



# VENEZUELA REPORT

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Monitor of the Lima and Los Angeles  
Commitments

Citizen Corruption Observatory

September 2024

## Credits

### **Working group:**

Venezuela National Stage of the Citizen Forum of the Americas.

### **Representatives of Civil Society Organizations**

Along with the National Stage, 10 civil society organizations participated in both the registration of information and its evaluation, analysis and validation. For security reasons, the organizations have requested to omit their information.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AGR	Attorney General of the Republic
CCO	Citizen Corruption Observatory
CFA	Citizen Forum of the Americas
CGR	Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic
CLAP	Local Supply and Production Councils
CNUCC	Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático
CRMVNU	United Nations Coordination of Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela
CSOs	Civil society organizations
FANB	Bolivarian National Armed Forces
IACHR	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
LOCGR	Organic Law of the Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic and the National Fiscal Control System
LOED	Organic Law of Extinction of Ownership
MESICIC	Mechanism for Follow-up on the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption
MIIDH	Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
NEC	National Electoral Council
ODEVIDA	Observatory for the Defense
PDVSA	Petróleos de Venezuela, SA.
PIAA-GPV	Board of Directors of the Indigenous and Afro-descendant Parliament of America, Venezuelan Parliamentary Group
PSUV	Partido Socialista Unido de Venezuela
Redlad	Latin American and Caribbean Network for Democracy
SAIME	Administrative Department of Identification, Migration and Alien Affairs
SCJ	Supreme Court of Justice
UN	United Nations
UNHRC	United Nations Human Rights Council

You can access the Country Report carried out in Phase 1 at [this link](#).

## INTRODUCTION

### What is the CCO?

The Citizen Observatory of Corruption (CCO) emerged in 2020, through a coalition of civil society organizations and social actors on the continent, created to allow monitoring of compliance with the commitments adopted by the governments of the hemisphere at the VIII Summit of the Americas and promote citizen participation in the fight against corruption.

The CCO is the result of the collaboration between the Citizen Forum of the Americas (CFA), the Latin American and Caribbean Network for Democracy (Redlad), chapters of Transparency International (TI) in Latin America and civil society organizations that act in 19 countries on the continent. **Redlad and the Citizen Forum of the Americas are platforms for dialogue, exchange, strengthening, communication and advocacy of civil society that operate throughout the region.**

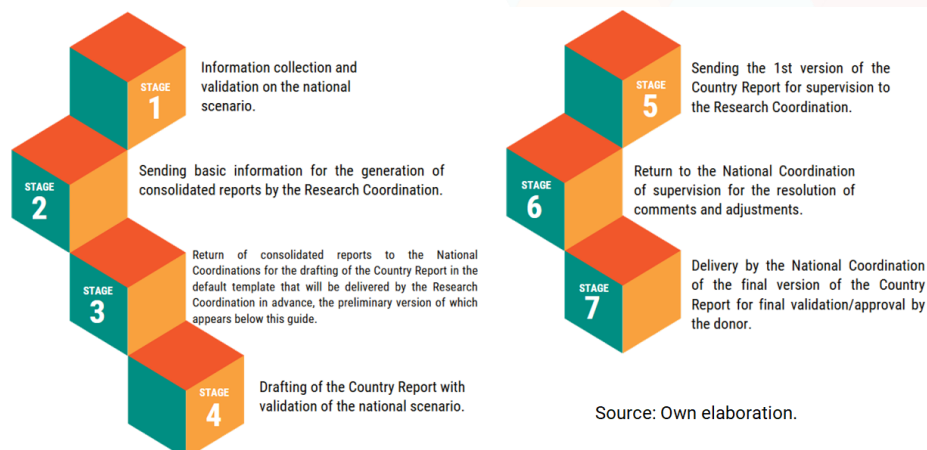
Phase 1 of the CCO was carried out between November 2020 and June 2021, in which more than 150 organizations from society participated, to obtain an analysis and assessment of the status of the Commitments assumed at the Lima Summit.

In this new Phase, CCO 2 has 3 objectives:

- Support the Latin American and Caribbean Network for Democracy (Redlad) and the Citizen Forum of the Americas (CFA) to continue promoting the participation of civil society organizations (CSOs) in the next Summit of the Americas.
- Support the strengthening of the capacity of CSOs to promote citizen agendas participate in policy promotion and monitor government commitments.
- Support inter-American efforts to strengthen respect for Human Rights and democratic governance, including the hemispheric anti-corruption approach.

This document is framed in the strengthening of capacities through advice and technical support at the strategic and implementation levels, monitoring of results and strengthening the capacities of Redlad and CFA members.

A schematic graph is presented with the methodology that will be used to prepare the Country Report on this occasion.



Source: Own elaboration.

## COLLABORATIVE WORK METHODOLOGY

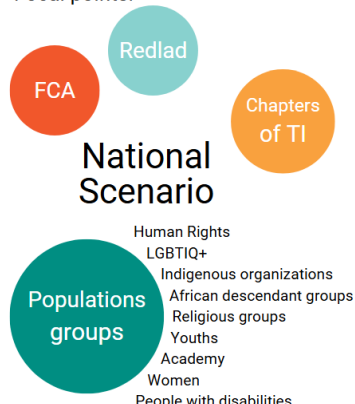
For monitoring of the commitments of the VIII Summit and the IX, the CCO designed a unified methodology that allows the weighting of the results obtained and a comparison between the countries that make up this consortium. For the investigation of each country, the **National Scenario** consolidated and at least ten civil society organizations and representatives of different population groups and topics that address this process of monitoring the commitments assumed by the countries of the region. For this purpose, a four-stage process was generated.

- **Collection of information based on previously designed indicators that analyze regulatory and practical issues of the prioritized commitments of both Summits under analysis.** For the normative indicators, the latest version of each norm was investigated on official sites, including the Constitution and laws of national scope. Regarding the practice indicators, at least one request for public information from competent authorities was requested from the national scenarios, three interviews with specialists and analysis of secondary sources –official reports on compliance with commitments, academic and CSO studies, reliable journalistic sources– supported by empirical evidence. In addition, research of experiences was added on concrete advances, social conflicts, violations of rights and good practices, placing special emphasis on how they affect, positively or negatively, the most vulnerable population groups, a special focus of the CCO's work.
- **Weighting of results obtained, qualifying each commitment to generate the bases for the comparative work that animates the CCO as a regional initiative.** Three criteria were established to analyze: the relevance, which accounts for the opportunity and convenience of the actions that governments take to fight corruption; the effectiveness, that is, to what extent the actions carried out by governments promote the fight against corruption; Sustainability that values the continuity over time of these actions and commitments.
- **Data validation by the National Scenarios:** a distinctive element of the CCO that is given a special space in the following section.
- **Collaborative analysis of the validated results and the production of this Country Report.** Once the investigation was completed, the countries submitted the information to the Research Coordination, which processed the data and generated graphic information so that each national scenario could narratively report the status of the fight against corruption based on the commitments assumed with a special focus on the assumption of the perspective of citizenship and the exercise of fundamental rights, especially about the most vulnerable population groups.

### Under the leadership of the Transparency International-Redlad-Citizen Forum

**alliance**, the scope of exchange, learning and analysis that allowed the collection and validation of data in Phase 1 was renewed, with organizations specialized in human rights, anti-corruption, work in territory and hemispheric spaces.

Focal points:



## Methodology

- Queries
- Public Information Requests
- Workshops
- Interviews
- Meetings
- Validations

Country Report  
with the perspective  
of population groups

CCO

Collaborative  
advocacy on anti-  
corruption policy



## COUNTRY CONTEXT

In Venezuela, corruption has become the common way of relating between the public and private sectors, gaining strength since 2004 until it has become a network structure of large-scale corruption with transnational influence. This large-scale corruption has four defining characteristics: it involves agents of the high government; it has international reach; it has effects on the population; and it goes unpunished. We are talking about widespread and systematic corruption that has been expanding its control to strategic sectors over the last 20 years.

As of October 2024, Transparencia Venezuela has registered [255 cases of embezzlement of national public assets announced by bodies of the justice systems](#). Of these cases, 89 are mentioned by the Public Prosecutor's Office of Venezuela, while 168 are being processed by the justice systems of 29 countries. With access to 60% of the files, the amount involved now amounts to USD 69,805,364,960.13, an amount equivalent to nine times Venezuela's international reserves.

The [Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela \(MIIDH\)](#) stated that "Many of the accusations relate to crimes involving the state-owned oil company Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. - PDVSA. Different foreign states have sanctioned 195 high-level Venezuelan officials for human rights violations, drug trafficking and corruption-related activities. Former high-ranking officials have denounced widespread corruption in the Maduro government."

In its report of September 25, 2020, the MIIDH concluded that there is evidence of systematic human rights violations in Venezuela, including extrajudicial executions, forced disappearances, arbitrary detentions, as well as torture and cruel treatment. In addition, corruption in the justice system, especially in the criminal jurisdiction, has allowed impunity for these systematic human rights violations.

The lack of judicial independence stems from the non-transparent and irregular appointment of Supreme Court judges, 89% of whom belong to or have direct ties to the ruling party; the provisional nature of more than 80% of [trial judges and justice operators](#); the lack of public competitive examinations to enter the judicial career; the removal of people from provisional positions without guarantees of due process; and the opacity of the administration of justice. Testimonies recorded in reports issued by international organizations reflect that the judges of the Supreme Court of Justice routinely received orders on how to decide sentences, sometimes directly from senior government officials.

Corruption has contributed to the collapse of public [electricity](#) services, [health](#), education, security, and transportation, affecting the capacity, efficiency, transparency, and objectivity of social programs aimed at addressing the humanitarian emergency already accepted by the United Nations since 2015. An example is the subsidized food distribution program known as CLAP ([Local Supply and Production Councils](#)), which has served to encourage corruption in the purchase and distribution of food, with cases under investigation in Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina, as well as serving as a political element of social control.

Regarding civic space, there are serious limitations to the rights to freedom of expression and association. The organization Espacio Público points out that between [January and August 2024](#) were registered 249 cases that translate into 507 complaints of violations of the right to freedom of expression in Venezuela, which means an increase of 89% in relation to the number of cases and 94% with respect to the number of violations documented in the same period in 2023. For its part, the [Venezuelan Penal Forum](#) from July 29 to August 26, 2024, counts 1,780 arrests, of which 114 are adolescents. Additionally, on August 15 2024, the National Assembly [approved in the second discussion a law that criminalizes the work of Venezuelan civil society organizations](#), which as of the date of this report has not been published in the Official Gazette.

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) identified [5 patterns of repression in Venezuela](#) following the presidential elections of July 28, 2024: 1. Excessive use of force, 2. Detentions outside the law and disappearances, 3. Processes without guarantees, 4. Reinforcement of censorship, and: 5. Siege of civil society. For its part, the MIIDH in the report that presented on September 17, 2024, before the Human Rights Council of the United Nations (UN), denounced an intensification of the "repression and the closure of civic and social spaces "democratic".

The report presents data on the actions of Venezuelan judges and prosecutors over the past few months, particularly following the July 28 elections. Concerning judges, the report of the Fact-Finding Mission for Venezuela said that, in addition to continuing to operate "with a lack of independence and subject to executive interference," they have tolerated or perpetrated "systematic violations of due process" in proceedings against opposition leaders, journalists or protesters who have been arrested. As for the Public Prosecutor's Office, the [MIIDH stated](#) that the agency "continued to operate as part of the Government's repressive machinery to provide an appearance of legality to the serious human rights violations committed during this period." The prosecutors charged the detainees with very serious crimes such as "treason," "terrorism" or "conspiracy."



## Theme 1: Reinforcement of Democratic Governance

2. Strengthening judicial autonomy and independence, following applicable inter-American and universal standards on this matter, to promote respect for the rule of law and access to justice as well as to promote and encourage policies of integrity and transparency in the judicial system.

7. Promoting gender equity and equality and women's empowerment as a cross-cutting goal of our anti-corruption policies, through a task force on women's leadership and empowerment that will actively promote cooperation among inter-American institutions and synergies with other international agencies.

8. Including different vulnerable groups in defining measures to strengthen governance and combat corruption, recognizing the serious impact it has on these populations.

11. Furthering codes of conduct for public officials that contain high standards of ethics, honesty, integrity, and transparency, using as a point of reference the "Guidelines for the Management of Policies for Probity in the Public Administrations of the Americas" and urging the private sector to develop similar codes of conduct.

## Theme 2: Transparency, Access to Information, Protection of Whistleblowers, and Human Rights, including Freedom of Expression

13. Continuing to strengthen national anti-corruption measures or systems and enhancing conditions for the effective participation of civil society, social organizations, academia, the private sector, citizens, and other social actors in monitoring government performance, including the development of prevention mechanisms, channels for reporting possible acts of corruption and facilitating the work of watchdogs including other citizen oversight mechanisms, and incentivizing the adoption of digital means of participation.

