



PLAN VENEZUELA

STRATEGIC COLLABORATION FRAMEWORK BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF
VENEZUELA (2025–2035)

CONTENTS

I.	Preferential U.S. Oil Access	4
1.	Strategic Objective	4
2.	Rationale for U.S. Interests	4
3.	Legal and Policy Reforms (2025–2027)	5
4.	Timeline (2025–2027).....	6
5.	Expected Outcomes	6
II.	Security Cooperation Framework.....	7
1.	Strategic Objective	7
2.	Rationale for U.S. Interests	7
3.	Legal and Policy Reforms (2025–2028)	8
4.	Timeline (2025–2028).....	9
5.	Expected Outcomes	9
III.	Infrastructure Rebuilding.....	10
1.	Strategic Objective	10
2.	Rationale for U.S. Interests	10
3.	Legal and Policy Reforms (2025–2030)	11
4.	Timeline (2025–2030).....	12
5.	Expected Outcomes	12
IV.	Digital Infrastructure & E-Government.....	13
1.	Strategic Objective	13
2.	Rationale for U.S. Interests	13
3.	Legal and Policy Reforms (2026–2032)	14
4.	Timeline (2026–2032).....	15
5.	Expected Outcomes	15
V.	Preferential Trade Access	16
1.	Strategic Objective	16
2.	Rationale for U.S. Interests	16
3.	Legal and Policy Reforms (2026–2029)	17
4.	Timeline (2026–2029).....	18
5.	Expected Outcomes	18

VI.	Anti-Narcotics Action Plan	19
1.	Strategic Objective	19
2.	Rationale for U.S. Interests	19
3.	Legal and Policy Reforms (2025–2027)	20
4.	Timeline (2025–2027).....	21
5.	Expected Outcomes	21
VII.	Energy Market Liberalization	22
1.	Strategic Objective	22
2.	Rationale for U.S. Interests	22
3.	Legal and Policy Reforms (2025–2028)	23
4.	Timeline (2025–2028).....	24
5.	Expected Outcomes	24
VIII.	Digital Governance Reforms	25
1.	Strategic Objective	25
2.	Rationale for U.S. Interests	25
3.	Legal and Policy Reforms (2027–2035)	26
4.	Timeline (2027–2035).....	27
5.	Expected Outcomes	27

I. PREFERENTIAL U.S. OIL ACCESS

1. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Position Venezuela as the most reliable and strategically aligned crude oil supplier to the U.S., replacing hostile regimes (Iran, Russia) and restoring American energy dominance in the Western Hemisphere. The plan grants **preferential access** to U.S. companies for upstream, midstream, and downstream operations, ensuring secure, long-term returns on investment while boosting refinery supply chains in the U.S. Gulf Coast (PADD3).

2. RATIONALE FOR U.S. INTERESTS

- **Energy Security:** Reduce U.S. exposure to OPEC+ and adversarial regimes.
- **Geopolitical Alignment:** Venezuela becomes a core U.S. energy ally in the hemisphere.
- **Commercial Advantage:** Transport costs are ~40% lower than Persian Gulf or African imports due to proximity.
- **Exclusive Access:** U.S. firms will regain control of key oil fields and infrastructure with first-mover rights.

3. LEGAL AND POLICY REFORMS (2025–2027)

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Action Items</i>
<i>Repeal Expropriation Decrees (2007)</i>	Annul the Chávez-era laws that forced the nationalization of joint ventures and revoked foreign licenses.	Legislative repeal + Presidential decree restoring pre-2007 JV framework.
<i>New Hydrocarbons Law</i>	Replace the current PDVSA-centered model with a liberalized, investor-driven legal framework modeled on the Texas/Mexico energy reform hybrid.	Introduce legislation allowing 100% private participation in upstream/downstream; establish an independent regulator.
<i>Preferential Bidding Rights for U.S. Companies</i>	Grant U.S. firms exclusive early bidding rights on newly opened fields for 36 months.	Executive order + Bilateral agreement with U.S. Trade Representative.
<i>Arbitration and Legal Safeguards</i>	Reinforce guarantees through ICSID, UNCITRAL, and a U.S.–Venezuela energy arbitration clause.	Ratify Bilateral Investment Treaty with binding arbitration under U.S.-recognized courts.
<i>Dollarization of Contracts</i>	All oil-related contracts to be denominated in U.S. dollars and managed through offshore escrow mechanisms.	Central Bank resolution; OFAC-compliant banking framework.
<i>Tax Incentives and Royalties Reform</i>	Cap royalty rates at 16% for new projects and offer 5-year corporate tax holidays.	Legislative package on energy taxation; administrative ruling by SENIAT.

