



Dear Comrades:

Please accept fraternal greetings from the Communist Party of Venezuela (PCV).

We would like to pay special tribute to the extraordinary efforts made by our comrades in the Communist Party of Cuba, who—despite the extremely grave situation they face amid the intensification of the ruthless and multifaceted imperialist attack—are hosting this 24th edition of the International Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties (IMCWP). May the Cuban people and their revolutionary vanguard receive this reaffirmation of solidarity from the Venezuelan communists.

Likewise, we wish to take this opportunity to thank our sister parties for their expressions of solidarity with the working class and the Venezuelan people in the face of the tragedy caused by the earthquakes of June 24, which have left more than 5,000 dead, thousands missing, and nearly 18,000 displaced. Working-class families were the main victims of this natural disaster, which laid bare the tragic economic, social, and institutional reality of our country.

It is significant that this IMCWP coincides with the centennial of Commander Fidel Castro, whose enlightening ideas and moral strength continue to guide the actions and heroic resistance of the Cuban people. Fidel is, moreover, one of the leading figures in the revolutionary struggle against capitalism and imperialism, and for the triumph of socialism-communism throughout the world.

At a time of intense escalation in the class struggle on a global scale, his stature looms large in Cuba, Latin America, and throughout the world. The famous words of the Inca sage Choquehuanca, spoken in his tribute to the Liberator Simón Bolívar at Pucará, apply fully to Fidel: "His glory will grow like the shadow as the sun sets."

The Class Struggle and the Global Dictatorship of Monopoly Capital

The capitalist world is reeling from the deepening conflict among imperialist powers over control of strategic resources, markets, and spheres of geopolitical influence. A new division of the world among imperialist powers—both traditional and emerging—is taking shape amid a dynamic of bloody economic, social, and political upheavals.

In particular, the aim of U.S. monopoly capital to impose its global hegemony—under the Trump administration—has heightened tensions with its main competitors, China and Russia, placing humanity on the brink of a global conflagration.

In this context, the fundamental contradiction between capital and labor intensifies. The bourgeoisie and their states attempt, at all costs, to offset the growing tendency for the rate of profit to fall, which is determined by the acceleration of the growth of constant capital relative to variable capital. This process tends to intensify as a result of interimperialist and intracapitalist competition, in a context marked by increased automation in industrialized nations, the race for technological innovation, and the expansion of massive credit bubbles.

This leads to a drastic reduction in the employed workforce, a decline in wages, and, in general, the imposition of labor deregulation policies, as well as the dismantling of social protection systems. This situation is exacerbated by budgetary adjustments made by bourgeois states as they allocate greater resources to wars and militarist plans, as is currently the case in Europe.

All of this sparks significant militant responses from the labor and union movements in various parts of the world, while highlighting the need for an increasingly prominent role for the revolutionary parties of the working class and class-conscious unionism.

Within this global dynamic, Israeli Zionism—as an expression and armed wing of imperialist interests—imposes an agenda of violence, occupation, dispossession, and death in the service of monopoly capital. The genocidal offensive against the Palestinian people constitutes the most brutal expression of this policy, sustained through military force, forced displacement, the systematic destruction of living conditions, and the denial of the Palestinian people's rights.

The PCV reaffirms its full internationalist solidarity with the martyred people of Palestine and their legitimate struggle for self-determination and national liberation, as well as with the peoples of Iran, Lebanon, Syria, and other peoples who are victims of imperialist and Zionist aggression.

Global Fascism and the New Anti-Communist Offensive

Global fascism in the 21st Century emerges as an expression of the authoritarian political power of big monopoly capital—dominated by finance capital—which, through force, subjugates its adversaries, rendering international law and its institutions obsolete and unenforceable. Workers and the masses, in general, are the primary victims of the imposition of the global terrorist dictatorship of the capitalist system in its imperialist phase, characterized by the greatest monopolistic concentration of all time and governed by the dictates of financial speculation.

