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(Original Signature of Member)

118TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES.

Recognizing Edmundo González of Venezuela as the winner of the Venezuelan Election which took place on July 28th, 2024 and condemning the Maduro regime.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. GIMENEZ submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on _____

RESOLUTION

Recognizing Edmundo González of Venezuela as the winner of the Venezuelan Election which took place on July 28th, 2024 and condemning the Maduro regime.

Whereas since 2005, the United States has imposed targeted sanctions on individuals and entities of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela that have engaged in criminal, anti-democratic, unconstitutional, or corrupt acts and violated basic human rights;

Whereas since 2006, the Secretary of State has determined that Venezuela is not “cooperating fully with United States anti-terrorism efforts” as outlined in section 40A of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2781);

Whereas since obtaining power in 2013, Nicolás Maduro and his illegitimate regime have committed countless criminal, anti-democratic, unconstitutional, and corrupt acts and violated basic human rights, including—

(1) embezzling billions of dollars from the Venezuelan people, including through the illicit removal of gold from the Central Bank of Venezuela;

(2) declaring approximately 12 percent of the country to be a part of an “Orinoco Mining Arc” and using his position to oversee the exploitation of vital resources for personal gain; and

(3) establishing the Special Action Force of the National Police (FAES) in 2017, which has since been replaced by the Directorate of Strategic and Tactical Actions, and utilizing them to execute illegal raids, unlawful arrests, and extrajudicial killings;

Whereas upon being elected President of the National Assembly of Venezuela, Juan Guaidó invoked relevant articles of the Venezuelan constitution and became the Interim President of Venezuela;

Whereas on January 10, 2019, Nicolás Maduro unlawfully usurped the presidency of Venezuela, and his rule was deemed illegitimate by many Venezuelans and more than 50 countries, including most of the neighboring countries of Venezuela, the United States, and the majority of the European Union;

Whereas since unlawfully reassuming the presidency in 2019, Nicolás Maduro has exacerbated ongoing economic and humanitarian crises, and forced more than 7,700,000 people to flee Venezuela;

Whereas Nicolás Maduro has provided diplomatic support to, and engaged with, countries that have been designated as

state sponsors of terrorism under United States law, including by—

(1) allowing the Republic of Cuba to restructure the Venezuelan military, train armed forces in Venezuela, and train Venezuelan intelligence agents in Communist Cuba,

(2) stating that Venezuela is “grateful to Cuba’s revolutionary armed forces” and “salute them and will always welcome them”;

(3) awarding a \$490,000,000 contract to the state-owned National Iranian Oil Refining and Distribution Company to revamp the Paraguana Refining Center, the largest refining complex in Venezuela; and

(4) establishing a diplomatic mission and embassy in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (commonly known as “North Korea”) and allowing North Korea to similarly establish a mission and embassy in Venezuela;

Whereas, in response to the numerous criminal, anti-democratic, unconstitutional, and corrupt acts and basic human rights violations committed by Nicolás Maduro and persons serving in his illegitimate regime, the United States has imposed a number of sanctions on him and his enablers, including—

(1) on March 8, 2015, when President Barack Obama issued Executive Order 13692 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property and suspending entry of certain persons contributing to the situation in Venezuela) to sanction persons engaged in public corruption activities and involved in human rights violations, the persecution of political opponents, the curtailment of press freedoms, and the arbitrary arrest and detention of anti-government protestors;

(2) on August 24, 2017, when President Donald Trump issued Executive Order 13808 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to imposing additional sanctions with respect to the situation in Venezuela), which prohibited the Government of Venezuela from accessing financial markets of the United States;

(3) on March 19, 2018, when President Donald Trump issued Executive Order 13827 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to taking additional steps to address the situation in Venezuela) to prohibit any transaction involving the issuance of any Venezuelan digital currency;

(4) on May 21, 2018, when President Donald Trump issued Executive Order 13835 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to prohibiting certain additional transactions with respect to Venezuela) to prohibit transactions related to purchasing Venezuelan debt;

