

Forum:*Advisory Panel*

Issue: *The Venezuelan Crisis (Social)*   
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1. **Introduction**

At some point in history Venezuela was the richest country in South America. This was due to the biggest oil reserves in the world which was used correctly at the time. Oil reserves in Venezuela were bigger than oil reserves in Saudi Arabia, UAE, and Iraq. In addition to that, its democratic government was praised all throughout history. Today, Venezuela is going through a crisis where they are facing the largest inflation rate in the world which outgrows the inflation rate in which the US faced during the era of the great depression. Due to this growing inflation rate faced by Venezuela, disruption is created and food/medicine is inaccessible by the citizens of the country. This had also affected the murder rate in Venezuela as it is currently growing meaning that it is disturbing the daily lives of Venezuelan citizens in a major way. These conditions create a dangerous social sphere around the country, leading to an upbringing of a social crisis due to the economic crash that portrays the current situation in Venezuela. A pattern was noticed when it came to this crisis and it is that after the election of President Nicolas Maduro all the problems mentioned above began to rise in an exceeding rate. Maduro, instead of leaving office has decided to consolidate his power, thus, bringing the country closer to authoritarian rule. In December 2015, Maduro’s political ambition became evident when the MUD (Democratic Unity Round Table) won a two thirds majority vote in the National Assembly, putting Maduros rule at risk. The first action Maduro decided to take was to rule out justices in he supreme court who he had saw to be against him and place others whom are loyal to him. This was just a build up to the decision which was to come during the March of the year after where the Supreme Court ruled to strip opposition-led National Assembly of its powers. This was a big move coming from the court especially with people knowing what Maduro did a few months back. This led to protests all over the streets of Venezuela as people did not like the power that was being given to the president since it was slowly turning the country less democratic. Even though the ruling had been reversed only a few days later, the damage had already been done and protests continued to grow leaving hundreds dead and thousands injured. This was a major factor to social instability spreading around the country as there were more crimes happening over time. Maduro then decided to create a new Assembly (National Constituent Assembly) which was granted the right to change the Venezuelan constitution and basically ruled out the MUD thus taking its place. This left Maduro no opposition with his rule. Hugo Chavez, Maduro’s predecessor, was a more charismatic leader that tried to fix the social corruption of the country through fixing the economic inequality that was present at the time. He did this by using the profit made by petroleum in the country in order to boost social-welfare programs. However, in 2014 when Maduro came to power, oil prices plummeted and all the programs that were set by Chavez plummeted with it. This was when Maduro began the crisis by having a constant currency rate for the upper-class citizens while the rest of the country would face devastating inflation in the currency since most currency used by normal citizens would-be black-market currency. This leads to protests on the streets and especially after the settlement of the National Constituent assembly, protests turned violent while Maduro’s government would try to create the illusion of public support. In order for Venezuela to go back to its rich democratic ways, a solution to the social aspect of the crisis is needed so that the issue does not enflame.

1. **Definition of Key Terms**

Constitution: A constitution is basic standards or built up points of reference as per which a state or other organization is administered. These principles together make up, for example comprise, what the substance is.

Inflation: Inflation is a quantitative proportion of the rate at which the normal cost dimension of a bin of chosen products and enterprises in an economy increments over some undefined time frame. It is the consistent ascent in the general dimension of costs where a unit of cash purchases short of what it did in earlier periods. Often communicated as a rate, expansion demonstrates a diminishing in the buying intensity of a country's money.

Black market: A bootleg market is monetary movement that happens outside government-endorsed channels. Underground market exchanges more often than not happen "under the table" to give members a chance to stay away from government value controls or charges.

National Constituent Assembly: The Constituent National Assembly (Spanish: Asamblea Nacional Constituyente; ANC) is a constituent get together chosen in 2017 to draft another constitution forVenezuela. Its individuals were chosen in an exceptional 2017 race that was censured by more than forty for the most part Latin American and Western states.

Democratic Unity Round Table: The Democratic Unity Roundtable is a trick all appointive alliance of Venezuelan ideological groups shaped in January 2008 to bring together the resistance to President Hugo Chávez's United Socialist Party of Venezuela in the Venezuelan parliamentary decision, 2010.

Malaria: Malaria is a genuine and now and again lethal ailment brought about by a parasite that regularly contaminates a specific kind of mosquito which feeds on people. Individuals who get intestinal sickness are regularly debilitated with high fevers, shaking chills, and influenza like disease. Universally, the World Health Organization assesses that in 2016, 216 million clinical instances of intestinal sickness happened, and 445,000 individuals kicked the bucket of jungle fever. Since intestinal sickness causes so much ailment and demise, the ailment is an extraordinary channel on numerous national economies. Since numerous nations with intestinal sickness are now among the less fortunate nations, the ailment keeps up an endless loop of infection and destitution.

