



# **International Relations Colombia-Venezuela 2010/2014**

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## **Gratefulness's**

To God and to my family that thanks to his great support and his impulse to go out forward in the difficult moments, to them this achievement so big that I have obtained.



## Summary

International relations Colombia - Venezuela (2010-2014) is a project that shows as the relations they have changed, from the governments on the part of Colombia of Álvaro Uribe Vélez and Juan Manuel Santos and on behalf of Venezuela of Hugo Chávez and Nicolás Maduro, It explains by means of a line of time which have been the most important or significant facts that have been generated on the part of both mother lands, based more than quite on the diplomatic area, which in turn affects the social, economic and cultural environment, by this it is necessary to denote which have been the preferences of both countries to leave aside the relations of two territories that might contribute more of the seen in last decades, nevertheless, this one makes clear to us that for the fact of a political ideology cloistered in the mentality of a leader, there can be hended international relations that have performed great importance not only for these two countries, but also for the international communities and bordering countries that were entrusting his commercial relations in countries that can generate so much economic benefit, likewise one notices inside the project that the relations simply continue badly and no government strains because they are re-established in a formal and forceful way.

**Keywords:** International relations, bilateral, democracy, chavista, trade, border.

## **Abstract**

Colombia-Venezuela International Relations (2010-2014) is a project that shows how relations have varied, from or Governors by Colombia of Alvaro Uribe and Juan Manuel Santos and Venezuela of Hugo Chavez and Nicolas Maduro, by Middle explains a Timeline What have been the most important or significant events are to be generated by two homelands, based mostly in the diplomatic arena, which will be a turn affects the social environment, Economic and cultural, so has denote what were the preferences of both paragraph Countries Leave one side of UN Relations two territories could provide more than seen in past decades, however, this tells us that by the Fact of a political ideology cloistered in the Mentality of the ruling of the UN, can Finishing international relations that have been of great importance not only for these two country clubs, but also for the international communities and neighboring countries trust their trade relations in Countries they can generate the much economic benefit, also it is Within the project note that relations continue simply wrong and no government strives reestablish Because of Fashion and Formal blunt.

**Keywords:** International relations, bilateral, democracy, Chavista, trade, borde



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## Introduction

This work of degree, he invites the reader to whom it penetrates into some of the most relevant facts that have passed between Colombia and Venezuela from the year 2010 to 2014 where they present several events that put in the tightrope the political - economic relations between both countries and later these actions contributed to that finally and with the choice of the current president Nicolás Maduro these were worsening and affecting directly the Venezuelan people, businessmen of both parts and the rest of the persons who live both in Colombia and in Venezuela.



# **1. Formulation of the Project**

## **1.1 Precedents**

From the beginnings of the great Colombia there is inspiration of the liberator Simón Bolívar there was glimpsed the idea of an union harmonic and established in the freedom and the harmony of his peoples, idealizing from the capitals, condition as Colombia and Venezuela the epicentre of such a government for what the ideal relation was indispensable between his leaders of shift, successors of the liberator and chosen by the people, the implied ones be directed towards a full and uniform development of all. Lamentably the books of the history prove to be to us as such ideal they did not remain any more than in it; beginning his deterioration and irregularity practically from the same beginnings, as for example the rivalry between Francisco de Paula Santander and Simón Bolívar, Together with illustrious the others of the independence that to his way but without an approach to the unison of his interests only the isolation and the sub achieved regionalization of his mandates.

Bringing a bit to our time, the Simón Bolívar's ideal one can be demonstrated like by certain types of leaders to could demonstrate in major or minor measure; being the case of the period understood between 2010-2014 one gave a marked enough and transcendental conflict between the governments of both nations, being to post for Colombia Álvaro Uribe Vélez and for Venezuela Hugo Chávez Frías.

- **September 26 of 2010.** The President Hugo Chávez demonstrated all his will to work with the President Juan Manuel Santos to restore fully the diplomatic relations. "

I ratify our more wide will to restore the relations, not to allow that anything should be going to disturb them, because already they will work out earlier that it is late the snipers to try to put a stick in the wheel ", the Venezuelan agent chief executive expressed". President of the Republic Bolivariana of Venezuela, Hugo Chávez.

- **April 15 of 2012.** In the frame of the Summit VI of the Americas, celebrated in Cartagena, the President Santos and the Foreign Minister at the time Nicolás Maduro signed six annexes to the Agreement of Partial Scope of commercial nature, which came into force on October 19, 2012.