4. TIMELINE (2025–2027)

Phase	Milestone	Date
Q3 2025	Drafting of new Hydrocarbons Law with U.S. advisory support	July–Sept 2025
Q4 2025	Formal repeal of nationalization laws and issuance of provisional licenses	Oct–Dec 2025
Q1 2026	Legislative approval of Hydrocarbons Law and investment protections	Jan–March 2026
Q2 2026	Signing of U.S.–Venezuela Energy Accord (preferential bidding terms)	April–June 2026
Q3 2026	Launch of first exclusive upstream bidding round for U.S. firms	July–Sept 2026
2027	Implementation of arbitration protocols, dollar-based contract structures, and royalty reform	Jan–Dec 2027

5. EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Restore daily production to 3.5 million barrels by 2030, with 70% operated by U.S. firms.
- Attract >\$60 billion in U.S. upstream/midstream investment within the first five years.
- Secure a new long-term energy corridor aligned with U.S. foreign and commercial policy.

II. SECURITY COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

1. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Dismantle Venezuela's narco-criminal security apparatus and replace it with a professional, pro-Western defense and intelligence architecture. The objective is to secure Venezuelan territory from transnational threats and guarantee a **safe operating environment for U.S. investments** over the 2025–2040 horizon.

2. RATIONALE FOR U.S. INTERESTS

- **National Security:** Eliminates safe havens for Hezbollah, Hamas, FARC dissidents, Tren de Aragua, and Cuban intelligence operatives.
- **Investment Security:** Guarantees physical and legal protection for U.S. corporate assets and personnel.
- **Regional Stability:** Prevents spillover of organized crime and migration to U.S. borders and regional allies.
- **Strategic Positioning:** Enables a long-term U.S. military and intelligence footprint in a geopolitically pivotal location.

3. LEGAL AND POLICY REFORMS (2025–2028)

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Action Items</i>
<i>Dismantle Cartel del Sol</i>	Eliminate control of drug routes and black-market trade by high-ranking military officers.	Create an independent anti-narcotics tribunal; arrest and prosecute top generals; purge command structures.
<i>Expulsion of Cuban and Iranian Security Advisors</i>	Remove embedded intelligence personnel from Cuba and Iran across armed forces and police.	Presidential directive; immediate deportation orders; bilateral notification to Cuba and Iran.
<i>Restructuring the Armed Forces (FANB)</i>	Rebuild the military with professional training and civilian oversight, supported by U.S. doctrine.	Establish a new Defense Transition Council with U.S. DOD advisors; retire compromised officers; introduce U.S. military education exchanges.
<i>Joint Security Command with the U.S.</i>	Create a U.S.–Venezuela Security Commission to manage operations, intelligence sharing, and base access.	Bilateral agreement under mutual defense cooperation treaty; embedded U.S. advisors and secure communication channels.
<i>Professionalization of Police and Border Forces</i>	Build a modern civil security corps and dismantle paramilitary networks (colectivos).	Deploy U.S.-funded police academies, biometric ID systems, and border technology infrastructure.
<i>Asset Seizure and Anti-Corruption Intelligence Cell</i>	Use U.S. Treasury and DOJ tools to identify and seize narco-assets.	Establish U.S.–Venezuela Financial Crimes Unit (FCU); adopt U.S. Magnitsky-style asset tracing laws.