(5) on August 5, 2019, when President Donald Trump issued Executive Order 13884 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property of the Government of Venezuela), freezing the assets of the Maduro government in the United States and blocking the property, imposing visa restrictions, and permitting financial sanctions on non-United States persons that assist the Maduro government; and

(6) under section 7031(c)(1)(A) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Appropriations Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–6; 133 Stat. 317) and section 7031(c)(1)(A) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Appropriations Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–94; 133 Stat. 2864);

Whereas on October 17, 2023, the illegitimate Maduro regime signed the Partial Agreement on the Promotion of Political Rights and Electoral Guarantees for All (com-

monly known as the “Barbados Agreement”), which states that all parties, including the opposition party, shall be allowed to freely select their candidates for the presidential election;

Whereas the Biden Administration—

(1) on October 18, 2023, in response to the signing of the Barbados Agreement, issued General License No. 44 and suspended certain sanctions on Venezuela’s oil and gas sector; and

(2) allowed General License No. 44 to expire on April 18, 2024, in response the illegitimate Maduro regime preventing the democratic opposition from registering the candidate of their choice, harassing and intimidating political opponents, and unjustly detaining numerous political actors and members of civil society;

Whereas María Corina Machado—

(1) was elected by the people of Venezuela on October 26, 2023, as the opposition candidate to run against the illegitimate Maduro regime in the July 28, 2024, presidential election in Venezuela;

(2) was subsequently disqualified on January 26, 2024, by the Supreme Justice Tribunal, the highest court of Venezuela, from running in the election and was not provided the opportunity to respond to the disqualifying allegations in court; and

(3) endorsed Edmundo González Urrutia to run for President of Venezuela since her unwarranted disqualification, stating on the campaign trail, “We are united and strong”;

Whereas on December 20, 2023, the Maduro regime finally released 6 wrongfully detained United States citizens in Venezuela only after the Biden Administration agreed to

release Alex Saab, who was charged in Federal court in October 2021, for laundering the proceeds of violations of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (Public Law 95–213; 91 Stat. 1494) in connection with a scheme to pay bribes to take advantage of the exchange rate controlled by Venezuela;

Whereas the Department of State has described Saab as “one of the two most important money men in the Maduro government” and “the middle man” between Maduro’s narco-terrorist regime and the Islamic Republic of Iran;

Whereas prior to his arrest, Saab established the illegal “Gold for Gas” scheme with Iran, allowing the country to avoid sanctions and be paid in Venezuelan gold in exchange for sham “humanitarian” deliveries of fuel to Venezuela;

Whereas on January 15, 2024, Maduro proved to the world that he operates a criminal enterprise disguised as a country when he named Alex Saab as the head of Venezuela’s International Investment Center;

Whereas the illegitimate Maduro regime has exhibited a clear pattern of corruption, ruling by force, and undermining stability and democracy in Venezuela;

Whereas in the hours following the presidential election, the National Electoral Council in Venezuela halted the Transmission of vote count data and prevented opposition poll watchers from viewing the voting data; and

Whereas on July 28, 2024 the people of Venezuela held their presidential election, which exit polls showed the overwhelming favorite and victor to be Edmundo González: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

1 (1) congratulates the citizens of Venezuela for
2 using their voice and vote to stand up to Nicolás
3 Maduro’s dictatorship;

4 (2) denounces the attempt by the illegitimate
5 Maduro regime to intimidate and repress the Ven-
6 ezuelan people, including Edmundo González
7 Urrutia, María Corina Machado, and other opposi-
8 tion leaders, through any kind of violence;

9 (3) applauds Secretary Anthony Blinken and
10 Assistant Secretary Brian Nichols for their work
11 with international partners to recognize Edmundo
12 González as the rightful winner of the Venezuelan
13 election on July 28, 2024;

14 (4) encourages the Biden Administration im-
15 pose additional sanctions on Maduro and his co-
16 conspirators in their illegitimate attempt to commit
17 electoral fraud and make a mockery of the presi-
18 dential election; and

19 (5) recognizes Edmundo González as the winner
20 of the Venezuelan Presidential election on July 28,
21 2024.