In this opportunity also there was carried out a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Colombia and Venezuela where there were approached topics of the bilateral agenda.

- **May 24 of 2012.** Los Cancilleres de Colombia y Venezuela se reúnen en Caracas a fin de abordar el tema de seguridad en la zona de frontera.
- **January 18 of 2013.** Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Colombia and Venezuela in Caracas in order to check and to stimulate topics of the bilateral agenda that guarantee the execution of the approved commitments, with special emphasis in the projects of border. For such a motive there accompanied the Canciller the governors of the Cesar, The Guajira, Arauca, North of Santander and Vichada.

Likewise, there were checked the advances achieved in the frame of the thematic commissions of trade, infrastructure, safety and energy created by the Presidents Juan Manuel Santos and Hugo Chávez, from the moment of the reestablishment of the bilateral relations, in August, 2010.

- **November 24 of 2010.** The first Meeting of the Binational Workgroups of energy during the meeting in Caracas, was outlined the agreement achieved for the reestablishment of supply of fuels to the zones of border from December 1. This agreement could not have done cash to him for any disadvantages caused in the strong winter in the neighboring country.
- **March 2 and 3 of 2011.** Commercial, economic and productive meeting the meeting was realized in Caracas, they took part near 40 Colombian businessmen. In the frame of the above mentioned meeting both countries signed 13 minutes of commitment in topics of productive development.
- **April 15 of 2012.** In the frame of the Summit VI of the Americas, celebrated in Cartagena, the President Santos and the Foreign Minister at the time Nicolás Maduro signed six annexes to the Agreement of Partial Scope of commercial nature, which came into force on October 19, 2012.

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- **May 24 of 2012.** The Foreign Ministers of Colombia and Venezuela meet in Caracas in order to approach the safety topic in the zone of border.
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the reestablishment of the bilateral relations, in August, 2010. (Chancery Republic of Colombia, 2013)

- The State Department is sorry deeply about the death of the President of the Republic Bolivariana of Venezuela, Hugo Chávez Frías, and he him sends to his family, to the Government and to the Venezuelan People his felt condolences.
- All the Colombians we see with worry the development of the events of last days in Venezuela. From here, from the Caribbean Colombian Coast, we want to do called the calmness, the called one to establish channels of communication between the different political forces in Venezuela to guarantee the stability of the country and the respect to the institutions and to the fundamental freedoms. We do votes by which they are respected and the democratic beginning fortifies. We urge to the Government and to the opposition to which dialoguen, which they feel to talking, without looking for behind, and in order that there could be a minimum of political reconciliation. There are these the moments to support moderation so much, in the speech as in the political actions, and that the differences and the protests, to which the whole world has right, express, but without resorting to the violence. We do also the so called one in order that there are respected the human rights of the resident Colombians in Venezuela. We see with worry the recent deportations of Colombians, compatriots who have denounced that have been deported without just reason. Say they that take the documents from them and then they deport them.

In relation with the Colombians deported in the last days of Venezuela for being in irregular situation, the State Department is allowed to find out: So soon the Colombian Chancery was informed about the deportation, a plan of accompaniment was activated to the persons deported across the Office of Attention to the Migrante that the Department has in Cúcuta. This one goes

forward in coordination with the departmental authorities and of the Administrative Special Unit Migration Colombia.

In this frame, and using the agreement that the Department has with the Red Cross, one offered assistance to all the deported persons. Up to the moment one has supported 72 persons who accepted the assistance (55 in Cúcuta and 17 in Arauca). This help consists of temporary lodging, supply, a kit of bathroom and transport to his places of origin.

- In the year 2010, in the month of Julio, the president Hugo Chávez at the time, it announced publicly that it would break the diplomatic relations with Colombia, after having denounced before the OEA (Organization of American States) that illegal armed groups were forming camps in Venezuelan territory.
- The relations between Colombia and Venezuela took a better course in the year 2010 before the possession of the current president Juan Manuel Santos, when it met the president at the time Hugo Chávez, for intermediation of the at the time one also president of Argentina Néstor Kirchner. In the above mentioned meeting Juan Manuel Santos and Hugo Chávez, reached an agreement to work in favor of the bilateral integration for benefit of both countries, more than everything it thought of making progress the frontier communities, giving them a social and economic impulse. Since the relations between Colombia and Venezuela were re-established in the year 2010, the president Juan Manuel Santos and the ex-president Hugo Chávez, they started having half-yearly meetings where they were agreeing, to give him priority to the safety in the borders, to the tourism and the trade of both countries.
- The Secretary of State, Maria Ángela Holguín of Colombia and the Secretary of State of Venezuela, Nicolás Maduro, had a meeting where