14. Promoting and or strengthening the implementation of national policies and plans, and as appropriate subnational plans in the areas of open government, digital government, open data, fiscal transparency, open budgeting, digital procurement systems, public contracting and a public registry of state suppliers, considering towards that end the participation of civil society and other social actors.

15. Consolidating the autonomy and independence of high-level oversight bodies.

22. Protecting whistleblowers, witnesses, and informants of acts of corruption from intimidation and retaliatory actions.

## Prioritized commitments

### Theme 3: Financing of Political Organizations and Election Campaigns

25. Encouraging adoption and/or strengthening of measures that promote transparency, accountability, appropriate accounting, and use of the banking system for income and expenditures of political organizations and parties, especially those related to their electoral campaigns, in order to guarantee the licit origin of the contributions and penalizing anyone involved in accepting illicit contributions.

### Theme 4: Prevention of Corruption in Public Works and Public Procurement and Contracting

29. Promoting the inclusion of anti-corruption clauses in all state and public-private-partnership contracts and establishing registers of natural and legal persons involved in acts of corruption and money laundering with a view to ensuring that they are not contracted.

### Theme 5: International Legal Cooperation; the Fight Against Bribery, International Corruption, Organized Crime, and Money Laundering; and Asset Recovery

37. Promoting the broadest possible cooperation among judicial, police, and prosecutorial authorities, financial intelligence units, and administrative authorities in investigations and procedures related to offenses of corruption, money laundering, and transnational bribery and corruption.

41. Furthering the adoption or strengthening of measures through relevant institutions to enable the freezing, seizure, and confiscation of proceeds of corruption.

# IX Summit

## Los Angeles (2022)

### A. Inter-American Action Plan on Democratic Governance

3. Support free and fair elections with full respect for state sovereignty, through the following measures, in accordance with domestic law:

D. Promote the rights of citizens to choose their leaders in free and fair elections, which are periodic, based on universal suffrage and the secret ballot, and carried out in a transparent manner, by implementing measures to facilitate the ability of all political parties, including those in opposition, to stand for election, promoting the full and equal participation of women, and removing, where applicable, barriers to women running for political office.

4. Protect press freedom and the full exercise of civil rights, including freedom of association, freedom of peaceful assembly, and freedom of expression, and promote the free exchange of ideas, information, and thought as fundamental principles of representative and participatory democracies, in keeping with international human rights treaties, promoting the establishment, in all areas of government, of mechanisms that promote transparency and access to public information.

7. Take concrete actions, with the participation and collaboration of civil society, to improve the promotion and protection of human rights defenders, including those working on environmental matters, to include:

A. The development of consultative processes, particularly regarding the enactment of laws, public policies, development projects, and the creation of a safe and enabling environment for civil society to work.

12. Continue meeting the commitments undertaken at the Eighth Summit of the Americas, in particular the Lima Commitment on Democratic Governance Against Corruption, while reaffirming our commitment to treaties such as the UN Convention against Corruption, the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the InterAmerican Convention Against Corruption, and taking the following actions:

A. Promote gender equity and equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and anti-corruption measures, from the planning process through to implementation, follow-up, and assessment.

G. Identify, develop, and maintain statistics, including disaggregated statistics on gender and other relevant variables to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of transparency and access to information policies and provide for public access to these statistics for independent evaluation.

13. Continue implementing recommendations received through the Follow-Up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC); reporting annually to MESICIC on progress made addressing these recommendations; and fostering the participation of civil society, the private sector, and social actors in the prevention of and fight against corruption, including initiatives that encourage public consultations, education and awareness, promote citizen participation in decision-making processes, and enable civil society to engage in monitoring and oversight, as appropriate and according to domestic legislation.

14. Integrate commitments emanating from the Summit of the Americas and from other relevant forums relating to the promotion of transparency and combating corruption into Open Government Partnership National Action Plans, as applicable, including: actions to strengthen fiscal transparency and prevent financial crimes, and strengthen openness of public information and data in open formats from the design stage.

17. Adopt appropriate measures to address the political commitments in the UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/S-32-1, which approved the political declaration "Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation", as well as continue to advance the outcomes achieved in the preparatory process for this special period of this General Assembly, including, as appropriate and according to domestic legislation, to:

D. Develop and implement measures consistent with the UN Convention against Corruption that establish criminal or, when applicable, civil administrative liability of legal persons that engage in acts of transnational bribery offenses.

G. Empower young people to propose ideas with a view to preventing and combating corruption based on outcomes of the Youth Forum in the framework of the preparatory process of the 2021 special period of sessions of United Nations General Assembly Against Corruption.

23. Promote regional mechanisms to facilitate meaningful participation of civil society and social actors, including women's and youth organizations in monitoring the implementation of the Summit commitments.

24. Foster multi-stakeholder forums for dialogue among the public sector, the private sector, and civil society, including women's and youth organizations and social actors, to strengthen democratic practices, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, anticorruption, and open government efforts, including:

F. Promoting parliamentary engagement as an integral part of the Summits process through ParlAmericas, the interparliamentary organization of the Hemisphere, and other parliamentary organizations.

## B. Action plan on Health and Resilience in the Americas

9. To promote the use of public and pooled procurement mechanisms for medicines, diagnostics, and supplies to further affordability, sustainability, expertise, and development of existing health budgets in an effective, efficient, and inclusive manner, taking into account national legislation and regional and sub-regional commitments.

## C. Regional agenda for Digital Transformation

3. Develop a set of public policies that will allow us to promote digital inclusion, citizen cybersecurity, and access to education and culture, to digital services provided in trustworthy and secure conditions, to open and public information, and to financial services to promote universal access and accessibility to digital content and products, as well as promote citizen participation through digital tools and means.

17. Accelerate digital government transformation and support the simplification of administrative procedures and modernization of public services, as well as strengthen the quality of digital literacy and digital citizenry, always taking into consideration the protection of citizens personal data.

21. Further a strategy of open data and public information that facilitates interoperability in the region, strengthening collaboration and active participation among States, civil society, the private sector, and academia towards an open-government approach.

30. Foster the discussion of standards and the exchange of best practices in the areas of cybersecurity and protection of users and consumers, as well as citizens in general, on cybercrime prevention in line with the provisions of international and regional instruments, such as the Convention on Cybercrime of the Council of Europe (Budapest Convention), where applicable, with participation of the private sector, academia, and other stakeholders.

## D. Accelerating the clean, sustainable, renewable, and just energy transition

2. Emphasize the need to incorporate an inclusive approach in the processes of digitalization, democratization, and decentralization, within the sustainable and just energy transition strategies of our countries, taking into account gender equity and equality, empowerment of women, and respect for the rights of indigenous peoples, people of African descent, and persons with disabilities.

3. Advance implementation among participants of the Global Methane Pledge, through international cooperation including by strengthening technical and financial support, and the development of comprehensive and sectoral, transparent, and verifiable country-level methane mitigation action plans.

## E. Our sustainable green future

1. To advance the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forest and Land Use, national deforestation and conservation commitments, and regional efforts to halt and reverse deforestation and conserve, sustainably manage, and use ecosystems, we commit to strengthen our efforts to:

F. Strengthen the protection of human rights defenders, particularly indigenous peoples and local communities working on environmental matters, in collaboration with stakeholders, to draw up and approve plans by the Tenth Summit of the Americas to: 1) respond to and collect information from environmental defenders about threats or incidences of violence, in keeping with domestic legislation; 2) enact, as appropriate, and enforce laws to protect human rights defenders working on environmental matters and the resources they defend; and 3) carry out and implement environmental assessments, according to existing domestic legislation.

6. To promote responsible production and consumption patterns, consistent with domestic laws, through the strengthening of government procurement systems and the inclusion of sustainability criteria, as appropriate, in the procurement of goods, services, and public works; as well as through the promotion of initiatives to strengthen market capacities that reduce adverse effects on the environment.

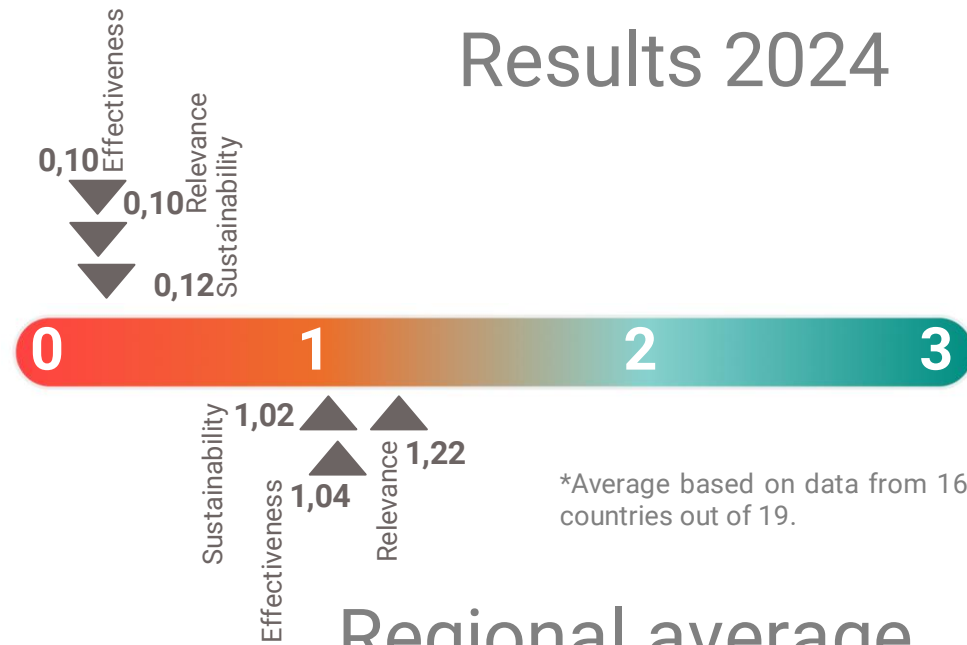


# VIII Summit

Lima (2018)

## SUMMARY OF GENERAL RESULTS

Results 2024



Regional average

## INCLUSION OF POPULATION GROUPS



BEST SCORE  
2024

Commitments  
No. 13 (8%)



WORST SCORE  
2024

Commitment  
No. 7, 8, 14 and  
22 (0%)



## THEMES

BEST SCORE  
2024

• International Legal  
Cooperation

• Reinforcement of Democratic  
Governance  
• Prevention of Corruption in Public  
Works

WORST SCORE  
2024

## COMMITMENTS

BEST SCORE  
2022 - 2024

• 2022: No. 13  
• 2024: No. 41

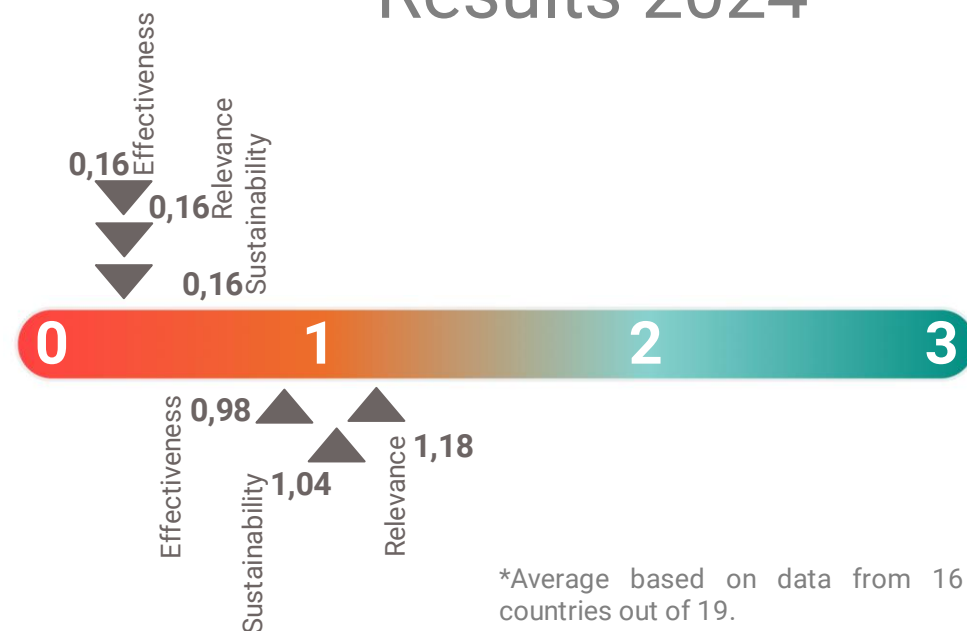
• 2022: No. 2 and 37  
• 2024: No. 2, 7, 8, 11,  
14, 22, 29 and 37

WORST SCORE  
2022 - 2024

# IX Summit

Los Angeles (2022)

Results 2024



Regional average

## INCLUSION OF POPULATION GROUPS



BEST SCORE  
2024

Commitment  
No. 3 from Plan C  
(22%)



WORST SCORE  
2024

Commitments  
Plan A: No. 12 (A and G),  
17 (G) and 23.  
Plan D: No. 2 (0%)



