

Peru: Legislative punctilious



The motion to vacate at the meeting of President Vizcarra was adopted by 65 votes for, 36 against and 24 abstentions.

By Roberto Morejón

The revelation of an audio in which the president of the Peruvian Congress is heard taking for granted last year that the President of the nation would be impeached, reaffirms the belligerent character of the legislative apparatus.

The parliamentary incumbent Maria del Carmen Alva admitted the authenticity of the sound piece, in which she referred to an alleged citizen approval to the Congress management, an opinion not supported by surveys.

Alva is a visceral opponent of the Peruvian president, Pedro Castillo, although she is accompanied by other conservative forces in the atomized legislative spectrum.

From that platform, the cause of "permanent moral incapacity" was used six times as of 2017 to seek the removal of presidents.

Peru has had five first presidents and three Congresses since 2016, when the normal would be two presidents and the same number of legislative conglomerates.

The dignitary Pedro Castillo has been in the crosshairs of the assembly members and especially of the incumbent María del Carmen Alva, whose tenacious determination is confirmed in the revealed audio.

Since he took office on July 28, 2021, 25 motions were presented to question members of Castillo's cabinet, against whom two lawsuits were filed.

The interpellation is a mechanism of political control of the Congress, but analysts emphasize that it should not be abused or used as a threat.

This is the case of Castillo, who is accused of alleged cases of corruption, which he refutes.

The oligarchy, the right-wing press and conservative political groups in Congress are fighting against the rural teacher of poor origins and progressive affiliation.

The Constitution and Regulations Commission of the Peruvian Congress approved last May the shelving of a constitutional reform project presented by the government to promote a Constituent Assembly, an idea defended by Castillo.

In doing so, it slammed the door on those who consider that the current Magna Carta, promulgated in 1993 by the then iron-fisted president Alberto Fujimori, created the conditions for widening economic and social inequalities in Peru.

Nothing indicates that there will be a truce in the confrontations between the Peruvian Congress and the executive, so everything points to new postponements of the analysis of serious problems of the Peruvian people.

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