Dartmouth Model United Nations

Venezuelan Crisis

April 6 – 8, 2018
January 20, 2018

Dear Delegates:

On behalf of the entire Dartmouth Model United Nations staff, I would like to welcome and thank you for registering for the thirteenth annual Dartmouth Model United Nations conference this April 2018. We have been working relentlessly since the end of last year’s conference to provide a better and more worthwhile Model U.N. experience for this winter’s delegates. We are optimistic about this winter’s conference and Dartmouth Model U.N.’s future.

DartMUN is a unique conference. We pair world-class delegations and dais staff members in smaller, more-interactive environments to facilitate an enriching experience for delegates of all skill levels. We believe DartMUN’s active, small committees ensure delegates feel comfortable immersing themselves in a competitive but supportive environment that encourages trial by error and participation. Furthermore, DartMUN’s well-trained staff is excited to work with your delegates this winter in committee to equip the next generation of college students with the skills to tackle complex global problems.

With this said, Model United Nations is only meaningful when delegates are thoroughly prepared. To aid in your research preparation, your committee staff has spent hours researching, writing, and editing this Background Guide. The Background Guide serves as an introduction to your respective committee and an overview of the topics that you will be debating over the course of the conference.

The Background Guide is intended to be a starting point for your research and is not, in itself, an adequate exposure to the complexities of your committee’s topics. To be prepared, each delegate should do further research and focus on processing information through the lens of their respective country or position. If you are having trouble digesting all the information, the Background Guide contains relevant discussion questions that break down the topics. Also, as questions or ideas arise, do not be shy in contacting your committee staff via e-mail. Committee staff are knowledgeable and can help you better understand a particular topic or how your country fits into a larger international debate. More often than not, discussing the problem with another person can open up more paradigms and viewpoints that may guide you throughout the brainstorming process.

As in years past, all delegates are expected to write a brief position paper before the conference to synthesize all of their preparatory research and analysis. Please see the position paper guidelines on the conference website for specific information about content, format, etc. Committee staff will collect position papers at the beginning of the first committee session on Friday evening, so be sure to bring a hard copy because delegates who do not submit position papers will not be eligible for awards.

Sincerely,

Scott Okuno
Secretary-General

DartMUN XIII
January 6, 2018

Dear Delegates:

Hi, my name is Evan Kelmar and I’ll be the Director for the Venezuelan Crisis committee. I’m a sophomore at Dartmouth. I’m a Government/Economics major. I chaired the Security Council last year at DartMUN. I had a great time and I’m ready to do it again. I did Model UN in high school and I’ve chaired a Middle School model UN conferences before. I also draw cartoons for the school's newspaper and am involved in the Political Economy Project at Dartmouth. If you have any questions about anything related to Model UN or sleeping, feel free to email me. We like people who plan ahead, but come ready to work together and synthesize new solutions with the rest of your committee.

Working alongside me is Alec Rossi, our Assistant Director. Alec is from central Connecticut and a freshman at Dartmouth considering a double major in Economics and Biology. Alec participated extensively in Model UN during high school and is very excited to help with DartMUN. Outside of Model UN, Alec is a writer for the newspaper, member of the Dartmouth Finance Society and Club Ski Team.

In order to aid in your preparation and make the simulation as meaningful as possible, Alec and I have put together the following background information on Venezuela. This Background Guide serves as an introduction to the committee and an overview of the topics that you will be debating over the course of the conference. The Background Guide is intended to be a starting point for your research and is not, in itself, an adequate exposure to the complexities of our topic. To be prepared, each delegate should do further research and focus on processing information through the lens of and developing expertise concerning your specific position. If you are having trouble digesting all the information, the Background Guide contains relevant discussion questions that break down the topics.

Also, as questions or ideas arise, do not hesitate to reach out to me (Evan.J.Kelmar.20@dartmouth.edu) or Alec (Alec.J.Rossi.21@dartmouth.edu). More often than not, discussing the problem with another person can be more helpful than random Google searches.

Once again, welcome to DartMUN XII. I am excited for the chance to tackle real world problems with practical solutions. I look forward to meeting you in the spring and hope that you are as excited as I am about DartMUN!

Sincerely,

Evan Kelmar
Venzeulan Crisis
DartMUN XIII

Committee Overview

Model United Nations, or MUN, is a worldwide academic program that promotes understanding of and involvement in international relations and global issues through simulation of the real United Nations. The United Nations is an international organization, often called a peacekeeping body, that ensures active efforts by all 192 member states to the principles of peace, justice, equality, and human dignity.

