Introduction

Venezuela is amidst a strained political standoff and financial emergency, with hyperinflation, rising corruption, and nourishment deficiencies pushing somewhere in the range of 3,000,000 residents to escape the nation. Occupant President Nicolás Maduro has snatched control for the official and built his reappointment in a questionable vote, activating moves sponsored by the U.S., where partners seek to impeach Maduro and introduce an interim president. An arranged rebuilding of the majority rules system and dire monetary change are essential if the nation is to maintain a strategic distance from viciousness and decrease mass displacement.

There is no imaginable closure to the political and compassionate emergencies that have overpowered Venezuela and overflowed into neighboring nations. Furthermore, an extended battle for control of the nation, if conventional war breaks out, will mean divisiveness among its residents, who are now living in the most critical conditions outside of a combat area in ongoing memory.

Regardless of whether the political impasse is broken, there are no simple answers for fixing the nation's economy, which was excessively reliant on oil and fallen as rough worldwide costs fell. Be that as it may, President Nicolas Maduro has demonstrated more enthusiasm for combining his hold on power than making required auxiliary changes. The outcome has been developing deficiencies in food and vital supplies, far-reaching power blackouts, and disturbing paces of lack of healthy sustenance.
Resistance pioneer Juan Guaido's endeavors to topple Maduro's administration prior this year with the support of the United States seems to have exploded backward. Rather than holding onto control, Guaido seems to have solidified political divisions inside the nation, bringing about a stalemate. In the interim, Washington's open endeavors to help cut down Maduro's communist organization have pushed the Venezuelan head to hope to fortify his partnerships with Russia and China.

The inner emergency has spilled out crosswise over South America as a large number of Venezuelans have now fled the nation looking for nourishment and employments. The mass migration has energized xenophobia and even savagery against Venezuelans looking for shelter in neighboring nations. It has additionally extended the limit of provincial governments and philanthropic associations as they endeavor to give help to Venezuelans fanned out over the locale.

With its economy in free fall, after having just shrunk considerably this decade, and with its future governmental issues open to question as President Nicolas Maduro sticks semi-unavoidably to control, Venezuela wavers on the verge. Effectively one of the world's most crime-influenced nations; it dangers getting to be something more like a bombed state in the coming months. Consider Somalia or Libya, yet a few times bigger in populace and a few times nearer to the United States.

For Colombia, Brazil, Guyana, and Caribbean island countries like Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela and its thirty-one million individuals are directly nearby. Displaced person emergencies in North Africa and the Middle East have been getting a more significant amount of the news inclusion, yet as of now, the social streams out of Venezuela have arrived at tantamount sizes. Regardless of whether things do not get that terrible, it is anything but difficult to envision situations in which ten million Venezuelans become displaced people—with a vast number inside the nation battling to remain alive as nourishment supplies decrease and general wellbeing conditions decay much further.

Definition of Key Terms

Corruption
Corruption refers to dishonesty and unjustifiable actions, with the term commonly revolving around government and political conduct.

**Inflation**

A term in economics which refers to an increase in the prices of goods and services alongside a fall in the value of a currency or a decrease in purchasing power.

**Hyperinflation**

A term which refers to inflation which takes place at a high and accelerating rate.

**Demonstrations**

A demonstration is synonymous with the term protest, mainly revolving around public statements and actions demonstrating objection and disapproval.

**Price Controls**

A price control refers to a form of government intervention which revolves around the establishment of a maximum price for a specific good or service, mainly employed during periods of inflation and recessions.

**Economic Recession**

An economic recession refers to a period in a nation economy which demonstrates a decline in economic activity, typically leading to unemployment and price controls.

**Special Economic Zone (SEZ)**

A special economic zone is an area where trade and business laws differ than what is present in the rest of the country, commonly created to attract foreign investment.

**Amnesty**

Amnesty refers to the notion of a form of pardon from punishment, a matter which is issued by government officials.

**Plan País**
A Plan Pais is a Spanish term which roughly translates to plan for the country, referring to the plan presented and structured by Juan Guaidó.

**Background Information**

**Hugo Chávez Presidency**

Hugo Chávez was first elected President of Venezuela in 1998. Expanding oil costs in the mid-2000s prompted levels of assets not found in Venezuela since the 1980s. Aiming to keep up political power through social projects, Chávez set up Bolivarian missions, planned for giving open administrations to improve financial, social, and social conditions. The Bolivarian missions are a progression of more than thirty social projects executed under the organization of previous Venezuelan president Hugo Chávez and proceeded by Chávez's successor, Nicolás Maduro. The projects center around social equity, social welfare, hostile to destitution, infrastructure, and military enrolling. They draw their name from the well-known South American hero, Simón Bolívar.