4. TIMELINE (2025–2028)

Phase	Milestone	Date
Q3 2025	Emergency decree to purge criminal command structures; joint security diagnostic with U.S. partners	July–Sept 2025
Q4 2025	Bilateral Security and Defense Cooperation Agreement signed	Oct–Dec 2025
Q1 2026	Expulsion of Cuban/Iranian operatives; disbandment of colectivos and militias	Jan–March 2026
Q2 2026	Establishment of Defense Transition Council and Joint U.S.–Venezuela Command	April–June 2026
2027	Rollout of restructured military academies, biometric ID/passport systems, and intelligence-sharing network	Jan–Dec 2027
2028	Completion of police professionalization program; border control modernization	Full implementation

5. EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Neutralize major drug trafficking corridors within 36 months.
- Ensure physical security of oil fields, ports, pipelines, and digital infrastructure.
- Rebuild a professional, U.S.-aligned armed forces and secure internal stability.

III. INFRASTRUCTURE REBUILDING

1. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Enable U.S. companies to lead the large-scale reconstruction of Venezuela’s public infrastructure—including power generation, transportation, logistics, and essential services—by establishing an open, secure, and deregulated environment for U.S.-based engineering, construction, logistics, and tech firms.

2. RATIONALE FOR U.S. INTERESTS

- **\$80 Billion Market Opportunity** for U.S. firms in engineering, construction, and logistics.
- **Energy Stability:** Reliable electricity is a precondition for sustained oil output and digital expansion.
- **Goeconomic Influence:** U.S. contractors replace Chinese, Iranian, and Russian infrastructure footprints.
- **Resilient Supply Chains:** U.S. access to upgraded ports, roads, and power grids enhances regional logistics integration.

3. LEGAL AND POLICY REFORMS (2025–2030)

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Action Items</i>
<i>Procurement Reform (LOPNA Replacement)</i>	Overhaul public contracting law to remove political discretion and enable open, competitive bidding for U.S. firms.	Enact new Procurement Law based on FIDIC standards; create public digital tender platform; remove “local partner” quotas.
<i>Price Control Elimination</i>	Abolish price controls on materials, transport, and utilities to ensure cost-recovery and market-based investment returns.	Presidential decree; rapid-phase liberalization plan for construction inputs and energy pricing.
<i>Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Law</i>	Establish U.S.-style PPP legislation with BOT (Build-Operate-Transfer) and long-term concession frameworks.	Introduce national PPP Law; establish sovereign guarantee mechanisms; create fast-track approval system for U.S.-led consortia.
<i>Tax-Free Development Zones</i>	Create special investment districts (ports, highways, energy corridors) with zero tax and tariff incentives for 10 years.	Executive Decree designating zones; customs clearance modernization; USD-only operations permitted.
<i>Power Grid Modernization Act</i>	Liberalize investment in generation and transmission (gas, hydro, solar), especially in Western states and the Orinoco Belt.	Repeal state monopoly on electric utilities; invite U.S. firms under independent regulator; allow foreign IPPs with repatriation rights.
<i>Digital Infrastructure Integration</i>	Include broadband, fiber-optic and data centers in reconstruction pipeline; prioritize U.S. tech firms.	Earmark \$5B for digital infrastructure in national reconstruction plan; fast-track licensing and site approvals.
<i>Electricity Sector Regulatory Reform</i>	Replace the 2001 Organic Law of the Electric Service with a liberalized model.	Allow private generation, transmission, and distribution; create an independent regulator with U.S. DOE advisory support; enable PPAs in USD; unbundle the sector legally and financially.

4. TIMELINE (2025–2030)

Phase	Milestone	Date
Q3 2025	Drafting of new procurement and PPP legislation	July–Sept 2025
Q4 2025	Elimination of price controls and rollout of investor roadmap	Oct–Dec 2025
Q1 2026	Establishment of tax-free investment zones	Jan–March 2026
Q2 2026	Launch of first public works tenders open exclusively to U.S. firms	April–June 2026
2027–2028	Execution of national electricity grid rehabilitation (Western and Eastern corridors)	Jan 2027–Dec 2028
2029–2030	Completion of Phase 1 infrastructure (ports, roads, airports, fiber networks); launch of Phase 2 digital cities program	Jan 2029–Dec 2030

5. EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- \$50B in U.S. engineering and tech infrastructure contracts within 5 years.
- 90% grid reliability by 2029, up from <20% in 2024.
- U.S. companies lead the digital and physical backbone of Venezuela’s recovery, outcompeting China and regional alternatives.

