

Committee: United Nations Human Rights Council

Nation: Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

Topic: Countering Disinformation

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela recognizes the importance of countering disinformation, as it poses a threat to national sovereignty, the personal space of governmental personnel, and human rights. As the digital age began, creating and spreading disinformation has never been easier. The global image of Venezuela is being distorted by massive amounts of disinformation.<sup>1</sup> We recognize that this is unacceptable in any form and we condemn any type of distortion of a country's national values, traditions, or government.

The Bolivian Republic of Venezuela urges all nations to recognize the negative effects of sanctions imposed by the United States of America, as they have been conclusively disinforming its public about the sanctions imposed on the Bolivian Republic of Venezuela.<sup>2</sup> This disinformation and sanctions cause social unrest and destabilization of mistrust in the government.

The Bolivian Republic of Venezuela believes in the limited but decisive regulation of the news to ensure the safety of all our citizens. We also prioritize strengthening cybersecurity, stopping any foreign interference.<sup>3</sup> We encourage all nations to create programs to help the public learn more about news on political information and digital literacy.<sup>4</sup> For these reasons, the government of the Bolivian Republic of Venezuela implemented a few countermeasures domestically to ensure the truth is projected in the media. Such countermeasures include legal measures, expansion of communication channels, or fact-checking initiatives nationally.

In terms of International Commitments, the Bolivian Republic of Venezuela also acted against misinformation. Venezuela is part of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

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<sup>1</sup> World Justice Project. (n.d.). *EsPaja: Combatting disinformation in Venezuela*. World Justice Project. Retrieved November 23, 2025, from <https://worldjusticeproject.org/world-justice-challenge/espaja-combatting-disinformation-venezuela>

<sup>2</sup> Douhan, A. (2021). *Visit to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; Report of the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights (A/HRC/48/59/Add 2)*. United Nations. <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/g21/269/56/pdf/g2126956.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> International Telecommunication Union. (2022). *Capacity development for digital transformation: Project overview*. ITU Academy. <https://academy.itu.int/partners/capacity-development-digital-transformation-project>

<sup>4</sup> UNESCO. (2022). *Media and information literacy: The first line of defense against disinformation*. UNESCO. <https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/media-and-information-literacy-first-line-defence-against-disinformation>

(ICCPR)<sup>5</sup>, which protects freedom and limits the media from avoiding hate speech or misinformation.

President Nicolás Maduro strongly affirms the notion of protecting our citizens from any misinformation, be it foreign or domestic. He believes in the regulation of the media to ensure that the media is truthful and doesn't spread any misinformation. This statement is also affirmed by the Ministry of Communication.

The Bolivian Republic of Venezuela hopes to recognize national sovereignty as an important factor to consider in the resolution. We also believe in strengthening global censorship to create a safer environment for all citizens and to prevent any hate speech or disinformation. However, we also urge all nations to reinforce the notion of free speech and to create a free press, with, of course, limitations. Our top concern is the abuse of political and economic power to suppress free media. Therefore, we hope to review the sanctions that are justified by disinformation.

The Bolivian Republic of Venezuela aligns itself with the Global South partners. The coalition believes in solutions that support national sovereignty. We urge Latin-American Nations for regional fact-checking and not to let any non-regional intervention take place.



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<sup>5</sup> Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. (n.d.). *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*. United Nations. Retrieved November 23, 2025, from <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-civil-and-political-rights>

Committee: United Nations Human Rights Council

Nation: Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

Topic: The implications of plastic pollution on human rights

Globally, more than 400 million tons of plastic are produced annually.<sup>6</sup> The Caribbean Sea is one of the most plastic-polluted marine regions. The Bolivian Republic of Venezuela's Ministry of Eco socialism (MINEC) called for environmental protection, including the reduction of plastic waste, and for the creation of an environmental model to stabilize the Venezuelan ecosystem.<sup>7</sup> The Government also supported a few clean-up programs, such as the National Cleanup Program, and other campaigns, such as strengthening the recycling infrastructure or education campaigns.

The Bolivian Republic of Venezuela recognizes plastic pollution as a global threat that endangers basic human rights such as health, environment, and water.<sup>8</sup> Oil is a basic component of a variety of plastics; therefore, we urge all nations to recognize the unjust sanctions on some nations that elevate oil pricing and cause the sanctioned nations to suffer from harsh side effects. Venezuela is a prime example of a nation suffering from plastic pollution, even though it contributes relatively small amounts to it.

The Bolivian Republic of Venezuela is affected by three key plastic pollution effects. First, the Caribbean currents carry foreign waste that destroys Venezuelan shores and harms marine wildlife.<sup>9</sup> As the sea and the rivers are getting increasingly polluted, it hurts the Venezuelan fishing and agricultural environment. This creates a potential health risk with seafood and causes drinking water to contain health risks.<sup>10</sup>

The Bolivian Republic of Venezuela recognizes the harm from plastic pollution; therefore, we implemented National policies in the form of laws and bans, or programs.<sup>11</sup> The Organic Law of the Environment (2006) establishes the structure for an anti-pollution notion and to safeguard ecological balance. Some of the policies include the banning of hazardous plastics

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<sup>6</sup> United Nations Environment Programme. (2023). *Turning off the tap: How the world can end plastic pollution*. <https://www.unep.org/resources/report/turning-tap>

<sup>7</sup> Ministerio del Poder Popular para el Ecosocialismo. (2023). *Declaración anual sobre política ecosocialista*. <http://www.minec.gob.ve>

<sup>8</sup> UN Human Rights Council. (2023). *The right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment: Non-toxic environment* (A/HRC/52/49). <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4002683>

<sup>9</sup> Caribbean Environment Programme. (2021). *State of marine pollution in the Wider Caribbean Region*. UNEP. <https://www.unep.org/cep>

<sup>10</sup> Gamboa, A. C. (2025). Assessing plastic contamination on a Caribbean beach. *Environmental Pollution*, Advance online publication. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2352-4855\(25\)00351-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2352-4855(25)00351-2)

<sup>11</sup> *Ley Orgánica del Ambiente* [Organic Law of the Environment], Gaceta Oficial No. 5.833 (Venez., Dec. 22, 2006).



and other waste, or the National Waste Management Policies. Recycling programs were also started to further enhance the public awareness of plastic pollution and how to recycle.

The Bolivian Republic of Venezuela recognizes the importance of compliance with international legislation, such as the Basel Convention<sup>12</sup> or the Cartagena Convention. Venezuela also supports the efforts of the Paris agreements and argues for harsher counteractions for non-compliance. Therefore, the Bolivian Republic of Venezuela calls for stricter global treaties to enforce compliance with plastic pollution. We also believe UN support for waste management systems and funds is called for in this situation.

The Bolivian Republic of Venezuela urges all nations to recognize the threat to human rights posed by plastic pollution. Venezuela also encourages all nations to respect each other's national sovereignty. We also recommend that countries that create plastic waste get clear obligations to make sure that plastic waste is handled correctly.

The Bolivian Republic of Venezuela aligns itself with the Global South countries, which reinforce the need for equal compliance and harsher punishments for plastic polluters. We believe this stance is necessary if we want a plastic-free world.



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<sup>12</sup> Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, Mar. 22, 1989, 1673 U.N.T.S. 126.