The social works established by Chávez's administration depended on oil items, the cornerstone of the Venezuelan economy, prompting Dutch ailment as indicated by Javier Corrales. By the mid-2010s, monetary moves made by Chávez's administration during the previous decade, for example, overspending and price controls, demonstrated to be unsustainable. Venezuela's economy wavered while destitution, inflation, and deficiencies in Venezuela expanded.

As per Martinez Lázaro, educator of financial aspects at the IE Business School in Madrid, the monetary hardships Venezuela kept on enduring under Maduro would have happened regardless of whether Chávez was still in power. In mid-2013, not long after Chávez's passing, Foreign Policy expressed that whoever succeeded Chávez would "inherit one of the most dysfunctional economies in the Americas—and just as the bill for the deceased leader's policies comes due."

**Nicolás Maduro**
Nicolás Maduro progressed toward becoming president in the wake of vanquishing his rival Henrique Capriles Radonski by 235,000 votes, a 1.5% edge. Maduro proceeded with the more significant part of the current monetary strategies of his ancestor Chávez. After entering the administration, his organization confronted a high inflation rate, and enormous deficiencies of merchandise, issues left over from Chávez's arrangements.

Maduro has been censured for focusing on the general conclusion, rather than watching out for functional issues which financial specialists have cautioned about, or making thoughts to improve Venezuela's monetary prospects. By 2014, Venezuela had entered an economic recession. Subsequently, by 2016, the nation had an expansion pace of 800%, the most elevated in its history. The International Monetary Fund anticipates that expansion in Venezuela should be 1,000,000% for 2018.

Juan Guaidó

An emergency concerning who the genuine President of Venezuela is, has been in progress since the 10th of January 2019, with the country and the world isolated in help for Nicolás Maduro or Juan Guaidó. The procedures and aftereffects of the May 2018 Venezuelan presidential political decisions were broadly contested. The resistance larger part National Assembly declared Maduro a "usurper" of the administration upon the arrival of his subsequent introduction and revealed an arrangement to present its leader, Juan Guaidó as the succeeding acting President of the nation under article 233 of the Venezuelan Constitution.

Locally, Guaidó’s activities have incorporated a proposed Plan País, an amnesty law for military faculty and specialists who betray the Maduro government and endeavors to convey a compassionate guide to the nation.

Corruption

Corruption is high in Venezuela, as indicated by the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index and is predominant at numerous degrees of society. While defilement is hard to gauge dependably, in 2018 Transparency International positioned Venezuela among the best 13 most degenerate nations out of 180 estimated, tied with Iraq.
That said, it is ahead of Burundi, Yumen, Syria, Afghanistan, Equatorial Guinea, North Korea, South Sudan, Libya, Guinea and Somalia.

For several years as a product of the prevalence of corruption, Venezuela, one of the most resource-rich nations in South America, has been rushing toward monetary, social, and institutional breakdown, prodding a provincial philanthropic emergency and mass movement.

The Venezuelan humanitarian crisis—alongside the subsequent crisis in South America as a whole—is presently the most exceedingly detrimental one in the Western Hemisphere, with over 4 million displaced people and transients. That is around 10 percent of the nation's all-out populace. Four out of every ten individuals still in Venezuela need to leave.

The UN gauges there will be 5.3 million Venezuelan outcasts and transients before the end of 2019, equaling the size of the Syrian displaced person emergency. By 2020, there will be 8 million Venezuelan outcasts, making this emergency the most significant evacuees emergency on the planet.

**Food**

Over 70% of Venezuela's nourishment is imported; Venezuela ended up subject to nourishment imports that it could never again manage the cost of when the cost of oil dropped in 2014. As indicated by Al Jazeera, Chávez gave the military control of nourishment and nationalized a significant part of the business, which was then dismissed, prompting creation deficiencies. With a diminished supply of food, Maduro put officers responsible for everything from margarine to rice. With the military responsible for nourishment, food trafficking's promise increased in profits, bribery, and defilement normal, and food failed to reach those who needed it the most. The administration imports the vast majority of the food the nation needs, it is constrained by the military, and the value paid for nourishment is higher than advocated by market costs. Venezuelans were going through "throughout the day holding up in lines" to purchase apportioned nourishment, "pediatric wards filled up with underweight children, and formerly middle-class adults began picking through rubbish bins for scraps", as indicated by Al Jazeera.