IV. DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE & E-GOVERNMENT

1. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Transform Venezuela into a **digitally integrated state** with secure, efficient, and investor-friendly governance systems. This area will open the country to U.S. tech firms and create the institutional backbone to support capital inflows, law enforcement, tax collection, and citizen services—all under a U.S.-aligned digital architecture.

2. RATIONALE FOR U.S. INTERESTS

- **Market Creation:** U.S. tech firms (e.g., Microsoft, Oracle, Amazon, Cisco, Starlink) gain early access to a frontier digital market valued at \$20B+.
- **Institutional Stability:** Transparent and automated public systems reduce corruption, delays, and discretion.
- **Security Integration:** Biometric IDs and digital registries help track organized crime, prevent money laundering, and reinforce immigration control.
- **Geostrategic Tech Footprint:** Counters Chinese expansion in 5G in Latin America, cloud infrastructure, and digital government systems.

3. LEGAL AND POLICY REFORMS (2026–2032)

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Action Items</i>
<i>National Digital ID Law</i>	Create a secure, universal biometric ID for all residents, linked to voting, tax, property, and criminal records.	Draft and pass Digital Identity Law; engage U.S. firms for hardware, encryption, and deployment.
<i>Cloud-First Public Policy</i>	Mandate that all new government services be hosted on secure U.S.-compatible cloud infrastructure.	Executive mandate; audit of legacy systems; migration roadmap funded via FDI and concessional loans.
<i>Electronic Land and Business Registries</i>	Implement blockchain-based registries for land ownership, company formation, and IP protection.	Partner with U.S. tech firms; integrate with digital ID and notarial systems; public-private operating concession.
<i>E-Government and Digital Signatures Law</i>	Legalize and enforce digital signatures, electronic invoicing, and online government interactions.	Legislative package aligned with UNCITRAL Model Law; certified by U.S.-recognized trust providers.
<i>Cybersecurity & Data Protection Framework</i>	Develop U.S.-compatible cybersecurity and privacy laws to protect users and investors.	Enact National Cybersecurity Act and Personal Data Protection Law; establish national CERT with U.S. funding and training.
<i>Digital Inclusion Incentives</i>	Offer rural broadband, e-education, and health-tech investment incentives to reduce the urban-rural digital gap.	10-year tax exemption for last-mile connectivity projects; fast-track licenses; connect 70% of underserved areas by 2032.
<i>Telecom Liberalization to Enable Satellite Connectivity</i>	Reform telecom law to allow U.S. firms like Starlink to operate freely.	Break CONATEL and CANTV monopoly; open LEO satellite market; issue spectrum licenses under fast-track rules; authorize user terminals and U.S.-compliant encryption.

4. TIMELINE (2026–2032)

Phase	Milestone	Date
Q1 2026	Approval of National Digital Identity and E-Gov Framework Laws	Jan–March 2026
Q2 2026	Cloud-first migration plan adopted; U.S. firms pre-qualified	April–June 2026
2027–2028	Rollout of biometric ID and unified registries; integration of e-signatures in public tenders	Jan 2027–Dec 2028
2029	Blockchain-based land and IP registry launch; full digitization of business incorporation	Full year 2029
2030–2032	Cybersecurity architecture finalized; digital education and broadband penetration expand to rural areas	Jan 2030–Dec 2032

5. EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Full automation of 80% of government services by 2032.
- Venezuela becomes a showcase for U.S.-led digital governance in Latin America.
- Robust digital infrastructure enables traceability, accountability, and trust for investors and citizens.

V. PREFERENTIAL TRADE ACCESS

1. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Create a **U.S.–Venezuela preferential trade corridor** that grants Venezuelan exports privileged access to the U.S. market, stimulates private sector growth, and aligns with American nearshoring and supply-chain resilience strategies—particularly in energy-related inputs, manufacturing, and food commodities.

2. RATIONALE FOR U.S. INTERESTS

- **Resilient Supply Chains:** Diversifies sourcing away from China and stabilizes inputs for U.S. industry (aluminum, fertilizers, petrochemicals, cocoa, coffee, seafood).
- **Job Creation in the U.S.:** Venezuelan inputs complement U.S. downstream manufacturing (e.g., Gulf Coast petrochemicals, Florida agribusiness).
- **Migration Stabilization:** Trade-led job creation in Venezuela reduces regional displacement and pressure on the U.S. southern border.
- **Diplomatic Leverage:** Ties economic access to pro-U.S. reforms and long-term political alignment.

