



UNIVERSIDAD  
DE LOS ANDES  
VENEZUELA



ula  
Observatorio  
de Derechos  
Humanos

CEPIKEIA  
OBSERVATORIO UNIVERSITARIO DE  
DERECHOS HUMANOS

**General situación of Human Rights  
in Venezuela with special reference  
to the Andean region. June-December 2019**

**Observatory of Human Rights of the University of Los Andes (ODHULA, by its acronym in Spanish).**

**The report entitled “General situation of human rights in Venezuela with special reference to the Andean region. June-December 2019”**

***0. Introduction***

1. Executive Summary
2. Extrajudicial executions and serious human rights violations in state repression
  - 2.1. Extrajudicial executions in Venezuela
  - 2.2. Extrajudicial or arbitrary executions in Merida
  - 2.3. Other serious human rights violations in the context of state repression
  - 2.4. Shot in the eyes of protesters
  - 2.5 Excessive use of force
  - 2.6. Deprivation of liberty as punishment for protesting: Students detained without trial and without evidence
3. Victims without justice: Impunity and human rights violations
  - 3.1. Poor capacity of the Public Ministry to investigate and prosecute crimes
  - 3.2. Procedural delay in the courts and denial of the right to justice
4. Insecurity in universities: Theft and vandalism at the University of Los Andes (ULA) and invasion of Experimental Stations
  - 4.1. Invasions of experimental stations
5. Collapse of public services and shortage of gasoline
6. Conclusions

## ***1. Executive Summary***

This report gives an account of the cases of violations to the right to life by police officers in the state of Mérida, as well as violations of physical and psychological integrity by repressive, official and / or illegal forces, against protesters, causing serious and irreparable physical damage. On the other hand, the report makes visible violations of access to justice and exposes cases of procedural delay, denial of justice and non-compliance with especially criminal legal processes, in which lawyers of the Observatory of Human Rights are parties, assist or represent the victims. There are more than thirty cases in which justice has been denied even in the case of serious human rights violations.

Thirdly, the report gives an account of the situation of the University of Los Andes, specifically referring to insecurity and vandalism within the university campus and dependencies subject to invasions before the passivity of the police bodies, and finally the report concludes with the situation of collapse of public services and severe shortage of fuel and gas that characterizes the regions of the country.

## ***2. Extrajudicial executions and serious human rights violations in state repression***

### ***2.1. Extrajudicial executions in Venezuela***

Extrajudicial executions in Venezuela have become a practice incurred by officials belonging to State security organs, a situation that has alerted international human rights organizations who have expressed concern about this practice in their reports, a practice that constitutes serious violations of human rights.

The Venezuelan State has created extermination groups such as the Special Action Forces (FAES, by its acronym in Spanish). These forces, created in April 2016<sup>1</sup>, are attached to the Bolivarian National Police (PNB, by its acronym in Spanish) of Venezuela. They are created in replacement of the forces called Operation of Liberation of the People (OLP, by its acronym in Spanish), created in 2015<sup>2</sup>.

According to the NGO PROVEA, in 2014 executions continue to occupy the first place of violations by concentrating 85.91% of the total violations, that is, more than half of the deaths were caused due to the deliberate and intentional action of some official of State security forces.<sup>3</sup> In 2017, executions increased by 17.80% compared to 2016, maintaining an ascending variable in the last six years. The report mentions the figures of the Public Prosecutor's Office according to which 8,291 people were killed by the public force between January 2015 and June 2017.<sup>4</sup> In 2018, FAES killed 205 Venezuelans<sup>5</sup>.

---

<sup>1</sup>[https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fuerzas\\_de\\_Acciones\\_Especiales](https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fuerzas_de_Acciones_Especiales)

<sup>2</sup>[https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operaci%C3%B3n\\_Liberaci%C3%B3n\\_del\\_Pueblo](https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operaci%C3%B3n_Liberaci%C3%B3n_del_Pueblo)

<sup>3</sup>See: Situación de los derechos humanos en Venezuela. Informe Anual Enero/Diciembre 2014, Provea, p 64-65.

<sup>4</sup>See: Situación de los derechos humanos en Venezuela. Informe Anual Enero/Diciembre 2017, Provea, p 69.

<sup>5</sup>Provea Twitter Account <https://twitter.com/Provea/status/1095067491049619457?s=20>

Only in the state of Mérida, the FAES executed 8 people between August 13 and September 3, 2019<sup>6</sup>.

On October 8, 2018, Councilor Fernando Albán died while he was in custody at the headquarters of the Bolivarian National Intelligence Service (Sebin, by its acronym in Spanish), located in Plaza Venezuela, Caracas. On October 23, 2019, the IACHR began the process for reporting alleged torture and extrajudicial execution of the councilor.

Rafael Acosta Arévalo, corvette captain of the National Armed Forces was the victim of a forced disappearance on June 2, 2019, after being accused by Nicolás Maduro of conspiring to carry out an attempted coup d'etat. Acosta Arévalo died on June 29, 2019 due to the torture he was subjected to while in custody.<sup>7</sup>

In Zulia state, in the Guajira area, on July 17, 2019, a four-year-old child was shot in the eye by a military official. The child was shot as he passed his family through the alcabala, and the military ordered them to stop and supposedly they did not listen to him and did not stop. The soldier fired into the vehicle impacting the child's face and causing the loss of his eye.<sup>8</sup>

In Bolívar state, according to the Observatory of Extrajudicial Executions of the NGO Codehciu, between April 2018 and January 2019, 68 people were victims of extrajudicial executions perpetrated by government forces. According to the report, in all cases the relatives of those killed have been denied truth, justice and reparation.<sup>9</sup>

The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights recommended that the State adopt measures to cease extrajudicial executions. However, in the update of the report of the same Office presented on September 9, 2019 at the United Nations General Assembly, the High Commissioner referred to 57 new cases of extrajudicial executions by FAES, only in the city of Caracas, during the month of July 2019<sup>10</sup>.

"Between January and June 2019 in the state of Mérida, three people have been killed by police officers while they are exercising their duties. In all cases there was undifferentiated use of force and the national and international standards of performance of law enforcement officials were violated," says the ODH-ULA report.

Prosecutors and judicial officials ignored that they were human rights violations and charged only with the crime of homicide and 'improper use of organic weapons'.

## **2.2. Extrajudicial or arbitrary executions in Merida**

**German Cohen**, a law student at the University of Los Andes, was shot four times on January 23, 2019, in the framework of the march convened by President (I) Juan Guaidó. His body appeared burned several hours after the protest ended. Multiple witnesses identified, by their clothing, an official of State security forces as the material author of the murder. The body would have been calcined later to erase evidence.<sup>11</sup>

---

<sup>6</sup>Instagram account Faes from Mérida state: @faes\_merida

<sup>7</sup><https://www.laprensalarara.com.ve/nota/5123/2019/09/bachelet-admitio-tortura-en-caso-del-capitan-acosta-arevalo>

<sup>8</sup><http://epmundo.com/2019/atroz-militar-le-dispara-a-un-nino-de-4-anos-en-la-guajira/>

<sup>9</sup><https://cronica.uno/en-10-meses-se-registraron-68-ejecuciones-extrajudiciales-en-bolivar/>

<sup>10</sup>Proiuris <http://proiuris.org/?p=57161>

<sup>11</sup>Information contained in the file before the Court 4t of Control of the Judicial District of the state of Mérida N: LP-01-P-2019-757

On Friday, January 25, two days after the incident, Jheyson Guzmán appointed by Nicolás Maduro Protector of the People of Mérida, a charge parallel to that of the Governor of the state, declared at a press conference that the protesters were involved in the murder of German Cohen without explaining why the GNB (acronym in Spanish that means: Bolivarian National Guard) and the Merida State Police, despite having been deployed in the area at the time the murder occurred, did not prevent the murder, nor captured those responsible in fraganti<sup>12</sup>.

So far only the person who burned the body of German Cohen has been arrested but the intellectual and material perpetrators of the murder have not yet been arrested. It is recorded in the file that after the fact, and after the removal of the body came 2 vehicles with people dressed as civilians and carrying long weapons who were responsible for erasing the evidence.

The preliminary hearing has been deferred five times. After ten months of the murder it remains unpunished. The State has not guaranteed a transparent and impartial investigation.

The brother of the victim, wonders' how is it possible that with all the investigative and scientific apparatus of the State the material author has not been able to be identified when there are many witnesses who saw the fact and have declared it so. There is a clear intention of the State to hide the true perpetrator of the murder. He also points out that the treatment given to them by the Public Prosecutor's Office has not been a treatment consistent with their status as a victim. It has tried to cover up the truth because it is the alleged participation of police officers involved<sup>13</sup>.

**Rosario Pérez**<sup>14</sup>, a farmer in the páramo area of Mérida state, was executed by Bolivarian National Police officers on May 27, 2019, as she was riding a motorcycle home. The victim was sitting as a passenger in the back and her ex-husband was the one who was driving.

The incident occurred in the town of the Andean paramo when, after passing the motorcycle a police checkpoint, the policemen shot her by the sword, mortally wounding her neck. Her ex-husband and father of her two daughters, who drove the motorcycle, escaped of the police attack by running to hide behind some bushes.

Three police officers are deprived of liberty for the murder and the criminal process is at trial stage.

Just a few days later, the same police force executed **Wuilderman Paredes**, an ex-panel-beater, seriously injured **Gerardo Paredes** and put at risk a large number of people queuing at a gas station.

