Matthew de La Bastide

Representing: Delsa Solórzano, Vice President of “Un Nuevo Tiempo”

Venezuelan National Assembly

**Topic 1: Safety and Security in Venezuela**

The issue of Safety and Security in Venezuela is one of the most significant factors in both the reputation of the country, and the effects of tourist-related repercussions. Many governmental decisions in this aspect contribute to the influence of crime rates in the nation, as well as the international peace stance. While education plays a big part in the forming of these instances, the Venezuelan government must invest heavily in law enforcement. This, however, will in turn create an influx in studious repercussions, and increase the amount of annual incarcerations. On average, Venezuela must account for over 5,000 new prisoners every year (International Center for Prison Studies, 2015), as well as 24,000 annual confirmed murder cases (The Guardian, 2014). This will also test the legitimacy of recent international affairs in the example of the Russian Federal Drug Control Service agreement. Because of the newly introduced power of the Venezuelan National Anti-Narcotics Office (ONA), the National Assembly will configure a new set of opportunistic laws which will be carried out by the newly found law enforcement as well as the Venezuelan National Guard. This will eventually solve any recently formed negative effects by forming the long-term structure of the nation.

Separately, the nation will announce a new investment into the expansion of its tourist influx on the bases of its own genotypic construction, as well as the displacement of the population in terms of the newly, but separately declared drug agreement. With these results, the velocity of the expansion can be pre-determined, and further laws can then be put in place. These, along with the recent Russian agreement will hopefully heavily impact the certainty of the nation’s current structure in terms of the national law and crime influence.

**Topic 2: Venezuela’s economic crisis**

The economic crisis in Venezuela is responsible for validating the country’s decline in growth and employment, as well as its rise in inflation. It has a growth rate of -8% as well as a 482% inflation rate (The Guardian, 2015). These statistics conglomerate to form danger for the future of Venezuela and its people. Also, because of Venezuela’s oil-concentrated economy, there are many possible causes for a further decrease in Venezuela’s economic stability. As of now, oil makes up 50% of Venezuela’s income, and 95% of its exports (The Nation, 2015). This means that the country is in more danger than ever, and can be very easily persuaded into permanent downfall. Furthermore, what stability the economy has is diminishing rapidly with unemployment rates approaching 30% of the population (The Guardian, 2015). Because of this, the government is quickly losing its power, and Venezuela, if not changed, will become sluggish.

The main cause for Venezuela’s economic crisis is its government’s series of mistakes such as the Maduro government fuelling inflation by printing mass amounts of money. If not stopped, the current government could be the reason for Venezuela’s downfall. Nicolás Maduro, the president of Venezuela, is severely lowering Venezuela’s ability to fight the economic crisis by ignoring the population’s wishes, and further drawing attention to the government instead of the crisis. Food and electricity shortages are already making families have to queue for food, and are severely limiting the quality of life in Venezuela. At the moment, there are very few rich businesses left because of the crisis, and people do not have many opportunities for living. This turns even more attention to Maduro, who is failing the country constantly with his bad decisions. A recall referendum has already been called for, which has been denied by Vice President Aristobulo Isturiz. This shall not make the people to stand down. The referendum must be supported. Venezuela’s citizens should have the right to choose a leader that will make the right decisions for their country. Venezuela should be a country of the people, not a federal republic.

**Topic 3: Social Division and Venezuelan Politics**

The recent actions of the government have left Venezuelans in question about whether or not the current president is the lasting leader that they want. There is currently a large gap between those that support President Maduro, and those that criticize his decisions. This has led to a concentration on politics in Venezuela, and many violent outbreaks. The political gap has become so large that people are participating in violent rebellions in hopes to make a point about the current government. The government does not plan to make any significant changes or repairs to the current division between the people, and things are becoming more unstable. In Caracas alone, there is a murder every two hours (The Guardian, 2014), and many current anti-governmental campaigns. Many of the violent outbreaks and parades require law enforcement to be stopped, and with Venezuela’s crime rates, there is a high demand for police officers. Because of this, law enforcement requires a lot of the government’s attention, which takes away from its ability to reduce the effects of current crises. Also, with the current high demand for law enforcement, almost anybody can become an officer. This leads to corruption of the government, and even more unbalance in the population. This unbalance will not go unnoticed to the population, and will be used in further campaigns against the government. This continuous stream of violence creates a loop for the government, and if nothing is done, the nation could easily fall into a depression, and the government could fall to a coup. With this, Venezuela and its government are currently very unstable, and many violent outbreaks are occurring within the nation because of the large gap between the political stances. Venezuela is in the middle of a crisis, and the current government must undergo major changes. To do this, a recall referendum must be supported. This is the only option citizens have to make the country as peaceful and as culturally beautiful as it once was.