What are Crisis Committees?

Crisis Committees are specialized groups at DartMUN that spend most of their time dealing with real-time events that require immediate attention and action. These crises range from terrorist attacks to natural disasters to corruption within a certain organization. Common considerations of crisis committees include: understanding the crisis and its implications, informing/not informing the press and public, undertaking immediate damage-control, reacting to the actions of other groups, and preventing future crises.

Simulation Overview

Parliamentary Procedure Specific to Crisis Committees (adapted)

The same parliamentary procedures which are used for GAs and Specials apply to the Crisis Committees. However, Crisis Committees tend to be more informal than other committees, that is, they require a limited use of parliamentary procedure. They are often times more unstructured, and the flow of the committee is heavily dependent on the discretion of the chair. The chair will make his/her procedural preferences clear at the start of the first committee session.

There may be a speaker’s list, yet most committees do without one. There is often no official setting of the agenda, as debate tends to flow between topics and is determined by the pertinent crisis at hand.

In general, discussion occurs through moderated caucuses in which the chair calls upon delegates to speak. Delegates motion for moderated caucuses of a specified length and speaking time and on a specified topic. Many issues may be discussed concurrently and crises introduced by the crisis staff may interrupt discussion. Occasionally, unmoderated caucuses (motioned for by a delegate) are held in which formal debate is suspended and delegates speak at will in groups of their choosing. In voting, a motion for an unmoderated caucus takes precedence over a motion for a moderated caucus. Often, motions are simply passed without voting if there are no competing motions.

Action is taken through directives, and there are generally no working papers or resolutions, unless the chair so desires. Notes are used to communicate between delegates while the committee proceeds. They may also be sent to delegates on another committee if it is a JCC. They are often used to work with delegates of similar viewpoints to coordinate actions. Questions can also be sent to the chair (or crisis staff) in a note.

Directives and Notes:

Directives:

In order to carry out any action during committee, a directive must be sent by an
individual, a group of individuals, or the committee as a whole. If it is not on behalf of the entire committee, then the delegate(s) can choose to make the directive private and it will not be revealed to the whole committee. If the chair deems necessary, the directive may need to be introduced by a requisite number of writers. To pass a directive on behalf of the whole committee, a simple majority vote is required. The chair will hold a vote as each directive is introduced.

**Types of Directives**

There are three types of directives – Action Orders, Communiqués, and Press Releases. Action orders are used to direct troops, agencies, individuals, etc. to take an action that is within the authority of the committee. An individual may only send an action order if it is within his powers (check the background guide for a summary of the characters and their committee roles and powers). A communiqué is used to communicate with foreign governments, other committees of the JCC, or individuals outside the committee. A press release is used to reveal information to the public.

**Examples of Directives**

**Action Order:**

Direct the Oil Minister to align oil prices with those lower internationally. This vital process should help facilitate economic diversification and promote economic self-sufficiency.

-President Maduro

**Communiqué**

To the United States Government

We demand an immediate, unconditional lifting of all sanctions against the Venezuelan government. Hindering economic progress, proper U.S. economic and foreign policy is needed to aid in the implementation of Venezuelan self-sufficiency.

- The Venezuelan Crisis Committee

**Press Release**

Today, April 8, 2018 – The United Nations has agreed to unilaterally impose sanctions on Venezuela until issues of executive corruption are resolved.

- Stéphane Dujarric, United Nations Spokesperson

**Examples of Notes**

To a member of the same committee:

[Address Section on outside of Note]
To: Tarek El Aissami
From: Nicolás Maduro

[Message on inside of Note]
I ask that you increase surveillance on the opposition parties in anticipation of the coming elections. Focus on past candidates and monitor social media for anti-Maduro and Chavist rhetoric.

-Nicolás Maduro

To chair/crisis staff:

[Address Section on outside of Note]
To: Chair/Crisis
From: Nicolás Maduro

[Message on inside of Note]
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What is the current trend of international oil prices? How do Venezuelan prices match with international averages?
- Eulogio del Pino

An Outline of How a Typical Crisis Committee Flows

» A moderated caucus takes place with delegates outlining their position.

» A delegate motions for a moderated caucus on a specified topic of a specified length with a specified speaking time.