On June 8, 2019, at around 7:30 PM, Bolivarian national police officers that guarded Los Llanitos de Tabay Service Station, located in the Santos Marquina Municipality, Mérida State, under the command of Chief Commissioner Juan Bautista Cordero Freitez, they shot indiscriminately at unarmed people who were queuing to refuel.

People had five days in line to refuel. As they pointed out, a patrol of the Bolivarian National Police (PNB), without queuing, came and went filling and unloading its gas tank. The people

---

<sup>12</sup>Observatory of Human Rights of the University of Los Andes (ODHULA, by its acronym in Spanish). Bulletin: Violaciones a los derechos humanos en la región andina el 23 de enero de 2019. [Online Document]. Available at: <http://www.uladdhh.org.ve/index.php/2019/01/29/boletin-violaciones-a-los-derechos-humanos-en-la-region-andina-el-23-de-January-2019/>

<sup>13</sup>Textual quotation of the interview of Gustavo Cohen, brother of the victim, with ODHULA.

<sup>14</sup>The identity of the victim is protected at the request of the relatives.

claimed the group of police officers, who responded with gunfire and caused a fatality and two wounded.

Wuilderman Paredes Moreno, 32 years old and a local resident, was shot in the chest by a police officer and died before arriving at the hospital.<sup>15</sup> After being mortally wounded, he received no relief or assistance from any of the officials who were at the service station.

The brothers Gerardo Paredes and Luis Paredes were also injured by police officers. Gerardo Paredes was injured in his face, head and torso and had to undergo surgery to place platinum implants and bone grafts on his face. Luis Paredes was hit in the head with the hilt of a gun. Despite being very injured Gerardo Paredes did not receive assistance or help from any of the security officers who were at the Service Station. On the contrary, when Luis Paredes tried to transfer his brother to the University Hospital of the Mérida city in his private vehicle, police officers shot the car at least twelve times.

At no time were the victims armed and did not pose a threat to police officers. Police officers acted in violation of the standards of police action and unnecessarily put at risk the population that lives near the Gas Station and the people who were queuing, since the constant firing of firearms has been able to cause a fire or explosion at the gas station.

The Court of First Instance in the role of control issued six police officers deprived of liberty, being presented on June 12, the official Luis Gerardo Vargas being charged with the crime of homicide qualified for ignoble reasons and improper use of organic weapon to the detriment of Wuilderman Paredes .

The Chief Commissioner Juan Bautista Cordero was accused of determining the homicide qualified for ignoble reasons to the detriment of Wuilderman Paredes Moreno, and homicide qualified for ignoble reasons thwarted to the detriment of Gerardo Paredes; and cruel treatment to the detriment of Luis Paredes.

The other officials were charged as immediate cooperators of the homicide qualified for ignoble reasons and improper use of organic weapon by Wuilderman Paredes Moreno.

Five of the six accused police officers remain deprived of liberty. For health reasons, one of the officials was released with precautionary measures.

On September 4, 2019, the Observatory of Human Rights of the University of Los Andes (ODHULA, by its acronym in Spanish), in its capacity as legal representative of the victims, presented its own private accusation in the criminal case followed by the police officers involved in the homicides

On September 12, the preliminary hearing was held, which was held in five sessions. The control judge dismissed in its entirety the accusation of the victims represented by the lawyers of the Observatory of Human Rights of the University of Los Andes, referring to the timelessness of said accusation based on criteria not contemplated in the Venezuelan Criminal Procedure Code and leaving the victims No possibility of intervening in the process.

The foregoing do not constitute isolated events. There is a pattern of action by the State security organs in violation of international standards on the progressive and differentiated use of force.

---

<sup>15</sup>See journalistic review at: <http://www.caraotadigital.net/hoy/un-muerto-a-balazos-en-cola-de-gasolina-en-merida-este-8jun>

### ***2.3. Other serious human rights violations in the context of state repression***

Another practice exercised by the State security forces, and / or armed groups at their service, is to intimidate the population that legitimately protests by applying disproportionate use of force with the objective not only of instilling fear but of causing the greatest damage possible to the physical and psychological integrity of people.

As noted by the office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, between 2014 and 2019 state security bodies and armed groups resorted to violence against protesters, in many cases these actions resulted in death and serious injuries.<sup>16</sup>

### ***2.4. Shot in the eyes of protesters***

On July 1, 2019, police officers shot the face of the young **Rufo Chacón**, who was protesting in the state of Tachira for lack of domestic gas, causing him to lose both eyes.<sup>17</sup>

The practice of shooting in the face of people who manifest is not new. In the Andean region during 2017 ODHULA registered twenty-two wounded in the eyes between the months from April to July. The 22 injured people lost one or both eyes as a result of shotgun shots fired by officials of the repressive organs of the State<sup>18</sup>.

Among the protesters who were shot in their eyes during the protests of 2017 is **Leonard Rondón**, a 22-year-old university student, who was attacked by PNB officials on June 27, 2017 in the context of the protests that took place in the town of Ejido, Mérida state.

According to his testimony, heavily armed police officers began firing at his building and destroying the vehicles that were in the parking lot. Concerned about what he was seeing, he went down with other neighbors to claim the damage that the police were causing and without a word, the police began firing, one of them pointed directly at his face and shot him in the right eye.

The attending physician diagnosed him with severe internal structure damage to the right eye due to the impact of lead pellet, meriting evisceration of his eye and subsequent placement of prostheses.<sup>19</sup>

On August 7, 2019 Leonard Rondón filed a complaint with the Public Prosecutor for the events that occurred, however, after more than three months have elapsed, the Public Prosecutor's Office has not conducted any investigation and the victim denounces that he is still besieged by the police officer who fired, threatens to 'take the other eye'.<sup>20</sup>

---

<sup>16</sup>Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the Situation of Human Rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, 2019.

<sup>17</sup> See: <http://www.uladdhh.org.ve/index.php/2017/08/13/observatorio-ddhh-ula-determino-disparos-a-los-ojos-como-patron-de-actuacion-de-la-fuerza-publica/> and,

<https://www.analitica.com/sucesos/durante-protestas-reprimidas-en-merida-22-personas-recibieron-disparos-a-los-ojos/>

<sup>18</sup> Annual Report Mérida: Asalto a los derechos Humanos 2017 at [www.uladdhh.org.ve](http://www.uladdhh.org.ve). See Report (in Spanish): <https://www.analitica.com/sucesos/durante-protestas-reprimidas-en-merida-22-personas-recibieron-disparos-a-los-ojos/>

<sup>19</sup>Medical report that rests in the Office of Fundamental Rights File MP200520-2019.

<sup>20</sup>Testimony of the victim before ODHULA.

Charlis Quiroga and Gerardo Paredes, did not lose their eyes although they were also shot in the face by the repressive forces of the State.

**Charlis Quiroga** was also shot in the face in retaliation for observing a protest. On April 6, 2019, in the context of the protests that took place in the town of Santa Elena de Arenales, in the state of Mérida he received eighteen shots of pellets in the head and torso<sup>21</sup> that were carried out at close range by officials of the Bolivarian National Guard .

When his wife, four months pregnant, and his mother tried to transfer him to a health center, the National Guard went through a tank to prevent the passage. According to the victim, one of the Guards brought him down from the vehicle in which he was trying to move to the health center, pointed at his head with the gun warning him that if he continued protesting he would kill him while other guards broke the glass of his vehicle.

On April 9, 2019 Charlis Quiroga, assisted by the ODHULA team, filed a complaint with the Prosecutor's Office 13 with competence in defense of the fundamental rights of the Public Prosecutor's Office,<sup>22</sup> with no response to date.

**Gerardo Paredes**, an ex-panel-beater, almost lost his life due to the seriousness of the injuries caused by the shooting of officials of the Bolivarian National Police under the orders of Chief Commissioner Juan Bautista Cordero Freitas, while making a gas line on the 8th of June 2019, in the town of Tabay, Mérida state.

According to the medical report, that appears in the judicial file<sup>23</sup>, Gerardo Paredes was injured by a gun, bullet and pellets in the face, chest and abdomen, with a fracture of the floor of the left malar orbit. He had to undergo surgery to place platinum implants and bone grafts on his face.

## ***2.5 Excessive use of force***

As part of the protests, both state security officials and pro-government armed civilian groups (so called "colectivos") at the service of the government, injured protesters causing severe leg injuries.

**Rene Lezama** was attacked by armed groups on Tuesday, April 30, 2019, during the protest called by President (I) Juan Guaidó. The pro-government armed civilian groups (so called "colectivos") pointed a gun at him, threatening to kill him, and ground him with blows, causing multiple trauma with loss of consciousness, generalized bruising, injury to the right eyelid and nasal region, thoracic and lumbar trauma with bruises and trauma to the lower limbs.<sup>24</sup>

Nicolás Maduro had called on the pro-government armed civilian groups (so called "colectivos") to defend the revolution with weapons, on several occasions between January

---

<sup>21</sup>As recorded in the file in the Prosecutor's Office under number MP91699-2019.

<sup>22</sup>Complaint filed by Prosecutor 13 of Fundamental Rights file number MP91599-2019.