HIV/AIDS: HIV stands for human immunodeficiency infection. The infection can prompt AIDS, or AIDS, if not treated. Not at all like some other infections, the human body can't dispose of HIV totally, even with treatment. So once you get HIV, you have it forever. No powerful fix at present exists, however with appropriate restorative consideration, HIV can be controlled. The medication used to treat HIV is called antiretroviral therapy or ART. Whenever taken the correct way, consistently, this medication can drastically delay the lives of numerous individuals tainted with HIV, keep them solid, and extraordinarily bring down their opportunity of contaminating others.

World Health Organization: World Health Organization (WHO), French Organization Mondiale de la Santé, specific office of the United Nations built up in 1948 to further global participation for improved general wellbeing conditions. In spite of the fact that it acquired explicit errands identifying with scourge control, quarantinemeasures, and sedate standardization from the Health Organization of the League of Nations (set up in 1923) and the International Office of Public Health at Paris (built up in 1907), WHO was given a wide mandate under its constitution to advance the achievement of "the most noteworthy conceivable dimension of wellbeing" by all people groups.

Congress: A congress is a formal gathering of the delegates of various nations, constituent states, associations, trade associations, ideological groups or different gatherings. Under its past 1961 Venezuelan Constitution, Venezuela had a bicameral governing body, known as the Congress (Congreso). This Congress was made out of a Senate of Venezuela (Senado) and a Venezuelan Chamber of Deputies (Cámara de Diputados).

FAO: The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) expects to reduce world appetite and advance food security. FAO makes and offers basic information about food, agriculture and normal assets and works with various accomplices in common society and the private segment to accomplish its objectives.

Legislation: The procedure through which rules are ordered by an administrative body that is built up and engaged to do as such.

Economic Sanctions: Economic sanctions are Commercial and money related punishments connected by at least one nation against a focused self-overseeing state, party, or person. Monetary assents may incorporate different types of exchange boundaries, levies, and confinements on money related exchanges.

1. **General Overview – Background information**

**The root of the Crisis:**

After taking power 1999, Chávez set out to change the Venezuelan constitution, revising the forces of Congress and the legal framework. As a piece of the new constitution, the name of the nation was changed to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. As president, Chávez experienced difficulties both at home and abroad. His endeavors to fix his hang on the state-run oil organization in 2002 worked up contention and prompted various dissents, and he ended up expelled from power quickly in April 2002 by military pioneers. The challenges proceeded after his arrival to control, prompting a choice on whether Chávez ought to remain president. The submission vote was held in August 2004, and a greater part of voters chose to keep Chávez and allow him to complete his time in office.

Chávez was known for being straightforward and closed minded all through his administration, declining to keep down any of his feelings or reactions. He offended oil administrators, church authorities and other world pioneers, and was especially antagonistic with the United States government, which, he accepted, was in charge of the fizzled 2002 upset against him. Chávez additionally protested the war in Iraq, expressing his conviction that the United States had mishandled its forces by starting the military exertion. Relations between the U.S and Venezuela haven't been the best for quite a while. In the wake of taking power, Chávez sold oil to Cuba a long-lasting foe of the United States and opposed U.S. plans to stop opiates dealing in close by Colombia. He additionally helped guerrilla powers in neighboring nations. Also, amid his administration, Chávez took steps to quit providing oil to the United States if there was another endeavor to expel him from power. He did, nonetheless, give warming oil to help the casualties of Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Rita, which crushed various fuel-handling offices.

Notwithstanding the province of Venezuela's association with the United States, while in office, Chávez utilized his nation's oil assets to shape associations with different countries, including China and Angola. In 2006, he made the Bolivarian Alternative for the Americas, a communist facilitated commerce association joined by Fidel Castro, leader of Cuba, and Evo Morales, leader of Bolivia. Chávez was likewise a functioning individual from the Non-Aligned Movement, a gathering of in excess of 100 nations, including Cuba, Iran and a few African countries.

**How the crisis began:**

When thought about the wealthiest nation in Latin America, today, Venezuela is confronting an exceptional monetary and political emergency set apart by serious food deprivation and medication deficiencies.