» Delegates discuss actions to take regarding that topic through the moderated caucus and through notes.

» Delegates submit directives to the chair to take an action and motion to introduce the directive.

» Discussion on the directives will proceed through the current moderated caucus and amendments may be proposed and voted on.

» A delegate will motion to vote on a directive and the directive is either passed or rejected.

» A crisis will occur, oftentimes in the middle of debate. The crisis staff will introduce new information or developments through news articles, videos, intelligence reports, etc.

» Discussion will shift informally or through a new moderated caucus to discuss this development.

Members of Venezuelan Crisis Committee:

1. Nicolas Maduro – Maduro is the current President of Venezuela since his election in 2013. Maduro began his career as a bus driver, before becoming a trade union leader. He was elected to the National Assembly in 2000. Since then he has held a variety of offices in the Venezuelan government. Since the recession, his popularity plummeted. His response has been imposing martial law and seizing constitutional power. The majority of Maduro’s support comes from the military.

2. Julio Borges – Borges is the current President of the National Assembly. First elected to the assembly in 2000 as a representative of the Miranda State and Primero Justicia—a center-left political group. Borges ran for president as a member of the opposition party in the 2008 election, but dropped out to support Rosales. Borges is an outspoken critic of both Maduro and Chávez and has been the victim of several recent verbal and physical attacks. Proposing to charge Maduro was neglect of his presidential duties, Borges seeks to increase democracy and reduce corruption.

3. Henry Ramos Allup – Ramos Allup is the Speaker of the National Assembly and the leader of an opposition party called Democracy Action. A former lawyer, Allup was elected in the 2016 parliamentary elections, after a series of victories by opposition parties. Allup seeks to eliminate the socialist “Chavista” elements from the Venezuelan government. Supports of Allup believed that he has the political savvy to counterbalance the actions of Maduro and his executive branch.

4. Tarek El Aissami – Aissami is the newly appointed Vice President of Venezuela. Tied to Hezbollah and cocaine-trafficking efforts, El Aissami was sanctioned by the United States of America in the end of February. El Aissami as served as the Minister of Interior
and Justice as well as the Governor of the Aragua state. Recently given economic decree powers, El Aissami is now able to decree over taxes and state-owned enterprises.

5. Aristobulo Isturiz – The Former Vice President, Isturiz is the former minister of Education and a staunch supporter of social and trade union rights. Viewed as a strong ally of Maduro, the opposition feared that if Maduro were removed from office and Isturiz would become president, he would continue Maduro’s politics. Succeed by El Aissami, Isturiz is the current Vice President of the Constitutional Assembly.

6. Diosdado Cabello – Cabello is the current Vice President of the United Socialist Party of Venezuela and a friend of Chavez from the military. He is a strong ally of Maduro and an opponent to the opposition’s desire for a referendum. He has been accused by the U.S. government of being involved in drug trafficking and money laundering. Cabello is frequently cited as being corrupt and viewed as having influence in different branches of Maduro’s regime.

7. Henrique Capriles – Capriles is the former governor of the Miranda state and a two-time candidate for the presidency. He is a staunch critic of Maduro’s regime and a leader of the opposition’s campaign to remove Maduro from office via a recall vote. Capriles was banned from running for office for 15 years after narrowly losing to Maduro in the 2013 election.

8. Leopoldo Lopez – Currently under house arrest, Lopez is an opponent of Chávez and Maduro and hopes to end the Bolivarian Revolution in Venezuela. Arrest in 2015 for “inciting violent anti-government protests” but was granted house arrest after international protest. Lopez cofounded with the oppositional Primero Justicia with Capriles and Borges. Lopez came onto the political scene in 2000 when he was elected as mayor of the Chacho district of Caracas. Accused of misusing public funds in 2008, Lopez was barred from running for reelection in that year’s elections. During the 2014 protests, Lopez led a social media movement intended to increase opposition to Maduro’s rule.

9. Vladimir Padrino – Padrino is the current Minister of Defense of the National Armed Forces. A loyal “Chavist”, Padrino has served as Commander in Chief of the Venezuelan Armed forces and Chief of the Joint Staff of Strategic Defense. In 2016, Padrino was given the power from Maduro to distribute food and medicine, command Venezuelan ports and have authority over Bolivarian missions. Padrino is viewed as some as the “second most powerful man in Venezuelan politics”. Recent uprisings have called the stability of Padrino’s power into question.