<sup>23</sup>File LP01-P-2019-001096

<sup>24</sup>As stated in the medical report in the ODHULA files.

and April 2019.<sup>25</sup> “Those who protest are enemies of war”, in the same way, on the day of the events, the irregular groups not only attacked René Lezama, but also beat and “arrested” five student leaders of the Faculty of Legal and Political Sciences of the University of Los Andes, who were then taken to the headquarters of the 22nd Infantry Brigade and held there until late at night without their relatives knowing about their whereabouts.<sup>26</sup>

**Darian Rangel**, 14-year-old, was injured by officials of the Bolivarian National Guard during the protest on June 13, 2017 in Mérida, Libertador Municipality.

The National Guard arrived in a tank and other officials of it arrived on motorcycles with the aim of suppressing the protest. Darian Rangel was hit by one of the motorcycles that drove a GNB breaking his leg. He was then dragged into the tank and several GNB officials spit on him, kicked and hit his broken leg while threatening him with death. Then they threw him out of the tank and he was helped by First Aid students from the University of Los Andes.<sup>27</sup>

Darian Rangel was forced to leave the country with his parents.

It is worth mentioning that on that day, in the context of this protest, Douglas Acevedo, chief supervisor of the Regional Police of the state of Mérida (Polimérida, in Spanish), died and the students Eduardo Márquez and Luis Sánchez were injured.

Eduardo Márquez would die on June 30, victim of the injuries received during the protest.

### ***Deprivation of liberty as punishment for protesting: Students detained without trial and without evidence***

**Erickvaldo Márquez**, a Physical Education student at the University of Los Andes and a student leader was arrested at his home on September 13, 2017, for an event that occurred five months earlier, on April 24, 2017, during peaceful protests in Merida city.<sup>28</sup>

On September 15 he is presented to the Control Judge Carlos Márquez who accuses him of the murder of Jesus Leonardo Sulbarán, who would have been an official of the Mérida state government in charge of the government party, which occurred on April 24, 2017, during the protest called "National Plantón"<sup>29</sup>.

His mother, Zulay Moreno, points out that *Erickvaldo left me messages on paper in his dirty clothes and in his own clothes telling me that he had been beaten and that several times he was hit in the back, a bag was placed on his head and electricity the testicles to pass out*<sup>30</sup>.

---

<sup>25</sup> <http://www.uladdhh.org.ve/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Informe-General-Situaci%C3%B3n-de-los-Derechos-Humanos-en-Venezuela-con-especial-referencia-a-la-regi%C3%B3n-andina-2018-2019.pdf>

<sup>26</sup>Complaints are filed in Office 13 of the Public Prosecutor's Office with competence in defense of fundamental rights. File MP-117478-2019

<sup>27</sup>See: <http://www.uladdhh.org.ve/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Mérida-Asalto-a-los-DDHH.-Informe-ODH-ULA-2017..pdf>

<sup>28</sup>Diario la Nación <https://lanacionweb.com/sucesos/imputan-a-joven-de-24-anos-por-muerte-de-funcionario-de-la-gobernacion-de-merida/>

<sup>29</sup>Observatory of Human Rights of the University of Los Andes (September 13, 2019). Andean bulletin of human rights No. 11. [Online Document]. Available at: <https://mailchi.mp/7f3711f5ff9c/boletn-andino-de-derechos-humanos-n-11>

<sup>30</sup>Testimony of the victim's mother.

“The trial hearings have been deferred without any justification four times. The mother of the detainee has had to bear all the expenses of the transfer of the detainee from his detention center to the seat of the criminal courts”, said the report on this case.

There is no evidence in the file against the detained student except for an alleged witness who declared, five months after the murder occurred, that he had seen Erickvaldo shooting. There is no other evidence against the student Erickvaldo Márquez and there is no legal reason to keep him detained for more than two years.

In all the cases reported here, the State has truly denied justice and reparation to the victims, encouraging impunity and repetition of these human rights violations by law enforcement officials.

### ***3. Victims without justice: Impunity and human rights violations***

#### ***3.1. Poor capacity of the Public Ministry to investigate and prosecute crimes***

In Venezuela, the National Constitution in the third section enshrines the powers of the Public Ministry, the most essential being to guarantee the human rights established in international treaties. It is also the obligation of this institution to ensure the speed of justice and respect for due process, as well as to initiate the investigation and take the corresponding criminal action against punishable acts to contribute to the determination of the responsibility of the alleged perpetrators.<sup>31</sup>

In the more than 30 cases that we report below that extend from April 2017 to August 2019, the Public Ministry has not initiated any criminal investigation or exerted any criminal action, even when the cases do not need an instance of the party, which reveals a poor capacity to investigate and prosecute crimes, especially in relation to serious human rights violations.

##### ***3.1.1 Lack of autonomy and provisionality of prosecutors of the Public Ministry***

In September 2018, a resolution (No. 2703) of the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Republic published in Official Gazette number 41.482 (09/14/2018) established that all career positions of officials serving in the Prosecutor's Office are transformed into positions of trust, which are freely appointed and removed and, as a result, these officials lose their stability. In this way, this resolution is established by decree, which establishes the provisional nature of the prosecutors of the Public Prosecutor's Office while at the same time reforming, by means of an act of sub-regional rank, the provisions of an organic law.<sup>32</sup>

According to the information available on the website of the Public Ministry, updated on July 10, 2019, there are 2,214 prosecutors in the country in offices with national, state, and municipal jurisdiction and those corresponding to the Plena Chamber and the Constitutional, Administrative Political Chambers and Electoral and before the Plenary Chamber and the Constitutional and Constitutional Chambers of the Supreme Court of Justice, the administrative courts, flagrancy rooms and higher prosecutors. Of the 2,214 prosecutors in the

---

<sup>31</sup>Art. 285 numerals 1 to 6 of the National Constitution.

<sup>32</sup><https://www.accesoaljusticia.org/eliminada-la-carrera-funcionarial-en-el-ministerio-publico/>

country, 1,471 are auxiliary, 740 are provisional and only three are holders, which represents 0.1%. So we can say that 100% of the prosecutors of the Public Ministry are provisional.<sup>33</sup>

Non-autonomous prosecutors, in which their officials are provisional and depend on the Executive, are subject to political pressure and do not guarantee that crimes, especially human rights violations, are investigated and punished, thus perpetuating impunity.

According to the Report on the situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the Office of the High Commissioner noted the lack of "prompt, effective, thorough, independent, impartial and transparent" investigations<sup>34</sup>. In fact, the Report sets out as an example the obstacles faced by the relatives of the people who died during the mass protests of 2017, determining that they "have faced (...) multiple obstacles, including the reluctance of the prosecutors to receive their complaints, and the denial of access to information and psychosocial protection and support measures<sup>35</sup>."

Likewise, the Report highlights the failure of the Public Prosecutor in its obligation to investigate, as well as bring to trial the persons responsible for the facts<sup>36</sup>. Similarly, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights calls on the Government of Venezuela to immediately "carry out prompt, effective, thorough, independent, impartial and transparent investigations of human rights violations (...) and bring those responsible to justice<sup>37</sup>."

The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights demonstrates the lack of independence of the Public Ministry and how it translates into her silence in the face of serious human rights violations: "(...) *The Public Prosecutor's Office has regularly breached its obligation to investigate and bring to trial the persons responsible for the events and the Ombudsman has kept silent in the face of human rights violations....Furthermore, the Attorney General has engaged in public rhetoric to stigmatize and discredit the opposition and those who criticize the Government, thus violating the principle of presumption of innocence*".

The cases before the Public Prosecutor's Office without response to date include violations of the right to life and health, with twenty-two cases before the prosecution, including eight minors, three of them dead; the right to personal integrity and demonstration, with two cases of victims of state repression with shots to the face, one of them with eye loss due to eye trauma.

### **3.1.2. Complaints filed with the Public Ministry awaiting investigation**

#### **3.1.2.1 Case of injuries to newborn babies at the Los Andes University Hospital**

The Observatory of Human Rights of the University of Los Andes received on April 21, 2017 a complaint of malpractice during a cesarean procedure that would have taken place at the

---

<sup>33</sup><http://act2.mp.gob.ve/>

<sup>34</sup>OHCHR, Annual Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary General, July 4, 2019, para. 57. Available at: [https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session41/Documents/A\\_HRC\\_41\\_18\\_SP.docx](https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session41/Documents/A_HRC_41_18_SP.docx),

<sup>35</sup>Idem. para. 55.

<sup>36</sup>Ibid, para. 57.

<sup>37</sup>Ibid, para. 81 (c).

University Hospital of Los Andes on 04/12/2017, consequently During the caesarean section, the baby's face and eyes were cut with the scalpel causing irreversible damage.

This fact was news by social networks and by the statements to the local press of the girl's father, Mr. Marcelino Vielma Valero. The case was even narrated by the organization La Vida de Nos in a moving video.<sup>38</sup>

Who performed the caesarean section is a graduate of the program called Community Integral Medicine (MIC, by its acronym in Spanish), a program created in 2005 by the late President Hugo Chávez, within the framework of the *neighborhood inside mission*, and which opened in parallel to the medical career of The country's universities. The MIC program has been denounced by the National Academy of Medicine for lacking the proper academic and professional requirements, so that it graduates doctors without proper training and education.<sup>39</sup>

After having tried unsuccessfully to communicate with the director of the University Hospital of Los Andes (institution dependent on the National Executive) for the time Dr. Ángel Ferrer, on May 17, 2017<sup>40</sup> ODHULA filed a complaint with the 10th Prosecutor's Office with competence in Protection of Boy, Girl and Teen, for injuries to the physical integrity of the newborn. In accordance with Article 4 of the Organic Law for the Protection of Children and Adolescents, the State has the obligation to take all measures to ensure that all children and adolescents fully and effectively enjoy their rights and guarantees.

