

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

The beginning of the United States diplomatic relations started in 1835 after some Latin America countries gained their independence from Spain. In 2009, the early of Obama's administration, he met Chavez for the first time in Trinidad and Tobago in order to strengthen diplomatic relations. However, the peak of both countries relations stands out when Venezuela was under power transition after the death of Chavez and being replaces by his vice, which is participating in a general election.

As the goal of the United States, the embassy of the United States in Venezuela becomes in charge in maintaining the relationship between both countries in cooperation and mutual understanding through the economic, promotion of commercial exchange, people-to-people ties, education, sport, arts, and cultural activity. Moreover, the governments of both the United States and Venezuela seek to improve their bilateral relationship in order to face challenges, mutual interest, and beyond. Among these are: 1.) Respect for democratic institutions and the rule of law, 2.) Respect for human rights, 3.) Reducing the transit of illicit narcotics, 4.) Promotion of shared economic prosperity, 5.) Promotion of bilateral commercial ties, 6.) Promotion of greater hemispheric integration

The massive power of the United States influences Venezuela's political and economic. In the early of Maduro's Administration in 2014, the diplomatic relation between both the United States and Venezuela were into tension. It started when Maduro won the election as president replacing Chavez after his death in 2013. The opposition party refused Maduro as president and conducted demonstrations. They considered the winning of Maduro is not fair. The pro-government at the time was sent to manage the flow of demonstrations by using violent action. Due to the tension in the domestic area, the United States

warned Venezuela's government for being incapable to control the situation.

The secretary of the United States, Kerry gives a warning to the Venezuela government and the opposition to respect human rights and not to use any violence. (4) On 24th February, the spokesman from the White House stated that Venezuela government should be more aware and committed to protecting the human rights of their people by fulfilling their rights to express and live in peace. (5) On 13th March, the secretary of the United States, in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs meeting, accentuate about the goal to make President Nicolas Maduro gives a good respond and treatment to its people and to end the terror by ensuring that human rights can be achieved.

Unfortunately, the warning from the United States has completely useless and the domestic tension in Venezuela is even getting worse. In 2015, Obama released an executive order to execute sanction towards Venezuela's military members and intelligence services. This sanction was formed based on the Venezuela Defense of Human Rights and Civil Society Act of 2014. The sanction that has been approved by the Senate will target the officials involved in a violent crackdown on pro-democracy protesters. The protesters have voiced their opinion about the abuse of regime. The United States decides to deny their visas, block the properties, and freeze the assets in the United States.

The sanction is not over after Obama's administration has ended. The current president of the United States, Trump also gave sanction towards Venezuela since the political and economic crisis are getting worse. On May 2018, Trump disallowed any transaction related to the purchased of Venezuelan debt, including account receivable and the debt that owed Venezuela to pledge as collateral. This is intended to the corrupt officials. On November 1st, Trump released E.O. 13850, to assign the forth a framework to block the assets of, and disallow a corrupt official to any particular transaction.

The sanctions that imposed by the United States was a form of strong refusal of Maduro's presidency. Both Obama and Trump also released a statement as a prove that they unrecognized Maduro as Venezuela's president due to his lack of capability in maintaining the basic value of democracy.

Some factors make the United States put its doubt to Maduro's presidency. The first is to prevent communism power since Venezuela gets support from China and Russia. The second is incapability of Venezuela's government in managing the economic and political flow. The oil prices fell and brought Venezuela into hyperinflation and had difficulties in fulfilling the national interest. On the other hand, the lack of basic understanding of democracy worsens the political condition of the country itself. The third is that the United States highly put human right values in the first place because Venezuelan people struggle and cannot achieve their rights in their homeland. Due to this situation, the United States doubtness was proven that Venezuela's political and economic structure was the main factor of the Maduro's failure.