

**COMITÉ DE VÍCTIMAS  
DE LA  
GUARIMBA  
Y EL GOLPE CONTINUADO**

**REPORT TO THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS  
COMMITTEE IN REFERENCE TO THE FOURTH PERIODIC  
REPORT OF THE BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF  
VENEZUELA**

**May 2015**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

1. The Committee of Victims of Guarimba<sup>1</sup> and Continued Coup d'État presents to the Human Rights Committee additional information to the report submitted by the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

2. The Committee is a non-governmental organization formed by the direct and indirect victims of all incidents of political violence occurred in the country during 2013 and 2014, in order to make known our stories and our relatives who lost their lives or suffered some injury or violation of their human rights and demand justice for the crimes committed during these acts.

3. We in the Committee have suffered serious violations of our human rights; we have lost our loved ones, sons, daughters, fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, husbands and wives and directly experienced the violence unleashed by political ambitions of those who want to change in a violent way a democratically elected government.

4. We are committed to demand an investigation and the determination of the truth of the events that occurred, the perpetrators and masterminds, what were their real motives, and, above all, to issue the appropriate sanctions.

## **EVENTS OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE OCCURRED IN 2013 AND 2014**

5. From the day that Nicolás Maduro was democratically elected as President of the Republic, on April 14, 2013, our country has been victim of violent actions that violate human rights of millions of Venezuelans.

6. Since that day, it have sparked political violent actions directed by sectors of society that are opposed to the Government, which are intended to ignore the majority will of the Venezuelan people expressed in free elections and to force a de facto rupture of constitutional order. These actions have been articulated and accompanied by individuals and political parties opposed to the President Nicolás Maduro, as well as foreign governments, and even by terrorist organizations and organized crime.

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<sup>1</sup>It is known as Guarimba the positioning of barricades with all sorts of waste material in order to hinder the movement of vehicles and people.

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7. The same April 14, 2013, the opposition candidate who lost the election, Mr. Henrique Capriles Radonski called on supporters to download their "arrechera"<sup>2</sup> on the streets against the election results that were adverse.

8. This public call to generate violence for political purposes was conducted through the media (radio, television and others) and generated attacks of his supporters against those who celebrated the electoral victory of President Maduro and against public facilities aimed at guaranteeing human rights as health and nutrition.

9. These violent actions called by the losing candidate brought as a direct consequence the death of eleven (11) people and dozens injured, most of whom were in the streets to express their joy at their victory. It is important to note that violent actions included the use of firearms and that many were premeditated. All the deceased, including children, were the result of direct action by activists and supporters of parties that oppose the government of President Nicolás Maduro Moros.

10. Almost a year later, on January 23, 2014, Mr. Leopoldo López addressed the media at a public aggressive campaign against the President of the Republic and the institutions of the State, noting that it was necessary to go out and "*conquer democracy*" by implementing a plan called "La Salida" (The Exit), whose aim was to promote the overthrow of the President of the Republic. In this context and on a daily basis, he issued messages on his twitter account with the same objective.

11. In Venezuela, January 23 is a representative date, given that in 1958 that day was over threw the dictator Marcos Pérez Jiménez. In this context, Mr. Leopoldo López overwhelmingly said "*we have to go out and conquer the democracy*", with no other purpose that simply plant the idea in his followers that the only trough street actions a change could be done, inviting to be participants in order to deny the legitimacy of the national government.

12. On February 12, 2014, began the actions of political violence aimed at coercively oust President Nicolás Maduro under the call on "The Exit". This time, the activities were led by the most radical sectors of Venezuela's political opposition, supported by opposition Mayors of the municipality of San Cristobal in Táchira state (Daniel Ceballos) and the municipality of San Diego in Carabobo state (Enzo Scarano).

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<sup>2</sup> In our country the Word "arrechera" means anger, rage, and fury.