A few different elements have prompted deficiencies: imports over the two years until the conclusion of 2017 declined by 66% alongside the fact that hyperinflation has made food
unreasonably expensive for some Venezuelan. For the individuals who rely upon food provision boxes provided by the legislature, "these do not reach all Venezuelans who need them, provision of boxes is intermittent, and the receipt is often linked to the political support of the government." During the progressing 2019 Venezuelan power outages, which began on the 7th of March, the water circulation framework also presented shortcomings and issues.

Also, the Wall Street Journal announced in March 2019 that poverty was twofold that of 2014. An investigation from Andrés Bello Catholic University demonstrated that at any rate, 8 million Venezuelans needed more to eat. A UN report assessed in March 2019 that 94% of Venezuelans live in poverty and that one-fourth of Venezuelans need some humanitarian help.

Major Countries and Organizations Involved

The United States of America

In October 2018, the United States Naval Ships (USNS) Comfort, a United States Navy mercy-class hospital ship departed for an eleven-week mission in Latin America, with an essential mission to help nations hosting Venezuelan refugees. The primary objective was to relieve health frameworks in Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, and different countries that confronted the rapid arrival of thousands of Venezuelan migrants.

The United States of America (USA) was the first country to perceive Guaidó after he made a solemn vow on January 23, 2019, with Trump and Pence sending their help and solidarity just as the official acknowledgment; different nations stuck to this same pattern.

Russia

Russia has been a vocal supporter of President Nicolas Maduro, as well as being a military and financial partner since the Presidency of Hugo Chavez. Russia has made shows of power, for example, flying two Tu-160 nuclear-capable bomber planes to Venezuela. Notwithstanding immediate help, Russia additionally acts as a vocal supporter of Maduro in the UN, and has been one of the nation's chief arms sellers. Household responses in Russia to the circumstance have been blended with specific productions lauding Russia's help of Maduro and
its readiness to stand up to the US, and others reprimanding monetary guide to Venezuela, which they esteem as financial 'black hole.'

China

China was initially forthcoming with help to Maduro with Ministry of Foreign Affairs representative Hua Chunying expressing that China "supports efforts made by the Venezuelan government to protect the country's sovereignty, independence, and stability" and "opposes foreign forces from interfering in Venezuela affairs." toward the beginning of February there were reports that it was taking an increasingly impartial situation inspired by a paranoid fear of estranging potential connections in significant South America nations which backing of Guaidó, just as because of disappointment with Venezuela's failure to reimburse obligation, China having loaned Venezuela $67B. Geng Shuang, a Chinese Foreign Ministry representative, expressed that China's economic agreements would not be influenced regardless of how conditions change, and further expressed that China has been in discussions with all sides.

The United Nations

The United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental government known for maintaining global harmony and security, growing cordial relations among countries, accomplishing international cooperation, and being a middle ground for international interaction between the activities of countries. The UN is headquartered on international territory in New York City with other primary offices in Nairobi, Geneva, The Hague, and Vienna.

A special gathering of the Security Council took place on January 26, 2019, to examine Venezuela; no agreement was defined. Secretary-General António Guterres called for exchanges to ease strains. Representatives from Maduro's administration acted as the delegates of Venezuela at the United Nations. On February 28, 2019, the Security Council decided on two draft goals: one from the US calling for new decisions in Venezuela, the allowance of humanitarian aid, and the acknowledgment of Guaidó as break president; the other from Russia calling for exchange between the Maduro government and the resistance in accordance with the Montevideo activity of Mexico and Uruguay.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is an international humanitarian aid organization that supports 160 million individuals annually through its 190-member National Societies. It acts prior to, during, and after catastrophes and wellbeing crises to address the issues and improve the lives of powerless individuals. It does as such without heed to race, nationality, religious beliefs, political affiliations, and class.

Francesco Rocca, leader of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, reported on March 29, 2019, that the Red Cross was getting ready to carry humanitarian aid to the nation to help ease both the interminable appetite and the medicinal emergency. The Red Cross guide shipments were relied upon to start inside half a month, and the first shipment would help around 650,000 individuals. At the same time, a spilled UN report evaluated that 7,000,000 Venezuelans likely needed helpful help.