## THEMES

BEST SCORE  
2024

• Action plan on Health  
and Resilience

• Inter-american action  
plan on Democratic  
Governance

WORST SCORE  
2024

## COMMITMENTS

BEST SCORE  
2024

• No. 3 from Regional  
agenda for Digital  
Transformation

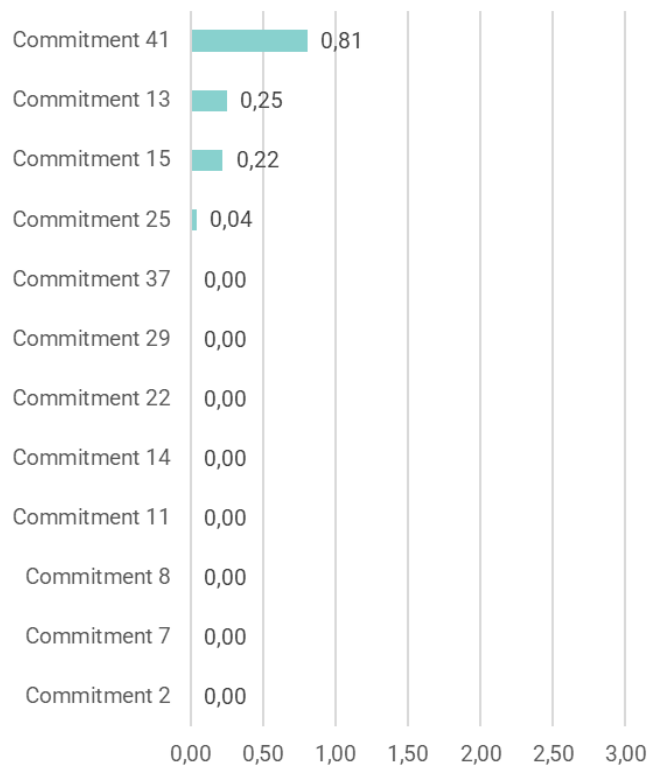
• Plan A: No. 4, 12 (A y G),  
14, 17 (D y G) and 23.  
• Plan D: No. 2 and 3.  
• Plan E: No. 6.

WORST SCORE  
2024

# VIII Summit

## Lima (2018)

### Ranking of commitments (2024)



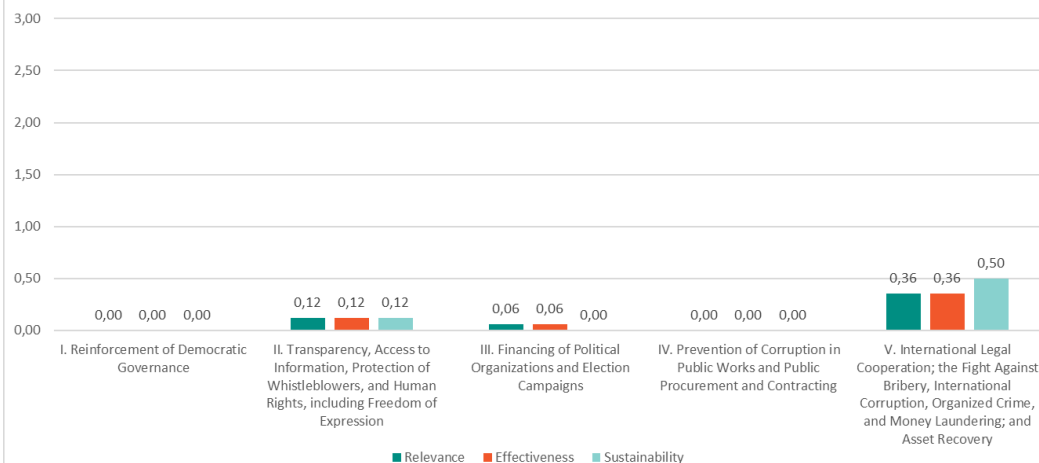
Source: Compilation based on information provided by CSO participants.

“

After reviewing 47 government pages, bulletins and reports and accounts between 2010 and 2022, the verification unit of Transparencia Venezuela, Espaja.com determined that the Venezuelan State is in debt when it comes to the publication of official data. More than half (64.22%) of the official documents contemplated in this study that should have been published between 2010 and 2022 have not been published yet.

”

### Summary VIII Summit (2024)



Source: Compilation based on information provided by CSO participants.

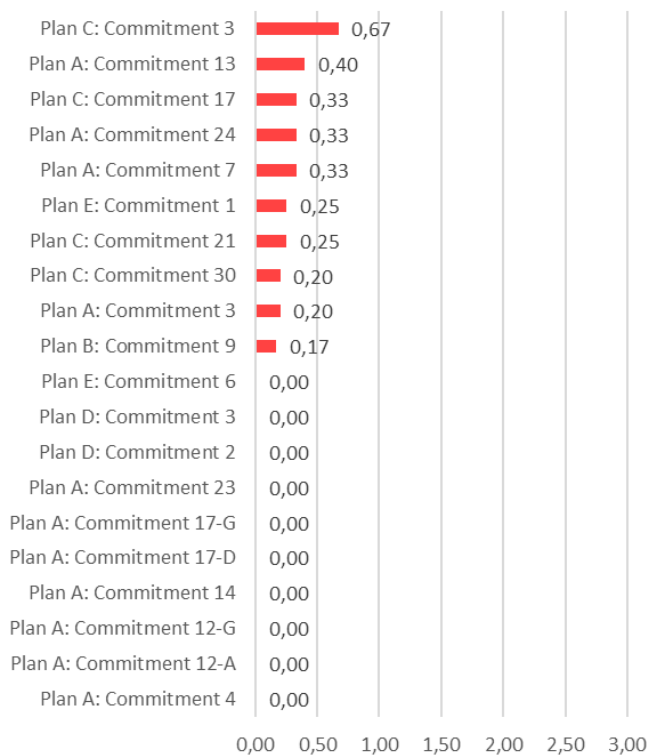
### Recommendation for the Commitment No. 2 from Reinforcement of Democratic Governance.

Ensure and protect the autonomy of the judiciary and the public prosecutor's office so that corruption investigations are impartial and thorough, and that victims of these crimes receive compensation.

# IX Summit

## Los Angeles (2022)

### Ranking of commitments (2024)



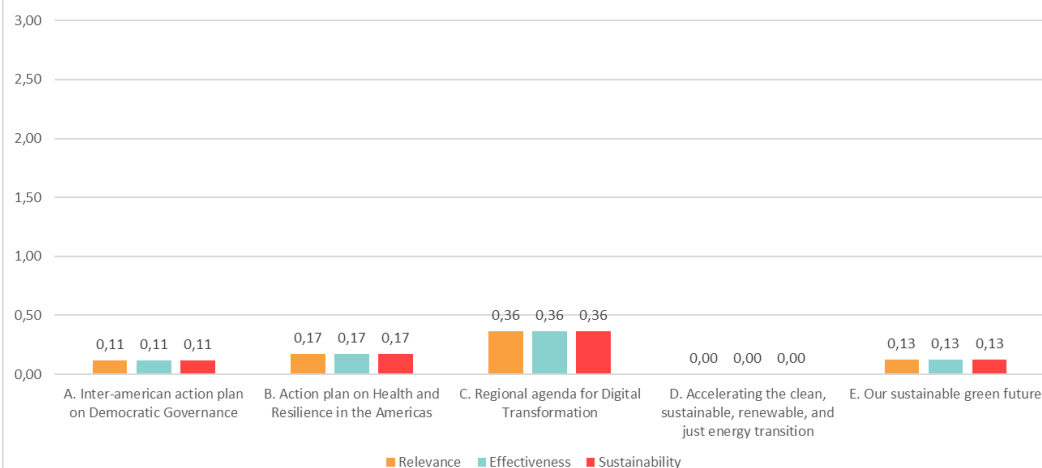
Source: Compilation based on information provided by CSO participants.

“

The Observatory for the defense of ODEVIDA has recorded that between 2013 and 2021, 32 indigenous and environmental leaders were murdered, 21 of them victims of homicide at the hands of mining hitmen or members of Colombian guerrilla organizations, and 11 by members of the Bolivarian National Armed Forces (FANB).

”

### Summary IX Summit (2024)



Source: Compilation based on information provided by CSO participants.

Recommendation for the Commitment No. 4 from Inter-american action plan on Democratic Governance.

Guarantee the right to freedom of expression, in accordance with international standards.





# Results

## VIII Summit

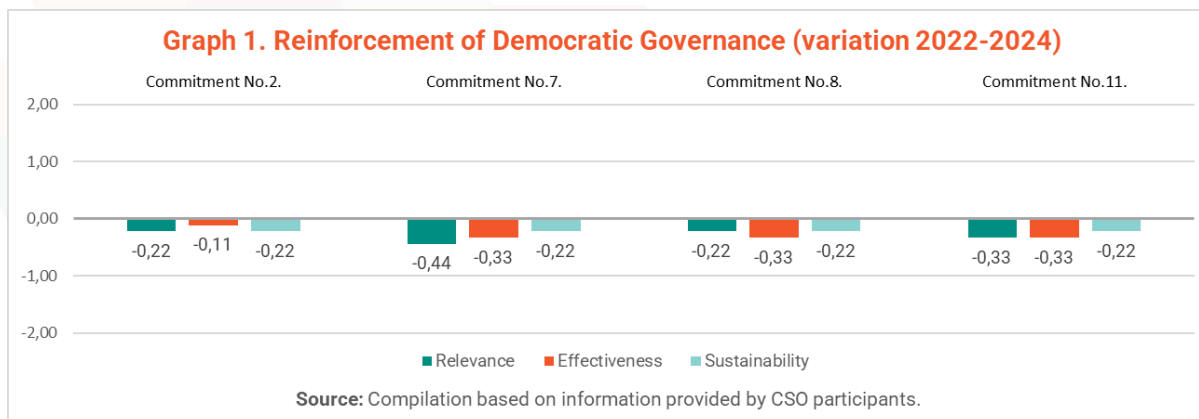
Lima (2018)

[www.occ-america.com](http://www.occ-america.com)



## RESULTS OF THE VIII SUMMIT

### Reinforcement of Democratic Governance



In Phase 2, Venezuela obtains an average of -0.33/3 in Strengthening Democratic Governance, which, compared to Phase 1, in which an average of 0.28/3 was obtained, shows a greater delay in the fulfillment of the mandates that are grouped in this segment.

Commitment No. 2: "Strengthening judicial autonomy and independence, following applicable inter-American and universal standards on this matter, to promote respect for the rule of law and access to justice as well as to promote and encourage policies of integrity and transparency in the judicial system." A review was made of whether the legal framework establishes the autonomy and independence of the judicial system and whether it has been subject to interventions by other branches of power.

In this regard, although there are legal norms that establish the independence and autonomy of the judiciary, in practice, such judicial autonomy and independence do not exist due to: [the non-transparent and irregular appointment](#) of judges of the SCJ who belong to or have direct links with the ruling party, declaring their loyalty to the presidency of the Republic at the beginning of each judicial year; the provisional nature of 80% of those who work in the justice system; the lack of public competitive examinations to enter the judicial career; the removal of people in provisional positions without guarantees of due process; the opacity in the administration of justice and the sentences that violate rights and guarantees.

Commitment No. 7: "Promoting gender equity and equality and women's empowerment as a cross-cutting goal of our anti-corruption policies, through a task force on women's leadership and empowerment that will actively promote cooperation among inter-American institutions and synergies with other international agencies." The follow-up seeks to establish whether actions have been promoted at the national and international level to promote gender equity and equality in anti-corruption policies.

In 2014, the [National Body against Corruption](#) was created for prevention, analysis, intelligence, and investigation against corruption, hierarchically dependent on the Presidency of the Republic. Since its creation, there has been no official information on the budget assigned to this body, operational plans, management, or any activity. This should be the body in charge of promoting equity and gender equality in anti-corruption policies; still, in reality this body does not have a website nor is the physical headquarters where it operates known.

The law does not establish the requirements or selection criteria for the appointment of the highest authorities of the entity. Therefore, in Venezuela, there is no information on the existence of anti-corruption policies that promote equity and a gender approach.

Commitment No. 8: "Including different vulnerable groups in defining measures to strengthen governance and combat corruption, recognizing the serious impact it has on these populations."

As indicated, the existence of anti-corruption policies that include population groups is unknown since the operational plans, management or any activity of the National Body against corruption are unknown. And the negative consequences of corruption have a greater impact when they are groups in a vulnerable situation. Those who, due to their specific characteristics, depend on the goods and services of the State, which as a consequence of structural corruption are exhausted or their provision is hindered, reinforcing inequalities and turning them into affected persons.

Commitment No. 11: "Furthering codes of conduct for public officials that contain high standards of ethics, honesty, integrity, and transparency, using as a point of reference the "Guidelines for the Management of Policies for Probity in the Public Administrations of the Americas" and urging the private sector to develop similar codes of conduct."

In this regard, there is a code of conduct in Venezuela that establishes the guiding principles of the duties and conduct that public servants must observe in the exercise of their functions, and to prevent acts that threaten or harm public ethics and administrative morality, but in practice it is not applied.