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13. The political violence began during a demonstration convened on February 12, 2014, by opposition leaders Leopoldo López, Maria Corina Machado and Antonio Ledezma. There, they made public calls for violence and the disregard of the legitimately constituted government. These calls were messages of hate and violence aimed at Venezuelans in order to create a situation of tension and aggression. This was clearly reflected when, at the end of the demonstration, and after the withdrawal of most of the participants, a group of them decided to attack the headquarters of the Public Ministry and fire patrols of one of the organs of State security, the Body of Scientific, Penal and Criminal Investigations (CICPC) and several private vehicles. They also attacked the headquarters of the Ministry of People's Power for Housing and the facilities of Hotel Alba Caracas, Parque Carabobo Square and its playground. The public servants who tried to calm them were victims of verbal and physical injuries.

14. The political leaders of the opposition who organized that demonstration had to call for calm their demonstrators and thus contain the violence that arose that day, something that never happened. Rather, their expressions publicly incited to hatred and political violence.

15. In this context, in February 2014, a retired army general named Ángel Vivas, called to insurrection to opposition demonstrators, sending messages that instructed people about placing traps with warfare techniques in the streets of our country. The retired General appeared publicly from his home carrying firearms of war. He also issued videos by social networks threatening the national government.

16. Since February 12, 2014, until June 2014, a series of peaceful demonstrations took place in several cities, organized by a sector of the opposition to the national government. In parallel, actions of political violence against persons were generated, all organized, directed and implemented by the leaders, parties and movements of other sector of the opposition to the government.

17. The direct results of the violent actions were the death of 43 people (including 8 by action of law enforcement officers and 35 resulted from actions of people in the opposition who participated in acts of political violence), 878 citizens injured and thousands of people affected in their human rights to health, education, food, free movement, among other rights. Of the 43 victims killed, 9 were law enforcement officers, who were killed by shots fired by firearms, which is unprecedented in Venezuela's contemporary history and shows the levels and degrees of violence by opposition sectors who took part in those events.

18. Acts of violence for political ends additionally included arson, entrapment against people on the streets and roads using military skills, obstruction of roads, attacks on public and private institutions, education centers, universities, health centers, subsidized food distribution networks, public infrastructure, private markets, public transportation units, among others. Even worse, people who participated in these events set fire to an early education center with 89 children of 0-3 years inside the building.

19. Of the 43 people who died during 2014, 35 of them were killed in states or municipalities where opposition parties govern (Miranda and Lara states, Valencia and San Diego municipalities of Carabobo state, Maracaibo municipality in Zulia state and San Cristobal municipality in Táchira state, Libertador municipality in Mérida state) whose authorities, by their negligence or omission did not stop the violence, but rather, in many cases supported them.<sup>3</sup>

20. The acts of political violence occurred mainly in middle and upper class housing, and in municipalities and states governed by the opposition, whose authorities were directly involved in the events of violence or, at best, maintained a tolerant, passive attitude, if not encouraging such violence.

21. The acts of violence affected the human rights of thousands of people for weeks that were confined inside their homes. They could not get out to shop (right to food), to take their children to school (right to education), to be addressed in a health center (right to health) or to go to work (right to free movement and right to work).

## **THE RIGHT TO PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY AND DEMONSTRATION (ARTICLE 21 OF THE COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS)**

22. In the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela the right to demonstrate peacefully and without weapons is enshrined in Article 68 of the Constitution that states "*Citizens have the right to demonstrate, peacefully and without weapons, without other requirements that those established by law. The use of firearms and toxic substances to control peaceful demonstrations is prohibited. The law shall regulate the activity of police and security corps in maintaining public order*".

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<sup>3</sup>Recollection resulting from data published by the Public Ministry.

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23. Venezuela has signed and ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, whose Article 21 establishes the recognition of the right to peaceful assembly, adding that the exercise of this right may only be subject to the restrictions prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or public order, or to protect public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others.

24. It is clear that the right to demonstrate is recognized nationally and internationally and regulatory texts refer explicitly only to "peaceful demonstrations". Violent demonstrations organized, directed and developed by leaders, political parties and movements opposed to the Government in April 2013 and February to June 2014, they are not protected by the Constitution or laws or international treaties of human rights.