The Prosecutor's Office was requested to initiate the pertinent inquiries in order to determine the responsibilities and **prevent a similar event from happening again, considering that there were already** previous complaints that would involve the same community doctor in serious violations of the integrity of newborns in the IAHULA.

More than **30 months** have passed without the prosecution's response or indicating to the Observatory of Human Rights the investigations that have been carried out in such a sensitive case.

The Observatory of Human Rights of the University of Los Andes has requested eight times information on the status of the investigation and to date the facts have not been clarified, responsibilities have not been determined or the victims have been compensated.

Prosecutors Doris Beatriz Rojas Cabrera and Luisana Rodríguez are responsible for the violation of the duty to provide an accessible, impartial, suitable, transparent, autonomous, independent, expedited and without undue delay; They are also responsible for the omission of the duty to investigate and punish the alleged commission of punishable acts.

### ***3.1.2.2. Case of a five-year-old boy who died from scorpion sting***

The Observatory of Human Rights of the University of Los Andes received on June 20, 2017 a complaint of malpractice during a child care procedure stung by scorpion in the town of Mesa

---

<sup>38</sup>See: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0gbyzTC7szA>

<sup>39</sup><https://www.elimpulso.com/2014/01/21/academia-de-medicina-cuestiona-a-medicos-integrales-comunitarios/>

<sup>40</sup>Public Ministry MP-183994-2017.

Bolívar, Mérida state. The boy would have been admitted to the medical clinic of Mesa Bolívar on June 12, 2017 at 2 in the morning, affected by a scorpion sting.

He was attended by a graduate of the Community Integral Medicine (MIC, by its acronym in Spanish) program. The MIC doctor, would have indicated two ampoules of antiscorpionic serum. At 6 in the morning the child was discharged for presenting alleged improvement. However, at 9 in the morning of the same day the mother returns with the child who presented with respiratory distress.

He is attended by another doctor graduated from a university of recognized academic solvency, who immediately refers to the University Hospital of Los Andes. The child died 12 hours later due to heart failure because the doses of anti-scorpionic serum prescribed by the 'community doctor' were insufficient.<sup>41</sup>

On August 2, 2017, ODHULA filed a complaint with the 8th Prosecutor's Office with jurisdiction over Common Crimes for the death, avoidable, of a 5-year-old child.<sup>42</sup>

After more than 27 months the prosecutor Yulimar Ureña Camperos has not initiated any investigation. The Observatory of Human Rights of the University of Los Andes has requested eight times information on the status of the investigation and until now has not received a response.

### ***3.1.2.3. Case of death of adolescent affected by diphtheria disease***

The Observatory of Human Rights of the University of Los Andes received on July 26, 2017 a complaint for the death, on June 21, 2017, of a child under 14 years of age who entered the University Hospital of Los Andes for emergency. The doctors diagnosed him with septic<sup>43</sup> shock and indicated antibiotic therapy. However, the Hospital did not have antibiotics, so no treatment could be given.

On the other hand, due to his cardiorespiratory problem, the young man deserved orotracheal intubation and mechanical ventilation, but the Hospital did not have relaxants or sedatives for the adequate neuromuscular management of the patient, so he remained in pain during the death process.

On August 2, 2017, the Observatory of Human Rights of the University of Los Andes filed a complaint with the 14th Prosecutor's Office with competence in the protection of children and adolescents<sup>44</sup> for alleged responsibility of the State in the death of the adolescent.

More than **27 months** have passed without the prosecution, in charge of prosecutors Carol Lisset Pacheco Guerrero and Manuel Antonio Rosario Núñez have responded or indicated to this Observatory of Human Rights of the University of Los Andes the investigations that have been advanced in such sensitive case.

---

<sup>41</sup>4 ampoules should have been placed and only 2 were placed. Consult medical stories IAHULA.

<sup>42</sup>Public Ministry No. MP-343266-2017

<sup>43</sup>The medical report states: 'septic shock produced by diphtheria. Secondary left pneumonia, acute pulmonary edema and heart failure caused by left ventricular dysfunction.' Source: IAHULA

<sup>44</sup>Public Ministry MP-343293-2017.

The Observatory of Human Rights of the University of Los Andes has requested eight times information on the status of the investigation and until now has not received a response.

#### ***3.1.2.4. Case of a 7-month-old baby who died due to lack of medical supplies***

The Observatory of Human Rights of the University of Los Andes received on July 28, 2017 a complaint for the death, on June 16, 2017, of a 7-month-old baby who could not have been adequately treated at the Hospital University of Los Andes due to lack of medical supplies.

The baby would have been admitted on June 13, 2017, with a diagnosis of septic shock due to malnutrition, skin and soft tissue infection, scabies, acute diarrheal syndrome, dehydration, acute renal failure and anemia. The mother would have indicated that she made the three bottles daily with only two tablespoons of milk.

The child could not be properly treated in the hospital because there were no milk formulas for malnourished babies, nor was there any oral serum available. Nor could the infectious process of skin and soft tissues be treated for not having adequate antibiotics. For their part, the parents did not have financial resources and the baby died due to a multi-organ failure.

The ODHULA filed a complaint with the 14th Prosecutor's Office with jurisdiction over the Child, Girl and Teen Protection System on August 2, 2017.<sup>45</sup>

29 months have elapsed without this prosecution initiating due investigations. The Observatory of Human Rights of the University of Los Andes has requested eight times information on the status of the investigation and until now has not received a response.

#### ***3.1.2.5. Case of eighteen affected in their right to health as a result of the lack of supplies and medical equipment in the IHULA***

The Observatory of Human Rights of the University of Los Andes received on September 23, 2017 information from eighteen people affected in their right of access to health due to the lack of medical supplies and equipment at the University Hospital of Los Andes, in the span between July 1 and July 18, 2017.

Among the victims there are four children, three of them affected by epilepsy disease, and the other people affected by neurological diseases and traumatic accidents. **The victims did not have access to any of the medical exams or treatments required.**

The ODHULA filed a complaint on October 11, 2017 before the Superior Prosecutor of the Public Ministry of the State of Mérida<sup>46</sup> in charge of lawyer José Rafael Bastos.

More than 25 months have passed without the superior prosecutor's office distributed the complaint in order to initiate the investigation. The Observatory of Human Rights of the University of Los Andes has requested eight times information on the status of the investigation and until now has not received a response.

---

<sup>45</sup>Public Ministry No. MP-343240-2017.

<sup>46</sup>Public Ministry No. MP-343266-2017

### ***3.1.2.6. Case of a university student victim of state repression for eye shots***

On August 7, 2019, Leonard Eduardo Rondón Monsalve, assisted by ODHULA, filed a complaint before the 13th Prosecutor's Office with competence in Fundamental Rights<sup>47</sup> for the attack of which he was a victim on June 27, 2017 by the Bolivarian National Police in the context of the protests of that day, in the Ejido area of Mérida state, causing eye trauma and loss of his right eye.

More than 3 months have passed without the prosecution of fundamental rights, under the charge of prosecutor Javier Díaz González, has initiated any investigation in such a serious case.

### ***3.1.2.7. Case of state repression victim with face shots***

On April 9, 2019, Charlis Quiroga, accompanied by ODHULA, filed a complaint with the 13th Prosecutor's Office with jurisdiction in Fundamental Rights<sup>48</sup> for injuries caused by 18 shots of pellets in the face caused by agents of the Bolivarian National Guard in the context of protests.

More than four months have elapsed without the Prosecutor's Office, in charge of prosecutor Javier Antonio Díaz González, having initiated any investigation. The Observatory of Human Rights of the ULA has requested the necessary procedures and investigations on three occasions, with no response to date.

### ***3.1.2.8. Case of invasions to university units***

On February 12, 2019, ODHULA filed a complaint before the 23rd Prosecutor with jurisdiction over Environmental Crimes<sup>49</sup> due to the environmental destruction caused by invaders of the university spaces of the University of Los Andes, specifically the Experimental Station Finca Judibana, located in El Vigía, Merida state.

More than 9 months have elapsed without the prosecution, in charge of the prosecutor Jesús Rodríguez, having responded or indicated to this Observatory of Human Rights about the investigations that have been advanced in the case.

The Observatory of Human Rights of the University of Los Andes has requested eight times information on the status of the investigation and until now has not received a response.

## ***3.2. Procedural delay in the courts and denial of the right to justice***

In cases that are known, legally assisted or represented by the Observatory of Human Rights of the University of Los Andes, there is serious concern with judicial delay and / or violations of Venezuelan procedural regulations even in cases of human rights violations violating This way the right to justice.

---

<sup>47</sup>Public Ministry No. MP-343240-2017.

<sup>48</sup>Public Ministry MP 91699-2019.

<sup>49</sup>Public Ministry No. MP-40908-2019

### ***3.2.1. Public Prosecutors' case expelled for political reasons***

Between August 23 and September 20, 2017, the Attorney General of the Republic appointed by the National Constituent Assembly, Tarek William Saab, dismissed a group of 25 prosecutors in the State of Mérida.