10. Tibisay Lucena – Lucina is president of the National Electoral Council (CNE) which is responsible for overseeing all elections in Venezuela. If there were to be a recall vote for Maduro, Lucena would be responsible for overseeing it. A staunch defender of Venezuela’s electoral process, Lucena believes that the past elections have not been corrupt. The opposition considers Lucena to be pro-Maduro and has expressed their disgust as Lucena’s position requires complete political neutrality.
11. Tarek William Saab – Saab is the current leader of the Fifth Republic Movement (MVR) party founded by Hugo Chavez. He is also the current Prosecutor General. Saab’s job is to oversee criminal trials, ensure due process, and help preserve the peace and stability of Venezuela. After a series of violent protests that caused 29 deaths, Saab’s son publicly called on him to remove the Supreme Court justices in power whose abuse of power triggered protest.

12. Eulogio del Pino – Euologio del Pino is the current Oil Minister of Venezuela. Responsible for seeing accords on oil and gas prices, Maduro has made del Pino responsible for helping to ameliorate Venezuela’s current economic crisis. Del Pino was in charge of PDVSA—a state owned oil and natural gas company—for 30 years prior.

13. Omar Barboza – Barboza is the former governor of the Zulia state and the current executive president of the opposition political party: un Nuevo Tiempo. Barboza is also a principal member of the Permanent Commission of Finance and Economic development.

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Venezuela in Crisis: The Post Chávez Economy

Introduction

Venezuela Before Maduro

On April 11, 2002, the Fedecamaras, the main Venezuelan business organization, and the CTV, the largest trade union organization, led a strike towards the president’s office, the Palacio Miraflores. The next day, General Efrain Vasquez Velasco called for the current president Hugo Chavez’s arrest. After his arrest, Pedro Carmona, the leader of the Fedecamaras, became president and was supported by the United States government. Carmona’s support was largely a product of Chávez’s condemnation of U.S. Middle Eastern policy and Chávez’s contact with Fidel Castro.¹

On April 13, 2002, Chavez’s loyalists took back power and Chavez remained in office until his death on March 5, 2013. His creation of a new “Bolivarian magna carta” in 1999 further legitimatized and strengthened the office of the president.² Traditional political parties, businesses, and older trade unions did not agree with Chávez’s policy. These groups formed the opposition and during Chávez’s regime, their relationship with the government greatly deteriorated.³ Bolstered by fundamental agreements in policy, consolidation of military control, and anti-American sentiments, the opposition focused on impeaching Chávez.⁴

Immediately after the death of Chávez in 2013, Nicolas Maduro took power. Maduro’s ascent to office paralleled the global fall in the price of petroleum. This caused an economic crisis and the shortage of many essential goods. As a result of this dissatisfaction, the opposition party gained control of Venezuela’s National Assembly in 2015.5

The opposition party has opposed all of Chavez’s reform movements, accomplishing this in part, through the privatization of housing projects and natural disaster relief organizations.6 The parliament has also tried to take away authority from Maduro. In response to this aggression, the Supreme Court decided to take power away from the assembly. The Defense Council ordered the reinstatement of the National Assembly and the government has since prevented opposition leaders from entering the political sphere.

Main Political Factions

Venezuela is divided into two main factions: the Chavistas, the followers of the deceased Hugo Chavez and his policies, and the opposition, those who crave an ending to the Chavistas United Socialist Party (PSUV).7

The PSUV applauded Chavez and his party for using the wealth of oil to lift his constituents out of poverty, although the success of these programs is discussed in the economic portion of this guide. The Chavistas accuse the opposition of being an elitist capitalist group that desires to exploit Venezuela for their own gain.

The opposition claims the PSUV has destroyed Venezuela’s democracy with corruption and has run the economy into the ground with reckless and inefficient spending. The president, Mr. Maduro, is a part of the PSUV and was handpicked as Chavez’s successor, was originally popular. However, his popularity has been plummeting. The economic turmoil and the government's inability to stop the recession has led to protests and increased support for the opposition party.

On March 29, 2017, the Supreme Court announced they were “taking over the powers of the opposition-controlled National Assembly”.8 There was immense backlash as the opposition claimed that this corrupted the country’s separation of powers and consolidated power underneath President Maduro.