An inherent feature of fascism is anti-communism. Indeed, the current U.S. administration has once again placed anti-communism at the center of its rhetoric and political offensive. Recently, Donald Trump stated that “communism remains the greatest threat” facing the U.S. and described socialism, communism, and totalitarianism as “evil ideologies.”

This statement is a particularly clear expression of the ideological offensive that Washington is waging against communism and revolutionary forces. It foreshadows a new era of McCarthyism that, as in the past, could spread to target the entire spectrum of socialist and left-wing movements. It is no surprise that this approach is based on the stigmatization and criminalization of any person or organization that identifies as Marxist-Leninist, anti-imperialist, anti-capitalist, or leftist. We will have to wage the battle against anti-communism on all fronts, with the ideological arena being one of the most crucial.

At this point, it is also necessary not to lose sight of the role of social democracy and progressivism, which—by betraying the masses, dismantling or weakening the revolutionary and anti-capitalist potential of the proletariat, and concealing the true class nature of fascism as the political expression of imperialism in times of deep capitalist crisis—contribute to the advance and consolidation of the terrorist dictatorship of big capital, even going so far as to place themselves at its service.

The Imperialist Offensive Against Latin America

U.S. imperialism is waging a political and military offensive in Latin America and the Caribbean aimed at securing full control of the region. To this end, it invokes the so-called “Trump corollary” to the Monroe Doctrine in its struggle to contain the influence of China and Russia. Through political manipulation and pseudo-legal means, it seeks to justify its criminal interventionism under the pretext of combating drug trafficking and terrorism and defending U.S. security.

Under these pretexts and in violation of international law, beginning in August 2025, it deployed the so-called Operation Southern Spear in the waters of the Caribbean Sea and the Eastern Pacific, mobilizing—under the command of the Southern Command—a military force of unprecedented magnitude in Latin America. After months of extrajudicial killings in international waters—including the unpunished murder of Venezuelan, Colombian, and Caribbean island civilians—and of detentions and assaults on ships carrying Venezuelan oil, it proceeded to attack Venezuela.

The U.S. military deployment in the Caribbean and the aggression against Venezuela are part of a broader offensive against the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, aimed at thwarting their struggles for more just, democratic, and sovereign societies. In this context, Washington has intensified a plan to economically and energetically strangle revolutionary Cuba, accompanied by growing threats of military intervention, with the aim of provoking the collapse and defeat of the Cuban Revolution.



At the same time, U.S. imperialism has succeeded in installing governments aligned with its policy of domination in countries such as Argentina, Panama, Ecuador, Paraguay, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Chile, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Colombia, and Peru. To this list must be added the current government of Venezuela, despite the deceptive rhetoric of the ruling elite.

In examining this new balance of political forces in Latin America, we communists must, from a class perspective, identify the role played by social-reformist movements, as well as their limitations, inconsistencies, and ambiguities.

Venezuela Under U.S. Tutelage

On January 3 of this year, the U.S. carried out a military assault against Venezuela and kidnapped the de facto President of the Republic, Nicolás Maduro, and his wife, Cilia Flores, while indiscriminately murdering Venezuelan and Cuban personnel who were serving as presidential guards.

The PCV immediately condemned this action as an act of cowardly imperialist aggression, completely contrary to international law. Likewise, we denounce the absence of a military response by the Venezuelan state in defense of its sovereignty and territorial integrity, which were violated by the attack by U.S. military forces and the subsequent daily presence of foreign officers and troops on our territory.

The Venezuelan people thus saw for themselves their vulnerability in the face of a foreign power's ambitions and the state's inability to guarantee sovereignty and national security. The defiant rhetoric against imperialism and the promises to defend the homeland "even with our lives, if necessary" ultimately proved to be empty rhetoric from a leadership that, shamefully, places Venezuelan territory and its natural resources at the service of the interests of the tyrants of the North.