Analysts of the government and individuals from the opposition contend that Venezuela's monetary misfortunes are the product of long periods of financial bungle, and debasement, yet government supporters accuse falling oil costs, global sanctions, and the nation's business leaders for Venezuela's inconveniences. At the point when Maduro took over as president after Hugo Chavez's passing in 2013, the oil-dependent economy was, at that point, in a bad position. At the point when worldwide oil costs dropped in 2014, businesses were never again capable of importing products at a similar rate as in the past, with soaring costs and expansion.

As indicated by investigators, the fall of the GDP in Venezuela somewhere in the range of 2013 and 2017 was more extreme than that of the United States, amid the Great Depression, or Russia, and Cuba following the breakdown of the Soviet Union, vigorously affecting the living states of millions.  In 2014, thousands rampaged to dissent inflation and living conditions. The administration got serious about the dissents, leaving a minimum of 11 dead.

In 2015, restriction government officials won a larger part in the National Assembly without precedent for about two decades. Be that as it may, in 2016, the Maduro led government stripped the National Assembly of power to manage the economy, and in March 2017, the legal branch quickly broke down the National Assembly. The court switched its request because of the national and worldwide objection, yet by then enormous challenges were at that point occurring. Dissents left in excess of 100 dead, and 1,000 captured. Maduro likewise made the National Constituent Assembly in 2017. Stacked with Maduro supporters, the Constituent Assembly has the command to drafting or transforming the Constitution. From that point forward, the emergency has proceeded. A huge number of Venezuelans have fled taking off swelling, nourishment and prescription deficiencies, and joblessness.

In 2018, Maduro won a disputable race, boycotted by most of the restriction. Toward the start of this current year, he was confirmed, with the resistance and numerous inside the worldwide network considering him an ill-conceived pioneer.

**Social instability:**

When looking at education, Venezuela had, by Latin American benchmarks, a fortunate record in wellbeing and social welfare and one that had indicated colossal advancement. In 1940 the general future during childbirth was forty-three years. By 1990, that figure was more than seventy years: seventy-one years for males and seventy-seven for females, both among the most astounding in Latin America. The demise rate was just 4 for each 1,000 populace and the normal caloric admission was 107 percent of the base dimension set up by the United Nations (UN) Food and Agriculture Organization. The real reasons for these upgrades were better general wellbeing measures, pre-birth care, and national vaccination battles. Social insurance offices had developed in number and in quality; in the meantime, the populace had turned out to be progressively urban and better taught.

Notwithstanding the last financial difficulties, the authenticity and the practicality of the Venezuelan equitable society did not appear to be compromised. Albeit poor Venezuelans some of the time exhibited viciously revolts against financial grimness, there was no opinion outside of little fanatic gatherings for an arrival to a tyrant legislature of the right. The occasions of the 1980s, in any case, stunned Venezuelan culture; following quite a while of expanding thriving and improving wellbeing, instruction, and financial lists, Venezuelans abruptly gotten themselves defenseless against the moving fortunes of a world economy that had constantly demonstrated valuable previously. This "emergency" should in any case give the harshest test yet of Venezuelan pledge to a free, tolerant, and socially cognizant framework.

Venezuela these days is confronting an emergency in financial aspects as well as due to the absence of consideration for wellbeing.

In 2013 Venezuela enlisted the most astounding number of instances of intestinal sickness in the previous 50 years, with 300 of 100,000 Venezuelans being tainted with the malady. Later on, in August 2014, Venezuela was the main nation in Latin America where the rate of jungle fever was expanding.

Therapeutic deficiencies in the nation additionally hampered the treatment of Venezuelans. Deficiencies of antiretroviral meds to treat HIV/AIDS influenced around 50,000 Venezuelans, possibly making a large number of Venezuelans with HIV create AIDS. Too, Venezuela looked the same number of nations the Ebola infection surge this decade. It was until October 2014, that President Maduro reported an arrangement to make the University of Science and Health and required a gathering of ALBA so as to talk about the battle against the Ebola infection ailment because of the Ebola infection pandemic in West Africa.

For as long as two years, Venezuelans had confronted emergency clinics and social insurance foundations in unsuitable and imprudent conditions. In the mid 2015, just 35% of medical clinic beds were accessible and half of working rooms couldn't work because of the absence of assets given by their legislature.

1. **Major Parties Involved and Their Views**

Chavist Government (Maduro’s government):

A primary point of the Chavist government is to preserve its control over Venezuela. Throughout the years, the administration has gained control using the presidential position, having him utilize power to accomplish this point. The Chavist government use foreign powers as a scapegoat in order to cover up the issues going on in the country. The administration has exhibited that it is happy to utilize power to stifle resistance dissents. Regardless of the financial issues, support from China and Russia combined with this solid grasp on the populace help Maduro hold control. The way that the nation has not acknowledged guide could be viewed as a sign that the administration won't recognize the nation's issues, which can likewise be seen in Maduro's talk. In numerous perspectives, it is useful for the legislature to keep up the norm, which makes change considerably more troublesome.

