group of people is under the action of the courts in Venezuela for offenses involving political violence, actions against the Constitution, against Republic and against the Fatherland”⁵

During the first two weeks of June 2018, the Venezuelan Government again made public the release of some political prisoners.

Regarding this process, we observe the following:

1. According to the views expressed by spokesmen of the National Government there were a total of 123 releases when really were 87 people that had been released from prison.
2. In the release list appear people who do not fall within the parameters to be considered as political prisoners, since they committed common crimes.
3. It was presented as a gesture the release of at least 6 people who already had re-

lease ballots from months before, issued by courts.

4. It was presented as a release the case of Juan Pedro Lares, who was a boy who was technically disappeared, when really had been detained for 10 months without any judicial order.
5. As we have explained with the “revolving door effect” and as can be observed ahead in the graphic of releases and incarcerations, it is not exceptional the regular release of people, the main problem is that while they release some, at the same time they lock new political prisoners and detainees.
6. It’s not about releases, but releases where the majority of people do not get their full freedom because they are subject to restrictions on their freedom, such as prohibition to leave the country, prohibition to speak to the media or to participate in public demonstrations, regular presentations before courts and they remained under judicial proceedings threatened at any moment could be imprisoned again.

In the first phase of the publicized by the government as release of political prisoners, there were actually released from prison 18 people and in the second phase 54 political prisoners were released from prison, for a real total of 87 people released from prison. However, the government does not indicate that only in the month of May there were 147 new political prisoners and that the incarceration continues to systematically.

After a thorough analysis by the organization, even with the presence of volunteers in each reclusion center of the country, from the Foro Penal it was determined that in the first phase were released from prison 18 people and in the second phase 69 prisoners were released, for a total of 87 people released.

⁵ <http://albaciudad.org/2018/06/este-viernes-otorgaran-beneficios-a-procesados-por-hachos-violentos-de-2014-y-2017/>

List of released persons, handled by the Foro Penal

#	First name	State	Release date
1	ROLMAN ELIUD ROJAS RODRIGUEZ	Aragua	03/06/2018
2	RAUL EMILIO BADUEL CAFARELLI	Aragua	03/06/2018
3	DANIEL OMAR CEBALLOS MORALES	Miranda	03/06/2018
4	JERRY ESTEBAN FLORES CZARNIK	Dtto. Capital	02/06/2018
5	OSCAR LISANDRO MILLAN GONZALEZ	Dtto. Capital	02/06/2018
6	EDGAR JOSE GAMBOA PUGA	Dtto. Capital	02/06/2018
7	VICTOR ALFONSO NAVARRO LOPEZ	Dtto. Capital	02/06/2018
8	JOVANNY GONZALEZ	Barinas	02/06/2018
9	JUAN CARLOS SOSA MARQUINA	Vargas	02/06/2018
10	TONY REAL	Aragua	02/06/2018
11	ROBERTO ANTONIO PICON HERRERA	Miranda	02/06/2018
12	MANUEL ALEJANDRO COTIZ CASTRO	Dtto. Capital	02/06/2018
13	WILMER JOSE AZUAJE CORDERO	Barinas	02/06/2018
14	JEFFERSON RAMON RODRIGUEZ ZERPA	Dtto. Capital	02/06/2018
15	JUAN PABLO GIRALDO OCHOA	Táchira	02/06/2018
16	JOSE VICENTE GARCIA	Táchira	02/06/2018
17	FRANKLIN FERMIN HERNANDEZ HERNANDEZ	Mérida	02/06/2018
18	GREGORY SANABRIA TARAZONA	Táchira	02/06/2018
19	GABRIEL VALLES SGUERZI	Táchira	02/06/2018
20	RENZO DAVID PRIETO RAMIREZ	Miranda	02/06/2018
21	IGNACIO PORRAS FERNANDEZ	Miranda	02/06/2018
22	ALEXANDER ANTONIO TIRADO LARA	Aragua	02/06/2018
23	GERALDINE PATRICIA CHACON VILLARROEL	Miranda	01/06/2018
24	GREGORY MIGUEL HINDS RODRIGUEZ	Miranda	01/06/2018
25	MELANYE CAROLINA ALVAREZ CASTRO	Miranda	01/06/2018
26	DYLAN ARJUNA CANACHE FIGUERA	Miranda	01/06/2018
27	DIEGO GOMES DE CAIRES	Miranda	01/06/2018
28	ENDER JESUS GONZALEZ HURTADO	Miranda	01/06/2018
29	JUAN PEDRO LARES RANGEL	Mérida	01/06/2018
30	ANGEL OMAR VIVAS PERDOMO	Miranda	01/06/2018
31	STEFANNY SALAZAR	Miranda	01/06/2018
32	DIANNET MILAGROS BLANCO PRIETO	Dtto. Capital	01/06/2018
33	FERMIN EDUARDO COCCHIONI CASTILLO	Miranda	01/06/2018
34	GILBERT CARO	Carabobo	01/06/2018
35	CARMEN ALICIA GUTIERREZ ACEVEDO	Miranda	01/06/2018
36	MARIA ELENA UZCATEGUI	Lara	01/06/2018
37	DIONAIRO ALBERTO SULBARAN SUAREZ	Zulia	29/05/2018
38	ARCADIO BRICEÑO	Zulia	29/05/2018
39	EDGAR DANIEL GUILLEN MUÑOZ	Zulia	28/05/2018