This confirms our long-standing accusations regarding the nature of the PSUV. The leadership's sole interest is in retaining power at any cost: not only through the destruction of labor rights and the violation of democratic freedoms, but also by surrendering the country and thwarting the struggles waged for decades by the Venezuelan people—the true revolutionaries and patriots—to build a free and sovereign nation.

The Capitulation of the Triumvirate of Indignity

Immediately following the U.S. military assault and Maduro's abduction, the illegitimate exercise of political power continued through a "transitional" government headed by Delcy Rodríguez, who, along with Jorge Rodríguez and Diosdado Cabello, forms the so-called "triumvirate of indignity." This group has directed its administration toward surrendering the country and its strategic resources to serve the interests of U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism in their quest for continental and global domination, in open collusion with sectors of the bourgeois opposition.

Cynically, the corrupt and treacherous leadership of the PSUV seeks to justify its diplomatic understanding with the U.S. government by appealing to a supposed pragmatism aimed at preserving the so-called "revolutionary" government. However, the surrender of energy sovereignty to transnational corporations, the adoption of positions aligned with imperialist foreign policy, and the presence of the CIA as well as U.S. Marines on Venezuelan territory reveal conduct that is subordinate to interests foreign to those of the nation and far removed from any revolutionary principle.

This behavior also refutes the argument that they act solely under threat. The ruling leadership has not even formally lodged a complaint with the relevant international bodies regarding the use of U.S. military force to intimidate a sovereign nation. A true revolutionary leadership would have confronted imperialist interventionism on all fronts and consistently defended national sovereignty.

Among the first measures adopted by the so-called "transitional government" was the complete halt of crude oil and fuel supplies to Cuba. Shortly thereafter, it pushed through a comprehensive reform of the Organic Law on Hydrocarbons that further cedes the oil industry to transnational corporations, continuing the special privileges granted by Maduro to Chevron.

This reversed a historic achievement in national sovereignty over hydrocarbons, the defense of which had been one of the great struggles of the oil workers' proletariat and the Communist Party of Venezuela since 1936. That struggle reached a turning point with the 1975 oil nationalization and was subsequently expanded during the administration of Hugo Chávez.

Trump has cynically admitted that the U.S. has already more than recouped the cost of the military operation against Caracas through its control of Venezuelan oil, on top of which it has reaped a windfall of more than \$13 billion in just six months. In the face of this plunder, the triumvirate of the Rodríguez siblings and Diosdado Cabello remains silent and allows the country's oil wealth to end up in the hands of imperialism, in a scenario where nearly 70% of Venezuelan households live in poverty and one-third face extreme poverty.

From the PSUV's Subservience to Imperialist Protectorate

The recent tragedy caused by the June 24 earthquakes laid bare the country's institutional collapse and the absence of a government attuned to the people's needs. At the same time, it confirmed the lack of autonomy among the ruling elite, which allowed the entry of U.S. military forces and officials from the Zionist state of Israel under the pretext of humanitarian aid.

How could a sovereign nation, governed by a leadership that still proclaims itself "revolutionary," end up transformed into a neocolonial oil protectorate? To understand this, it is necessary to consider the historical role assigned to Venezuela in the international division of labor: strategic supplier of fossil fuels to the Western imperialist powers, particularly the United States.

The inter-imperialist dispute over control of Venezuela's resources intensified due to the growing presence of Russian, Chinese, Turkish, and Iranian capital. In this context, and in the face of the military escalation in the Middle East, the Donald Trump administration carried out its plan of aggression against Venezuela. However, the events and the conduct of the Venezuelan civilian and military leadership indicate that this was not merely a military operation, but also a political maneuver aimed at subordinating the ruling elite to the interests of U.S. imperialism.

This situation was exacerbated by the deep crisis of capitalist accumulation and the collapse of oil prices, to which Nicolás Maduro's government responded with years of anti-worker, anti-popular, and anti-democratic policies. The embezzlement of public funds, the transfer of enormous resources to the parasitic bourgeoisie and financial capital, and an economic policy favorable to big capital deepened inequality and fueled opposition from broad sectors of the population.

