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S. RES. 35

Expressing profound concern about the ongoing political, economic, social and humanitarian crisis in Venezuela, urging the release of political prisoners, and calling for respect of constitutional and democratic processes, including free and fair elections.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 1, 2017

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. NELSON, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. PERDUE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

RESOLUTION

Expressing profound concern about the ongoing political, economic, social and humanitarian crisis in Venezuela, urging the release of political prisoners, and calling for respect of constitutional and democratic processes, including free and fair elections.

Whereas the deterioration of basic governance and the economic crisis in Venezuela have led to an unprecedented humanitarian situation in which people are suffering from severe shortages of essential medicines and basic food products;

Whereas Venezuela lacks more than 80 percent of the basic medical supplies and equipment needed to treat its popu-

lation, including medicine to treat chronic illnesses and cancer as well as basic antibiotics, and 85 percent of pharmacies are at risk of bankruptcy, according to the Venezuelan Pharmaceutical Federation;

Whereas, despite the massive shortages of basic foodstuffs and essential medicines, President of Venezuela Nicolas Maduro has rejected repeated requests from civil society organizations to bring humanitarian aid into the country;

Whereas the International Monetary Fund assesses that, in Venezuela, gross domestic product will contract 10 percent and inflation will exceed 700 percent in 2016, accelerating to over 1,600 percent in 2017, the worst anticipated growth and inflation performance in the world;

Whereas Venezuela's political, economic, and humanitarian crisis is fueling social tensions that are resulting in growing incidents of public unrest, looting, violence among citizens, and an exodus of Venezuelans abroad;

Whereas Caracas continues to have the highest per capita homicide rate in the world at 120 per 100,000 citizens, according to the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime;

Whereas the deterioration of governance in Venezuela has been exacerbated by widespread public corruption and the involvement of public officials in illicit narcotics trafficking and related money laundering;

Whereas, on August 1, 2016, General Nestor Reverol, Venezuela's current Minister of Interior and former National Guard commander, was indicted in the United States for participating in an international cocaine trafficking conspiracy;

Whereas, on November 18, 2016, Franqui Francisco Flores de Freitas and Efrain Antonio Campo Flores, nephews of President Maduro and Venezuelan First Lady Cilia Flores, were convicted by a United States Federal jury on charges of conspiring to import cocaine into the United States;

Whereas international and domestic human rights groups, such as Venezuelan organization Foro Penal, recognize more than 100 political prisoners in Venezuela, including opposition leader and former Chacao mayor Leopoldo Lopez, Judge Maria Lourdes Afiuni, Caracas Mayor Antonio Ledezma, and former San Cristobal mayor Daniel Ceballos;

Whereas the 1999 Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela serves as the foundation for political processes in Venezuela;

Whereas, in December 2015, the people of Venezuela elected the opposition coalition (Mesa de Unidad Democrática) to a two-thirds majority in the unicameral National Assembly, with 112 out of the 167 seats;

Whereas, in late December 2015, the outgoing National Assembly confirmed to the Supreme Court of Venezuela magistrates politically aligned with the Maduro Administration and, thereafter, the Supreme Court blocked four legislators, including 3 opposition legislators, from taking office;

Whereas, during the first year of the new legislature, the Supreme Court has repeatedly overturned legislation passed by the democratically elected National Assembly;

Whereas, in 2016, President Maduro has utilized emergency and legislative decree powers to bypass the National As-

sembly, which, alongside the actions of the Supreme Court, have severely undermined the principles of separation of powers in Venezuela;

Whereas, in May 2016, Organization of American States Secretary General Luis Almagro presented a 132-page report outlining grave alterations of the democratic order in Venezuela and invoked Article 20 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which calls on the OAS Permanent Council “to undertake a collective assessment of the situation”;

Whereas, in late October 2016, Venezuela’s state courts and National Electoral Council, which are comprised of political allies of President Maduro, halted efforts to hold a referendum pursuant to provisions of the Venezuelan constitution to recall President Maduro, thereby denying the Venezuelan people the ability to pursue a democratic solution to Venezuela’s crisis; and

Whereas, in November 2016, sectors of the opposition and the Government of Venezuela initiated a dialogue, facilitated by the Vatican, in an effort to pursue a negotiated solution to the country’s political, economic, social, and humanitarian crisis: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the Senate—

2 (1) expresses its profound concern about wide-
3 spread shortages of essential medicines and basic
4 food products faced by the people of Venezuela, and
5 urges President Maduro to permit the delivery of
6 humanitarian assistance;

1 (2) calls on the Government of Venezuela to im-
2 mediately release all political prisoners and to re-
3 spect internationally recognized human rights;

4 (3) supports meaningful efforts towards a dia-
5 logue that leads to respect for Venezuela's constitu-
6 tional mechanisms and resolves the country's polit-
7 ical, economic, social, and humanitarian crisis;

8 (4) affirms its support for OAS Secretary Gen-
9 eral Almagro's invocation of Article 20 of the Inter-
10 American Democratic Charter and urges the OAS
11 Permanent Council, which represents all of the orga-
12 nization's member states, to undertake a collective
13 assessment of the constitutional and democratic
14 order in Venezuela;

15 (5) calls on the Government of Venezuela to en-
16 sure the neutrality and professionalism of all secu-
17 rity forces and to respect the Venezuelan people's
18 rights to freedom of expression and assembly;

19 (6) calls on the Government of Venezuela to
20 halt its efforts to undermine the principle of separa-
21 tion of powers, its circumvention of the democrat-
22 ically elected legislature, and its subjugation of judi-
23 cial independence;

24 (7) stresses the urgency of strengthening the
25 rule of law and increasing efforts to combat impu-

1 nity and public corruption in Venezuela, which has
2 bankrupted a resource-rich country, fuels rising so-
3 cial tensions, and contributes to elevated levels of
4 crime and violence; and

5 (8) urges the President of the United States to
6 provide full support for OAS efforts in favor of con-
7 stitutional and democratic solutions to the political
8 impasse, and to instruct appropriate Federal agen-
9 cies to hold officials of the Government of Venezuela
10 accountable for violations of United States law and
11 abuses of internationally recognized human rights.

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