25. In the case of our country, under the law governing the matter, are considered violent demonstrations those who try to impede the normal functioning of the State institutions, that promote disorders or seek to hinder the free movement, being able to establish penalties for these cases. The law, in line with comparative law, imposes the obligation to notify the realization of a public meeting or demonstration twenty-four (24) hours in advance, which means that non-compliance of this requirement, becomes an illegal demonstration.

26. The right to peaceful assembly and demonstration is not an absolute right, it has some limits in defense of human rights and other third parties, such as the protection of health or morals, national security and the public order.

27. In the case of Venezuela, the protests in April 2013 and February to June 2014, do not qualify under national and international legislation as peaceful, as its consequences were 43 people killed (35 of them by action of those who participated directly in acts of political violence, including 9 public safety officers killed by gunfire), 878 injured (most of them outside the political conflict and approximately 21% of them are officials and security officers) and thousands of citizens suffered the violation of their human rights to health, education, food and free transit, being confined to their homes because of the difficulties to transit and perform their daily tasks. Proofs of this are also the significant damage caused to equipment, street furniture and public transportation, besides attacks on offices of government agencies that caused the protesters in those days.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Public Ministry information.

28. Neither they could be described as peaceful and non-violent meetings and demonstrations organized by the leaders, political parties and movements opposed to the Government, given the lethality of the objects used to block the streets and roads, which included placement traps to cause damage to people, using military techniques on many occasions, such as the "Guayas" (steel wires) placed at the end of the track at a certain height to generate injury to persons riding motorcycles, oil spilled to impede rapid circulation, including highways, often around sewers and drains which lids were removed and the destruction and burning of trees. There are even testimonies, photographic and audiovisual evidence to report the use of firearms, including long-range rifles and automatic pistols, by persons involved in these acts of political violence against the population outside the conflict.

29. The sophistication of techniques and objects used and placed on the public road in order to violate human rights and force a de facto rupture of constitutional order, cannot be part of the right to peaceful assembly and demonstration and, generally, they are not used by those citizens who want to express their ideas and discontent in any democratic country, but rather part of strategies and tactics used in war.

30. Therefore, under any aspects or rules governing the matter can be considered these demonstrations as a result of the legitimate exercise of the human right to peaceful assembly and demonstration enshrined in the Constitution and in international treaties on the subject. On the contrary, they constitute acts of violence for political ends that became in damages to human rights, mostly the result of direct action of the people involved in planned actions, directed and developed by opposition leaders, political parties and movements to the national government.

#### **THE RIGHT TO LIFE AND PERSONAL INTEGRITY (ARTICLE 6 OF THE COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS)**

31. Article 43 of the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela states that *"The right to life is inviolable. No law shall establish the death penalty, no authority shall apply..."* Similarly, Article 46 provides that *"Everyone has the right to have his physical, mental and moral integrity respected..."* In the same sense the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 6, provides that *"The right to life is inherent in the human person. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of life..."*



32. In Venezuela, following the political plan called "The Exit", planned, directed and executed by the most radical sectors of the opposition from February 2014, 43 people were killed and 878 were injured, that violating the right to life and personal integrity and causing giant suffering to those families, the destruction of many homes since, in most cases, the deceased were the support of those families. Annexed to this report there is a brief description of each of the deceased and the circumstances of their death.

33. Of the total of people killed, twenty-nine (29) of them died of wounds from firearms, including nine (9) officers of the State security bodies. This shows clearly and unequivocally that the demonstrations were not peaceful, but on the contrary, had a high degree of violence.

34. Most of these people killed were a direct result of the actions undertaken by violent opposition demonstrators trying to produce continued violence which would lead to the overthrow of constitutional order and of President Nicolas Maduro, and produced violation of the right to life and physical integrity of Venezuelans.

35. As a result from these acts of violence, prosecutors accused Mr. Daniel Ceballos for the crime of rebellion and conspiracy; Mr. Leopoldo López on charges of damage and fire as instigator, author of public intimidation and association, all under the current legal system, and against Mr. Enzo Scarano who was convicted for misdirection of the command of the injunctive relief provided for in Article 31 of the Organic Law on Protection of Rights and Constitutional Guarantees.