At the same time, a labor policy was implemented aimed at eroding wages and dismantling the rights workers had won through decades of struggle. Under the pretext of a false resistance to criminal imperialist sanctions, a policy of overexploitation of the workforce became widespread through the destruction of wages, the weakening of collective bargaining agreements, restrictions on the right to strike and freedom of association, and the judicial criminalization of the workers' struggle.

Added to this process was the offensive against democratic freedoms and political participation. The PSUV leadership ordered a judicial assault on numerous parties. In the case of the PCV—which is about to mark its third anniversary—the judicial process violated the right to a defense and constitutional guarantees. Ultimately, a court subordinate to political power handed over the PCV's legal status to PSUV members. As a result, the Venezuelan working class was stripped of its primary instrument of political and electoral participation.

Despite this de facto outlawing, the PCV continues to fight; it demands the restoration of its legal status and its voter registration; and it stands ready to adopt whatever forms of struggle are necessary to defend the interests of the working class and the working people.

At the same time, the enrichment of high-ranking military officials through state-linked businesses gradually eroded the morale and institutional integrity of the Armed Forces. Corruption, authoritarianism, lack of transparency, violations of social and human rights, and the disregard for the will of the people as expressed in the 2024 presidential elections deepened the institutional collapse of the Republic.

Added to this was the conduct of an opposition that openly promoted imperialist intervention as a false solution to the political crisis, thereby helping to create the conditions that facilitated the U.S. military operation.

For a Democratic, Popular, and Sovereign Alternative

Currently, the U.S. State Department is coordinating with the “triumvirate of indignity”—the Rodríguez siblings and Diosdado Cabello—and with compliant sectors of the opposition to implement a so-called “democratic transition” plan, whose true purpose is to consolidate U.S. control over Venezuela.

We maintain that this process is contrary to the constitutional order. It is unacceptable for Venezuela’s political future to be decided under the tutelage of a foreign power.

In light of this situation, the PCV, together with various political and social organizations, is moving forward with the development of a policy of popular and democratic unity to restore the Constitution, defend national sovereignty, and confront plunder, authoritarianism, and foreign interference.

The goal is to unite in a great national movement for the restoration of social rights and democratic freedoms, as well as for the sovereignty and independence of the homeland. The aim is for the Venezuelan people to resume their historic struggle for emancipation and against all forms of foreign domination.

With this conviction, our Party has convened its 17th National Congress for March 2027 and is moving toward the celebration of its centennial on March 5, 2031.

On the Communist Parties of the World: The Necessary and Possible Unity

Comrades, the complex reality of the class struggle and the globalization of capital’s reactionary violence impose upon the communist and workers’ parties the need to creatively apply the theory of scientific communism to foster, organize, and lead a revolutionary way out of the impasses into which the capitalist system has driven humanity. Today, more than ever, the historical dilemma between “reform or revolution” once again takes center stage in the debate within the proletariat and its organizations.

It is no secret that within the international community of Communist and Workers’ Parties there are significant differences on crucial theoretical and political issues. If these are not properly addressed, they could undermine the already fragile unity of our organizations as a whole, thereby playing into the hands of the enemies of the working class and the peoples who, despite their own contradictions, are moving forward in a coordinated manner to defend their interests.

For this reason, we in the PCV consider it essential that the IMCWP continue to exist as a forum for meeting, exchange, and debate among our parties, despite our acknowledged differences. Within this framework, we propose strengthening the collective study and discussion of the main challenges facing the international communist movement.

The unity of the world’s proletarians also demands the strategic unity of their vanguard organizations, grounded in firm principles, fraternal debate, and the ability to reach agreements for joint action.

Workers of the world, unite!
We remain on our feet, joining forces, and organizing struggles!