With that said, "Latin America's worst humanitarian crisis ever" as described by the Wall Street Journal, the "operation would rival Red Cross relief efforts in war-torn Syria, signaling the depth of Venezuela's crisis." Rocca said the endeavors would concentrate first on medical clinics, including state-run offices, and said the Red Cross was available to the plausibility of conveying supplies for aid placed away on the Venezuelan outskirts with Colombia and Brazil. The first Red Cross conveyance of provisions for medical clinics landed on April 16 2019, offering an empowering sign that the Maduro party would permit more humanitarian aid with entrance into Venezuela.

**Organization of American States**

The Organization of American States (OAS) is a continental association that was established on April 30, 1948, for the motivations behind territorial solidarity and participation among its part states. Headquartered in the United States’ capital Washington, D.C. with 35 autonomous conditions of the Americas as its individuals, the association's objectives spin around measures "to accomplish a request for harmony and equity, to advance their solidarity, to fortify their joint effort, and to guard their power, their regional respectability, and their freedom." As of May 26, 2015, the Secretary General of OAS is Luis Almagro.

The OAS affirmed goals on January 10 2019 "to not perceive the authenticity of Nicolas Maduro's new term." Luis Almagro, Secretary General of the OAS, perceived Guaidó on 23 January. In an unprecedented OAS session called on January 24 2019, 16 nations including the
US perceived Guaidó as president, however they didn't accomplish the greater part required for goals. Almagro held nations who stayed impartial on the presidential emergency answerable for the suffering, slaughtering, and human rights infringements in Venezuela.

**Timeline of Events**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description of event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Hugo Chavez was elected president in the midst of upsetting with built up parties, dispatches 'Bolivarian Revolution' that acquires new constitution, communist and populist monetary, and social arrangements subsidized by high oil costs, close by progressively against US international strategy.</td>
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<td>2001</td>
<td>President Chavez uses empowering act to pass laws planned for redistributing area and riches. Concern develops in business and some work circles that he is attempting to focus financial and political power.</td>
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<td>2002</td>
<td>Military rebellion against government and state oil imposing business model after arrangement of new board.</td>
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<td>January 2010</td>
<td>President Chavez devalues Bolivarian currency to help income from oil trades after economy shrank 5.8% in the last quarter of 2009.</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 2012</td>
<td>Government broadens price controls on progressively essential products in the fight against swelling. President Chavez takes steps to seize organizations that don't follow the value controls.</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 2013</td>
<td>Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez, who prevailed upon the nation's poor with purported 21st century socialism during his 14-year rule, dies from cancer at 58. His groomed successor, Vice President Nicolas Maduro, takes office</td>
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April 2013  In presidential decisions for a six-year term, Maduro barely reigns victory over candidate Henrique Capriles, who lost to Chavez by a more extensive amount of the prior year.

February - March 2014  A presence of anti-government protests, where approximately 28 people died in suppression. Government announces cuts in public spending as oil prices reach a four-year low.

November 2014  Venezuelan Government imposes cuts in public spending as oil prices drop to a four-year low.

December 2015  The resisting Democratic Unity party, the National Assembly wins control of Venezuela's authoritative body, without precedent, riding a rush of prominent discontent with a delayed downturn and rising expansion after oil prices had collapsed.

September 2016  A huge number of individuals partake in a political dissent and protests in Caracas requiring the evacuation of President Maduro, blaming him for obligation regarding the financial emergency.

May 2018  The National Assembly challenges the victory of President Maduro at presidential election.

August 2018  The United Nations expresses that 2,000,000 Venezuelans have fled abroad to neighboring nations since 2014.

January - February 2019  Hugo Chavez was elected president in the midst of upsetting with built up parties, dispatches 'Bolivarian Revolution' that acquires new constitution, communist and populist monetary, and social arrangements subsidized by high oil costs, close by progressively against US international strategy.
Relevant UN Treaties and Events

- Concluding observations on the report submitted by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela under article 8, paragraph 1, of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, 3 November 2014 (CRC/C/OPAC/VEN/CO/1)
- Concluding observations on the third periodic report of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, 7 July 2015 (E/C.12/VEN/CO/3)
- Concluding observations on the fourth periodic report of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, 14 August 2015 (CCPR/C/VEN/CO/4)

Previous Attempts to solve the Issue

Regardless of endeavors at attempting to unravel the Venezuelan crisis and newfound prevalence of violence and corruption through means of humanitarian aid, the situation has unfortunately only escalated. With Venezuela caught in the midst of a downward spiral and political discontent further fuelled by soaring food and medicine shortages alongside power cuts and hyperinflation, efficient, tangible solutions must be identified and implemented. That said, one cannot formulate a solution that is feasible without understanding previous solutions and attempts at solving the issue at hand. In terms of the previous attempts at solving the issue at hand, these came in the form of economic sanctions meant to incentivize revolution and economic adaptability and change, foreign involvement with means of political and economic intervention, and humanitarian aid in the form of shipments regarding basic food imports and supplies.

