



“PETER AND THE WOLF: TRAPPED IN THE ELECTION UPHEAVAL”

Public statement in defence of democracy

Warnings had been sounded about possible irregularities in the organisation and conduct of the national elections, given the failure to observe the Principle of Legal Security, understood as the objective application of the law so that people are aware of their rights, guarantees and obligations and all acts by organs of state are seen as reliable and predictable.

A clear deterioration in democracy and its institutions was already noticeable, given the failure to observe the Principle of Independence and the evident subordination of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE) to another organ of state.

Multiple dissenting voices were being heard, both within and outside the governing party, and especially among the wider Bolivian society from the East to the West of the country, in response to the failure of the Plurinational Constitutional Court (TCP) to observe the Principle of Constitutional Supremacy when it allowed Evo Morales Ayma and Álvaro García Linera to be re-elected indefinitely, giving preference to the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights over and above the four articles in the Constitution of the Plurinational State which do not permit indefinite re-election. By giving priority to the TCP's ruling, the Electoral Authority failed to respect the result of the Constitutional Referendum held in 2016, in which the Bolivian people rejected the proposal to modify Article 168 of the Constitution and 51 per cent voted No to the re-election of Morales and García Linera.

The deep exhaustion of a process of change that refuses to change was already perceptible, given the failure of the State to observe the Principles of Transparency, Honesty and Trust. Instead, the so-called “process of change” is aggravating the polarization of society, clientelism and the co-opting of those who previously rejected a model of governance that is now reproducing itself with ever-improving aptitude in ignoring and nullifying the will of the people – both pro-government voters and those that support other political parties.

A number of different events had been piling up, but the trigger that made democracy in Bolivia crack happened on Sunday 20 October, at 19:40, when the Supreme Electoral Tribunal published the figures from the Transmission of Preliminary Electoral Results (TREP) system when the vote count stood at 83%, indicating that there would be a second round pitting Evo Morales against Carlos Mesa. At that point the vote count was suspended, and 24 hours later the TREP figures were updated showing that with more than 90% of the votes counted, the voting trend had shifted and the MAS looked to be the outright winner. The Electoral Observation Mission of the Organization of American States (OAS) described what had happened as “inexplicable”, while the European Union expressed “serious doubts” about the TSE's electronic vote count. Citizens flooded the streets in protest, electoral tribunal buildings were set on fire, and there was widespread damage, clashes between opposing groups of citizens and the use of force by the police.

The celebration of democracy that took place on 20 October when the Bolivian people flocked to the ballot boxes to fulfil their duty as citizens and exercise their right to vote, was marred by the

questionable actions of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, confirming the institutional lack of respect for democracy that has characterised it in recent years.

The citizens of Bolivia neither accept nor trust the results of the recent election and are willing to mobilise to demand respect for the will of the voters and their rights. The feeling that fraud has been committed is reinforced by the speeches given by the governing party declaring victory for the MAS party and denying any possibility of a second round, even though the partial results indicated that a second round would be inevitable.

Therefore, the National Union of Institutions for Social Action Work, in defence of democracy and the state of law:

1. Expresses its disagreement with the actions taken by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, and demands that its members resign due to the irresponsible way they have conducted the election process.
2. Calls on national authorities to prepare for the second round of national elections, in the interests of peace in the country and respect for citizens, and in keeping with the principle of letting the people take the final decision. In any electoral contest there are rules that must be respected.
3. Demands that the relevant authorities conduct the necessary investigations to identify and sanction the people responsible for the different irregularities reported by citizens during the national election process.
4. Urges all Bolivian citizens to express their opinion and state their position peacefully, and demand fulfilment of their rights in an atmosphere of respect and peace, in the interests of maintaining social cohesion around the ethics of democracy and the common good.
5. Ratifies its commitment to defend democracy and the exercise of the right to protest, as a manifestation of the three fundamental freedoms (freedom of association, peaceful assembly and expression) and to ensure control of state power.
6. Exhorts the authorities and law enforcement agents to respect international law on the protection of human rights, and refrain from the arbitrary and disproportionate use of force and the repression of social protests.
7. Repudiates acts of physical aggression such as those suffered by the human rights defender, Waldo Albarracín, while exercising his right to defend democracy, and any repetition of such acts, leading to more violence during citizen protests. It is essential to investigate so that no act of violence against citizens is left in impunity.
8. Condemns the unfortunate events that led to acts of vandalism affecting public property and the safety of citizens in several of the country's departments. Due process must be guaranteed in all cases to investigate and punish instigators and perpetrators.

For a dignified and democratic Bolivia!

Bolivia, 22 October 2019

Asociación de Promotores de Salud Area Rural, APROSAR
Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo Laboral y Agrario, CEDLA
Centro de Comunicación y Desarrollo Andino, CENDA
Centro de Estudios Jurídicos e Investigación Social, CEJIS
Centro de Estudios Regionales para el Desarrollo de Tarija CER-DET
Centro de Investigación y Apoyo Campesino, CIAC
Centro de Información y Desarrollo de la Mujer, CIDEM
Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesinado, CIPCA
Defensa de Niñas y Niños Internacional, DNI-Bolivia
Fundación Social Uramanta
Instituto de Investigación y Capacitación Campesina, IICCA
Instituto de Investigación Cultural para Educación Popular, INDICEP
Investigación Social y Asesoramiento Legal Potosí, ISALP
Apoyo al Desarrollo Sostenible Interandino, KURMI
Mujeres en Acción
Centro de Comunicación y Educación Popular PIO XII
Servicios Múltiples de Tecnologías Apropriadas, SEMTA
Promoción de la Mujer Tarija PROMUTAR
Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos APDHO
Colectivo TLGB de Bolivia
Plataforma Boliviana Frente al Cambio Climático
HORA 25 Nelson Vila Santos
Cuidados Paliativos SENTEC
Asociación Artes Andes Américas
Colectivo Wasi Pacha de Oruro
INFANTE-Promoción Integral de la Mujer y la Infancia
Colectivo de Defensores/as de Derechos La Paz – Oruro
Colectivo de Abogados Defensores de Derechos
Comité Defensor de la Vida Amazónica en la Cuenca del Río Madera
Instituto de Terapia e Investigación sobre las Secuelas de la Tortura y la Violencia de Estado, ITEI
Servicio de Enseñanza Técnica y Capacitación SENTEC
Centro de Estudios y Proyectos – CEP
Asociación de Mujeres Modesta Sanjinés
Angélica Siles Parrado CI 477200
Fernanda Wanderley CI 4294999LP
Ximena Machicao Barbery CI 2532963 LP
Marco Antonio Mendoza Crespo CI 1662064 TA
Juan Chávez Mendieta CI 2118615 LP
Angela Daniela Cañaviri Narvaez CI 4890368 LP
Angela Daniela Cañaviri Narváez CI 4890368 LP
Marco Antonio Herbas Justiniano CI: 3111486 OR
Beatriz Chambi CI 6186177 LP
Miguel Gonzales Gallegos, CI 3421652 LP
Rosa Esther Talavera Simoni
Fernando Pérez
Roxana Dulón Gonzáles CI 1106344
Alejandra Urioste Sotomayor
Patricia Revollo Revilla CI 3592141 CBBA
Ivonné Farah
Carol Mier CI 387619 LP
Arturo Bellot CI 3746587 Cbba

Patricia Flores Kommert CI 206161LP