Eventually the court backtracked on its decision, but this attempted power grab resonated with the people and has caused increased tension with the legislating body and Supreme Court.

According to BBC World News, the opposition is currently calling for the removal of the supreme court justices who issued the March 29th ruling, the institution of a general election in 2017, the opening of channels for humanitarian aid and the release of all political prisoners.9

Maduro says that the opposition party is trying to overthrow the elected government and blaming the country’s problems on the economic war waged against him.\(^\text{10}\)

While the opposition parties are not all unified under one party, the different oppositional groups share common beliefs and are calling for the ousting of Maduro.

**History of The Economic Crisis & Humanitarian Ramifications**

Venezuela’s large economic problems have fueled the political and civil unrest, resulting in mass protests and rioting. The economic crisis was and is the root cause of the now dire situation that exists in Venezuela. The economy must be addressed in order to restore peace and prosperity to a now desperate nation.

Under Hugo Chavez, the state-owned petroleum companies provided billions of dollars to social programs and food subsidies. The economic leg of the crisis first began when oil plummeted from over $100 a barrel to around $50 today. This meant that the subsidies and welfare programs that long propped up an inept and inefficient economy were gone, leading to massive unemployment and shortages of even the most basic commodities.

Since Venezuela is an export economy, meaning it makes much of its money by selling goods to other countries, much of the government’s funding was in foreign currency. With less oil to sell abroad, there is less relatively stronger foreign currency to take in. This makes it much harder to import basic goods like medicine and food. Imports have fallen by 50%, which has led to a crisis in the healthcare system.\(^\text{11}\)

Clothes, technology and even toilet paper are imported, and now in desperately short supply. Food shortages have meant that over the past year 74% of Venezuelans lost on average 19 pounds. The Venezuelan GDP has decreased by 10%, and will be a quarter smaller than its 2013 self by the end of the year \(^\text{12}\).

**Inflation**

\(^{10}\) http://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-41031469  
\(^{11}\) http://www.cnn.com/2016/05/05/americas/venezuela-health-care-crisis/index.html  
The situation is made worse by inflation that has exceeded 1600% in just the past year. The Venezuelan government has tried to curb soaring prices by inserting price controls, but this decision has only increased underground economic activity and led to the disappearance of the supply of many goods completely.

President Maduro made two crucial decisions regarding the government's finances. First, he refused to cut the government budget. Second, he refused to widen the tax base or raise taxes. This caused the deficit to skyrocket, leading to Venezuela printing massive amounts of money to fund the now unfunded programs. Fearing the political ramifications of cutting the budget or raising taxes, increased printing has led to mass inflation.

Failed Diversification

Venezuela never took the time to develop the non-energy sectors of its economy. Most oil-dependent countries build up reserves while prices are high to provide security when prices are low. Venezuela's rampant government spending during times of prosperity left little money for these emergency fund coffers.

Chavez and his party claimed that Venezuela suffered during the oil bust from 1979 to 1999 because capitalists stole from the people and hoarded wealth. Maduro is telling a similar story today.

To combat the inequality, Chavez set the precedent of writing this supposed wrong by increasing public spending and expanding subsidy programs. These programs were paid for by seizing properties and assets from political enemies and opposition. By crippling businesses and businessmen and rewarding less efficient competition with subsidies, private firms fled the country.

The exodus of private firms meant when oil prices finally fell, as they have, there was no other efficient industry to prop up the economy or provide for the country. Venezuela’s farming reserves have already emptied despite a record harvest recorded this year 13. It was not popular politically to think of the long term, and so Venezuela’s artificial economy was not prepared for its fall.

Corruption

Corruption is another issue that has propelled the economic recession. Officials have embezzled billions of dollars, earning Venezuela the title of the most corrupt country in Latin America, a tough title to win 14.

Venezuela has always had a problem with corruption. In 1824, Simon Bolivar established the death penalty for “all public officers guilty of stealing 10 pesos or more”15. In 1875, Venezuelan finance ministers said that “Venezuela does not know to whom it owes money and how much,” and a century later, the General Comptroller called the same financial system “totally out of control” 16.

