

The Embassy of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in Austria, concurrent to Croatia and Slovakia, presents VENEZUELA AL DIA. This is an space dedicated to share relevant news events and meetings.

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**Gobierno Bolivariano de Venezuela**
Ministerio del Poder Popular para Relaciones Exteriores
Embajada en Austria

OPPOSITION MPs RESUME DEBATE ON IMPEACHING NICOLAS MADURO



The fractured right-wing coalition wants to impeach President Maduro over his alleged “political responsibility” for violating the constitution.

“We are struggling to regain our right to vote and to get out of this crisis and bring a new government, that is our goal,” Jesus Torrealba, executive secretary of the the broad opposition coalition known as MUD, told AP.

The fractured coalition wants to impeach President Maduro over his alleged “political responsibility” into violations of the constitution, human rights and democracy, dismissing the dialogue that the government is having with the opposition and calling on people to demonstrate on the streets.

“Dialogue is nothing but a space, a scene for our fight, so the session is meant to discuss the possible responsibility of the president, who may not have fulfilled his constitutional duties,” Torrealba said.

However, the process is merely symbolic, as the legislative body has no power to remove the president, according to the constitution.

Venezuela is facing a serious political and economic crisis prompted by a historic drop in the price of oil, which has dramatically reduced the OPEC member states’ finances, accompanied by an intense campaign against the country’s elected government by opponents both internal and external.

Maduro met Monday at the Miraflores Palace with international visitors to track the process of dialogue with the opposition that has already begun.

Venezuela: People-Centered Human Rights Model Is ‘Irreversible’



VENEZUELA OPPOSITION SUSPENDS NOV. 3 MARCH, IMPEACHMENT PROCESS

An opposition leader said the opposition would rather avoid any clashes while discussions were ongoing with the government.

The Venezuelan right-wing opposition called off its provocative march planned for Nov. 3 to the presidential palace and postponed the procedure to open an impeachment trial against President Nicolas Maduro Tuesday under the pressure of the Vatican after Maduro met with opposition leaders Sunday for the start of talks to ease a political standoff between the ruling Socialist Party and the opposition-led National Assembly.

The opposition demanded that the government release some 100 jailed opposition activists and bring forward the next presidential election, otherwise it would resume the procedure against Maduro.

Henry Ramos Allup, President of the National Assembly, said that the deci-

sion to suspend the march was made after the Venezuelan Episcopal Conference, Cardinal Jorge Urosa and the Vatican insisted it should be suspended.

The march was meant to demand Maduro resign, but the government viewed it as a coup attempt. Ramos Allup said the opposition would rather avoid any clashes while discussions were ongoing with the government.

The right-wing parties Democratic Action, A New Time and Justice First all backed the decision.

The fractured coalition originally wanted to impeach President Maduro over his alleged “political responsibility” into violations of the constitution, human rights and democracy, dismissing the call to dialogue and instead, calling on people to demonstrate on the streets.

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power to remove the president, according to the constitution.

Venezuela is facing a serious political and economic crisis prompted by a historic drop in the price of oil, which has dramatically reduced the OPEC member states’ finances, accompanied by an intense campaign against the country’s elected government by right-wing opponents both internally and externally.

Maduro met Monday at Miraflores with international visitors to track the progress of dialogue with the opposition.

VENEZUELAN ARMY REJECTS OPPOSITION'S PLAN TO IMPEACH MADURO



The Venezuelan Defense Minister has appealed to the opposition to abide by the rule of law.

Venezuelan Defense Minister Gen. Vladimir Padrino Lopez appealed to citizens on Tuesday to exercise “prudence and good sense” following threats by conservative lawmakers in the National Assembly to impeach President Nicolas Maduro.

Padrino reiterated the armed forces’ commitment to protect the Constitution of Venezuela against any unlawful threat, and to defend Venezuelans against any attempt to destabilize the country and promote violence. He also reiterated his support for Maduro’s government.

“We urge Venezuelans to act according to the law and promote the dialogue between the government and the opposition, that has been always promoted by President Maduro in order to find a solution and together solve the problems of Venezuela,” Padrino said.

After a weekend of tension, Venezuela’s socialist government and right-wing

Media Deliberately Omits Critical Info to Demonize Venezuela

opposition announced on Monday that they would sit down for formal talks mediated by the Vatican and other international agencies. However, staunch government opponents like Henrique Capriles have dismissed the dialogue and called for violence in the streets to overthrow Maduro.

“We reject the incitements to violence by some opposition sectors who had even called for an international intervention in Venezuela, ignoring the despicable consequences that such things would bring – (like) chaos and anarchy,” Padrino said.