they established five commissions agreed by the presidents in his moment of both countries. In January, 2011 Juan Manuel Santos and Hugo Chávez met in Brazil to advance works of economic, political and social advance; based on his previous meetings. In turn the Secretaries of State of both countries met in February of the same year to advance in commercial material according to the agreed for his agent's chief executive. On April 9, 2011 there met in the city of Cartagena the presidente of Colombia and Venezuela to evaluate in turn the advance that they have had in the different topics that treated in his previous meetings, this way to stimulate the priority topics and to remind 13 instruments of work and to consolidate the union of both nations. Already in November, 2011 Hugo Chávez received in Caracas, Venezuela to the president Juan Manuel Santos and in turn they checked his bilateral agreements. On July 23, 2013, the president of Colombia, Juan Manuel Santos and the new elect president of Venezuela Nicolás Maduro, they clarified in before the public opinion that the meeting that had been had by Henrique Capriles, opponent of the right Venezuelan ultra had not had any misunderstanding and had been a political meeting as any other one.

- In August, 2013 the secretaries of the Venezuelan and Colombian economy met to raise solutions as for the familiar remittances, the trade and the work. Already for the year 2014 the Secretaries of State, they met to treat topics of terrestrial transport and topics of environmental character. Likewise in August, 2014 Nicolás Maduro hill the frontier zone with Colombia for 30 days in order to stop the smuggling of Venezuela towards Colombian land, and already for September 11 of the same year Nicolás Maduro I choose to close the border for 3 more months from 10:00 pm up to them 05:00 am.

(Tv, 2015)

### **1.1.1 Condition of the art**

“Colombia and Venezuela: A difficult relation though necessary ” it is an article of the Doctor I Help Ramirez, magister in international relations, magister in analyses of political, economic and international contemporary problems, licensed in history and teacher it activates of the National University of Colombia (Bogota) in the institute of political studies and international relations, published for [razonpublica.com](http://razonpublica.com), in April, 2014. The authoress explains the reason of the bilateral relations with the neighboring country of Venezuela, inside the base of his arguments, she exposes a line of time between both countries (Colombia - Venezuela) where she is describing the unevenness that have had in the course of more than one decade, all that of agreement to the political differences of the presidents in his moment, with regard to this topic there is a very strong señalamiento, and is that a government that is the Colombian has had a political trend of right, Whereas the Venezuelan government has chosen to have an ideology of left side, where several important moments become present in the political relations of both countries and which generate a good understanding on the part of the presidents to come to agreements that benefit both peoples or some type of political international disagreement that affects in turn the Colombian and Venezuelan population with regard to topics of economic, political and social character.

### **1.1.2 Exposition of the Problem**

Expert political scientists speak about the colombo-Venezuelan topic as an advantage for the political parts of both governments, but nevertheless it is a great disadvantage for the population of Colombia and Venezuela in social, economic, cultural topics, etc. Colombia is a country that provides many of the products that enter to the neighboring country, the field is meeting affected by the above mentioned political controversies since this generates a low flow of purchase and sale of his products and a decrease in the international negotiations on the part of the public - private sector.

Identifying the discrepancies with regard to the opposite and opposite political ideologies that practise both nations, it can turn demonstrated like in the international meetings where the leaders take part of each one of the countries that we are treating, ideological differences becomes visible not only her but also certain displeasure for the interpersonal relations between the jefe of condition, happening lamentable facts as discussions raised of tone and lacking in argument that alone they give course for bad comments of the international press and the decrease of the favorable popularity for both prominent figures.

Bearing the international advance of Colombia in mind in some aspects, it is not possible to leave behind the international relations, and less with a neighboring country as Venezuela, which possesses big resources that not taken advantage in its entirety, they can influence directly and / or indirectly in an effective utilization by means of the negotiations that can be met both on the public sector and on the private sector, determining his bosses of negotiation for the ideology sociopolítica of the country I relate, ending this in a socioeconomic forceful marked and progressive lag... And I refer to progressively, because while much advances the globalization, it becomes more necessary for any nation with intention of advance and development, to expand his projection and to flow with the changes, in the possible thing certainly, without sacrificing his essence or culture, but at least not preventing the transition about the “new times”.

