

Brazil's Dilma Rousseff to face impeachment trial

And they fear that probes into government corruption - which Ms. Rousseff has allowed to proceed, although many senior figures in her administration were named - will be curtailed.

Senator Waldemir Moka told the upper house during the motion that if the impeachment trial was successful, the future president would assume a government with a 250 billion Brazilian real debt (\$72 billion) according to conservative projections, with the possibility of being up to 600 billion real (\$174 billion).

He also urged senators to avoid emulating the lack of decorum seen at the lower house of Congress' impeachment vote last month.

Brazil's [President Dilma Rousseff](#) waves to the crowd during the opening of the National Conference of Women, in **Brasilia, Brazil**, Tuesday, May 10, 2016. Police briefly clashed with pro-Rousseff demonstrators in **Brasilia** during the vote, but the country was calm early Thursday, with scattered celebrants in São Paulo and other cities draping themselves in Brazil's green, yellow and blue flag. Brazil's Senate is nearing a historic vote on impeaching President Dilm.

Worldwide markets have reacted strongly to the likelihood of impeachment, with the Real appreciating almost 15 percent this calendar year, fueled by the belief that a Temer government is likely to pursue less interventionist economic policies.

The country's first female president will now face an impeachment trial and, for the duration of that process - up to 180 days - will be suspended from office. "I may have committed errors but I never committed crimes".

"I am against the impeachment because it is not legitimate".

She's appeared publicly for the first time since the Senate voted to impeach and suspend her, calling the process "fraudulent" and "a coup".

The expected Senate action comes after the lower Chamber of Deputies voted 367-137 last month in favor of impeachment, an anti-Rousseff verdict so resounding that many Brazilians believe it will influence the Senate, where she has traditionally been seen to have more allies.

Rousseff, 68, argues that she had not been charged with a crime and previous presidents did similar things.

Temer has suggested he'll slash the number of Cabinet posts to 22.

The International Olympic Committee says it is looking forward to working with the new Brazilian government ahead of the Olympics in **Rio de Janeiro** following the impeachment of President Dilma Rousseff.

"We will be removing a victorious government proposal and a generous project to redesign our society, a project which foresees inclusion, protection of minorities, reduction of inequalities and economic growth with justice", she said.

Marcelo Cortes Neri, chief economist with the Centre for Social Policies in Rio, said the country is in desperate need of an end to the uncertainty of the past six months, noting that shrinking incomes hit the poor hardest.

While the trial is conducted, Rousseff will remain in Alvorada Palace, the presidential residence, Calheiros said.

Calheiros says that in the meantime Rousseff will have security guards, health care, and the right to air and ground

travel, as well as staff for her personal office.

Polls have said a majority of Brazilians supported impeaching Rousseff, though they also suggest the public is wary about those in the line of succession to take her place. People today are having difficulties. Thousands of people are losing their jobs every day, companies are closing.

Temer aides said the incoming government would announce a series of austerity measures to help reduce a massive budget deficit.

Vice President Michel Temer will serve as acting president as Rousseff is tried, and will continue if Rousseff is permanently removed from office.

The result represents a victory for the pro-impeachment camp. It was significantly higher than the simple majority of 41 votes needed to suspend her. It sends a signal that Rousseff faces an uphill battle to return to power.

Yet, what started as a long shot bid has gained momentum and, as the Senate prepares to vote Wednesday on whether to put her on trial, many analysts consider Rousseff's ouster all but a foregone conclusion.

A majority of Brazil's Senate indicated on Thursday it will vote to put President Dilma Rousseff on trial for breaking budget laws, signalling the end of 13 years of rule by the country's leftist Workers Party.

The marathon debate in the Senate began on Wednesday morning and took 20 hours as dozens of politicians rose to give their opinions.

"It is revolting, we are here defending our democracy, and those yes-men spray us with tear gas, they are cowards", one protester, Celma Pereira, a teacher, said.



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