CANCILLERÍA

FOREIGN MINISTER VENEZUELA: PEOPLE-CENTERED HUMAN RIGHTS MODEL IS ‘IRREVERSIBLE’



Venezuelan Foreign Minister Delcy Rodriguez told the U.N. that the country has seen vast advances in human rights compared to the neoliberal era.

Venezuela celebrated its human rights achievements in a report Tuesday to the United Nations in Geneva as dialogue between President Nicolas Maduro’s government and the opposition is underway despite lasting resistance from some factions of the opposition after months of a tense stalemate.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Delcy Rodriguez argued that putting Venezuelan people and their well-being at the center of political change in the South American country has strengthened human rights.

“The human rights model in Venezuela is absolutely irreversible,” she said, “because citizens have for themselves and by themselves carried out the deep transformation that is underway in our country.”

Rodriguez added that the election of late President Hugo Chavez marked a turning point in Venezuela’s human rights record, setting of the Bolivarian Revolution that rose up against imperialism and tackled the injustice of putting profits over people under a capitalist model.

“We can compare what the neoliberal capitalist model meant, how it meant a failure for our people,” she said. “The revolution in Venezuela is deeply for human rights. There is a constitutional state for human rights.”

Venezuela is routinely attacked internationally by foreign governments, media and some NGOs for alleged human rights abuses, which often lays bare hypocrisy amid relative silence on more serious rights abuses in other countries. Venezuelan officials have chastised the United States for condemning alleged human rights abuses in the country, including so-called police crackdown on protests, when in fact the U.S. has se-

rious human rights problems, including police brutality and fatal repression. Maduro also has accused the U.S. of using human rights as a “political weapon” against the country.

Rodriguez argues that Venezuela’s performance as the “vanguard” of human rights has provoked resistance and backlash from the “imperial and de facto centers of power.”

Successes by progressive governments in Latin America, including Venezuela, in redistributing wealth, drastically reducing inequality and extreme poverty, expanding access to public services, such as healthcare and education, are recognized as advances in human rights in line with U.N. Millennial Development Goals and their new iteration, the U.N. Sustainable Development Goals.

“From Venezuela we make a call: Now is the time for the people,” added Rodriguez. “Between a model that failed, and those of us who have the intention to save life, save the human species.”

The report is part of the Universal Periodic Review, the U.N. mechanism that reviews all member states’ human rights compliance.

Meanwhile, Venezuela released five opposition-aligned protesters Monday, one day after the launch of a dialogue process between the government and opposition forces, in what Rodriguez said signals the Maduro’s administration’s political will to negotiate.

Rodriguez said that the start of dialogue has been “very important” and so far has had “constructive results.”

ECONOMIC WAR ON VENEZUELA: KEY FOOD MAKER CUTS PRODUCTION



The shortages of food and certain essential items is a source of frustration for many Venezuelans and President Nicolas Maduro's opponents say he is trying to deflect responsibility when he says his government is subject to an economic war, but newly revealed evidence shows that one of the major food producers in the country recently reduced its production by 30 percent.

The Polar Company is well known inside Venezuela, they are the producers of the cornflour used to make the arepa, a Venezuelan staple. Shortages of this cornflour have in some ways become a symbol of the economic challenges facing the country.

However, an investigation by La Tabla of the company's own reports reveals that the volume of production of nine key products dropped from 33.5 million kilos over a two-week time span (July 25 to August 7) to 23 million kilos in a similar time span in September (5 to 18).

The drop in production wasn't gradual

either. From August 8 to 22, production fell by 7 million kilos. The figures are drawn from the company's own reports published on its website.

Cornflour alone dropped from 24 million kilos in one August fortnight to only 17 million kilos during a fortnight in September. La Tabla also noted that some items, such as rice, had an erratic production schedule. For example, between August 22 to Sept. 4, no rice goods were produced at all.

Representatives from the Polar Company have previously said that the reason they have struggled to produce is because they do not have access to raw materials.

Venezuela, like many other oil-exporting countries, imports many products, including food, as the dominance of the oil industry has a tendency to make it more economically advantageous to buy cheaper products from abroad.

However, this functions best when oil

prices are high and dollars are widely available to purchase goods on the international market. The dramatic drop in the price of oil led the country to maintain currency controls, meaning producers must request dollars from the government to be able to purchase raw materials.

The government provides a subsidized exchange rate for essential items, like food, and officials maintain they have provided billions to producers so they can purchase the raw materials they require.

Instead, the government says firms, like the Polar Company, are deliberately reducing production in order to cause harm to the government's image and cause discontent among the population.

ALICIA BÁRCENA VENEZUELA IS NOT IN A HUMANITARIAN CRISIS



Venezuela does not go through a humanitarian crisis, but is working to overcome political and economic difficulties being experienced, said the executive secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Alicia Bárcena

"The country is not in a humanitarian crisis, definitely not, we must be clear. There is a shortage of certain products and political tension, but Venezuela still has many elements to be a vibrant country", said in an interview with Sputnik Novosti agency.