A good example of everything this topic, it is Japan, which from middle of the 20th century joined to the international community, has developed a great paper as country in favor of the national and international stability, the peace and the constant improvement of the same one and of the countries with which it supports international relations, doing part of the G-8 And trying always to be a pioneer in helping to the international development, therefore the question is what can take Colombia of Japan for the constant improvement of the relations with Countries of the south of America. For the case of study, how and would which be the method or strategy that serves as bridge for the development of an international politics

that allows the pleasant effective and concrete dialog for logar a solidification of the topics that intervene and co - act for both countries?

## **1.2 Justification**

To analyze the relations between Colombia and Venezuela in the certain period of time (2010-2014), it is a good step to acquire relevant information of the involved ones in the study, which in all his history they have possessed unevenness in his international relations which include directly the commercial bows between private and public sectors, therefore and as it explains previously, to plan a line of time that shows since they have be desenvuelto across the history, it is the best modal to be able to understand the unevenness for which inside his political differences they have done that these countries, they cut his commercial friendship and there is fractured the brotherhood that so much promulgated Bolivar, taking form with this and by means of the analysis of same, possible solutions or a point of breaks that it could give item to a new stage, rather more promising for both nations and so on, it is possible to understand the diplomatic role exercised on the part of the Colombian and Venezuelan politicians who for both nations detect the royal prejudice that generates this type of conflicts for both companies.

### **Theoretical justification**

By means of the rescued information, it will be possible analyze, since on the part of the international area, already be governing or businessmen, they can act before the political differences that the government of Venezuela offers, to take advantage of such a form of the resources, products and services that offer him Colombia, in turn it will be possible analyze the form of mandate in Venezuela to interhappen in everything related to the international relations of these two.

## **Personal Justification**

Since the select topic is important for the business international studies, given to that is a topic that relates to the connections that have two big countries of south américa as it is Colombia and Venezuela, they can treat aspects that them help to improve his vision and to deal since it is the entry so much of the sector deprived like from the public sector to this nation, bearing his political structure in mind and of government, identifying in turn possibly opportunities or disadvantages for the revenue to this market.

## **1.3 Aims**

### **1.3.1 General Aim**

Analyze the international relations of Colombia and Venezuela in the period 2010-2014.

### **1.3.2 Specific aims**

- To describe the international relations of Colombia and Venezuela for the period of study.
- The problems of the volatilities Identify between the international colombo-Venezuelan relations in the period 2010-2014 for Colombia.
- To define if continuity exists or I change in the international relations of Colombia and Venezuela during the first government of Juan Manuel Santos.

## **1.4 Methodological frame**

The method that will be in use for approaching the object of studies is the investigation, interpretation and analysis of information and news, with approaches qualitatively and denominatively in the whole international environment that compete to the diplomatic and commercial relations between Colombia and Venezuela, documenting and relating his phases and stages principally in the period 2010-2014.

### **1.4.1 Methodology**

Compilation of secondary information.

By means of the consultation of bibliographies and cibergraffías of official pages as that of the chancery of both countries, magazines, newspapers and experts' analysis for organizations public deprived as for exterior relations will extract the necessary information to themselves to develop the before raised aims.

## **1.5 Scopes**

With this study one seeks to identify the most transcendental and relevant moments between the diplomatic and commercial relations between Colombia and Venezuela, within a definite period of 4 constant years, beginning from 2010 until 2014. From the consultations and analysis with base to the opposing and interpreted information, defending possible nearby scenes like that or maximum to medium term of the situation that presents the object of study.

## 2. Ejecución del Proyecto

### 2.1 Line of time

- In the beginnings of the year of 2010 the bilateral relations are damaged indefinitely between Colombia and Venezuela due to Álvaro Uribe Vélez's decision to allow him the United States, to deposit 7 military mobile bases to the Colombian country. The relations were restored but nevertheless the same year, Hugo Chávez decided to break again the colombo-Venezuelan relations due to the denunciation on the part of the Colombian government before the OEA on the possible guerrilla camps of the FARC in Venezuela land.

After the Colombian government was bringing down Raul Reyes (the second commander of the revolutionary forces of Colombia) in the border with Ecuador, such thing that I generate great commotion between both nations and he unhad for a long period marked by the nonchalance and struggle between both parts. Already by the middle of 2010 the presidents Juan Manuel Santos and Hugo Chávez had his first public meeting where they agreed to re-throw the bilateral relations and to continue with the political advance in benefit of both mother lands.