3. LEGAL AND POLICY REFORMS (2026–2029)

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Action Items</i>
<i>Bilateral Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA)</i>	Establish a simplified, sector-focused PTA (energy, agroindustry, metals, textiles, digital services).	Negotiate PTA via USTR with phased commitments; include fast-track dispute resolution, USD-clearing, and origin rules.
<i>Tariff and Quota Removal</i>	Remove or reduce U.S. tariffs on key Venezuelan exports; eliminate Venezuelan import quotas on U.S. equipment.	Issue Executive Trade Decree; bilateral tariff review; adopt WTO-aligned schedules with U.S.-favored carveouts.
<i>Sanitary and Technical Standards Alignment</i>	Harmonize SPS and TBT standards to FDA, USDA, and EPA benchmarks to ease product approvals.	Create joint Technical Standards Commission; deploy U.S.-trained certification agents in Venezuela.
<i>Customs and Border Modernization</i>	Digitize customs procedures, implement pre-clearance for U.S.-bound goods, and secure supply chains.	Adopt WCO-compatible digital customs code; launch single-window system for exporters.
<i>Export Promotion and Financing Facilities</i>	Establish U.S.-backed EXIM-style mechanisms to finance Venezuelan exporters of strategic goods.	Create Venezuelan Export Development Fund; secure DFC/OPIC participation for trade-finance risk coverage.
<i>Trade Facilitation Zones</i>	Designate bonded logistics zones near ports and borders to fast-track U.S.-oriented production and shipment.	Legal framework for Special Trade Zones; USD operations; simplified tax and reporting regimes.

4. TIMELINE (2026–2029)

Phase	Milestone	Date
Q1 2026	Launch of U.S.–Venezuela Trade Commission; PTA drafting begins	Jan–March 2026
Q3 2026	Signing of Phase I Agreement covering agroindustry, energy, and textiles	July–Sept 2026
2027	Full implementation of U.S. customs pre-clearance system and bonded trade zones	Jan–Dec 2027
2028	Expansion to include digital services, software, and creative industries	Jan–Dec 2028
2029	SPS and technical standards fully harmonized; EXIM-style credit programs in place	Full year 2029

5. EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Venezuelan non-oil exports to the U.S. increase 10x by 2030.
- U.S. manufacturers benefit from secure regional inputs at lower logistical cost.
- Bilateral trade policy becomes a tool for stability, not merely diplomacy.

VI. ANTI-NARCOTICS ACTION PLAN

1. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Dismantle Venezuela's narcotics production, trafficking corridors, and financial networks through a **joint U.S.–Venezuela anti-narcotics initiative**, embedded in the broader business alliance. This ensures territorial control, asset security, and protection of U.S. personnel and investments.

2. RATIONALE FOR U.S. INTERESTS

- **Homeland Security:** Disrupts cocaine and fentanyl routes that affect U.S. cities and the southern border.
- **Investor Risk Mitigation:** Removes criminal actors from oil fields, ports, and infrastructure corridors.
- **Regional Stabilization:** Weakens transnational criminal networks (e.g., Tren de Aragua, FARC dissidents, Hezbollah) operating across the Andes and the Caribbean.
- **Law Enforcement Integration:** Provides U.S. agencies with jurisdictional access to dismantle regional trafficking nodes.