The dismissed prosecutors publicly supported the position of the Attorney General of the legitimate Republic, Dr. Luisa Ortega Díaz, who expressed her disagreement with the presidential decree dated May 1, 2017, which convened a National Constituent Assembly, a call that in the opinion of the aforementioned Prosecutor constituted 'a rupture of the constitutional thread' and that led to his dismissal on August 5, 2017.

Some of the dismissals were unmotivated in violation of article 18, numeral 5 of the Organic Law of Administrative Procedures. None of the removals were framed in the offenses provided for in the Statute of the Public Ministry<sup>50</sup>.

The arbitrarily dismissed prosecutors filed complaints against the act of dismissal, initiating a contentious-administrative judicial procedure that has remained paralyzed since the admission of the complaints on January 23, 2018.

Judge Silvia Moreno Camacho, head of the State Superior Court of the Administrative Litigation of the state of Mérida, has not responded to this case even though the prosecutors have filed a written request for legal action on at least ten occasions.<sup>51</sup>

### ***3.2.2. Case of a student killed in the context of demonstrations***

Germán Cohen, a law student at the University of Los Andes was murdered on January 23, 2019, in the framework of protests in the city of Mérida. His body appeared burned several hours after the protest ended. Multiple witnesses identified, by implication, an official of State security forces as the perpetrator of the murder. The body would have been calcined later to erase evidence.<sup>52</sup>

So far only the person who burned the body of German Cohen has been arrested but the intellectual and material perpetrators of the murder have not yet been arrested. It is recorded in the file that after the fact, and after the removal of the body came 2 vehicles with people dressed as civilians and carrying long weapons who were responsible for erasing the evidence.

The preliminary hearing has been deferred five times and after ten months of the murder it remains unpunished.

---

<sup>50</sup>Art. 99 of the Statute of the Public Ministry, published in the Official Gazette of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, No. 40,785, of November 10, 2015, see at: <http://www.juris-line.com.ve/data/files/3172.pdf>

<sup>51</sup>File LP41-G2017-00088

<sup>52</sup>Information contained in the file before the Court 4t of Control of the Judicial District of the state of Mérida N: LP-01-P-2019-757

So far in 2019, the preliminary hearing has been delayed 5 times. There is a notorious and serious violation of the constitutional principle of due process, enshrined in article 49 of the CRBV (National Constitution)

The ODHULA has denounced this case in the 174 period of hearing of the IACHR as well as, nationally, by press and social networks.

### ***3.2.3. Student case arbitrarily detained, without trial for more than two years***

Erickvaldo Márquez, a Physical Education student at the University of Los Andes and a student leader of the 100% Student Movement, was arrested without a warrant at his home on September 13, 2017, for an event that occurred five months earlier, on April 24, 2017, during the peaceful protests in the city of Mérida<sup>53</sup> in which an official of the Mérida state government would be killed.

The prosecution conducts testimonial evidence without complying with the procedures established in the law for the protection of victims, witnesses and other procedural subjects by incorporating a witness not authorized by the control court. On the other hand, the fiscal accusation was filed extemporaneously since it exceeded the period of 45 days established in article 236 third apart from the Organic Criminal Procedure Code.

In the Preliminary Hearing held on the day of the year 2019, that is to say two years after the student's detention, the control judge did not review the tax accusation and referred the case to the Court of Judgment, failing to comply with due formal control and material of the accusation in order to verify that there were sufficient elements of conviction to determine the alleged responsibility of the student.

The trial hearings have deferred four times and to date Erickvaldo remains detained in inhuman and unsanitary conditions.

### ***3.2.4. Case of a student expelled from the Bolivarian University of Venezuela (UBV, by its acronym in Spanish)***

On March 27, 2017, ODHULA filed an appeal for annulment with precautionary measures before the State Superior Contentious Administrative Court of<sup>54</sup> the state of Mérida for the expulsion of Rafael Avendaño from the Community Integral Medicine career at the Bolivarian University of Venezuela, an expulsion that was made apart from legal procedures and without allowing the right to defense.

On March 29, 2017, the requested precautionary measure was denied. However, 8 months later, the measure was agreed during the trial hearing dated November 14, 2017, but it was never executed and the student was not allowed to continue his studies at the university.

After more than 3 years since the end of the procedure, the court in charge of Judge Silvia E. Moreno Camacho has not issued the final sentence. The Observatory of Human Rights of the

---

<sup>53</sup>Diario la Nación <https://lanacionweb.com/sucesos/imputan-a-joven-de-24-anos-por-muerte-de-funcionario-de-la-gobernacion-de-merida/>

<sup>54</sup>File number: LP 41-G-2017-000026

University of Los Andes has intervened in ten opportunities proceedings requesting judgment and execution of the same and until now we have not received a response.

### ***3.2.5. Case of appeal of unconstitutionality***

On April 2, 2019, the ODHULA introduced before the administrative contentious court of the state of Mérida, an appeal for annulment due to the unconstitutionality<sup>55</sup> of the resolution of the Legislative Council of the State of Merida that creates an Integral Defense Directorate in which the president of the legislative council It stands as the sole and highest authority in the state regardless of constitutional guarantees.

The state court declined jurisdiction in the Constitutional Chamber of the TSJ and the file did not reach the TSJ until August 1, 2019.

It has been 4 months since the file arrived at the Constitutional Chamber, the Observatory has gone 3 times, on 7/30/2019; 10/25/2019; and 11/6/19 and we were unable to see the file, until 11/28/2019, when after much insistence we were able to access the file, without any action being recorded except the designation of the rapporteur.

### ***3.2.6. Case of Mérida firefighters detained by satirical video***

Firefighters Carlos Varón and Ricardo Prieto were arrested without a warrant on September 12, 2018, accused of instigating hatred for having broadcast a satirical video that compared Nicolás Maduro with a donkey.

It has been more than a year since its imputation and the preliminary hearing has not yet been held although the Organic Criminal Procedure Code (COPP, by its acronym in Spanish) states that it must be carried out within a period not exceeding twenty days after the prosecution has been filed.<sup>56</sup>

The hearing, scheduled for May 31, 2019 with a delay of 3 months according to the COPP, was deferred for November 11, 2019 which was not held due to the absence of Prosecutor Yohama Alexandra Alviárez Paredes, being deferred again for on May 13, 2020, violating the procedural regulations that establish that a hearing cannot be deferred for a next next date greater than twenty days.

### ***3.2.7. Case of a person executed by Bolivarian National Police Officers (PNB, by its acronym in Spanish) at Llanitos de Tabay Service Station***

On June 20, 2019, ODHULA assumed the representation of the victims by extension of Wuilderman Paredes, who was executed by the PNB while doing a gas line at the Service Station of Los Llanitos de Tabay in the state of Mérida on the 8th of June 2019

Once the control judge passes the case and trial, you must submit the file within 5 days, however the judge was delayed 25 days and the trial hearing has not taken place to date.

---

<sup>55</sup>File 2019-0400. Constitutional Chamber TSJ.

<sup>56</sup>The prosecution was filed on December 20, 2018

The ODHULA introduced on the 11/29/2019 nullity appeal for constitutional defects in the procedure.

#### ***4. Insecurity in universities: Theft and vandalism at the University of Los Andes (ULA) and invasion of Experimental Stations***

Autonomous universities have become targets of criminal actions and acts of vandalism, which have led to the loss of equipment and instruments for academic research. The budget suffocation to which universities are subject makes it impossible to replace the stolen.

Although security is a fundamental responsibility and competence of the State as established by the University Law in its Art. 7, on April 27, 2019, Andrés Eloy Ruiz, Deputy Minister of Higher Education, held the university authorities responsible for<sup>57</sup> the dismantling and devaluation of dependencies of the ULA.

In July 2019, Professor Leonardo Sánchez, director of Prevention and Security Services of the ULA, made a report that presents some aspects related to insecurity and crime that affects not only university students but all Venezuelans<sup>58</sup>.

The report emphasizes that it is not only about theft of wiring, fencing, equipment, vehicles, semovientes<sup>59</sup>, but about the violence with which criminals manage to enter university spaces to attack the community.

The ODHULA identifies the following recurring facts:

**a. Looting of university pantries and university dining halls** by armed pro-government groups. There was never an action on the part of the State security organs that would frustrate the looting or punish the perpetrators.

On October 5, 2019, Professor Jairo Morales, administrative coordinator of the Rafael Rangel University Nucleus (NURR) of the University of Los Andes in Trujillo state, reported that at least five students who identified themselves as de facto government affected took a food truck that had been assigned by the University Sector Planning Office (OPSU, by its acronym in Spanish) to the dining room of that Core. Professor Geovanny Castellanos, Vice Chancellor of the Core, requested, without obtaining any response, the presence of the Public Ministry and the Ombudsman's Office.

**b. Takeover of university spaces by violent individuals** under the complacent gaze of police officers. This occurs especially during the parties called Ferias del Sol, when people outside the University illegally occupy the parking lots of the Liria University Center, located in front of the Plaza de Toros.

**c. Theft and robbery of university premises.** The ODH-ULA has recorded 32 robberies and thefts during the year 2019 in 10 general or directorate offices and in six faculties. The affected units were: 1. the Comprehensive Medical Care Center, 2. the Lourdes Sports Complex, 3. the Integrated Library of Architecture, Science and Engineering, 4. the Gonzalo

---

<sup>57</sup>Continuous Communication: Andres Eloy: Devaluation of the ULA is the responsibility of the university authorities. [En línea]. 27.04.2019. <https://comunicacioncontinua.com/andres-elay-ruiz-desvalijamiento-de-la-ula-es-responsabilidad-de-las-autoridades-universitarias/> Recuperado el 02.11.2019

<sup>58</sup>Directorate of Prevention and Security Services of the ULA. Communication DSPS-105.19.