#### **THE RIGHT OF ACCESS TO JUSTICE (ARTICLE 14 OF THE COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS)**

36. As of February 12, 2014, the bodies of justice in Venezuela began the procedures to ensure that the acts of violence occurred do not go unpunished and that and the authors of them are sanctioned. Thus, according to public information issued by the Public Ministry, 3,351 people were apprehended before the Courts of Control, of which 1,507 people were issued injunction presentation; 41 were detained, 59 persons were issued a conditional suspension of the process, 1,103 people were given full freedom, and 731 people other precautionary measures.<sup>5</sup>

37. As of January 31, 2015, the Public Ministry, in the field of Common Crimes, has presented 2,844 conclusive acts involving the same number of people. Of these, 1,402 were accusations, 6 Fiscal File, and 1,436 dismissals.

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<sup>5</sup> Report issued by the Public Ministry.

38. With regard to investigations against officers of the State security bodies, until January 31, 2015, were presented 215 Concluding Acts, of which 13 were accusations, 184 Dismissals and 19 Fiscal File. 22 investigations remain open.

39. Likewise, officials of the State security bodies were accused for alleged criminal offenses according to the following: two (02) Chacao municipality Police officers for Homicide; three (03) Aragua state Police officers, six (06) officers of the Bolivarian National Police, three (03) Anzoátegui state Bolivarian National Police officers, five (05) Mérida state Police officers, three (03) Monagas state Police officers and one (01) Falcon state Police officer for Cruel Treatment, and seven (07) Bolivarian National Guard officers for Homicide.<sup>6</sup>

40. On that basis, this Committee considers that proceedings before the organs of justice in Venezuela must take its course, as it is happening, and the perpetrators be duly punished.

#### **THE RIGHT TO THE INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

41. Article 31 of the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela provides that *"Everyone has the right, under the terms established by the treaties, pacts and conventions on human rights ratified by the Republic, to address petitions or complaints to international bodies created for that purpose, in order to request protection of their human rights. The State shall, in accordance with procedures established in this Constitution and the law, the measures necessary to comply with the decisions of the international bodies referred to in this article"*.

42. This Committee would like to make some considerations regarding this right. First, though any person or group of people has the right to direct requests or raise issues with international organizations for the protection of human rights, these requests should meet the requirements established in the international doctrine in cases of complaints or cases before international bodies, to prevent the collapse of the protection system.

43. One of those requirements is the exhaustion of domestic remedies in the country, because if people or group of people not at least try to bring complaints under domestic law and expect its course, or demonstrate that these allegations have not been prospered or have been subject to undue delay, the international system would be fully inefficient and contrary to the objectives for which it was created. In the case of the events in our country in April 2013 and February to June

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<sup>6</sup>Public Ministry information.

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of 2014, we believe that the Venezuelan justice system has been operating properly, there was no procedural delay or undue delay, except those produced by the same defendants when they freely and without justification, decided not to attend trial hearings.

44. The international human rights protection system should not rule favoring impunity for crimes, asking them to release those responsible for the violence, especially when the State has granted them broadly their rights to due process, access to justice and effective remedies to all defendants in criminal proceedings. In this case, what has actually happened is that decisions of the organs of justice have been contrary to the interests and claims of the accused. But this does not constitute a violation of human rights or a denial of the right.

45. These international institutions and mechanisms for the protection of human rights should not issue rulings that favor impunity for perpetrators of crimes which led to the death of 43 Venezuelans and left 878 people injured, since that would proceed against protection of human rights of the true victims, those who lost part of our families. Therefore, we are determined to fight for that justice and punishment for those responsible for the violence and crimes.

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE OF VICTIMS OF GUARIMBAS AND CONTINUED COUP D'ÉTAT**

46. The Committee of Victims of the Guarimba and Continued Coup d'État considers relevant to issue some recommendations and actions that should be performed both in national and international institutions to ensure the right to truth and justice and to punish the real perpetrators of the acts of violence that took the lives and injured our families.