As for non-compliance with the provisions contained in the Code of Conduct, Transparencia Venezuela has recorded the following deficiencies:

- a. The highest authorities of the Venezuelan Government have incurred in numerous cases of nepotism, including in the Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic (CGR) body responsible for monitoring and sanctioning conflicts of interest.
- b. The people in charge of the Ministry exercise control functions over some of the attached entities and at the same time hold the position of President in these entities.
- c. And also for 2019, 106 active judges registered with the PSUV had companies that did business with different government agencies.

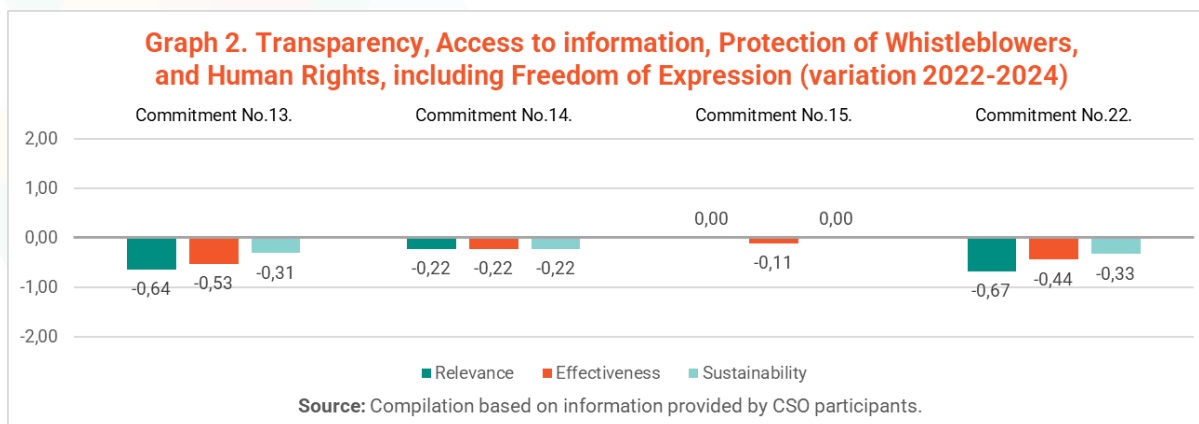
It is concluded that in Venezuela ethics are not promoted for state agents or people belonging to the public service, nor are conducts that are contrary to them sanctioned.

## EXPERIENCES

Population group: Youth.

The Anti-Corruption Youth Network is an initiative to strengthen democratic governance promoted by Venezuelan civil society. This space seeks to promote the participation and leadership of youth in strengthening democracy, through the promotion of transparency and the fight against corruption at the political and social level in their communities and areas of action such as the path to achieving an integral Venezuela. Work is being done to strengthen the capacities of young people and to have them work with young people to promote strategic initiatives that allow the 12 actions of the anti-corruption mandate to be promoted.

## Transparency, Access to Information, Protection of Whistleblowers, and Human Rights, Including Freedom of Expression



Venezuela obtains in Phase 2 an average of -0.35/3 in Transparency and access to information, protection of whistleblowers and human rights, which, compared to Phase 1 where it obtained an average of 0.33/3, which means a delay in the fulfillment of the mandates of this segment and translates into limitations on the rights of access to public information and citizen participation in the control of public management.

Commitment No. 13: "Continuing to strengthen national anti-corruption measures or systems and enhancing conditions for the effective participation of civil society, social organizations, academia, the private sector, citizens, and other social actors in monitoring government performance, including the development of prevention mechanisms, channels for reporting possible acts of corruption and facilitating the work of watchdogs including other citizen oversight mechanisms, and incentivizing the adoption of digital means of participation." The existence of reporting channels for possible acts of corruption was reviewed; the possibility for citizens to be aware of these channels, and whether there is access to general statistics on reports of possible acts of corruption such as: the number of complaints, the topics, and the entities involved.

Venezuela has a [legal framework that promotes the creation of Citizen Service Offices](#), responsible for processing requests for public information and corruption complaints. However, in practice, many public entities do not have these offices and the mechanisms they have to report corruption are ineffective. For example, in 2022, the Comptroller's Commission of the National Parliament announced the creation of an exclusive website to report facts and acts of corruption. However, during 2024, said website was consulted on several occasions and it was observed that it is not in operation. Additionally, there is a lack of public confidence in criminal investigation bodies, motivated, among others, by the lack of autonomy and independence, as well as the lack of transparency in their processes.

Commitment No. 14: "Promoting and or strengthening the implementation of national policies and plans, and as appropriate subnational plans in the areas of open government, digital government, open data, fiscal transparency, open budgeting, digital procurement systems, public contracting and a public registry of state suppliers, considering towards that end the participation of civil society and other social actors."

No action has been taken to comply with this mandate and Venezuela is not a member of the AGA; on the contrary, an increase in opacity in public management has been observed.



## EXPERIENCES

Regarding commitment No. 22: Transparencia Venezuela has received complaints of non-compliance with the Law for the Protection of Victims, Witnesses, and other Procedural Subjects.

In many cases where protective measures are requested for whistleblowers, they are not granted; and in others, the protection measures are dictated by the judicial bodies, but they are not executed by the authorities in charge of guaranteeing compliance with the measures. People who report corruption have been the object of [attacks](#), [threats](#), [arrests](#), and [torture](#).

[After reviewing 47 government pages](#), bulletins and reports, and accounts between the years 2010 and 2022, the verification unit of Transparencia Venezuela, Espaja.com, determined that the Venezuelan State is in debt regarding the publication of official data. More than half (64.22%) of the official documents contemplated in this study that should have been published between 2010 and 2022 have not yet been published.

Commitment No. 15: "Consolidating the autonomy and independence of high-level oversight bodies."

The Constitution and the LOCGR establish the autonomy and independence of the highest fiscal control body, however, in practice, such autonomy does not exist. From October 2018 to August 2023, the CGR It was headed by Elvis Amoroso, a former deputy of the ruling party, who before his appointment described himself as an "active militant of the Revolution and [a Chavista](#)". Amoroso left the CGR on August 25, 2023, to assume the position of president of the NEC. The deputy comptroller Jhosnel Peraza Machado, a military officer with a degree in Higher Education, a graduate in Administration, and a lawyer, was in charge of the entity.

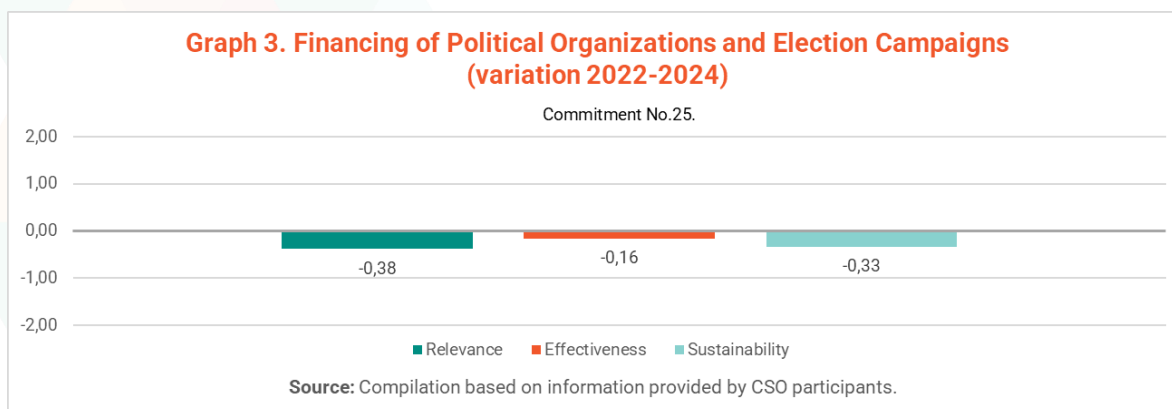
Since 2018, there has been no information on audits carried out on contracts with strategic companies such as PDVSA. The CGR has not published its management report for 2018, 2020, and 2023, or the list of disqualifications, and it does not respond to requests for information.

In addition, the sanctions applied are not equitable for all people, since they have been politicized. The only sanctions that this control body has carried out have been for opposition figures. Not all disqualifications are published in the Official Gazette, even though the LOCGR Regulations so order. Only a few are published, at the discretion of the LOCGR, without complying with the procedures for doing so.

Commitment No. 22: "Protecting whistleblowers, witnesses, and informants of acts of corruption from intimidation and retaliatory actions."

Venezuela has the [Law for the Protection of Victims, Witnesses, and Other Procedural Subjects](#), reformed in 2021, but it does not define the whistleblowers, witnesses, or informants of acts of corruption. There are also no procedures, policies, or guidelines designed to determine whether a witness needs protection by assessing the level of risk to the person's safety, but rather this is left to the discretion of the Public Prosecutor's Office. The law has many flaws, and this brings with it the distrust of citizens in reporting acts of corruption, for this reason, it is very common to see reprisals for those who report acts of [corruption](#). Lawyers who use the criminal justice system tell us that the bodies responsible for implementing the Law do not have sufficient staff. This staff is limited to making rounds and sporadic visits to the people who need to be protected.

## Financing of Political Organizations and Election Campaigns



This section analyzed compliance with Commitment No. 25, “Promote measures that promote transparency and accountability in electoral campaigns.” Venezuela obtained a score of -0.29/3 points in Phase 2, which compared to the score obtained in Phase 1, where a score of 0.33/3 points was obtained, showing a setback in electoral guarantees and the effective exercise of the right to vote.

Commitment No. 25: “Encouraging adoption and/or strengthening of measures that promote transparency, accountability, appropriate accounting, and use of the banking system for income and expenditures of political organizations and parties, especially those related to their electoral campaigns, in order to guarantee the licit origin of the contributions and penalizing anyone involved in accepting illicit contributions.”

Regarding the legal framework, it is evident that the Organic Law on Electoral Processes and its Regulations require accountability for the financing of electoral campaigns, establish requirements for the accounting administration of these resources, and determine specific formats for reporting income and expenses.

They also regulate the management of bank accounts for these purposes, the designation of a body responsible for reviewing accountability reports, and define permitted and prohibited sources of funding. In addition, the law imposes the obligation to verify the legality of the origin of resources by political parties, establishes sanctions for illegal financing, and has a body in charge of imposing such sanctions.

However, the law does not establish that information on accountability is public. The NEC does not publish or disseminate this data in a discriminatory and systematic manner, and although it presents a management report to the National Assembly, it does not circulate it, which makes it difficult to verify the effective monitoring, the detection of these violations, and the sanctions imposed.

Additionally, there is no interest in investigating the complaints of electoral irregularities that have been presented by civil society organizations, and, furthermore, because the opacity of the NEC's management reports indicates that there is no interest in promoting transparency.



On the occasion of the presidential elections, held on July 28, 2024, [Transparencia Venezuela monitored the pre-campaign and campaign period](#) and compiled a record of attacks on candidates and opposition leaders, complaints related to the use of public resources in the electoral context, received by Dilo Aquí in the pre-campaign and campaign period.

The attacks were of different types: arrests, forced disappearances, threats, physical assaults, business closures, fines, interventions by political parties, disqualifications, and obstruction of free transit on public roads. In some cases, the perpetrators were the National Guard and other State defense and security bodies, armed civilians, the Seniat, and others who identify themselves as Furia Bolivariana, a concept under which the government urged violent action against any person or organization seeking to generate destabilizing acts in Venezuela.

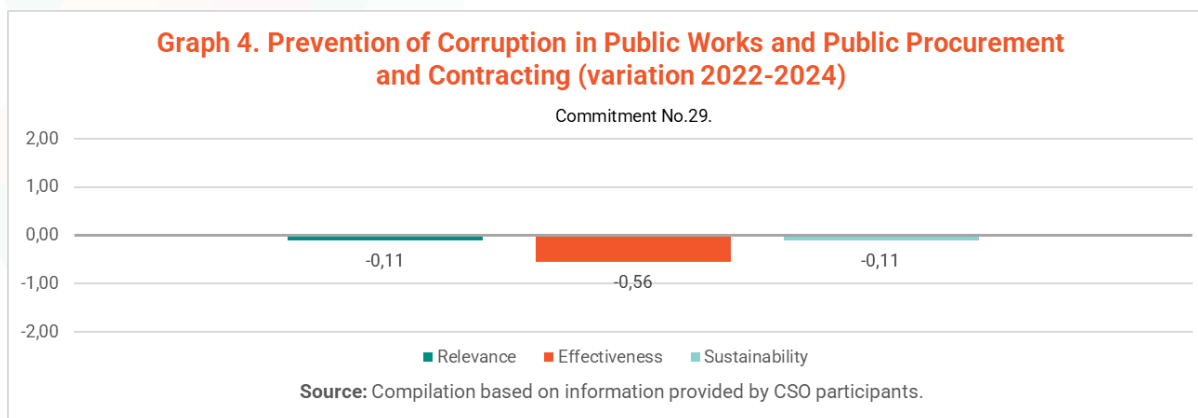
Most of the attacks were against opposition campaign teams, mainly from Vente Venezuela, María Corina Machado, Edmundo González, against militants from various opposition parties, and against people who offered services to these leaders during their tours, such as hotels, restaurants, and small establishments where the campaign teams stayed or ate, which were fined and closed by Seniat, the agency that oversees tax matters.