<sup>59</sup>Semovientes: The status of semovientes is represented by animals in economic production, in short, what are the heads of cattle. Traditionally, this category also included work animals: horses, donkeys, mules, etc.

Rincón Gutiérrez Archaeological Museum, 5. The Botanical Garden Center of Mérida, 6. The Athletic Track of La Hechicera, 7. The América Bendito Pool, 8. Engineering & Maintenance, 9. The César Rengifo Theater and 10. the Electromagnetic Train Workshop (Tel-Mag) 11. And the faculties of Architecture, Science, Engineering, Legal and Political Sciences, Humanities and Education.

#### **d. The case of the Agricultural Research Institute (IIAP, by its acronym in Spanish)**

During the year 2019, the Institute of Agricultural Research of the Faculty of Forest and Environmental Sciences of the University of Los Andes (IIAP-ULA), has been the infrastructure most affected by the constant theft and theft of university spaces in the state of Mérida .

The IAAP is made up of six laboratories: Phytopathology, Entomology, Crop Physiology, General Agronomy, Soil and Agricultural Chemistry and Diagnosis of Bovine Diseases where teaching, research, extension and services activities are carried out.

Every year around 2000 analyzes of plant crops, pests, soils, urine and blood tests were carried out on cattle, which they provided to local producers at low cost and quality. He received between 20 and 30 interns from th University of Los Andes, the University of Zulia, Central University of Venezuela, and public and private university institutes.

The IAAP keeps records of 50 years of research, analysis and evolution of cultivated soils, pests, viruses and fungi that, unfortunately, have been lost due to constant thefts, mainly in the facilities located in the town of Santa Rosa, in The northern area of Merida<sup>60</sup>.

Professor José Suniaga, director of the IIAP, indicated that it is not possible to count exactly the number of income from people outside the facilities, because they do not even have doors to protect them. He pointed out that at least during 2019, they have counted 100 illegal incursions to the different facilities that make up the institute.

For the month of May 2019, Kathy Rojas, an instructor professor of the Phytopathology Laboratory, prepared a report addressed to the Institute's management<sup>61</sup>, in which five robberies were counted, to date, the first in January 2018 and four robberies in 2019, one in the month of February and three in the month of March, which were reported and denounced to the university authorities and the Criminal and Criminal Investigations Corps (CICPC, by its acronym in Spanish) of the state of Mérida<sup>62</sup>.

As of April 2019, robberies and thefts intensified in laboratories located in the Santa Rosa area, illegal raids were reported to the facilities almost every day.

Criminals have stolen laboratory instruments and equipment, reagents, office equipment, irrigation systems, tools, cleaning materials, electricity outbreaks, all electrical wiring, gas pipes, gas cylinders, electrodes, refrigerator engines , built-in doors, windows, video beam, office equipment and sheets of steel and zinc roofs.

---

<sup>60</sup>Laboratories located in the town of Santa Rosa, Mérida state: Phytopathology, Entomology, Culture physiology, General Agronomy, Diagnosis of Bovine Diseases. Laboratory located in the ULA Geography Institute, Mérida state: Soils and Agricultural Chemistry.

<sup>61</sup>Communication No. LF IIAP 08-2019

<sup>62</sup>Denunciation of thefts of the IIAP in the CICPC Mérida: file number K-19-0262-00325.

The IIAP board has introduced at least 15 complaints to the CICPC and more than 20 within the University of Los Andes. Until the completion of this report, there is only one person arrested for the theft of zinc sheets from the phytopathology laboratory.

The professors and investigators have been stripped of their work sites by crime and have turned the facilities into unreliable environments, neither suitable for the development of daily academic activities.

On November 19, 2019, the little that was protected in the facilities was removed and transferred to the facilities of the Faculty of Engineering and Forest Sciences.

**e. Vandalism against the headquarters of the Rector's Office of the University of Los Andes** On August 9, 2019, the Rector's building, which is a historical heritage, was vandalized with political tilde pints on its facade<sup>63</sup>.

Professor Mario Bonucci Rossini, Rector of the University of Los Andes, rejected the fact through social networks and noted that the Ministry of Higher Education in 2019 only sent a fortnight for operating expenses<sup>64</sup>, so there is no budget for the paint cleaning.

Professor Mayda Hocesvar, director of ODH-ULA, stressed that it is not just about vandalizing the historic building. The aggression is directed towards the values that the university embodies: the reason, the culture, the free debate, the critical thought, that both annoy the dictatorships.

It is not the first time that the Rector's building is vandalized. In 2017, during the citizen protests, graffiti was observed with offensive messages towards the university authorities<sup>65</sup>.

These criminal acts usually go unpunished. In some cases, those responsible are released shortly after being captured by the police, either for allegedly being relatives of police officers, or for paying bribes, because they are minors, or because they are people in street situations.

There is not only police inaction but also inaction of the Public Ministry. The cases of the assault on the Department of Transportation, on January 1, 2018; the robbery in the Faculty of Humanities and Education, on November 17<sup>66</sup>, 2018; the retention and burning of buses within the Liria university complex, in 2016, and the action of a command group that burned vehicles and buildings in the Faculty of Medicine in 2016, so far remain unpunished.

As noted by the director of surveillance of the ULA, to the above it should be added that in 2012 the Office of University Sector Planning (OPSU, by its acronym in Spanish) forced the university to enter mass personnel for monitoring functions<sup>67</sup> without qualification or adequate selection affecting negatively, not only the university heritage but the institutionality and trust in those personnel. As a result of the imposition of parallel surveillance, some guards have starred in university dependencies such as the Rectorate, the dining rooms and the Faculty of

---

<sup>63</sup>ULA Rectorate Twitter Account <https://twitter.com/rectoradoula/status/1159796501654188032?s=20>

<sup>64</sup>Twitter account Mario Bonucci, Rector ULA <https://twitter.com/bonuccimario/status/1159820352400306176?s=20>

<sup>65</sup>Merida Assault on Human Rights. ODH-ULA Report <http://www.uladdhh.org.ve/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/M%C3%A9rida-Asalto-a-los-DDHH.-Informe-ODH-ULA-2017..pdf>

<sup>66</sup>Facts where they were seriously attacked vigilantes

<sup>67</sup>Communication from Minister Yadira Córdoba

Legal and Political Sciences. They have also been involved in thefts and acts of violence against university personnel<sup>68</sup> and harassment of coworkers<sup>69</sup>.

#### **4.1. Invasions of experimental stations**

##### **Judibana Farm**

On August 19, 2019, the attempted invasion of the lands corresponding to the Judibana Estate, located in the municipality of Alberto Adriani, Mérida state, was denounced<sup>70</sup>. It is one of the dependency of the University of Los Andes dedicated to the research of bovine genetics, agroforestry: cocoa, bamboo and forest species.

Undergraduate and graduate students carry out field practices on this farm. Since 2016 it has been invaded repeatedly.

The University Council ULA has issued several communiqués, the last one in 2018, demanding the State to act<sup>71</sup>.

On August 26, 2019 Professor Domingo Alarcón, Dean Vice-Chancellor of the Alberto Adriani Nucleus, denounced that the invaders of the Experimental Station Judibana Farm set fire to the grounds of the pastures of the farm and that the fire extended to the academic facilities<sup>72</sup>, also causing the destruction of the hydropneumatic system, which supplies drinking water to the university nucleus and nearby communities.

Members of communities bordering on the Judibana Farm spoke in rejection of the vandalism actions against the university unit and demanded from the competent authorities actions to evict the invaders.

The ODH-ULA has denounced in its report “Invasion of university units. Violation of autonomy, the right to education and access to justice in environmental matters ”, which between 2004 and 2018 at least fourteen university units of five Venezuelan autonomous universities, in six states of the country, have been invaded and dismantled, which demonstrates a state policy for the recurrence and inaction of the competent authorities.

#### **5. Collapse of public services and shortage of gasoline**

The ODH-ULA has registered and denounced the failures of basic services since 2018<sup>73</sup>, as a result of divestment and corruption in the public administration.

---

<sup>68</sup>Case of Vigilante Pablo Zabala vs. Supervisor Jorge Rangel, dismissed by the Corps of Scientific, Criminal and Criminal Investigations and by the Public Ministry.

<sup>69</sup>Case of Supervisors Javier Bravo and Darly Calderón vs. Designated Supervisors.

<sup>70</sup>Twitter account Alberto Adriani Core <https://twitter.com/NuaaULA/status/1163418659513126913?s=20>

<sup>71</sup>Press ULA <http://prensa.ula.ve/2018/2018/04/30/finca-judibana-ula-podr%C3%A1-conertirse-en-tierra-arrasada>

<sup>72</sup>Twitter Account ULA Alberto Adriani University Nucleus <https://twitter.com/NuaaULA/status/1166732106770341889?s=20>

<sup>73</sup> ODH-ULA 2018. [http://www.uladdhh.org.ve/en/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/20180703-Informe-Tem\\_tico-I-Fallas-Servicios-P\\_blicos-eng.pdf](http://www.uladdhh.org.ve/en/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/20180703-Informe-Tem_tico-I-Fallas-Servicios-P_blicos-eng.pdf)

In the state of Mérida, the populations that make up the Pan-American axis, the Pueblos del Sur and the Mocotíes Valley, suffer the most from the lack of public services, and their complaints are rarely visible by the press because they are communities remote and peripheral. Such is the case of the population of Canaguá, municipality of Arzobispo Chacón, which since July 2019 does not have basic services. Ramón Guevara, governor of the state, denounced in September the lack of gasoline, domestic gas and drinking water in that community<sup>74</sup>.