Bárcena also acknowledged that the president of the South American nation, Nicolas Maduro, is working to achieve stability of oil prices, referring to the recent tour undertaken by the Head of State to visit members and non-members states of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

She said that despite the drop in oil prices, the Venezuelan nation is meeting payments on its international debts, which is why the country has not fallen into default and "continues to receive funding and loans, perhaps at high costs, but they still receive them".

Referring to the Southern Common Market (Mercosur), the Executive Secretary of ECLAC said that Brazil, Uruguay,

Paraguay and Argentina are creating alliances to enact intraregional trade again, in order to "return to the issues of trade facilitation related to customs and basic services such as transportation".



VENEZUELA CELEBRATES 11 YEARS AS A TERRITORY FREE

On October 28, 2005 the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was declared a territory free of illiteracy by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) thanks to Mission Robinson.

Mission Robinson was formalized in 2003 as a mass literacy program that reached traditionally excluded sectors of the population: the poor, indigenous peoples, prisoners and the disabled.

Using a methodology called "Yo Si Puedo" (Yes I Can), developed by the educator Leonela Realy in Cuba and implemented in our country by volunteer facilitators of both nations, the method used is the association of numbers and letters with the use of audiovisual resources, this Cuban method of literacy was the engine of the eradication of illiteracy in Venezuela.

More than 2,700,000 Venezuelans have been taught through this mission. massification of knowledge.

ISMEL CAMPOS

THE FIRST VIOLINIST IN THE SIMÓN BOLÍVAR ORCHESTRA



The Venezuelan musician Ismel Campos, formed by El Sistema, a project created by Maestro José Antonio Abreu more than 4 decades ago, is a symbol of the international recognition the institution has grown in social organization and humanistic development.

Thanks to his dedication and talent, Campos achieved the position of first violinist in the Simón Bolívar Symphony Orchestra (OSSBV), conducted by maestro Gustavo Dudamel. He began his studies when he was 11 years old, in the núcleo Juan José Landaeta, in the City of Coro- Falcón.

Within his teachers are Migdalia Ugarte and Santiago Garmendia. He has received master classes from Wolfgang Christ, Gérard Caussé and Kim Kashkashian, among others. He has also been conducted by prestigious international masters, such as Sir Simon Rattle, Claudio Abbado, Daniel Barenboim, Krzysztof Penderecki, Essa Pekka-Salonem and Lorin Maazel.

In Venezuela, Campos has performed several recitals in the most important theaters in the country, and as soloist under the conduction of maestros as Claudio Abbado, Gustavo Dudamel, Christian Vásquez, Diego Matheuz, Gregory Carreño, among others. Furthermore, with the Simón Bolívar Symphony Orchestra, has made successful tours around the world, including the Artistic Residence led by El Sistema in the Salzburg Festival 2013.

Since 2007, he is a member of the Simón Bolívar String Quartet with whom he has made tours and performances in main festivals and concert halls in the world. He also develops a musical pedagogy work with children and youth from socially vulnerable areas of different núcleos of El Sistema.



PROGRAM

Monday	07.11	17:00-21:30 hrs	Rehearsal
Tuesday	08.11	09:30-14:00 hrs	Rehearsal
Wednesday	09.11	09:30-14:00 hrs	Rehearsal
Thursday	10.11	09:30- 14:00 hrs	Rehearsal
Friday	11.11	10:00- 13:00 hrs	Rehearsal

Program:

Mantovani. B - Schlemihl
 Kalitzke. J - Monumente im Halbdunkel
 Berg. A - Drei Orchesterstücke op. 6
 Dutilleux. H - Métaboles

Monday	4.11	09:30-14:00 hrs	Rehearsal
Tuesday	15.11	09:30-14:00 hrs	Rehearsal
Wednesday	16.11	14:00-18:30 hrs	Rehearsal
Thursday	17.11	10:00-13:00 hrs	Rehearsal
Friday	18.11	20:00 hrs	Rehearsal

Program:

Strawinsky - Pulcinella-Suite
 Kabalewsky - Konzert für Violoncello und Orchester Nr. 1
 Dvorak - Sinfonie Nr. 6

Monday	21.11	09:30-14:00 hrs	Rehearsal
Tuesday	22.11	09:30-14:00 hrs	Rehearsal
Wednesday	23.11	09:30-14:00 hrs	Rehearsal
Thursday	24.11	10:30-13:30 hrs	Rehearsal
Friday	25.11	20:00 hrs	Rehearsal

Program:

Bloch - Schelomo
 Bruckner - Sinfonie Nr. 4 Es-Dur