40	ALEJANDRO ELIAZAR ACOSTA SALAZAR	Bolívar	27/04/2018
41	PEDRO MIGUEL MONSALVE OJEDA	Bolívar	27/04/2018
42	YONATHAN JOSE LAULYS	Bolívar	27/04/2018
43	JOINETH JOSE VIAFARA PÉREZ	Bolívar	27/04/2018
44	ANGEL DANILO ABREU CASTILLO	Zulia	07/06/2018
45	MOISES BRICEÑO	Zulia	07/06/2018
46	LUIS ALBERTO DUQUE JIMENEZ	Aragua	06/06/2018
47	CLARION SUAREZ LOPEZ	Miranda	06/06/2018
48	LAURENTZI BILBAO RANGEL	Miranda	06/06/2018
49	JOSE MARIA MONTAÑEZ RODRIGUEZ	Miranda	06/06/2018
50	VICTOR ALEJANDRO GAGO COUTY	Miranda	06/06/2018
51	GERALDINE FRANCIS ABREU CUMARIN	Miranda	06/06/2018
52	CESAR LOVERA	Zulia	05/06/2018
53	JESUS ALFREDO ROJAS TORRES	Anzoátegui	04/06/2018
54	CARLOS MIGUEL MUCHACHO ARENAS	Zulia	04/06/2018
55	VIRGEN CHIQUINQUIRA LI QUINTANILLO MEZA	Zulia	04/06/2018
56	YOEL JESUS BELLORIN	Monagas	04/06/2018
57	GILBERT PEREZ	Dtto. Capital	02/06/2018
58	ANGEL FIGUEROA COLMENARES	Dtto. Capital	02/06/2018
59	AGUSTIN TORRES	Dtto. Capital	02/06/2018
60	JHON ANDERSON CASTILLO	Dtto. Capital	02/06/2018
61	MICHEL BETANCOURT	Dtto. Capital	02/06/2018
62	YONGER STIVEN ROSALES TAUSSAINI	Dtto. Capital	14/06/2018
63	BORIS QUIÑONES	Aragua	14/06/2018
64	ALIX ALEXANDER GONZALEZ MUJICA	Aragua	14/06/2018
65	VILLCA ELOHIN MARDONIO FERNANDEZ MARCANO	Mérida	14/06/2018
66	GILBERTO TELLES SUAREZ	Barinas	13/06/2018
67	ASIEL ANDRES JIMENEZ MONTUFAR	Barinas	13/06/2018
68	CRISTOFER JESUS LOPEZ URQUIOLA	Barinas	13/06/2018
69	FERNANDO ALEXIS DOMINGUEZ OSUNA	Mérida	13/06/2018
70	JOSE HAYALI EL HAJALE NASER	Mérida	13/06/2018
71	JOSE GREGORIO MORALES UTRILLA	Mérida	13/06/2018
72	HECTOR GUAICAIPURO FERNANDEZ RIVILLAS	Mérida	13/06/2018
73	KENNY ABRAHAM COLMENARES REINA	Mérida	13/06/2018
74	MITCHELLT ALEXANDER SOSA HERRERA	Mérida	13/06/2018
75	YEISON ALFREDO RODRIGUEZ PIÑATE	Mérida	13/06/2018
76	MERINO TERCERO ROJAS MIJARES	Mérida	13/06/2018
77	CARLOS ALBERTO CONTRERAS	Mérida	13/06/2018
78	JEREMY BASTARDO LUGO	Mérida	13/06/2018
79	PEDRO RAFAEL MAURY BOLIVAR	Mérida	13/06/2018
80	JESUS ENRIQUE SALAZAR MENDOZA	Mérida	13/06/2018

81	LUIS RAFAEL COLMENARES PACHECO	Mérida	13/06/2018
82	MICHAEL EFREN LABRADOR RODRIGUEZ	Barinas	11/06/2018
83	JOHANN ADOLFO LOBO GOYO	Barinas	11/06/2018
84	ARELIS GUADALUPE DOS SANTOS ABREU	Aragua	21/06/2018
85	PEDRO JAVIER ZAMBRANO HERNANDEZ	Dtto. Capital	21/06/2018
86	GENESIS BERRIOS	Dtto. Capital	24/06/2018
87	JOSE ALBERTO ACOSTA RUIZ	Dtto. Capital	17/06/2018

While there were some recent releases, to July 31st 2018, there is a large number of political prisoners, as can be evidenced in chapter 3 of this report, who are held in different reclusion centers throughout the country, and they are continuingly practicing new arbitrary arrests with political purposes, hence those releases made from the so called “Commission of Truth» do not represent a real decrease or numbers from the significant high number of people remaining incarcerated for political reasons in the country.

5. CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

The releases of the last days do not represent the end of the unfair persecution, because in the majority of cases they not mean the ending of investigations of these followed people and, on the contrary, they suppose the maintenance of undue restrictions on their liberty that violate and impair the fundamental rights of these citizens , this, together with new arbitrary arrests, is what characterizes what has been called from the Foro Penal the “ revolving door strategy “ .

The Foro Penal continues to be engaged in the struggle for the defense and promotion of human rights in Venezuela through their lawyers and volunteers, and also through the execution of actions, both nationally and internationally, because our way is freedom.

This report was elaborated by Alfredo Romero and Gonzalo Himiob Santome, with

the collaboration of Mariela Suarez and Patricia Velazquez, based on the information gathered by the regional coordinators of the Foro Penal and lawyer's members of this organization.

The Foro Penal (PF) it's a non-profit organization that has worked since 2005 to protect and defend human rights, voluntarily assisting victims of the repression of the Venezuelan Government, including but not limited to arbitrary detentions, human rights violations, tortures, cruelty, and in-human treatments.

The Foro Penal has approximately 200 registered lawyers and more than 4800 registered activists in Venezuela, who give legal defense and support to the victims.

The Foro Penal has been granted several human rights awards, both national and internationally, in light of its commitment to human rights defense.



Foro Penal

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