All of this data comes from a review of rulings by the Supreme Court of Justice, the NEC, portals and pages of other State agencies, complaints received directly by Transparencia Venezuela, and monitoring of national and international media outlets. Alerts about disinformation campaigns come from EsPaja and Transparencia Venezuela's records in different regions.

## EXPERIENCES

The [European Union Election Observation Mission, for the 2021 elections](#), stated that the National Electoral Council did not sanction violations of campaign regulations or the use of state resources. It was expressed that there is no knowledge of the sanctions actually imposed, except in the case of a complaint filed by a supporter of Nicolás Maduro in 2015 for which the Supreme Court of Justice annulled the election of two opposition deputies for the state of Amazonas - breaking the qualified majority in parliament - and left the case frozen. On the other hand, documents and witness statements obtained by the Brazilian media Estadão have been found that indicated that Venezuelan [President Nicolás Maduro awarded more than US\\$4 billion in public works contracts to the construction company Odebrecht, which were never completed, in exchange for US\\$35 million in donations for his 2013 presidential campaign.](#)

## Prevention of Corruption in Public Works and Public Procurement and Contracting



In terms of corruption prevention in public works, contracts, and public purchases, Venezuela recorded an average of -0.26/3, which represents delays in regards to Phase 1, in which an average of 0.22/3 was recorded, meaning that transparency and accountability in public procurement have decreased and the number of known cases of corruption in this sector has increased.

Commitment No. 29: "Promoting the inclusion of anti-corruption clauses in all state and public-private-partnership contracts and establishing registers of natural and legal persons involved in acts of corruption and money laundering with a view to ensuring that they are not contracted."

The inclusion of anti-corruption clauses in State contracts is not contemplated; in fact, the publication of the procedures for the selection of contractors, the assignment of contracts, compliance, and the results of execution are not mandatory. The National Government has not contributed to taking measures or actions for the fulfillment of this commitment. Since 2001, the Public Procurement Law has undergone significant reforms that have doubled the criteria for excluding contracts from the contractor selection procedures, as well as the assumptions for direct contracting.

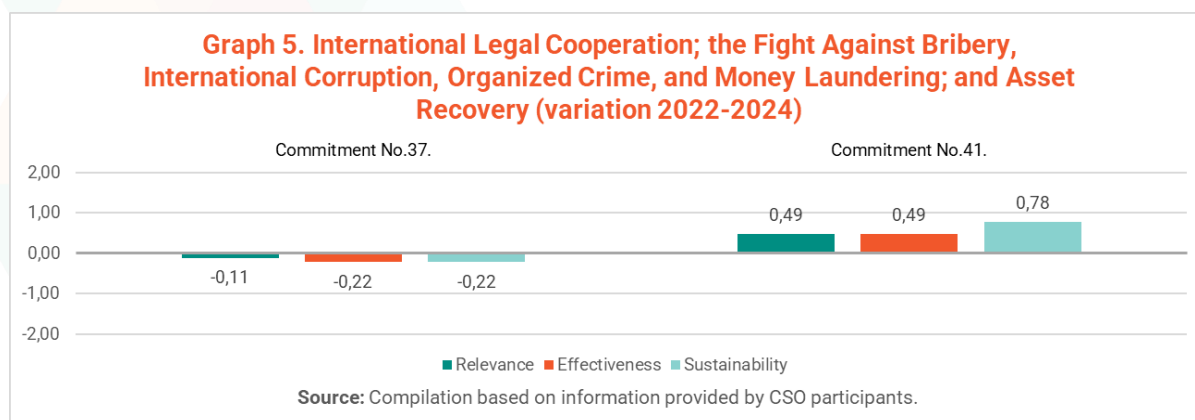
In Venezuela, the law excludes from its application contracts related to the execution of works that are covered by cooperation agreements. This modification has allowed the exclusion from selection processes for contracts that have been the subject of investigations for significant corruption, as is the [case of the contracts awarded to the company Odebrecht, which was paid the sum of US\\$ 35,296,434,022.94, despite having 15 unfinished works.](#)

### EXPERIENCES

Commitment No. 29: PDVSA Crypto Case.

The Venezuelan State made contracts with Samark López, who since 2017 had been denounced by American authorities for allegedly being part of a "complex international operation of sanctions evasion and money laundering", involved with many others in the PDVSA-Cripto case, which although the Public Ministry has not indicated the amount of resources involved in the corruption scheme, calculations by [Transparencia Venezuela and Ecoanalítica](#), USD 16.96 billion was committed.

## International Legal Cooperation; the Fight against Bribery, International Corruption, Organized Crime, and Money Laundering; and Asset Recovery



The average for Venezuela in Phase 2 is 0.40/3, which means a slight increase compared to Phase 1 when it obtained an average of 0.21/3. The variation derives from the approval in 2023 of the Organic Law on Domain Forfeiture (LOED), whose implementation is unknown in practice.

Commitment No. 37: “Promoting the broadest possible cooperation among judicial, police, and prosecutorial authorities, financial intelligence units, and administrative authorities in investigations and procedures related to offenses of corruption, money laundering, and transnational bribery and corruption.”

Venezuela does not provide judicial assistance to third countries when requested and has even questioned actions taken by foreign countries that have seized Venezuelan assets. In January 2024, Nicolás Maduro accused [Argentine](#) authorities of being subservient to US interests and stealing a Venezuelan aircraft, when a federal judge ordered the plane to be seized. Likewise, the [media in Argentina](#) have denounced the closure of judicial cases due to a lack of response from the Venezuelan authorities.

Commitment No. 41: “Furthering the adoption or strengthening of measures through relevant institutions to enable the freezing, seizure, and confiscation of proceeds of corruption.”

There is no information on the effectiveness of the implementation of the LOED. In 2024, the [AGR initiated a process of confiscation of property](#) against Tareck El Aissami, Samark López, and Simón Zerpa, but there is no information on their progress. In 2024, the AGR has concentrated its efforts on [pursuing opposition political leaders and protesters, rather than investigating corruption cases](#).

### EXPERIENCES

In relation to Commitment No. 41, [Transparencia Venezuela](#) has been able to identify that between 2009 and 2022, international justice has dictated some measure against at least 619 assets, of which 227 have been confiscated following a final court ruling. These assets are located in countries such as the United States, Spain, Argentina and Colombia and involve former officials and businessmen who created corruption schemes based on the management of resources that belonged to the Venezuelan State so that, in theory, they could be used for the development of the nation and the well-being of the population.



# Results

## IX Summit

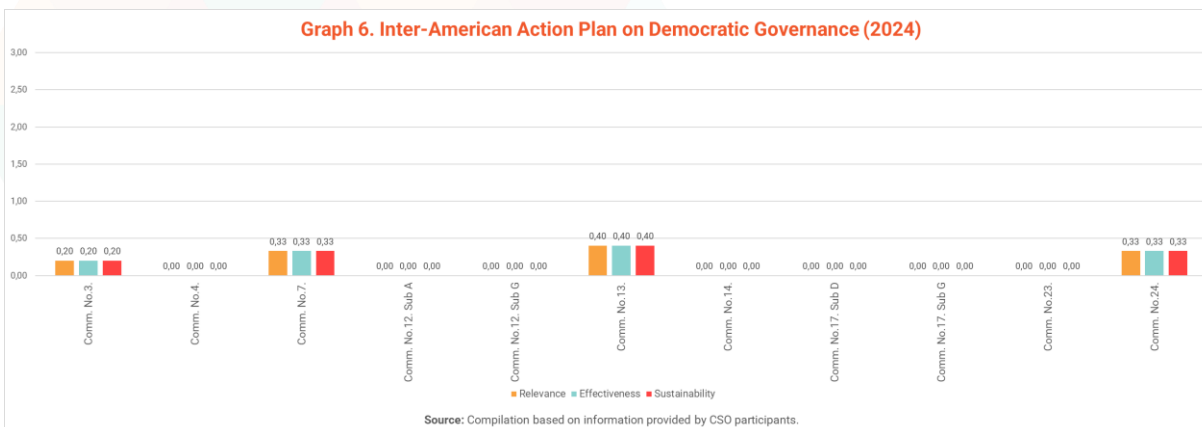
Los Angeles (2022)

[www.occ-america.com](http://www.occ-america.com)



## RESULTS OF THE IX SUMMIT

### Inter-American Action Plan on Democratic Governance



The average for Venezuela regarding compliance with the Democratic Governance commitments of the IX Summit is 0.11/3, with Commitment No. 13 having the highest score of 0.40/3.

Commitment No. 3: "Support free and fair elections, with full respect for the sovereignty through the following measures, in accordance with domestic law. Promote the rights of citizens to choose their leaders in free and fair elections, which are periodic, based on universal suffrage and the secret ballot, and carried out in a transparent manner, by implementing measures to facilitate the ability of all political parties, including those in opposition, to stand for election, promoting the full and equal participation of women, and removing, where applicable, barriers to women running for political office"

Although the Venezuelan Constitution of 1999 contemplates suffrage as a right and that voting must be free, universal, direct and secret, in the presidential elections held in July 2024, the impartiality and transparency of the electoral process and of the governing body in this matter, the NEC, have been questioned.

The [Carter Center](#), in its report of July 30, 2024, stated that the 2024 electoral process did not meet international standards of electoral integrity at any of its relevant stages and violated numerous precepts of national legislation. Additionally, it states that this process took place in an environment of restricted freedoms to the detriment of political actors, civil society organizations, and the media, evidencing throughout the electoral process the bias of the NEC authorities in favor of the ruling party and against the opposition candidates.

Regarding the inclusion of vulnerable groups, the legislation does not promote the participation of women and/or the LGBTIQ+ community in the election of public officials. According to the report by CSO Cepaz, ["Women. Political rights in Venezuela. A view from substantive equality"](#), among the barriers that women continue to face to fully exercise their political rights are: the absence of a legislative framework, the absence of a gender perspective in public office; gender stereotypes and political violence.





In 2022, the [Venezuelan Observatory of LGBTIQ+ Violence](#) registered six cases of violence in spaces of political participation and representation, which function as scenarios where people can organize to influence public affairs. Discriminatory discourses were present in these spaces.

Commitment No. 7: “Take concrete actions, with the participation and collaboration of civil society, to improve the promotion and protection of human rights defenders, including those working on environmental matters, to include: **The development of consultative processes**, particularly regarding the enactment of laws, public policies, development projects, and the creation of a safe and enabling environment for civil society to work.”

Article 40 of the [Organic Law on the Environment](#) provides that the National Executive shall regulate the mechanisms to make effective the legitimate exercise of the right to citizen participation in the formulation, adoption, execution, and control of policies, plans, projects, and other measures aimed at environmental conservation. However, this Law does not provide special security measures for people who participate in the consultation process for [environmental impact studies, and there are documented cases of violence against indigenous leaders in Venezuela](#).

The Observatory for the Defense of [ODEVIDA](#) has recorded that between 2013 and 2021, 32 indigenous and environmental leaders were murdered, 21 of them victims of homicide at the hands of miner hitmen or members of Colombian guerrilla organizations, and 11 by members of the Bolivarian National Armed Forces (FANB).

For its part, the report “Acceso a la información, participación y justicia en temas ambientales en Venezuela” by the [Climate 21 Coalition](#), indicates that 98% of the organizations surveyed responded that the defense of territorial rights by indigenous peoples and traditional communities is not safe and identified violence by the government, criminal gangs and rebel groups from other countries as the main causes of this insecurity.

This shows us the little importance that the national government has given to implementing new measures or legislation to improve the situation of these CSOs and environmental defenders since the government has even been a party to the violence that these activists suffer.

Commitment No. 13: “Continue implementing recommendations received through the Follow-Up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC); reporting annually to MESICIC on progress made addressing these recommendations; and fostering the participation of civil society, the private sector, and social actors in the prevention of and fight against corruption, including initiatives that encourage public consultations, education and awareness, promote citizen participation

## EXPERIENCES

Commitment No. 3 [Transparencia Venezuela](#) during the pre-campaign and electoral campaign periods of the process held in July 2024 documented 152 irregularities that allude, for example, to mayors, ministers, and other people in high-ranking public positions who use state communication channels to campaign in favor of the PSU candidate and president Nicolás Maduro or who require public personnel to follow Nicolás Maduro's accounts on their networks and send screenshots to prove it. In addition, they recorded 38 arbitrary arrests of leaders and activists with links to parties of the Unitary Platform in the first six months of 2024.





in decision-making processes, and enable civil society to engage in monitoring and oversight, as appropriate and according to domestic legislation.”

Venezuelan legislation does not contemplate mechanisms for civil society participation in the MESICIC process.