47. In the case of the events in our country **we ask** that human rights are not exploited. The right to peaceful protest, the right to assembly and freedom of expression cannot become an excuse to justify and legitimize acts that constitute true acts of violence and crimes. The international community should not be confused about the true intentions chased by leaders, political parties and movements opposed to the Government when they organized the violent demonstrations of April 2013 and February to June 2014, and that the only purpose that moved them was the overthrow of democratically elected Governors through de facto and unconstitutional means.

48. **We request** that there be no impunity and accelerate research. For this it is essential that all violations of human rights that occurred during the Guarimbas are

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investigated and those responsible effectively punished. That criminal and disciplinary investigation developed with the utmost diligence, speed and efficiency possible, that the material and intellectual authors of the violations and those who encouraged and politically directed these actions are punished.

49. **We request** that the actions taken against all persons investigated or punished for their intellectual or material responsibility of the serious events that caused serious violations of the right to life and personal integrity of our families stand firm.

50. **We request** that all actions and measures to fully repair victims of human rights violations be promoted, including health care and social security, especially for those individuals and families who have been in distress at the loss of their loved ones or in condition of temporary or permanent disability due to injuries to their physical integrity.

51. **We request** that the violence occurred in April 2013 and February to June 2014, will not be silenced or distorted, as some media and political actors did and even some international human rights organizations, trying to show the authors and masterminds of these crimes as victims of events, forgetting or ignoring the stories of the families of the dead and injured of those days.

52. Therefore, **we urge** the international community and the international system of protection of human rights that the actions carrying forward are directed to request that there be no impunity and to punish the perpetrators of crimes committed against our families and, above all, there is respect and solidarity with all Victims of the Guarimba and Continued Coup d'État who have lost our loved ones by the action of those who use human rights as an instrument to commit acts of political violence.

## **ANNEX**

### **Deaths because of the actions of the public security bodies (8 people)**

1. **Bassil Alejandro Da Costa Fría**, was 24 years old and worked as a carpenter. The February 12, 2014, Da Costa died after being shot by a firearm while participating in a violent demonstration in Caracas. Those responsible were Bolivarian National Intelligence Service. (SEBIN) officers, who are currently being criminally prosecuted and detained by court order.

2. **Juan Carlos Crisóstomo Montoya**, was 50 and he was an important community leader and member of the ruling party. The February 12, 2014, Montoya died after being shot by a firearm in the vicinity of a violent demonstration in Caracas. The responsible were SEBIN officers, who are currently being criminally prosecuted and detained by court order.

3. **Jose Alejandro Márquez**, was a systems engineer and he was 45 years old. The February 19, 2014, Márquez fell from a motorcycle after being chased by four officers of the People's Guard in Caracas. He died on February 22.

4. **Asdrúbal Jesús Rodríguez Araguayán**, was 26 years old and he was a workman. The February 19, 2014 he was waiting for the public transportation system, when was apprehended by police officers of Chacao municipality in Miranda state, and subsequently appeared lifeless. He left a son. The incident occurred in the Miranda state where the Governor and Mayor are members of an opposition party to the Government. Two officials of the Chacao Police are detained and brought to trial.

5. **Glidis Karelis Chacón Benítez**, was 25 and she was an officer of the. SEBIN. On March 7, 2014, Chacon was killed by a shot gun by members of the Police of Chacao municipality, near the place where a protest was held. The incident occurred in Miranda state and Baruta municipality where its Governor and Mayor are members of an opposition party to the Government. The officials involved are brought to justice.

6. **Roberto José Redman Orozco**, was 26 years old and he was pilot. The February 12, 2014, he died after being shot by firearms, in the vicinity of a violent demonstration in Caracas. There, the protesters were firing on law enforcement officers. His death came as a result of crossfire.

7. **Jesús Enrique Acosta Matute**, was 22 and he was a student. The March 12, 2014, died after being shot by a firearm near a demonstration in the town of Valencia in Carabobo state. The incident occurred in a municipality where the Mayor is member of a party opposed to the Government. An official from the CICPC is detained by these facts.

8. **Geraldine Moreno Orozco**, was 23 and she was a student. The February 22, 2014, she died after being shot near the place of a violent demonstration in the town Valencia in Carabobo state. The National Guard officers allegedly involved are detained and brought to trial.

