



Sir David Kaye, United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression

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In particular from the Rapporteurship on Freedom of Expression, the threats launched in view of the very dangerous threats launched by the President of the Federal

Republic Jair Bolsonaro to the fundamental right of press freedom on the basis of the facts and grounds now set forth: Through public statements, in the connotation of an explicit threat, recorded in videos released to the world wide web, the Internet, the Brazilian State's Commander-in-chief, Jair Messias Bolsonaro, added that he would use the state-owned public machine to silence, through forced closure from activities through suspension of public concession, the Globo network of television. In doing that he threatened and harasaed Globo Organizations, a conglomerate of telecommunications companies, for reasons that already surpass a policy issue, becoming a personal one.

The freedom of the press is unequivocally explicit in art. 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

It is important to put in plan that by virtue of art. 5th, §§ 2nd and 3rd, and art. 60, §4, inc. IV, of the Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil, The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the ratification having been previously authorized by the National Congress to authorize the ratification of International Treaties, given exclusive competence pursuant to art. 49, inc. I, of the Federal Constitution, made by Legislative Decree No. 226 of 1991,

and internalized as law in force and cogent by Decree No. 592 of July 1992, this International Treaty was integrated as legislation that cannot be denounced in unilateral act by the President of the Republic. as it falls within the constitutionality block, it becomes a materially constitutional norm.

This brief analysis of Brazil's domestic law is important to unambiguously and clearly define that an attack by the President of the Republic on press freedom and freedom of expression as a whole constitutes a simultaneous attack on an international commitment made by Brazil through International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as an attack on the Constitution itself.

The attacks made in a video published on the Internet, where offenses are pronounced, which constitute common crimes, even those committed by the President of the Republic, which are prosecuted and prosecuted by the Federal Supreme Court while the President is in office. Such attacks were not limited to offenses punishable under Brazilian law.

There were repeated threats of using the power of office and the public machine to terminate the activities of a

television station. We saw a series of threats of misuse, of doubtful law, threats of using administrative processes pending final resolution in the tax area, which under Art. 5th, inc. XXXV, of the Federal Constitution are obligatorily subject to review by the Judiciary, saw aggressively, timelessly, incompatible in words used and form of speech to a chief executive, the use of such lessons as arguments to justify the brief closure of activities of a TV station which, for much of his pleasure, has been leading the audience for years. Threatening to shut down TV GLOBO's activities and striking Grupo Globo de Telecomunicações for explicit personal reasons, for the explicit personal sentiment of the President of the Republic. , acting in a dangerous manner similar to other authoritarians who were not confronted, and eventually created a real problems in international geopolitics.

The cause of such a range of threats, which extended to attacks and threats of silencing press freedom and expression against all other press vehicles that displease Mr. Jair Bolsonaro, was unambiguously and explicitly due to the disclosure of a journalistic matter that the President, forgetting the liturgy of the post, took to the personal level,

and the threat of using the powers of the post to try to silence the critical press and not vassaling it is explicit.

Whereas in a previous video posted on the Internet to his personal Twitter account, Mr. Jair Bolsonaro, posed like a lion attacked by hyenas, linked hyenas to various groups of press, telecommunications, vehicles not only from Globo Organizations, such as Folha Group, Folha de São Paulo Newspaper, Abril Group, Veja Magazine and others.

This went even further, when he represented the Supreme Court itself as a hyenas. This shows a propensity to regard the Free Press and the law as his personal and political enemys.

As the first signs of dictatorships, autocratic governments transgressed in formal democracies, but de facto dictatorships, are always simultaneously to remove the independence of the legislature and the judiciary, and to silence the free press, from which point there is no more freedom of expression. Only oppression.

Faced with the explicit level of threats of using office power to retaliate against any non-vassal press group, Mr. Jair Bolsonaro's remarks as President of the Federative Republic of Brazil greatly extend the office's competencies, thus shaping the position. a framework that challenges immediate on-site UN follow-up, in particular the immediate dispatch of representatives of the Special Rapporteurship for the Promotion of Freedom of Expression.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, October 30 of 2019.

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