The last round of MESICIC was held in Venezuela in 2015 and according to the [final report](#), the Committee of Experts did not receive, within the time frame set in the calendar, documents from civil society organizations, however, during the *on-site* visit information was gathered from civil society and the private sector, as well as from academics who were invited to participate in meetings.

On this occasion, no organizations representing the population groups prioritized by the CCO (women, youth, Afro-descendants, indigenous peoples, LGTBQIA+, among others) participated. Three community organizations participated: Núcleo de Desarrollo Endógeno Fabricio Ojeda, Consejo Comunal Matanza, Movimiento Social “Otro Beta” and a community radio station CRP 91. These organizations sympathize with the ideas of the national government and do not represent the diversity of Venezuelan CSOs.

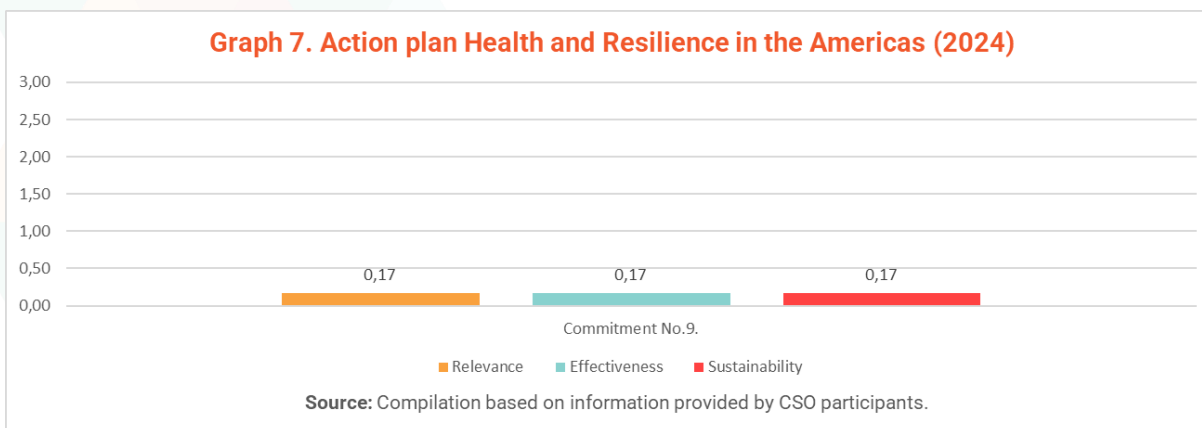
Venezuelan state institutions do not guarantee the participation of civil society organizations in the evaluation mechanisms of international instruments to fight corruption, nor do they promote channels for reporting and reporting possible acts and incidents of corruption. In the case of the last round of evaluation of the MESICIC, the participation of civil society was limited to a certain group of actors (supporters of the national government) who do not represent the plurality of Venezuelan CSOs.

Commitment No. 24: “Encourage multi-stakeholder forums for dialogue among the public sector, the private sector, and civil society, including women’s and youth organizations, and social actors, to strengthen democratic practices, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, anticorruption, and open government efforts, including: Promoting parliamentary engagement as an integral part of the Summit Process through ParlAméricas, the interparliamentary organization of the Hemisphere, and other parliamentary organizations.”

According to Article 134 of the [Rules of Procedure and Debates of the National Parliament](#), this institution is part of the following international forums: Inter-Parliamentary Union, Amazonian Parliament, and Indigenous Parliament of America. It may also join other international forums. In April 2023, 9 representatives of the parliament were appointed to the [Inter-Parliamentary Union](#). In January 2023, 10 representatives of the Venezuelan Parliament were appointed to the Amazonian Parliament. In January 2024, the [Board of Directors of the Indigenous and Afro-descendant Parliament of America, Venezuelan Parliamentary Group \(PIAA-GPV\)](#), period 2024-2025, was sworn in.

However, there is no knowledge of the actions taken by Latin American parliamentary groups in which Venezuela participates to promote the fight against corruption. Up to July 2024, it was not possible to access the website of the Venezuelan Parliament to validate the actions presented by the members of the hemispheric parliamentary groups in the fight against corruption.

## Action Plan on Health and Resilience in the Americas



Venezuela scores an average of 0.17/3 in Health and Resilience, which shows minimal compliance with the mandates grouped in this segment.

Commitment No. 9: "To promote the use of public and pooled procurement mechanisms for medicines, diagnostics, and supplies to further affordability, sustainability, expertise, and development of existing health budgets in an effective, efficient, and inclusive manner, taking into account national legislation and regional and sub-regional commitments."

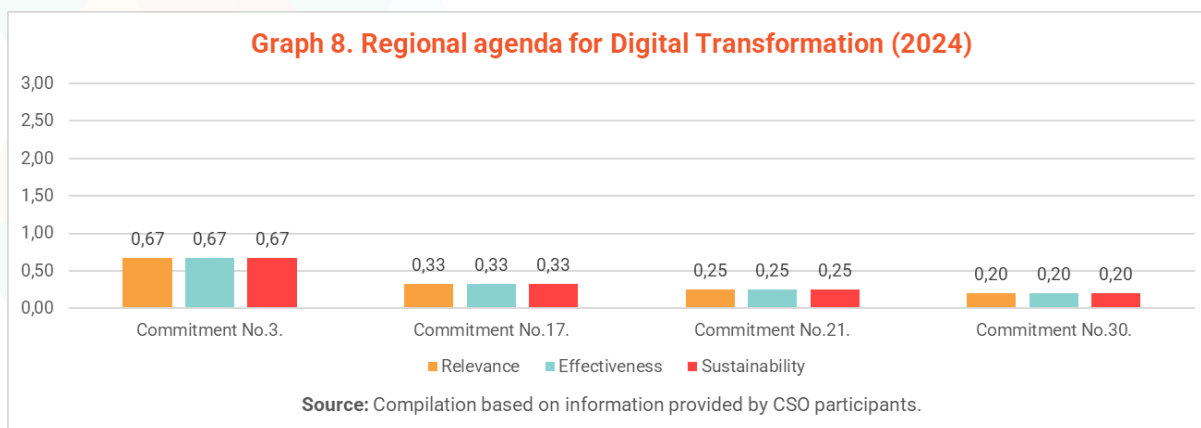
The Public Procurement Law does not contain any provision that provides a differentiated treatment for health sector operations. In addition, there is total opacity regarding the public budget, which prevents monitoring of acquisitions and purchases in this area. The [Open Budget Survey](#) It is noted that from 2017 to 2023 the public budget processes in Venezuela are completely closed, citizen participation is not allowed, [procedures for the selection of contractors are not published](#), contract allocation, compliance, and execution results. There is also no public information available on contracts entered into by private companies with public entities.

Major cases of corruption have been documented in the health sector, such as those that originated during the administration of Minister [Eugenia Sader](#), among these, the following stand out: the acquisition of 25 containers with various expired medications, 32 containers of expired medical-surgical material and supplies, 13 containers of plaster and 5 empty containers that have not been investigated and sanctioned by the Venezuelan justice system and which translate into the violation of the right to health of people in the country.

### EXPERIENCES

Between March 2020 and March 2021, [on the occasion of the Covid-19 pandemic](#), Twenty-one planes with personnel, materials, and supplies to deal with the emergency arrived in Venezuela from countries allied to the administration of Nicolás Maduro, such as China, Russia, Turkey, Cuba and Iran. However, the conditions surrounding these deliveries, the total amount of resources allocated, the terms of execution of the contracts, as well as the quantity and quality of the equipment and services negotiated are unknown. The government did not make clear whether the products received are

## Regional Agenda for Digital Transformation



Venezuela obtains an average of 0.36/3 in the evaluation of the commitments related to Digital Transformation, this group of mandates being the one with the highest score among the set of commitments of the IX Summit that were evaluated. This is justified by the existence of a set of legal norms that allow the use of information and communication technologies in public management, although, in practice, they are not fulfilled.

Commitment No. 3: “Develop a set of public policies that will allow us to promote digital inclusion, citizen cybersecurity, and access to education and culture, to digital services provided in trustworthy and secure conditions, to open and public information, and to financial services to promote universal access and accessibility to digital content and products, as well as promote citizen participation through digital tools and means.”

The Venezuelan State has not implemented mechanisms to comply with this mandate. The [Infogovernment Law](#) contemplates the right of people to access public information through electronic means that must be accessible, simple, and reliable; however, in practice, it does not promote the participation of people through electronic means.

Furthermore, according to a study published by the [Venezuelan Observatory of Public Services](#), by the beginning of 2023, 50.6% of people did not have internet at home. In contrast, 49.3% did have the service and, of this group, 58.6% expressed a positive opinion about its functioning. In this same vein, the constant interruptions of the electricity service in Venezuela seriously affect the right to access public information and participation through electronic means, since most people depend on the internet, which is interrupted every [time there are power outages](#).

Commitment No. 17: “Accelerate digital government transformation and support the simplification of administrative procedures and modernization of public services, as well as strengthen the quality of digital literacy and digital citizenry, always taking into consideration the protection of citizens’ personal data.”

Since 2014, Venezuela has had the [Law on Simplification of Administrative Procedures](#), whose objective is to establish the principles and bases according to which the administrative procedures carried out before the Public Administration will be simplified, but this does not contemplate measures or actions for digital literacy of people.

## EXPERIENCES

### Commitment No. 30

Odalís Caldera, a police commissioner and expert on security and public order, in an interview for Circuito Éxitos with journalist Román Lozinski, stated that cases of cybercrime in Venezuela are becoming more and more common due to an increase in recent years.

He stressed that scams through Marketplace continue, especially for those looking to buy vehicles. In addition to this method, "people fall for offers made through chat, WhatsApp, email, Instagram" and other social networks daily.

However, in Venezuela, it is difficult to carry out any administrative procedure through electronic means. Among the difficulties that people experience are: inoperative web pages, such as, for example, the SAIME web page through which the identity card and passport are obtained or the SCJ web page that is inoperative many times a year.

On the other hand, the requirement of an appointment to carry out some procedures (such as obtaining an ID card and passport or the apostille of a document) is an obstacle when there is not enough digital literacy. According to a [study carried out by the Center for Migration Observation and Social Development in the Caribbean](#), Children of Venezuelan migrants born in Trinidad and Tobago are at high risk of statelessness due to the lack of valid national identification documents, including an apostilled birth certificate.

This process has been complex for Venezuelan migrants, because they did not always clearly understand the process of how to obtain the apostille, due to the inadequate functioning of the websites and because people have low levels of digital literacy.

Commitment No. 21: "Further a strategy of open data and public information that facilitates interoperability in the region, strengthening collaboration and active participation among States, civil society, the private sector, and academia towards an open-government approach."

Although Venezuela has a [Law on Transparency and Access to Information of Public Interest](#) it does not comply with international standards on the right of access to public information, nor does it include any provisions on open data or regional collaboration.

In terms of open data, there is a [Guide to freeing data](#) developed by the National Information Technology Centre, but its implementation has not been effective. The web portal [Open Data Venezuela](#) does not contain relevant information, or the country's main statistics, and the little information available in open data format is out of date.

Commitment No. 30: "Foster the discussion of standards and the exchange of best practices in the areas of cybersecurity and protection of users and consumers, as well as citizens in general, on cybercrime prevention in line with the provisions of international and regional instruments, such as the Convention on Cybercrime of the Council of Europe (Budapest Convention), where applicable, with participation of the private sector, academia, and other stakeholders."

Venezuela still does not have a personal data protection law. The Special [Law](#) against Computer Crimes, which aims to provide comprehensive protection to systems that use information technology, as well as the prevention and punishment of crimes committed against such systems or any of their components, dates back to 2001 and is not adapted to new forms of cybercrime. It also does not provide for the participation of the private sector in the prevention, control, or investigation of cybercrime.

## Accelerating the Clean, Sustainable, Renewable, and Just Energy Transition

**Graph 9. Accelerating the clean, sustainable, renewable, and just energy transition (2024)**



Source: Compilation based on information provided by CSO participants.

Venezuela obtained an average of 0.00/3 in terms of Energy Transition, which shows that there has been no progress in fulfilling the commitments in this area.

Commitment No. 2: “Emphasize the need to incorporate an inclusive approach in the processes of digitalization, democratization, and decentralization, within the sustainable and just energy transition strategies of our countries, taking into account gender equity and equality, empowerment of women, and respect for the rights of indigenous peoples, people of African descent, and persons with disabilities.”

The Venezuelan State does not have legislation on renewable and alternative energies. According to the media [Dialogue Earth](#), solar and wind energy produce less than 1% of the country's electricity and records of [unfinished works](#) of Transparencia Venezuela report that two large energy projects (La Goajira Wind Farm and Paraguaná Wind Farm) for which US\$405 million were allocated have not been completed.

Commitment No. 3: “Advance implementation among participants of the Global Methane Pledge, through international cooperation including by strengthening technical and financial support, and the development of comprehensive and sectoral, transparent, and verifiable country-level methane mitigation action plans.”