### ***5.1. Electric sector collapse***

On March 7, 2019, the first major blackout occurred, which affected the entire country, with an average of 110 hours without service in the Andean region<sup>75</sup>. From this national blackout and until July 2019, four more blackouts have occurred that have affected the entire country<sup>76</sup>.

However, in the state of Mérida, on February 13, 2019 there were two blackouts with a duration of about two hours each<sup>77</sup>. These blackouts continue happening in the Andean region. According to the ODH-ULA, from February to November, at least 10 blackouts have occurred that have left the Andean region without electricity service on average 339 hours. On July 7, 2019, a blackout was again registered in the states of Mérida, Táchira, Apure and Portuguesa<sup>78</sup>. In the state of Mérida, some areas with power failures between 14 and 21 hours were reported, and the following days with service suspensions between 5 to 9 hours a day. These are unscheduled cuts that are often accompanied by voltage ups and downs that damage electrical appliances.

On August 20, 2019 there was another blackout that affected 11 states of Venezuela. Citizens reported that as of this new blackout the telephone and Internet connections had been suspended for up to six continuous hours<sup>79</sup>.

In the town of La Puerta, Valera municipality, Trujillo state, after the blackout on August 20, the electricity service was restored 14 hours later<sup>80</sup>.

On September 4, the inhabitants of the Las Palmeras sector, Trujillo state, reported that they had been without power for about 13 days, due to the breakdown of a transformer. The citizens denounced that neither representatives of the Mayor's Office of Valera, nor of National Electric Corporation (CORPOELEC, by its acronym in Spanish) had appeared in the

---

<sup>74</sup> Valera News: Governor Ramón Guevara: "Canaguá has been without basic services for two months". [En línea]. 16.09.2019 [http://valeranoticias.com.ve/gobernador-ramon-guevara-canagua-esta-sin-servicios-basicos-desde-hace-dos-meses/?utm\\_source=twitter&utm\\_medium=social&utm\\_campaign=ReporteVN](http://valeranoticias.com.ve/gobernador-ramon-guevara-canagua-esta-sin-servicios-basicos-desde-hace-dos-meses/?utm_source=twitter&utm_medium=social&utm_campaign=ReporteVN). Recovered 18.09.2019

<sup>75</sup> ODH-ULA 2019. <http://www.uladdhh.org.ve/index.php/2019/03/13/observatorio-de-derechos-humanos-de-la-universidad-de-los-andes-reporte-07-13-de-marzo-de-2019-region-andina/>

<sup>76</sup> Blackouts at the National Level 2019: March 25, 2019, duration three days; March 29, duration three days; April 4, duration less than 24 hours and July 22, duration up to 18 hours.

<sup>77</sup> Quintero, Jesús (February 13, 2019) # 13Feb The blackout registered this afternoon affected several sectors in the municipalities Santos Marquina, Libertador, Campo Elías, Alberto Adriani, Sucre, Tovar, among others in # Mérida. 4:30 pm @ReporteYa [Tweet]. Recovered from <https://twitter.com/jquinteronews/status/1095783412550512643>

<sup>78</sup> CORPOELEC Twitter Account <https://twitter.com/CORPOELECinfo/status/1148052081531596800?s=20>

<sup>79</sup> El Pitazo <https://elpitazo.net/los-andes/apagones-y-fallas-en-telecomunicaciones-se-acentuan-en-merida/>

<sup>80</sup> El Pitazo <https://elpitazo.net/los-andes/habitantes-de-la-puerta-en-trujillo-pasaron-14-horas-sin-electricidad/>

place to give them solution to the serious situation that affects the development of daily life in the sector<sup>81</sup>.

On September 17, in Ejido, Campo Elías municipality, the inhabitants denounced power cuts of up to nine hours, cuts that are sometimes continuous or distributed in three cuts a day. In addition, they denounce the malfunction of urban cleaning routes and telephone and internet failures<sup>82</sup>.

On September 20, 2019, once again 15 states in Venezuela were left without electricity service<sup>83</sup>. In Mérida the fault lasted between 3 to 5 hours in several areas of the state.

In October, electrical service failures continued. In some sectors such as La Floresta, La Pedregosa alta y baja and la Lumonty, located in the Libertador municipality, the service fails at least three times a day, with an average of ten hours of suspension.

On November 1 in the states of Mérida, Táchira and Trujillo, there was a total blackout that lasted about three hours. The cause of the blackout was due to the fire of a transformer in the Las Morochas substation, located in Ciudad Ojeda, Zulia state<sup>84</sup>. In the state of Mérida, in addition to the aforementioned blackout, the power outages are continuous and daily in sectors of the Libertador and Campo Elías municipalities, especially in the morning and evening hours, so that people spend up to six hours a day without service electric.

On July 4, the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights published the report on the situation of Human Rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, specifically in the section on economic and social rights, point 12 states: “The diversion of resources, corruption and lack of maintenance in public infrastructure, as well as sub-investment, have resulted in violations of the right to an adequate standard of living, among others, due to the deterioration of basic services such as transportation public and access to electricity, water and natural gas ”<sup>85</sup>. Regarding the right to health, point 19 indicates: The blackouts have caused irreparable damage, as revealed in reports indicating that 40 patients died as a result of the March 2019 blackout ”<sup>86</sup>

## **5.2. Telecommunications service**

As there is a constant collapse of the electricity service in the Andean region, telecommunications are affected. In addition to the constant cuts in the electricity service,

---

<sup>81</sup>El Pitazo <https://elpitazo.net/los-andes/en-la-carretera-transandina-trujillo-merida-tienen-una-semana-sin-electricidad/>

<sup>82</sup>Delgado, Jade. (17 septiembre, 2019). <https://twitter.com/jadesdelgado/status/1174144673310498818?s=20>

<sup>83</sup>Observatorio de derechos humanos de la Universidad de Los Andes. (20 septiembre, 2019). #Denuncia Se registra nuevo apagón eléctrico en la ciudad de Mérida desde las 3:15pm.

.@elimpulsocom registra que al menos 15 estados de #Venezuela se encuentran en #apagón

#SinLuz. [Tweet]. Recovered from <https://twitter.com/Uladdhh/status/1175172946995945477>

<sup>84</sup>El Pitazo. Apagón afectó por tres horas a Mérida, Táchira y Trujillo. [Online] 01.11.2019. <https://elpitazo.net/los-andes/apagon-afecto-por-tres-horas-a-merida-tachira-y-trujillo/> Recovered on 01.11.2019.

<sup>85</sup> UN Report <https://prodavinci.com/lea-el-informe-sobre-la-situacion-de-derechos-humanos-en-venezuela-de-la-oficina-del-alto-comisionado-de-la-onu/>

<sup>86</sup> UN Report <https://prodavinci.com/lea-el-informe-sobre-la-situacion-de-derechos-humanos-en-venezuela-de-la-oficina-del-alto-comisionado-de-la-onu/>

communications fail due to the continuous theft of wiring, fiber optics and the lack of attention and repair of damages by state companies due to lack of supply and forced migration of their employees.

In Valera municipality, Trujillo state, since March 2019 some areas do not have telephone or internet service provided by the state-owned telecommunications company CANTV, due to theft of fiber optic, lack of material, vehicles and technical staff<sup>87</sup>.

On July 29, 2019, The National Telephone Company of Venezuela (CANTV, by its acronym in Spanish) announced the fiber optic cut in the El Vigía-Caja Seca section<sup>88</sup>, which affected the states of Mérida, Táchira and Trujillo, leaving the Pan-American zone without communication.

In the state of Mérida, as of September, telecommunications failures increased, failures due to some extent due to theft of fiber optic material, but above all due to lack of maintenance and investment<sup>89</sup>.

### ***5.3. Drinking water supply***

Since July 2019 Trujillo has been one of the states most severely affected by the failure of the drinking water supply. The failure in this service goes back years ago but in 2019 it has been exacerbated by the deterioration in the pumping systems and the constant power cuts.

The ODH-ULA has collected testimonies from citizens in different sectors of the municipalities Valera and San Rafael de Carvajal to verify the seriousness of the supply of drinking water.

In the Valera municipality, in the sectors Plata I, II, III, IV and the urbanization Morón have two and a half months without the drinking water service. According to<sup>90</sup> Hidroandes, the bombs are damaged and citizens report that they have not yet received a response. Although the mayor's office sends tanks with drinking water they are not enough to meet the needs of the population.

In La Beatriz, despite the fact that on June 14, 2019, according to Hidroandes, the pump system was installed to improve the service<sup>91</sup>, citizens report that it was damaged again and that only in the lower part of the area Water arrives due to gravity but with little pressure. In this area neither the mayor's office nor the government send cisterns and the cost of private ones is between 80,000 and 200,000 bolivars.