**Deaths resulted from actions of persons involved in acts of political violence  
(35 people)**

1. **José Gregorio Amaris Cantillo**, was 25 and he was a motorcycle taxi driver. His death occurred on March 6, 2014, after receiving a wound by a firearm while cleaning up a barricade that had been erected by the rioters. Amaris was trying to restore the crossing so he and others could pass to their workplaces and residences. The incident occurred in the state of Miranda and Sucre municipality, where the Governor and Mayor are members of an opposition party to the National Government.

2. **Francisco Alcides Madrid Rosendo**, was 32 and he was a workman. The March 18, 2014, was hit by gunfire while removing a roadblock in the Capital District, in order to restore the movement of citizens who use that way. The victim was married and his widow, then, was two months pregnant, and had two small children. It was the breadwinner for his mother.

3. **Wilmer Juan Carballo Amaya**, was 43 years old and he worked as a trader. The incident occurred on February 24, 2014, in Aragua state, when Carballo was shot by gunfire near a violent demonstration.

4. **Johan Gabriel Quintero Carrasco**, was 33 years old and he was a workman. The February 25, 2014, he died after being shot by a firearm in the vicinity of a violent demonstration in Aragua state. The bullet that killed him came from the group of demonstrators. His body was in the open for 24 hours, as the demonstrators did not let the State security agencies could identify his physical condition, that is, if he was injured or had died.

5. **Guillermo Alfonso Sánchez Velásquez**, was 42 and he was a bricklayer. The March 12, 2014, he died after being shot by firearms, in the vicinity of a violent

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demonstration in the town Valencia in Carabobo state. The incident occurred in a municipality where the Mayor is member of a party opposed to the Government.

6. **Argenis de Jesús Hernández Moreno**, was 30 and he was a workman. The March 21, 2014, Hernández was killed when he went through a barricade and received a shot gun by the armed men who blocked the road in the town Valencia in Carabobo state. The incident occurred in a municipality where the Mayor is member of a party opposed to the Government.

7. **Arturo Alexis Martínez**, was 58 years old and he was a taxi driver. The February 20, 2014, he died after receiving a gunshot while cleaning the street, which was blocked by a barricade placed by the rioters. He left a wife and two sons. The incident occurred in Lara state, where the Governor is member of a party opposed to the Government.

8. **Gisella Victoria Rubilar Figueroa**, was 46 years old and he was a teacher. On March 9, 2014, she died after being hit by a gunshot in the face, specifically her left eye, when cleaning a barricade placed by the rioters in Merida state. On previous days, according to videos posted on social networks, the teacher had shown her discontent with the blockade of roads and reckless actions of violent protesters. Her family came to Venezuela fleeing the Pinochet dictatorship. The teacher and social activist left four children.

9. **Jesús Orlando Labrador Castiblanco**, was 39 and he was technician in electronics. The March 22, 2014, he died after being shot by firearms, in the vicinity of a demonstration in Mérida. Labrador worked in the State mobile phone company, Movilnet, and was not participating in the violent events in that area, but was a citizen who was passing by. The incident occurred in the Libertador municipality, which is governed by a Mayor member of the political opposition.

10. **Adriana Grissel Urquiola Pérez**, was 28 years old and a sign language interpreter. The March 23, 2014, Urquiola, who was pregnant, was shot after getting out of a transport unit, which could not move forward because of a barricade that blocked the road, in Miranda state. The incident occurred in the Miranda state where the Governor is member of a party opposed to the Government.

11. **Edicson OlivoDaniel Tinoco Carrillo** was 24. The March 10, 2014, he died after being shot while he was near a violent demonstration, which took place in the

municipality of San Cristobal, Táchira state. The incident occurred in a municipality where the Mayor is member of a party opposed to the Government.

12. **Wilfredo Giovanni Rey Jaimes**, was 32 and he was a bus driver. The March 22, 2014, Rey, who was not involved in violent demonstrations, was driving a motorcycle on Avenue 19 de Abril, in San Cristobal municipality, and when he asked the demonstrators to let him pass, was shot with a gun that caused his death. He left a wife and three children, ages 3, 2 and 1 year old. The incident occurred in a municipality where the Mayor is a member of party opposed to the Government.