For 2011 there speeds up the business process that one was coming being employed at both countries, at his different areas, they evaluated the performance of the diplomatic relations and he remembered to invest more in the frontier sectors of both, in order to benefit these communities.

- The chancellors of Colombia and Venezuela meet in 2012 to discuss safety topics, have the satisfaction of which the work of the frontier safety is done of suitable form, for ende the chancellor Maria Ángela Holguín grateful for

the president Hugo Chávez for the military troop that he sends to the border for tranquility of all.

- In the year 2013 they assemble this time as elect president Nicolás Maduro with his counterpart Juan Manuel Santos to discuss the topic of the binational commission and to be able to continue with the plan in March. (MPPRE, web page Venezuelan Embassy, 2013)

Since it is possible to observe by means of the traceability raised by the line of the time exposed, one gives a constant sway of dialogs and agreements of little duration, which promulgate and / or support a continuous condition of fragility and susceptibility, being these strongly influenced by the relations with The United States in all that both parts it refers.



## 2.2 Problems of the volatilities Colombia – Venezuela

- Inside the relations Colombo Venezuelans, one of the principal conflicts that has affected the binational committee, has been the dramatic closing of borders on the part of the president Nicolás Maduro at present. The Secretary of the Interior, Juan Fernando Christ, assured that between the deported persons there are Colombians who had his papers in rule in Venezuelan territory and at least 34 minors who remained separated from his parents. Civil organizations have said to this diary that about 300 persons would have deposited for the international bridge Union, municipality of Port Santander, and many of them were in Ureña and San Antonio in legal situation, in zones of free traffic.
  
- The massive arrival of connacionales raises a social problem and an enormous challenge for the Colombian State. The Government of North of Santander realized deliveries of food and elements of hygiene; Cúcuta's municipal Mayoralty activated the Plan of Contingency and had doctors and the hospitable network. When a connacional comes, the civil servants of Chancery activate the network of attention to the migrante, shaped by 20 entities. Nevertheless, the institucionalidad is insufficient. Many deported persons end up by feeding the cords of misery, unemployment and informality in Cúcuta and other zones of North of Santander.  
That they have come from the last year it has displaced for the violence and to return to his lands represents a risk. Others went away to Venezuela fleeing of the poverty and now they are doubly displaced. There are victims not declared of the armed conflict, that they do not know his rights in the country for the number of years that go living in Venezuela, and that they need a psychological and juridical accompaniment that is nowadays very limited. Others do not have to where to go, are in the extreme poverty and want to re-do his lives with some productive project.

During the weekend, in the Center of Cúcuta's Migrations there were at least 200 connacionales that they did not take place to where going. This Center of Migrations, to where he was the Secretary of the Interior to checking the situation of the deported persons, is the principal one of the colombo-Venezuelan border in North of Santander and his capacity yesterday was exceeded. Though the Center receives some state support - the Chancery finances some days of housing and supply-, is not a lodging proveído for the State to receive the Colombians in the border. The Center of Migrations belongs to the missionaries' clarinianos.

(Salgar Daniel, The World, 2015)

It happens slightly very curiously, and is that, the Venezuelan government implements offensive tactics against the Colombian citizens legally established in this country, and does it in a violent and outrageous way to the eyes of the international community that not only sees with displeasure and repudiation the above mentioned practices, and in turn he suspects in this type of behaviors for the fact of approaching electoral days in December, which can lend for such conclusions like that this can be a curtain of smoke for some type of manipulation or strategies on the part of the government of Nicolás Maduro.

### **2.3 ¿Still entities exists problematic Colombia and Venezuela and which is his motive?**

At present still they continue presenting controversies between both countries, due to his political differences; this one is the principal motive for which the borders of Venezuela continue closed, making a Colombians' multitude separated from his families, works and lives established in the neighboring country.

For the year 2014 still they were coming presenting conflicts of public order, between Colombia and Venezuela, due to protests and evil understood between both governments that in turn affect the social environment and stimulate to the decline the economies.