US:

Since 1998, the US has attempted to oust the administration of Venezuela. What compromised the legislature of the United States from that point forward was the Bolivarian dynamic gotten under way by the race of Hugo Chávez as leader of Venezuela that year. Chávez won the races with an order from Venezuela's laborers and poor to redesign the nation to watch out for their since quite a while ago disregarded needs. Venezuela, with the world's biggest demonstrated oil saves, had advanced the U.S.- based oil organizations and its own government. Venezuela's key oil serve in the mid 1960s (and designer of OPEC—the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) Juan Pablo Pérez Alfonso properly considered oil the "fallen angel's stool." It guaranteed so much and conveyed close to nothing. Chávez touched base as the epitome of famous expectation. He undermined the oil organizations and the government, which is the reason the United States attempted to oust him. The main ideas of overthrowing the government would fall behind the reasons of:

1. Humanitarian concerns

2. Democratic concerns

3. Economic potential

4. Ideological concerns

Russia:

Russia–Venezuela relations are complex in light of the fact that Russia directly perceives a leader of Venezuela who isn't all around perceived world-wide. Venezuela has been one of Russia's most significant exchanging and military partners in Latin America (after Brazil), making a solid bond in the two-sided relationship between the two countries. Under President Hugo Chávez, Venezuela has appreciated warm relations with Russia. Quite a bit of this is through the clearance of military hardware; since 2005, Venezuela has acquired more than $4 billion worth of arms from Russia. With regards to later occasions and Maduro, In 2019, the dominant opposition National Assembly pronounced that Maduro's re-appointment was invalid and announced its leader, Juan Guaidó, to act leader of Venezuela. The United States, Canada, Brazil and a few Latin American nations perceived Guaidó as between time president. Russia, be that as it may, kept on supporting Maduro. Russia, alongside China vetoed a United Nations Security Council goals calling for new presidential races in Venezuela.

Venezuelan Opposition:

resistance groups bound together their powers in the MUD alliance, understanding that they would not have the option to stop Chavez independently. Resistance pioneers like Leopoldo Lopez have been imprisoned, and their dissents subdued. All things considered, in 2015 the MUD was able to overcome Maduro's PSUV in the administrative races, which gave the resistance new any desires for change. This expectation immediately blurred, as Maduro moved to sidestep the restriction controlled National Assembly. Today, after divisions on issues like whether to partake in territorial races or not, the resistance is inside broken. This advantages Maduro, since there is no single power that plainly speaks to those against him. The primary demands of the restriction are to have free and reasonable races, to end the political detainments and suppression and to reestablish the rule of law and human rights. Be that as it may, in light of the fact that the alliance is just shaped against Maduro and not around any basic approaches or philosophies, it is in all respects feebly held together.

1. **Timeline of Events**

MARCH 2013: Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez, who prevailed upon the nation's poor with supposed "21st century communism" during his 14-year rule, bites the dust from disease at 58. His favored successor, Vice President Nicolas Maduro, gets down to business.

APRIL 2013: In presidential races for a six-year term, Maduro barely overcomes resistance candidate Henrique Capriles, who had lost to Chavez by a more extensive edge the prior year. Capriles and partners state the vote was defaced by misrepresentation and approach supporters to rampage.

FEBRUARY 2014: Venezuelan security powers capture surely understood resistance pioneer Leopoldo Lopez on charges of instigating distress, after an influx of dissents known as 'The Exit,' looking to remove Maduro.

DECEMBER 2015: The resistance Democratic Unity alliance wins control of Venezuela's administrative body, the National Assembly, without precedent for a long time, riding an influx of well known discontent with a drawn out retreat and rising swelling after oil costs crumbled.

MARCH 2017: Venezuela's Supreme Court, which has reliably favored the decision Socialist Party, reports here it is assuming control over the elements of the National Assembly. The court rapidly strolls back the choice in the midst of worldwide clamor. Be that as it may, the occasion sparkles a long time of against government dissents that eventually leave in excess of 100 dead.

JULY 2017: Venezuela calls a choice, boycotted by the restriction, to affirm the production of an almighty authoritative body called the Constituent Assembly. It is ostensibly entrusted with revamping the constitution however rapidly takes over vital authoritative capacities, prompting allegations that Maduro is undermining majority rules system.