In the municipality of San Rafael de Carvajal, in the Campo Alegre sector, they spend up to fifteen days without water. The neighbors indicate that they collect rainwater and those who

---

<sup>87</sup>El Pitazo <https://elpitazo.net/los-andes/sin-internet-y-telefon%C3%ADa-cantv-en-la-zona-sur-de-valera-desde-marzo/>

<sup>88</sup>Twitter CANTV account <https://twitter.com/salaprensaCantv/status/1155967426166579200?s=20>

<sup>89</sup>Movistar Venezuela. (16 septiembre,2019) Tras varias horas de labores desde la medianoche, nuestras cuadrillas lograron recuperar los servicios de voz y datos en Los Andes, afectados por un acto de vandalismo en la Fibra Óptica. [Tweet]. Recovered from <https://twitter.com/MovistarVe/status/1173628590589710352?s=20>

<sup>90</sup>Hydrological company that provides the Potable Water and Sanitation Service in the Barinas and Trujillo states.

<sup>91</sup>Twitter account Hidroandeshtps: <https://twitter.com/HIDROANDESCA/status/1139648178800775168? S =20>

have the availability buy the drinking water. In the Hoyada the water arrived every two days and now it is every seven.

On July 18, 2019, María Aracelis Álvarez de Betijoque Hospital, Trujillo state, did not have a potable water service due to the water supply failures in the state, affecting the cleaning and carrying out of laboratory tests, urine tests and of feces, the only ones that are performed in that hospital due to the absence of other reagents for more extensive analyzes<sup>92</sup>.

#### **5.4. Shortage of domestic gas**

On August 21, 2019, in Táchira state citizens reported that there is a 60% deficit of the cylinders for the distribution of domestic gas. *“The only alternative we have to the gas failure is electricity and it is also failing us. People are in need of cooking with firewood, which causes respiratory diseases and this is added that the water does not arrive, and when it arrives it is not in the quantity and drinkability required for the population”*<sup>93</sup>

In October, in the state of Mérida, the shortage of domestic gas increased. The citizens denounced that they had made the payment of the bottles to the state company, PDVSA Gas, which manages Jehyson Guzmán, designated by Nicolás Maduro as “protector of the people”. “We have spent 15 days in the La Esmeralda Building of Paseo La Feria without gas, a month ago the transfer was made by Bs. 700,000 to PDVSA Gas and so far we are still without gas, we are 27 families affected, how long should we wait?”<sup>94</sup>

The same situation is reported by citizens in different communities, which have a domestic gas contract with that company.

#### **5.5. Fuel shortage**

After the blackouts in March and April 2019, uncertainty grew due to the impossibility of refueling without at least 8 hours of queuing. However, since the month of May the crisis worsened. There is no constant supply of gasoline in the state and drivers can spend between 4 and 7 days in line.

In the state of Mérida there have been numerous attempts at organization and logistics to order the fuel supply at the service stations, but all have been unsuccessful since the creation and publication of dispatch schedules at the plant located in El Vigía, Mérida state It is not fulfilled. There are limitations and they only supply between 30 and 40 liters of gasoline per private vehicle.

---

<sup>92</sup>Diario Los Andes <https://diariodelosandes.com/site/sin-agua-hospital-maria-aracelis-alvarez-de-betijoque/>

El Pitazo <https://elpitazo.net/reportajes/valeranos-afrontan-la-crisis-de-agua-mas-grave-de-los-ultimos-50-anos/>

<sup>93</sup>Testimony of Anaro García, spokesperson for the Un Nuevo Tiempo party in El Pitazo <https://elpitazo.net/los-andes/cilindros-gas-tachira-danados/>

<sup>94</sup>María de Los Ángeles Pérez, ULA journalist

During the month of September the long lines to refuel were observed again<sup>95</sup>. Drivers of private vehicles and public transport were observed overnight in different avenues of the municipalities Campo Elías and Libertador. At that time there was no official statement from any state or national entity explaining why the supply of gasoline and diesel had worsened.

By October, the shortage of gasoline and diesel in the state of Mérida had increased, causing drivers concern. Public and private transport had decreased and the daily activities of citizens were affected.

On average, a service station for the date, only in the Libertador municipality receives fuel twice a week, insufficient amount to meet the demand.

In the municipality Rivas Dávila there is a single service station, which supplies gasoline every eight days, being that this is one of the municipalities of agro-industrial importance of the state of Mérida. Citizens are forced to get gasoline at high prices and in foreign currency to be able to distribute their crops and products. It should be noted that these “extra payments” are transferred to the cost structure of the products and directly affect consumers, especially those who do not have sufficient income.

In Trujillo state, for the month of October, Henry Rangel Silva, governor of the entity, called on drivers to save fuel, because "there is no gasoline production." In addition, he added that the priority is fuel for public transport<sup>96</sup>.

In the state of Táchira, a border state with Colombia, the situation has arisen since 2002 as a result of the oil strike<sup>97</sup>, and despite all types of anti-contraband operations. During 2019, two vehicle censuses have been carried out to prevent the smuggling of fuel, but the lines to supply gasoline have not been controlled.

#### *5.5.1. Deceased in the context of protests over gas shortages*

In the municipality of Tovar, Humberto Trejo (60 years old) died of a heart attack on June 3, after 72 hours in line to fill his vehicle with gasoline. Trejo was altered to witness the preferential treatment of drivers who paid the fuel in foreign currency.

In Santos Marquina municipality, Mérida state, on June 8, 2019, Wuilderman Paredes was shot in the chest by officials of the Bolivarian National Police. The six police officers who made up the commission at the scene of the events have been placed at the order of the Public Ministry. The ODH-ULA has assumed legal representation of the victims by extension to ensure that the case does not go unpunished.

The prices of food and medicine have increased and a black market has appeared in which fuel is sold at \$1.25 per liter.

Education has also been affected, especially the university, with suspension of classes and research.

---

<sup>95</sup>El Pitazo <https://elpitazo.net/los-andes/meridenos-vuelven-a-pernoctar-en-colas-para-surtir-gasolina/>

<sup>96</sup> La Nación. Gobernador de Trujillo pide a sus habitantes ahorrar combustible. [En línea]. 10.10.2019. <https://lanacionweb.com/nacional/gobernador-de-trujillo-pide-a-sus-habitantes-ahorrar-combustible/>. Retrieved on 11.10.2019

<sup>97</sup> La Prensa del Táchira. Táchira cumplirá 17 años en cola de gasolina. November 2019 <https://www.picuki.com/media/2174904446306451927>

The ODH-ULA is concerned about the lack of official information on fuel distribution in the Andean region and in the rest of Venezuela, as there are no official communications explaining the situation which affects access to economic, social and cultural rights necessary to guarantee a life in dignity.

## **6. Conclusions**

In cases of violations of the right to life and specifically of extrajudicial executions, the criminal courts and specifically the control judges in the state of Mérida prevent the participation of the victims in the process without guarantees of an impartial and transparent trial that leads to the punishment of those responsible.

The State does not fail to implement the respective medical and psychological controls for the admission of and provision of lethal weapons to police officers, as well as the respective training and education programs to police officers on international standards of the progressive and differential legitimate use of strength and over the superior value of human life.

The inability of the Public Prosecutor's Office to investigate and punish those responsible for crimes, particularly those involving human rights violations, is a matter of concern. On the other hand, there is imprisonment of people without rigorous and timely investigations, as in the case of university student Erickvaldo Márquez.

With regard to the performance of the courts, the provisional nature of the judges, the lack of professionalism of the judicial career and the subordination to the National Executive translates into serious delays and irregularities in the proceedings, which translates into prison overcrowding and other human rights violations during custody. The lack of action of the bodies that must seek justice makes impunity a de facto government policy of Nicolás Maduro, guaranteeing the repetition of crimes and human rights violations.

The insecurity in the Universities and the inaction, or complicity, of the State in the face of criminal acts against the universities are part of their dismantling and destruction policies, affecting not only the right to education but also the right to development. The ODH-ULA requires the authorities of the Zone of Integral Defense (ZODI), to act effectively and definitively against criminals who invade the Experimental Station Finca Judibana of the University of Los Andes, who have been damaging training and research of undergraduate and graduate students at least since 2016<sup>98</sup>.

The collapse of public services and the shortage of basic goods such as water or domestic gas affects the enjoyment of human rights and especially the right to health, food and education and puts the country in decline before the Development Goals Sustainable.

The ODH-ULA requires the authorities of the Zone of Integral Defense (ZODI), to act effectively and definitively against criminals who invade the grounds of the Judibana Estate, who have been damaging the training and investigation of undergraduate students and Postgraduate at least since 2016<sup>99</sup>.

---

<sup>98</sup>Preliminary report: Invasion of university units. Violation of autonomy, the right to education and access to justice in environmental matters <http://www.uladdhh.org.ve/en/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Invasiones-a-centros-universtariosEng-version.pdf>

<sup>99</sup>Preliminary report: Invasion of university units. Violation of autonomy, the right to education and access to justice in environmental matters <http://www.uladdhh.org.ve/en/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Invasiones-a-centros-universtariosEng-version.pdf>



UNIVERSIDAD  
DE LOS ANDES  
VENEZUELA

[www.uladdhh.org.ve](http://www.uladdhh.org.ve)



Av. Alberto Carnevali  
Núcleo Universitario Pedro Rincón Gutiérrez  
Entrada estacionamiento Facultad de Arquitectura y Diseño.  
La Hechicera

 [odhula@gmail.com](mailto:odhula@gmail.com)

   @uladdhh