



114TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. RES. _____

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.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. NELSON, Mr. Kaine, Mr. KIRK, Mr. GARDNER, and Mrs. BOXER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on _____

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.

Whereas the deterioration of basic governance and the economic crisis in Venezuela have reached deeply troubling levels, which in turn have led to an unprecedented humanitarian situation in Venezuela where millions of 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 the majority of members of the National Assembly and civil society organizations to bring humanitarian aid into the country;

Whereas the International Monetary Fund assesses that, in Venezuela, inflation reached 275 percent and gross domestic product contracted 5.7 percent in 2015, and further projects that inflation will reach 720 percent and the gross domestic product will contract an additional 8 percent in 2016;

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

Whereas these social distortions are taking place amidst an alarming climate of violence as 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, which has led to indictments by the United States Department of Justice and ongoing investigations by the United States Depart-

ment of Treasury and the United States Drug Enforcement Administration;

Whereas domestic and international human rights groups recognize more than 85 political prisoners in Venezuela, including opposition leader and former Chacao mayor Leopoldo Lopez, Judge Maria Lourdes Afiuni, Caracas Mayor Antonio Ledezma, former Zulia governor Manuel Rosales, and former San Cristobal mayor Daniel Ceballos;

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 compared with 55 seats for the government's Partido Socialista Unido de Venezuela party;

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

Whereas, during the first 6 months of the new legislature, the Supreme Court has repeatedly issued politically motivated judgments to overturn legislation passed by the democratically elected National Assembly and block internal legislative procedures;

Whereas, in 2016, President Maduro has utilized emergency and legislative decree powers to bypass the National Assembly, 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 June 2016, at a joint press conference with Prime Minister Justin Trudeau of Canada and President Enrique Peña Nieto of Mexico, President Barack Obama stated, “Given the very serious situation in Venezuela and the worsening plight of the Venezuelan people, together we’re calling on the government and opposition to engage in meaningful dialogue and urge the Venezuelan government to respect the rule of law and the authority of the National Assembly.”; and

Whereas, at the joint press conference with Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and President Peña Nieto, President Barack Obama continued, “Political prisoners should be released. The democratic process should be respected and that includes legitimate efforts to pursue a recall referendum consistent with Venezuelan law.”: 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, to provide
3 protections for freedom of expression and assembly,
4 and to respect internationally recognized human
5 rights;

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

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

17 (5) expresses its great concern over the Ven-
18 ezuelan executive's lack of respect for the principle
19 of separation of powers, its overreliance on emer-
20 gency decree powers, and its subjugation of judicial
21 independence;

22 (6) calls on the Government of Venezuela and
23 security forces to respect the Constitution of Ven-
24 ezuela, including constitutional provisions that pro-
25 vide Venezuelan citizens with the right to peacefully

1 pursue a fair and timely recall referendum for their
2 president this year if they so choose;

3 (7) stresses the urgency of strengthening the
4 rule of law and increasing efforts to combat impu-
5 nity and public corruption in Venezuela, which has
6 bankrupted a resource-rich country, fuels rising so-
7 cial tensions, and contributes to elevated levels of
8 crime and violence; and

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