13. **Acner Isaac López Lyon**, was 29 and he was Sergeant of the National Guard. On March 6, 2014, he died after being shot when, in carrying out its functions, was in the vicinity of a violent demonstration. The shot came from a gun powered by a protester. He left a son and his spouse. The incident occurred in Miranda state, Sucre municipality, where the Governor and Mayor are members of an opposition party to the Government.

14. **Jorge Steven Colina Tovar** was 24 and he was Officer of the Bolivarian National Police. The May 8, 2014, he was shot in the head while clearing a barricade that had been placed by the rioters. He left his pregnant wife. The incident occurred in Miranda state, Chacao municipality, where its Governor and Mayor are members of an opposition party to the Government.

15. **José Isabelino Guillén Araque** was 34 and he was captain of the Bolivarian National Guard. The incident occurred on March 16, 2014, when he was shot in the head, after he came down of a vehicle to help a partner wounded by protesters in Aragua State. The captain had married just three months before.

16. **Giovani José Pantoja Hernández**, was 28 and he was a Sergeant in the Bolivarian National Guard. The February 28, 2014, he was shot by a firearm when, carrying out its functions and in order to restore public order and road passage, he was clearing a barricade that had been placed by the rioters in Valencia, Carabobo state. He was the breadwinner of four relatives. The incident occurred in a municipality where the Mayor is member of a party opposed to the Government.

17. **Ramzor Ernesto Bracho Bravo**, was 36 and he was Captain of the Bolivarian National Guard. The March 12, 2014, he died after being hit by a projectile fired by a group of demonstrators who disrupted the public order in the municipality Naguanagua. He died in the line of duty, trying to restore civil peace. He left a wife



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and parents, who held financially. The incident occurred in a municipality where the Mayor is member of a party opposed to the Government.

18. **José Cirilo García Damas**, was 24 and he was an Officer of the Bolivarian National Police. On April 9, 2014, while serving functions sought to ensure public order and civil peace, he died after being hit by a gunshot where a violent demonstration took place. The incident occurred in Lara state where the Governor is member of a party opposed to the Government.

19. **Miguel Antonio Parra**, was 42 and he was a Sergeant in the Bolivarian National Guard. The March 24, 2014, he was shot while carrying out law enforcement functions to ensure the integrity of people in Mérida state, where government personnel and police were cleaning barricades to restore vehicular access. He had four children and a wife. He was 26 years of service to the State. The incident occurred in the Libertador municipality where the Mayor is member of a party opposed to the Government.

20. **Jhon Rafael Castillo Castillo**, was Sergeant in the Bolivarian National Guard. The March 19, 2014, he died after being shot while he was near a violent demonstration in San Cristóbal municipality, Táchira state. He was a young man with only a month in the military ranks, where he joined with dreams of improvement and with the intention of helping his mother who is a widow. The incident occurred in a municipality where the Mayor is member of a party opposed to the Government.

21. **Génesis Cristina Carmona Tovar**, was 22 and she was a student. The February 18, 2014, she died after being shot by firearms, in the vicinity of a violent demonstration in the town Valencia in Carabobo State. The incident occurred in a municipality where the Mayor is member of a party opposed to the Government.

22. **Danny Joel Melgarejo Vargas**, was 20 and he was a student. The February 22, 2014, Vargas Melgarejo was actively participating at a roadblock located in San Cristóbal and was involved in a fight in which he was beaten. Then he returned to the scene in order to take revenge on his attackers, where he was wounded to death with a knife by a 16-year-old, who was also manifesting. The incident occurred in a municipality where the Mayor is member of a party opposed to the Government.

23. **Josué Emmanuel Farías Sánchez**, was 19 and he was a student. The May 25, 2014, he died from a wound caused by the passage of a marble glass gunshot (homemade), during violent incidents in Maracaibo, Zulia state. The marble glass

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gunshot would have been launched from the violent demonstration. The incident occurred in a municipality where the Mayor is member of a party opposed to the Government.

24. **José Ernesto Gómez Méndez** was 17. The February 17, 2014, he died after being hit by a vehicle when he was at a demonstration in Sucre state.