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With high oil prices in the 1970s, the government found itself with immense wealth. They poured money into 300 non-profitable state-owned companies with insufficient oversight and regulation enforcement, allowing corruption to flourish\(^\text{17}\). Before this, only the top officials of Venezuela could steal from the country with impunity. Now with more departments and state-enterprises than ever, public funds could be abused at every level. A Venezuelan university recorded that 36 billion dollars were embezzled and stolen through corrupt government programs during the Lusinchi administration from 1984-1994. In 1997, an NGO estimated that over 100 billion dollars of government money was either stolen or mismanaged since the 1970s\(^\text{18}\).

Venezuela continued these malpractices under the Chavez Administration. While billions of dollars are missing from collected taxes, it is difficult to calculate an exact figure because Venezuela rarely discloses its public financial records to scrutiny.

This lack of transparency has not covered up the half of 22 billion dollar transfers during Chavez’s presidency that are unaccounted for in foreign accounts\(^\text{19}\). Chavez’s administration was corrupted because of his corruption directly, his policies to ensure loyalty and his “mediocre management team working without transparency or accountability”\(^\text{20}\).

Anyone who tried to expose Chavez’s corruption were jailed or silenced\(^\text{21}\). The government wasted billions on providing free oil transfers to Cuba, buying weapons, and propping up failing businesses, and its officials, around 1,500 party elites, have stolen 95 billion dollars under Chavez’s watch\(^\text{22}\).

Corruption has not slowed down since Chavez’s death. While Maduro may claim to be tough on corruption, it is not clear what arrests are for justice and what are for consolidating power and jailing political and economic opponents.

Luisa Ortega, who was the former chief prosecutor in Venezuela was fired and then fled for her life after she accused the President and other government officials of corruption. After her declaration, an arrest warrant was put out for her husband on charges of extortion. This issue of corruption must be addressed, or else Venezuela cannot hope to progress into a modern, stable, and transparent economy.

**Protests**

Sadly, protests have become a part of daily life in Venezuela, as thousands of dissatisfied citizens take to the streets in anti-government demonstrations.

Serious protests started in January 2016, when the Supreme court alleged that there was potential voter fraud in the election victories of three opposition legislative members and one

\(^{\text{17}}\)https://www.cato.org/publications/commentary/corruption-democracy-venezuela

\(^{\text{18}}\)https://www.cato.org/publications/commentary/corruption-democracy-venezuela

\(^{\text{19}}\)https://www.cato.org/publications/commentary/corruption-democracy-venezuela

\(^{\text{20}}\)https://www.cato.org/publications/commentary/corruption-democracy-venezuela


ruling party member. As a result, the court suspended their election. The opposition parties claimed that the court was attempting to weaken their political position by preventing the election of their members and decided to swear in their legislators despite the court’s decision.

In response, the Supreme Court claimed that the National Assembly was acting illegally, and all of its new legislation and decisions would be ignored and invalid. Eventually after more legal disputes the Supreme Court decided that it would take over the legislative powers of congress on March 30, 2017. This sparked large protests that enveloped Caracas the following day, and continued daily for months despite the court reversing its decision.

Protesters were not satisfied with the Supreme Court, controlled by the ruling parties, “attempted coup” and called for political change to ensure it would not happen again.

The strength of the protests was bolstered as more and more citizens joined in to protest the dire economic situation the country was in. As shortages for basic needs like food and medicine worsened, and currency value fell, the protests grew larger and larger. Deadly clashes with police and soldiers has only enraged the opposition and protesters alike.

Crime

Crime and poverty were at an all-time high in 2017, as reported by the Venezuelan Violence Observatory. 27,479 murders were committed in one year alone. The new hunger and poverty led to more crime and murder which only worsened the situation and gave even more reason for the citizens of Venezuela to protest.

As of December 10, President Maduro declared that the opposition parties that boycotted the election were no longer a part of the Venezuelan government and are barred from being a part of the presidential elections.

Maduro has also recently placed one of his political enemies, Antonio Ledezma, under house arrest on the charges of attempting to overthrow the Government.

Venezuela is more fractured than ever. It faces protests, shortages and political war with no end in sight.

Questions to Consider

1. What economic options does Venezuela have to recover from their crises?

2. Is Venezuela in need of new leadership? If a change is necessary, what is the best way to achieve it?

3. Is the structure of the Venezuelan government in need of change? Are there any government policies that need to be removed or adopted?

4. Could Venezuela benefit from international intervention? How should international aid be distributed or regulated?


5. Can any parallels be drawn between the crisis in Venezuela and those in other oil-dependent nations? What strategies have ameliorated these issues abroad?