FEBRUARY 2018: Mediation talks between the legislature and the restriction breakdown in the midst of contradiction over the planning of the following presidential race. The administration reports the vote will be held in the primary portion of the year, and the principle resistance groups vow to blacklist.

MAY 2018: Maduro travels to re-electihere over a lesser-known resistance candidate in the midst of low turnout and charges of vote-purchasing by the administration. The local resistance, United States and Lima Group of for the most part right-inclining Latin American governments state they don't perceive the outcomes.

JANUARY 2019: Maduro proceeds with his initiation for a second six-year term, overlooking the exhortation of a few Latin American governments. Juan Guaido, a practically obscure here restriction official who accepted authority of the to a great extent toothless National Assembly days sooner, calls Maduro a "usurper."

JANUARY 2019: Guaido swears himself as between time president at the restriction's biggest rally since 2017. He is perceived as the nation's genuine president by the United States and huge numbers of Venezuela's neighbors.

JANUARY 2019: The United States authorizes, avoiding state oil organization PDVSA from gathering continues on rough fares to U.S. processing plants, removing the fundamental wellspring of Venezuelan government income to place weight on Maduro to move to one side for Guaido.

1. Possible Solutions

Presently, Venezuela is shouting out for assistance and a significant and compelling piece of the world has turned out to be associated with attempting to think of an answer, on account of oil, because of the risk of fanatic belief systems, or out of the blue. Be that as it may, at any rate numerous nations don't have the agreeableness they have with Cuba, the across the board complicity.

The US is undermining a war, while they are putting increasingly more weight, since they are exceptionally included and dread another Leftist fascism inside the locale, which would join their adversaries and influence its situation as a superpower. This weighs considerably heavier than oil, which is likewise significant as a conventional shield of supply, not to "take it", like the Chavistas contend for egging on patriotism, yet as an assurance.

War is the most exceedingly awful arrangement and, fortunately, it's the last alternative. The circumstance is basic to the point that a large number of Venezuelans, persuaded that Maduro won't open his paws to relinquish his prey (control), are asking that he be expelled by power. In any case, Trump is reluctant to do this since he should clearly be worried about the possibility that this won't be a quick triumph and will influence his re-appointment in 2020.

This is the reason he is attempting to determine the issue with discretionary and financial weight. In any case, Guaido hasn't figured out how to break the Army's help for Maduro, and his revives haven't been huge or steady enough. Then, Maduro is expanding social control, exasperating trepidation and patriotism; contextualizing the contention as a battle against "Dominion", not with national restriction powers. There is a risky equalization that will make war inescapable, if a clever arrangement isn't arranged.

In such a perplexing circumstance, radical methods can't be utilized in the event that you need a quiet arrangement, on the grounds that else one side will pound the other. Arrangements are the main way out, and exchanges suggest giving path on the two sides until a sensible equalization is discovered, which the two sides can pretty much acknowledge.

In the event that they truly need to fix their nation, the resistance's goal can't be to annihilate Maduro or Chavismo, yet to spare majority rules system in states of social harmony.

On the off chance that it needs to get by in legislative issues or still longs for a redemptive Chavismo, at that point Maduro's administration's goal can't be to crash the restriction or expectation that they sit still while they combine a military autocracy. Fortunately, the conditions don't exist for neither one of these two radical situations and the main route forward is to live respectively in harmony and vote based system. Which is a socio-political procedure, not an abrupt activity.

1. Appendices and useful links

Venezuela Country Profile (CIA World Fact-book) - <https://www.cia.gov/library/Publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ve.html>

Venezuela profile - Timeline (BBC) –

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america19652436>

Timeline: Venezuela’s tumultuous history (Al Jazeera) - <https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2012/09/201292121430533264.html>

Gobierno de Hugo Chavez (La Nación)-

https://www.lanacion.com.ar/2083058- pdvsa-la-joya-de-la-corona-chavista-que-ahora-languidece

International migration (UNESCO)-

<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-humansciences/themes/international-migration/glossary/migrant/>

Inflation (Business dictionary)- <http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/inflation.html>

What is a Humanitarian emergency (Humanitarian Coalition)- <http://humanitariancoalition.ca/what-is-a-humanitarian-emergency>

Foreign aid (Britannica)-

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/foreign-aid>

4 Types of Constitutional Crisis (FiveThirtyEight)- <https://fivethirtyeight.com/features/constitutional-crisis/>

Human Rights violations and mass protests in Venezuela (OHCHR)- http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21948&La ngID=E

UN Human Rights Council confronts Venezuela (Human Rights Watch)-

<https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/10/02/un-human-rights-council-confronts-venezuela>

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