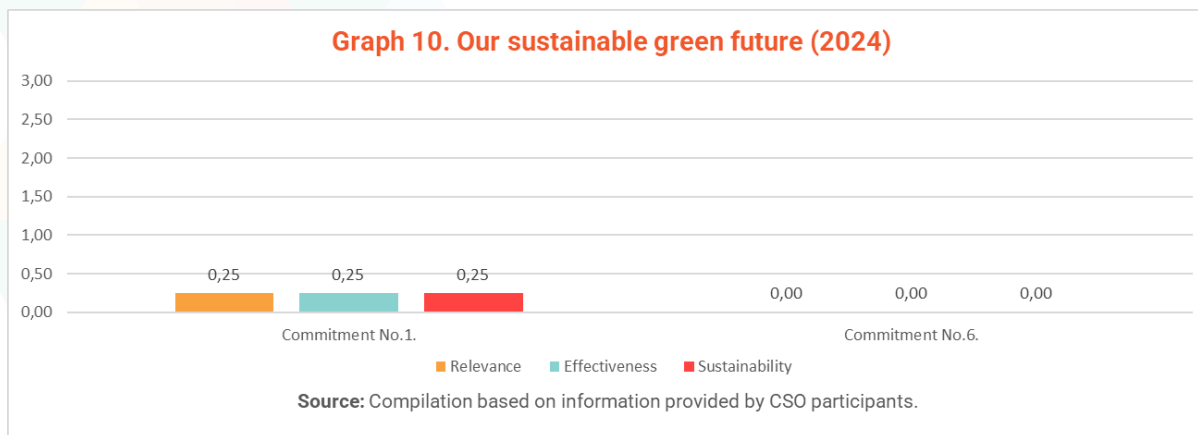
Venezuela does not have any legislation on climate change. There are two bills (against climate change and on green hydrogen) that have not been approved.

## EXPERIENCES

At the 2022 UNCAC (COP27), Nicolás Maduro declared that Venezuela is responsible for less than 0.4% of global greenhouse gas emissions on the planet and that, therefore, the country does not pollute like large countries. However, according to [Juan Carlos Sánchez, climate change consultant](#) This is not due to an action plan or an official policy on climate change, but to a drastic fall in the Venezuelan economy that has resulted in a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.



## Our Sustainable Green Future



Venezuela scores an average of 0.12/3 in Sustainable and Green Future, which shows that there has been no progress in fulfilling the commitments in this area.

Commitment No. 1: “To advance the Glasgow Leaders’ Declaration on Forest and Land Use, national deforestation and conservation commitments, and regional efforts to: Strengthen the protection of human rights defenders, particularly indigenous peoples and local communities working on environmental matters, in collaboration with stakeholders, to draw up and approve plans by the Tenth Summit of the Americas”

There is no law that provides for the protection of environmental defenders or indigenous peoples and communities. During the hearing “Venezuela: Impact on the right to health of the Yanomami indigenous people in the state of Amazonas” Provea stated that between 2011 and 2023, [68](#) indigenous people belonging to various peoples were victims of homicide, which shows that the Venezuelan State does not guarantee the protection of people who defend the environment.

Commitment No. 6: “To promote responsible production and consumption patterns, consistent with domestic laws, through the strengthening of government procurement systems and the inclusion of sustainability criteria, as appropriate, in the procurement of goods, services, and public works; as well as through the promotion of initiatives to strengthen market capacities that reduce adverse effects on the environment.”

The following corruption cases have been documented on this topic: 1. [Oil spills](#) whose extent of contamination has been hidden by the state oil company PDVSA, and, 2. Abandonment of [wastewater](#) plants, therefore there is no compliance with this mandate.

## EXPERIENCES

Commitment No. 1: The MIIDH report for 2022 highlighted the prevailing situation of violence in the Orinoco Mining Arc, and noted that state and non-state actors have committed violations [“against the local population, in the context of the struggle for control of mining areas. These include arbitrary deprivation of life, disappearances, extortion, corporal punishment, and sexual and gender-based violence.”](#)





# Recommendations

**for the commitments  
acquired in the two  
revised Summits**

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## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

### VIII Summit

Theme 1. Reinforcement of democratic governance	
Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 2: Strengthening judicial autonomy and independence	Ensure and protect the autonomy of the judiciary and the public prosecutor's office so that corruption investigations are impartial and thorough, and that victims of these crimes receive compensation.
Commitment No. 7: Promoting gender equity and equality and women's empowerment as a cross-cutting goal of our anti-corruption policies.	Promote women's participation in policy formulation to overcome inequalities, both in salary and in senior positions.
Commitment No. 8: Including different vulnerable groups in defining measures to strengthen governance and combat corruption, recognizing the serious impact it has on these populations.	Design an effective strategy to combat corruption, which should include structural reforms aimed at reversing vulnerability factors, with a focus on vulnerable groups.
Commitment No. 11: Furthering codes of conduct for public officials that contain high standards of ethics, honesty, integrity, and transparency.	Appoint people to public office through a public competition, prioritizing experience and suitability, avoiding any type of favoritism or political influence, as established by the Constitution, laws, and regulations in force.

Theme 2. Transparency, access to information, protection of whistleblowers, and human rights, including freedom of expression	
Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 13: Continuing to strengthen national anti-corruption measures or systems and enhancing conditions for the effective participation.	Guarantee the right to participation, evaluation, criticism, reporting of abuse, corruption, or weakness in public management and of people in public service, as well as the presentation of proposals and requests for information.
Commitment No. 14: Open Government, digital government	Pass a genuine Transparency and Access to Information Law that meets the standards of the Organization of American States (OAS) model law.
Commitment No. 15: Consolidating the autonomy and independence of high-level oversight bodies.	Recover the organic, functional, and administrative autonomy of fiscal control bodies so that they can act efficiently in the investigation and evaluation of State bodies and their officials, a fundamental factor in the fight against corruption.
Commitment No. 22: Protecting whistleblowers, witnesses, and informants of acts of corruption from intimidation and retaliatory actions.	Adopt measures to promote reporting and guarantee the protection of whistleblowers, witnesses, and victims of corruption, ensuring that they are not victims of criminalization, harassment or persecution.

### Theme 3. Financing of political organizations and election campaigns

Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 25: Financing of political parties.	Restore the autonomy and independence of the Electoral Power, so that it complies with the Constitution and the laws, sanctions the use of State resources for electoral purposes and any type of coercion or manipulation of the vote, respects the will of the citizens, and establishes control and audit mechanisms.

### Theme 4. Prevention of corruption in public works and public procurement and contracting

Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 29: Anti-corruption clauses in State contracts.	Public entities must guarantee access to information on contracts, using open data and technologies to encourage citizen participation and implementing electronic contracting systems.

### Theme 5. International legal cooperation; the fight against bribery, international corruption, organized crime, and money laundering; and asset recovery

Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 37: Cooperation between judicial authorities, police, prosecutors, intelligence units and administrative authorities.	The Venezuelan justice system must cooperate with the justice systems of other countries by responding to requests for information and summons. It must also be provided with the necessary resources and technical and financial capacity to guarantee due process and justice. Prosecutors and investigative bodies must have the capacity to investigate complex crimes with international scope.
Commitment No. 41: Domain Extinction.	Establish effective tools for confiscation, preventive seizure, and freezing of accounts. Promote international cooperation and the participation of civil society to accelerate the recovery of assets abroad. Train judges and prosecutors in the application of the Organic Law on Asset Forfeiture and guarantee the autonomy and independence of their actions.

## Inter-American Action Plan on Democratic Governance

Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 3: Free and fair elections. D) Right of citizens to freely elect their leaders.	The holding of elections must be guaranteed to have the necessary guarantees for a free, fair, transparent, legitimate, and credible process, with the participation of international observers, all political parties, and the different referents of Venezuelan politics, with an independent and autonomous NEC.
Commitment No. 4: Freedom of the press and exercise of civil rights.	Guarantee the right to freedom of expression, in accordance with international standards.
Commitment No. 7: Participation of civil society and protection of human rights defenders. A) Development of consultative processes with civil society.	Repeal or refrain from adopting any measure or law that may limit the exercise of the right to freedom of association or result in undue control of civil society organizations or interference in their activities. Conduct effective and impartial investigations into allegations of threats or acts of violence.
Commitment No. 12: Continue with the commitments of the VIII Summit on democratic governance. A) Equity and gender equality in measures against corruption.	Design gender-sensitive public policies that empower women and enable them to participate in decision-making at all levels.
Commitment No. 12: Continue with the commitments of the VIII Summit on democratic governance. G) Prepare statistics to evaluate the effectiveness of transparency and access to information policies.	Approve a true Law of Transparency and Access to Information that complies with the standards of the model law of the Organization of American States (OAS).
Commitment No. 13: Implement MESICIC recommendations.	Modify current legislation to include clear and specific mechanisms that guarantee the active participation of civil society in all phases of the MESICIC evaluation process.
Commitment No. 14: Action Plans of the Summit of the Americas and the Alliance for Open Government.	Venezuela should join the Open Government Partnership.
Commitment No. 17: Adopt measures of the UN Assembly Declaration on International Cooperation to Prevent and Combat Corruption. D) Establish criminal liability for acts of transnational bribery.	Reform the Anti-Corruption Law to create an anti-corruption body with the necessary capacity and competencies to prevent and investigate cases of grand corruption, and include norms that oblige the establishment of systems and sanctions to reduce conflicts of interest, especially nepotism.
Commitment No. 17: Adopt measures of the UN Assembly Declaration on International Cooperation to Prevent and Combat Corruption. G) Empower young people in the fight against corruption.	Establish alliances with civil society, academia, media, and the private sector to fight corruption. Promote a constructive dialogue with the private sector and establish protection mechanisms for activists.
Commitment No. 23: Promote the participation of civil society, including women and youth organizations.	Conduct a gender analysis of existing regulations to identify gaps and inequalities that affect women's participation. Create spaces for youth participation in decision-making and public policy formulation.
Commitment No. 24: Stimulate multi-stakeholder forums to strengthen democratic practices, the fight against corruption and open government. F) Promote parliamentary involvement through ParlAmericas.	Venezuelan parliamentary groups should regularly publish detailed reports on their activities, including initiatives presented in the framework of the fight against corruption. Implement mechanisms for citizen consultation to ensure that the demands and proposals of civil society are considered.



### Action Plan on Health and Resilience in the Americas

Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 9: Promote public and joint procurement of medicines and diagnostics with more efficient and inclusive health budgets.	Implement transparency and accountability in relation to public budgets, public procurement, and anti-corruption plans.

### Regional Agenda for Digital Transformation

Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 3: Digital inclusion, citizen cybersecurity, public and open information and citizen participation through digital media.	Strengthen cybersecurity systems to protect digital platforms from attacks and ensure the integrity of information. Guarantee the protection of personal data.
Commitment No. 17: Digital transformation of the government and simplification of administrative procedures.	Eliminate unnecessary requirements in administrative procedures. Ensure optimal operation and data security in government platforms. Train citizens.
Commitment No. 21: Open data and public information strategy with an open government approach.	Approve a true Law of Transparency and Access to Information that complies with the standards of the model law of the Organization of American States (OAS).
Commitment No. 30: Cybercrime prevention with international instruments such as the Budapest Convention.	Enact a Personal Data Protection Law and reform the Special Law against Computer Crimes to bring it in line with the Budapest Convention.

### Accelerating the Clean, Sustainable, Renewable, and Just Energy Transition

Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 2: Inclusive focus on digitalization, democratization and decentralization processes in a sustainable energy transition strategy.	Approve the Organic Law on Renewable and Alternative Energies, encourage citizen participation, and support CSOs that promote renewable energies and environmental sustainability.
Commitment No. 3: Implementation of the Global Commitment on Methane.	Approve the Organic Law against Climate Change and the Green Hydrogen Law and encourage research and development of renewable energy technologies.

### Our Sustainable Green Future

Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 1: Promoting the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use. F) Protection for human rights defenders.	Create effective mechanisms to protect human rights defenders, especially those belonging to indigenous peoples, guaranteeing their physical integrity. Investigate and punish those responsible for aggressions against these people.
Commitment No. 6: Promote responsible production and consumption patterns by strengthening government purchasing systems and the inclusion of sustainable criteria, reducing adverse effects on the environment.	Conduct periodic environmental audits of contractor companies to verify compliance with environmental regulations and carry out public consultations for the development of environmental policies, with the participation of experts in the field.





# Conclusions **References** and annexes

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## CONCLUSIONS FROM POPULATION GROUP PERSPECTIVES

The Venezuelan State has once again failed in its compliance with the commitments assumed by the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean at the VIII and IX Summits of the Americas, occupying for the second time the last places in the region. The overall score for compliance with the commitments of both the VIII and IX Summits is below 1 point, which shows the lack of will of key decision-makers to advance in the regulatory and institutional strengthening necessary to combat corruption. This is reflected in the absence of the rule of law, lack of independence of public powers, impunity concerning the investigation and punishment of cases of grand corruption, reduction of civil liberties, and violation of the human rights of Venezuelans.