25. **Elvis Rafael Durán De La Rosa**, was 29 years old and he was a workman. The February 21, 2014, Durán was riding his motorcycle and died beheaded after hitting a trap laid using military techniques by people who were involved in acts of political violence in the municipality of Sucre, Miranda state. He left a daughter of 7 years. The incident occurred in a state where its Governor and Mayor are members of an opposition party to the Government.

26. **Johan Alfonso Pineda Morales** was 37 years old and he was a contractor of the State-owned phone company CANTV. The incident occurred on March 7, 2014, when Pineda, unaware to the violence, moved by the distributor Altamira and slipped on a patch of oil spilled intentionally by violent protesters. He died of multiple injuries. The incident occurred in the Chacao municipality of Miranda state where the Governor and Mayor are members of an opposition party to the Government.

27. **Eduardo Ramón Anzola Carmona**, was 29 and he was a carpenter. The incident occurred on February 25, 2014, in Valencia, when he was traveling on his motorcycle and trying to avoid a barricade placed by the rioters, slipped and suffered head trauma. He was the breadwinner for his parents. The incident occurred in a municipality where the Mayor is member of a party opposed to the Government.

28. **Doris Elena Lobo Arias**, was 40 and she was a homemaker. The February 20, 2014, she was with her son in a motorcycle by the Libertador municipality of Mérida state when trying to dodge a barricade placed by the rioters, the bike got tangled and caused the fall of Lobo who died from head trauma. She left three children. The incident occurred in a municipality where the Mayor is member of a party opposed to the Government.

29. **Mariana del Carmen Ceballos Belisario**, was 32 and she was a secretary. The April 10, 2014, Ceballos died after being hit by a vehicle during a violent protest that took place in the town Valencia in Carabobo state. The incident occurred in a municipality where the Mayor is member of a party opposed to the Government.

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30. **Jimmy Erwill Vargas González**, was 32 and he was a worker. The February 20, 2014, González, waving a protest from the roof of a building, where he also was throwing objects, fell from a second floor and died of head trauma. The incident occurred in Tachira state, in a municipality where the Mayor is member of a party opposed to the Government.

31. **Luis Alejandro Gutiérrez Camargo**, was 32 years old. The March 4, 2014, he died after collide his car into a barricade, which was settled by violent demonstrators in Táchira state. The incident occurred in a municipality where the Mayor is member of a party opposed to the Government.

32. **Franklin Alberto Romero Moncada**, was 44 years old and he worked as manager of a food distributor. The March 28, 2014, he died after receiving an electric shock while trying to place a barricade to block traffic in the municipality of San Cristóbal. Days before his death, the staff of the GNB repeatedly dismantled the barricades placed therein. He left a wife and a teenage son. The incident occurred in a municipality where the Mayor is member of a party opposed to the Government.

33. **Jonathan Enrique Martínez García**, was 32 years old. The March 8, 2014, he was manifesting and tried to tear down a large billboard, which would be used to build a barricade, when it fell over and caused him multiple injuries that produced his death instantly. He left a 7 year old girl. The incident occurred in Maracaibo municipality where the Mayor is member of a party opposed to the Government.

34. **Roberto Luis Annese Gorin**, was 33 years old and he was a merchant. The March 29, 2014, he was in a violent demonstration in the city of Maracaibo, when manipulating a homemade firearm intended to shoot the officers of the Bolivarian National Guard, this exploded in his hands causing a wound in the chest that caused him death. Security officers were in the field trying to restore law and order. The incident occurred in a municipality where the Mayor is member of a party opposed to the Government.

35. **Julio Eduardo González Pinto** was 45 years and was Assistant Attorney of the Public Ministry. The February 18, 2014, in fulfillment of his duties as Prosecutor, he moved to determine the state of health of the protester Génesis Carmona, and died after colliding his vehicle trying to avoid a roadblock placed by violent demonstrators in the city Valencia in Carabobo state. He left a wife and two daughters. He was also the breadwinner of her parents and two nephews. The

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incident occurred in a municipality where the Mayor is member of a party opposed to the Government.