In 2011, the United States sanctioned Venezuela's state-possessed oil organization, Petróleos de Venezuela. As per administrators inside the organization just as the Venezuelan government, the sanctions were, for the most part, emblematic and had little impact, assuming any, on Venezuela's exchange with the US. Similarly, on 9 March 2015, Barack Obama marked and implemented an executive order announcing Venezuela as a threat to national security and called for sanctions against Venezuelan executives and authorities. Unfortunately, said sanctions did not influence Venezuela's oil organization, and exchange relations with the US proceeded, where additional economic sanctions were also put in place by the Trump administration in 2017. Despite that, the sanctions have demonstrated little to no effect on
Venezuela’s economic crisis, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) going so far as to document that "information gathered indicates that the socioeconomic crisis had been unfolding for several years prior to the imposition of these sanctions" in 2018.

In fact, with regards to foreign involvement, the concept of previous attempts at foreign military involvement has only presented further complications in international relations, building a miasma of tension and aggression instead of supporting Venezuela inremedying its political corruption and socio-economic crisis. While previous solutions and adoptions such as in 2019 with the shipment of supplies and aid products from the Red Cross, the efficacy and capability of said solutions in solving the problem at hand instead of merely trying to buttress its adverse effects on society as a whole still come into question. In fact, according to The New York Times, "armed pro-government paramilitaries" fired weapons to disrupt the first Red Cross delivery, and officials associated with Maduro’s party told the Red Cross to leave.

Possible Solutions

Evidently, the execution of previous progressive policies for reform and attempts at solving the issue at hand regarding Venezuela’s current crisis is especially complex. Its foreseeable downward spiral demonstrates the difficulty that nations and the UN face with regards to finding a solution which is able to sustain itself over time while simultaneously accounting for the potential for change and the need for flexibility. In this sense, it is important to remedy political instability. In this sense, this could potentially be done through two methods. On one hand, a new election cycle comes into cycle, where through democracy, Venezuelan civilians determine who assumes power over the nation. Yet, the issue this solution presents is the difficulty in achieving a state where both sides–Chavistas and supporters of the National Electoral Council (CNE)–will agree to new elections. In this sense, the other method revolves around negotiating a solution which both parties agree to. In this sense, only through the establishment of a platform for both parties and officials–Guaido and Maduro–can any form of compromise that both parties can agree to for the nation’s future ever be achieved.

Similarly, one must also be cognizant of matters which work towards stopping the encroaching nature of the crisis in Venezuela, with how its problems come as a product of
economic and financial difficulty. Currently, Venezuela is in dire need of economic stability done through the means of restoring the economy and channeling foreign investments. This could potentially be done through the establishment of a Special Economic Zone (SEZ), an action that brings the promise of encouraging a steady flow of investments. As special economic zones are regions in which trade and business laws are different from the remainder of the nation, this would incentivize foreign companies and investment, positively promoting trade, increasing the number of jobs, and improving administration. With the model being implemented in an array of regions around the world, it has reported a significant increase in trade.

Here, while solutions should focus on improving the situation in Venezuela, all individuals and parties involved must view these solutions as remedies and practices which can be implemented with actions that remain aware of how they affect the region as a whole. The issues regarding the Venezuelan crisis can only be viably addressed by recognizing and distinguishing failures and deficiencies in order to fulfill them with tangible, precise standards for all parties involved. Consequently, it is only through the persistent enforcement of present articles and careful assessment of current exercises on national and regional scales can more progress be made with respect to the question of political corruption and violence in Venezuela.

**Guiding Questions**

1. What has the current government done to lead the country into a state of hyperinflation and widespread poverty?

2. How has the failing economy of Venezuela, rife with hyperinflation and price cuts, played a role in the ensuing corruption and violence now prevalent in the South American Nation?

3. How have recent complications regarding the Venezuelan presidential crisis played a role in the Venezuelan socioeconomic crisis as a whole?

4. How can the displacement and existence of Venezuelan refugees and migrants meant to be solved alongside the stabilization of humanitarian aid and services in Venezuela?
Bibliography