The [UNHRC](#) has recognized that good governance and the rule of law, the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to access information, to participate in the conduct of public affairs, and to a fair trial before an independent and impartial tribunal, are essential in the fight against corruption. It also recognizes that corruption limits the ability of governments to fulfill their human rights obligations.

Transparencia Venezuela has devoted much of its efforts to highlighting the link between the pattern of grand corruption established in the country and the violation of human rights of the Venezuelan people, inside and outside its territory. The unprecedented corruption that the country is experiencing is the main cause of the Complex Humanitarian Emergency that the population is suffering and the consequent human rights crisis, which has led to more than [7.7 million people](#) are spread throughout the world, according to figures from the CRMVNU Platform as of June 2024. The economic crisis has deepened the vulnerability of certain groups of people, including the Venezuelan migrant population and youth who, due to difficulties in accessing education and health services, coupled with a scarcity of resources and discrimination, have seen their opportunities for progress, growth, and future limited. They also face challenges such as poverty, labor exploitation, and xenophobia, which lead them to make desperate decisions, such as undertaking dangerous migratory routes in search of a better life.

In the case of indigenous groups, since the [AMO was created](#), it has come to light in reports from national and foreign organizations and in media investigations, the great environmental devastation that is occurring in the south of Venezuela, where gold is being exploited in a disorderly manner and where there are organized crime networks that subjugate the population and steal gold illegally. The reports have even been compiled by [UN offices](#) warn of a series of crimes such as labor and sexual exploitation, child labor and human trafficking. As regards women, the lack of classification in the legal framework of [sextortion](#) can be mentioned, a form of silent corruption in which sex, instead of money, is the currency for bribery and which has been documented by [Transparencia Venezuela](#), hence the need for its classification.

Corruption in Venezuela has created a vicious cycle of human rights violations that impacts different vulnerable groups differently. To break this cycle, it is necessary to address the root causes of corruption, strengthen democratic institutions, guarantee access to justice, and promote transparency and accountability. The international community has a crucial role to play in this process, providing support to victims, strengthening civil society, and pressuring the Venezuelan government to take concrete measures to combat corruption and protect the human rights of these highly vulnerable population groups.

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## ANNEXES

## VIII Summit

### Theme 1: Strengthening Democratic Governance

Commitment	R	+ -	E	+ -	S	+ -
2. Strengthen judicial autonomy and independence following the inter-American and universal standards applicable in the matter, to promote respect for the rule of law and access to justice, as well as promote and promoting policies of integrity and transparency in the judicial system.	0.00	-0.22	0.00	-0.11	0.00	-0.22
7. Promoting gender equity and equality and women's empowerment as a cross-cutting goal of our anti-corruption policies, through a task force on women's leadership and empowerment that will actively promote cooperation among inter-American institutions and synergies with other international agencies.	0.00	-0.44	0.00	-0.33	0.00	-0.22
8. Including different vulnerable groups in defining measures to strengthen governance and combat corruption, recognizing the serious impact it has on these populations.	0.00	-0.22	0.00	-0.33	0.00	-0.22
11. Furthering codes of conduct for public officials that contain high standards of ethics, honesty, integrity, and transparency, using as a point of reference the "Guidelines for the Management of Policies for Probity in the Public Administrations of the Americas" and urging the private sector to develop similar codes of conduct.	0.00	-0.33	0.00	-0.33	0.00	-0.22

### Theme 5: V. International Legal Cooperation; Fight Bribery, International Bribery, Organized Crime and Money Laundering

Commitment	R	+ -	E	+ -	S	+ -
37. Promoting the broadest possible cooperation among judicial, police, and prosecutorial authorities, financial intelligence units, and administrative authorities in investigations and procedures related to offenses of corruption, money laundering, and transnational bribery and corruption.	0.00	-0.11	0.00	-0.22	0.00	-0.22
41. Furthering the adoption or strengthening of measures through relevant institutions to enable the freezing, seizure, and confiscation of proceeds of corruption.	0.71	0.49	0.71	0.49	1.00	0.78

### Theme 2: Transparency, Access to Information, Protection of Whistleblowers and Human Rights

Commitment	R	+ -	E	+ -	S	+ -
13. Continuing to strengthen national anti-corruption measures or systems and enhancing conditions for the effective participation of civil society, social organizations, academia, the private sector, citizens, and other social actors in monitoring government performance, including the development of prevention mechanisms, channels for reporting possible acts of corruption and facilitating the work of watchdogs including other citizen oversight mechanisms, and incentivizing the adoption of digital means of participation.	0.25	-0.64	0.25	-0.53	0.25	-0.31
14. Promoting and or strengthening the implementation of national policies and plans, and as appropriate subnational plans in the areas of open government, digital government, open data, fiscal transparency, open budgeting, digital procurement systems, public contracting and a public registry of state suppliers, considering towards that end the participation of civil society and other social actors.	0.00	-0.22	0.00	-0.22	0.00	-0.22
15. Consolidating the autonomy and independence of high-level oversight bodies.	0.22	0.00	0.22	-0.11	0.22	0.00
22. Protecting whistleblowers, witnesses, and informants of acts of corruption from intimidation and retaliatory actions.	0.00	-0.67	0.00	-0.44	0.00	-0.33

### Theme 3: Financing of Political Organizations and Electoral Campaigns

Commitment	R	+ -	E	+ -	S	+ -
25. Encouraging adoption and/or strengthening of measures that promote transparency, accountability, appropriate accounting, and use of the banking system for income and expenditures of political organizations and parties, especially those related to their electoral campaigns, in order to guarantee the licit origin of the contributions and penalizing anyone involved in accepting illicit contributions.	0.06	-0.38	0.06	-0.16	0.00	-0.33

### Theme 4: Prevention of Corruption in Public Works, Contracting and Public Purchases

Commitment	R	+ -	E	+ -	S	+ -
29. Promoting the inclusion of anti-corruption clauses in all state and public-private-partnership contracts and establishing registers of natural and legal persons involved in acts of corruption and money laundering with a view to ensuring that they are not contracted.	0.00	-0.11	0.00	-0.56	0.00	-0.11

## IX Summit

### Theme 1: Inter-American Action Plan on Democratic Governance

Commitment	Sub commitment	R	E	S
3. Support free and fair elections with full respect for state sovereignty, through the following measures, in accordance with domestic law:	D. Promote the rights of citizens to choose their leaders in free and fair elections, which are periodic, based on universal suffrage and the secret ballot, and carried out in a transparent manner, by implementing measures to facilitate the ability of all political parties, including those in opposition, to stand for election, promoting the full and equal participation of women, and removing, where applicable, barriers to women running for political office;	0.20	0.20	0.20
4. Protect press freedom and the full exercise of civil rights, including freedom of association, freedom of peaceful assembly, and freedom of expression, and promote the free exchange of ideas, information, and thought as fundamental principles of representative and participatory democracies, in keeping with international human rights treaties, promoting the establishment, in all areas of government, of mechanisms that promote transparency and access to public information.		0.00	0.00	0.00
7. Take concrete actions, with the participation and collaboration of civil society, to improve the promotion and protection of human rights defenders, including those working on environmental matters, to include:	A. The development of consultative processes, particularly regarding the enactment of laws, public policies, development projects, and the creation of a safe and enabling environment for civil society to work;	0.33	0.33	0.33
12. Continue meeting the commitments undertaken at the Eighth Summit of the Americas, in particular the Lima Commitment on Democratic Governance Against Corruption, while reaffirming our commitment to treaties such as the UN Convention against Corruption, the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the InterAmerican Convention Against Corruption, and taking the following actions:	A. Promote gender equity and equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and anti-corruption measures, from the planning process through to implementation, follow-up, and assessment;	0.00	0.00	0.00
	G. Identify, develop, and maintain statistics, including disaggregated statistics on gender and other relevant variables to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of transparency and access to information policies and provide for public access to these statistics for independent evaluation;	0.00	0.00	0.00
13. Continue implementing recommendations received through the Follow-Up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC); reporting annually to MESICIC on progress made addressing these recommendations; and fostering the participation of civil society, the private sector, and social actors in the prevention of and fight against corruption, including initiatives that encourage public consultations, education and awareness, promote citizen participation in decision-making processes, and enable civil society to engage in monitoring and oversight, as appropriate and according to domestic legislation.		0.40	0.40	0.40
14. Integrate commitments emanating from the Summit of the Americas and from other relevant forums relating to the promotion of transparency and combating corruption into Open Government Partnership National Action Plans, as applicable, including: actions to strengthen fiscal transparency and prevent financial crimes, and strengthen openness of public information and data in open formats from the design stage.		0.00	0.00	0.00
17. Adopt appropriate measures to address the political commitments in the UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/S-32-1, which approved the political declaration "Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation," as well as continue to advance the outcomes achieved in the preparatory process for this special period of this General Assembly, including, as appropriate and according to domestic legislation, to:	D. Develop and implement measures consistent with the UN Convention against Corruption that establish criminal or, when applicable, civil administrative liability of legal persons that engage in acts of transnational bribery offenses;	0.00	0.00	0.00
	G. Empower young people to propose ideas with a view to preventing and combating corruption based on outcomes of the Youth Forum in the framework of the preparatory process of the 2021 special period of sessions of United Nations General Assembly Against Corruption.	0.00	0.00	0.00
23. Promote regional mechanisms to facilitate meaningful participation of civil society and social actors, including women's and youth organizations in monitoring the implementation of the Summit commitments.		0.00	0.00	0.00
24. Foster multi-stakeholder forums for dialogue among the public sector, the private sector, and civil society, including women's and youth organizations and social actors, to strengthen democratic practices, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, anticorruption, and open government efforts, including:	F. Promoting parliamentary engagement as an integral part of the Summits process through ParlAmericas, the interparliamentary organization of the Hemisphere, and other parliamentary organizations.	0.33	0.33	0.33



## Theme 2: Action Plan on Health and Resilience in the Americas

Commitment	R	E	S
9. To promote the use of public and pooled procurement mechanisms for medicines, diagnostics, and supplies to further affordability, sustainability, expertise, and development of existing health budgets in an effective, efficient, and inclusive manner, taking into account national legislation and regional and sub-regional commitments.	0.17	0.17	0.17

## Theme 5: Our Sustainable Green Future

Commitment	Sub commitment	R	E	S
1. To advance the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forest and Land Use, national deforestation and conservation commitments, and regional efforts to halt and reverse deforestation and conserve, sustainably manage, and use ecosystems, we commit to strengthen our efforts to:	F. Strengthen the protection of human rights defenders, particularly indigenous peoples and local communities working on environmental matters, in collaboration with stakeholders, to draw up and approve plans by the Tenth Summit of the Americas to: 1) respond to and collect information from environmental defenders about threats or incidences of violence, in keeping with domestic legislation; 2) enact, as appropriate, and enforce laws to protect human rights defenders working on environmental matters and the resources they defend; and 3) carry out and implement environmental assessments, according to existing domestic legislation;	0.25	0.25	0.25
6. To promote responsible production and consumption patterns, consistent with domestic laws, through the strengthening of government procurement systems and the inclusion of sustainability criteria, as appropriate, in the procurement of goods, services, and public works; as well as through the promotion of initiatives to strengthen market capacities that reduce adverse effects on the environment.		0.00	0.00	0.00

## Theme 3: Regional Agenda for Digital Transformation

Commitment	R	E	S
3. Develop a set of public policies that will allow us to promote digital inclusion, citizen cybersecurity, and access to education and culture, to digital services provided in trustworthy and secure conditions, to open and public information, and to financial services to promote universal access and accessibility to digital content and products, as well as promote citizen participation through digital tools and means.	0.67	0.67	0.67
17. Accelerate digital government transformation and support the simplification of administrative procedures and modernization of public services, as well as strengthen the quality of digital literacy and digital citizenry, always taking into consideration the protection of citizens' personal data.	0.33	0.33	0.33
21. Further a strategy of open data and public information that facilitates interoperability in the region, strengthening collaboration and active participation among States, civil society, the private sector, and academia towards an open-government approach.	0.25	0.25	0.25
30. Foster the discussion of standards and the exchange of best practices in the areas of cybersecurity and protection of users and consumers, as well as citizens in general, on cybercrime prevention in line with the provisions of international and regional instruments, such as the Convention on Cybercrime of the Council of Europe (Budapest Convention), where applicable, with participation of the private sector, academia, and other stakeholders.	0.20	0.20	0.20

## Theme 4: Accelerating the Clean, Sustainable, Renewable, and Just Energy Transition

Commitment	R	E	S
2. Emphasize the need to incorporate an inclusive approach in the processes of digitalization, democratization, and decentralization, within the sustainable and just energy transition strategies of our countries, taking into account gender equity and equality, empowerment of women, and respect for the rights of indigenous peoples, people of African descent, and persons with disabilities.	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. Advance implementation among participants of the Global Methane Pledge, through international cooperation including by strengthening technical and financial support, and the development of comprehensive and sectoral, transparent, and verifiable country-level methane mitigation action plans.	0.00	0.00	0.00