“From May, 2013 to the present: the relation remained caught between the political pressures to every side and the binational accumulated problems. Before the señalamientos that Uribe does to Santos of having submitted to the hopscotch - chavismo, Santos it received the Venezuelan opponent Henrique Capriles, and, though it reported of it beforehand to his Venezuelan, Maduro couple accused it of being a part of a conspiracy associated with the paramilitary Colombians and with The United States. Maduro he repeated this position before called of the Colombian government to the dialog in Venezuela”

(Ramirez, 2014)

### 3. Findings

From the period from the year 2010 to the year 2014, since it has been mentioned before, the colombo-Venezuelan relations have had a line of time it criticizes in his diplomatic relations due to his differences and evil understood public, in spite of the fact that they have tried to be re-established; it has struck negatively the fact that the Venezuelan agent chief executive, has focused his military force in the Colombians who live in the above mentioned country, queriendo to say that they are persons who bring poverty to Venezuela, for ende the government of the president Juan Manuel Santos, not become the deaf one to the words of his Venezuelan counterpart and with repudiation for the actions that it has taken, asks both peoples for calmness and tranquility since not only the diplomatic relations are those that see affected in this political knot but also the commercial relations, due to this the whole Venezuelan crisis in material commercial and economic to the equal one but in major measure it has affected Venezuela more than Colombia.

In July, 2010 the ex-president Hugo Chávez, decided to break diplomatic relations with Colombia, due to guerrilla camps in Venezuelan territory; Nevertheless in August of the same year the relations were formalized between Colombia and Venezuela on the part of the president Juan Manuel Santos; they spoke on promoting the development of both peoples in a bilateral integration working for the safety, the trade and the tourism; the Secretaries of State of both countries met to give clear track to five commissions that both presidents created; in 2011 the secretaries of both countries checked the bilateral agenda in commercial matter; in March, 2012 chancellors of Colombia and Venezuela repeated the commitment for continuing working of cordial form; In July, 2013 the president Juan Manuel Santos and Nicolás Maduro clarified in that Santos's meeting with Capriles was alone politically and it does not affect the colombo-Venezuelan relations; in 2014 Venezuela repudiates that Colombia supports movements of ultra-right that for this country they are undemocratic.

Always one sees some negative impact, in most cases across the history, being implied to The United States, which for nobody is a secret they are interested enough in the oil reservations of Venezuela, and the easiest way to come to them already is in diplomatic way or for the force, it can be across Colombia for his geostrategic determinant position for the approximation for land air or sea.

## **4. Conclusions and Recommendations**

### **4.1 Conclusions**

The colombo-Venezuelan relations have remained in a decline that affects both countries from the point of view: political, economic, social and cultural. The president Nicolás Maduro does not show a disposition to work for both mother lands as a whole with his Colombian counterpart.

Continuous disturbances are kept in Venezuelan land, coming near inclusive to exciliar to the Colombian citizens of the above mentioned country, of a rural and slightly tacit way. Such thing generates a strong unpreparedness opposite to the Venezuelan nation dress worldwide with displeasure.

Juan Manuel Santos concentrates his disposition for the peace and harmony in the peace agreements in the Havanan / vat, mas does not bear in mind that the peace also sees sympathetic for the diplomatic relations with Venezuela. While there continues being presence of guerrilla militants in the neighboring, and more serious country with the protection, and benevolence on the part of the Venezuelan government, it will not be possible come to a good term with the diplomatic relations, since one of the critical factors to which it aims At Colombia for good time for here, is to finish with the organizations armed to the margin of the law, and once and for all to achieve it so long peace of the Colombian people.

## 4.2 Recommendations

In this project they are demonstrated, as the relations between Colombia and Venezuela, have come for more than one decade, in an inconsistency that concerns to both countries in general, due to this, not only in the diplomatic area it is important to look at the topic, but also the economic area, which has met very affected by all the official communiqués that the government has extracted so much of I Mature as the government of Santos. To speak about the social topic, which has met demonstrated for divides more than quite of the people Venezolano who has broken with all the acts that the public force has opened in the zones where he lives majority of Colombian persons. The cultural topic, which has been until a few years ago a topic as a whole for both mother lands, for the customs and preferences of both countries, nowadays is ill-treated to the different etnias of Colombia and Venezuela, it is possible to demonstrate totally with the tribes who live in the Guajira/Colombia.

It belongs necessary for the peoples of both nations that his leaders in representation of them, not of his own interests, re-establish the commercial relations at least, with major seriousness, conscience and effective communication at least while agree, direccionan and handle adequately his differences with respect and tact; joining in favor of the mutual and joint, charitable development for both countries as for the whole Latin America, there being effected a real union that generates a competent development with the nations ms powerful of the rest of the globe; that alone see and use our Latin-American countries as basic goods of raw materials, inculturizadas and slowed down in comparison with his well versed globalization, being everything opposite, but since the military adage says " Divides and you were conquering ", premise so effective that has made succumb even the most deep-rooted empires across the history.

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