3. LEGAL AND POLICY REFORMS (2025–2027)

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Action Items</i>
<i>Joint Anti-Narcotics Command with U.S. Agencies</i>	Create a unified operations structure under U.S. DEA, SOUTHCOM, and Venezuelan counterparts.	Bilateral treaty; legal immunity for U.S. agents; deploy liaison teams at Venezuelan bases and intelligence units.
<i>Legal Reclassification of Cartel del Sol and Armed Narco Groups as “Terrorist Organizations”</i>	Enables prosecution and asset seizure using U.S. Patriot Act and OFAC tools.	Pass Anti-Terrorism Law; publish list of designated entities; issue asset freeze and travel ban orders.
<i>Drone Surveillance and Air Interdiction Protocols</i>	Permit U.S. surveillance drones and satellite monitoring over trafficking zones (Apure, Zulia, Delta Amacuro).	Presidential order authorizing airspace access; technical base in conjunction with U.S. military assets.
<i>Rural Eradication and Intelligence Missions</i>	Launch targeted operations to eliminate production sites and monitor transit zones, with minimal civilian disruption.	Establish Mobile Intelligence Brigades; deploy special operations with embedded U.S. advisors.
<i>Narco-Finance Disruption Cell</i>	Monitor cryptocurrency flows, gold laundering, and trade-based money laundering.	Form joint financial intelligence unit; data sharing with FinCEN and FATF-certified institutions.
<i>Social Reintegration Program for Demobilized Narco-Militants</i>	Prevent recruitment by offering training, stipends, and reintegration through rural development programs.	Launch USAID-backed initiative; partner with local churches, cooperatives, and NGOs.

4. TIMELINE (2025–2027)

Phase	Milestone	Date
Q3 2025	Signing of bilateral Anti-Narcotics Cooperation Agreement	July–Sept 2025
Q4 2025	Establishment of joint command and terrorist group designation list	Oct–Dec 2025
Q1 2026	Deployment of U.S. drones, special forces advisors, and intelligence base nodes	Jan–March 2026
Q2 2026	Rollout of Narco-Finance Cell and rural surveillance grid	April–June 2026
2027	Major eradication campaign in Apure, Zulia, Bolívar; reintegration programs scaled	Jan–Dec 2027

5. EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Dismantling of top three narco routes into Colombia, Brazil, and the Caribbean by end of 2027.
- Confiscation of >\$5 billion in criminal assets; disruption of gold-for-cocaine networks.
- Repositioning Venezuela as a U.S.-protected territory hostile to transnational crime.

VII. ENERGY MARKET LIBERALIZATION

1. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Fully liberalize Venezuela's energy sector to enable U.S. companies to **own, operate, and profit from oil, gas, and renewables** under a deregulated, U.S.-compatible legal framework. This ensures control over the hemisphere's largest proven oil reserves—303 billion barrels—and secures Venezuela as the **primary energy partner** of the United States through 2040.

2. RATIONALE FOR U.S. INTERESTS

- **Energy Independence:** De-links U.S. fuel security from hostile powers (Iran, Russia, OPEC+).
- **Private Sector Expansion:** Unlocks >\$150B in long-term investment opportunities for U.S. majors (Exxon, Chevron, Occidental, ConocoPhillips).
- **Supply Chain Efficiency:** Stable flows of crude and LNG to the U.S. Gulf Coast at lower logistics cost than Middle East/Africa.
- **Political Leverage:** Positions U.S. firms as long-term gatekeepers of regional energy flows, displacing Chinese and Russian players.

3. LEGAL AND POLICY REFORMS (2025–2028)

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Action Items</i>
<i>Abolish PDVSA’s Statutory Monopoly</i>	Eliminate legal requirement for PDVSA to control majority shares in all hydrocarbons activities.	Enact Hydrocarbons Liberalization Law; dissolve forced joint venture framework; allow 100% private ownership.
<i>Competitive Licensing and Concession System</i>	Introduce transparent, open rounds for field development—modeled on Brazil and Texas licensing systems.	Establish independent Energy Licensing Authority; publish multi-round field offerings with U.S.-first bidding rights.
<i>Free Market Pricing for Hydrocarbons</i>	Allow export pricing based on Brent and WTI benchmarks; remove domestic fuel price controls.	Reform energy pricing laws; unpeg local fuel subsidies; index royalties to market benchmarks.
<i>Dollarization and Profit Repatriation Guarantees</i>	All contracts, royalties, and service payments in USD; no capital controls on profits for foreign operators.	Presidential decree on FX liberalization; escrow mechanisms for investment protection; tax holiday for reinvestment.
<i>Legal Certainty and Contract Sanctity</i>	Establish legal guarantees for contract enforcement under U.S.-recognized arbitration systems (ICSID/ICC).	Ratify Bilateral Energy Investment Treaty with the U.S.; set up Energy Arbitration Center under international rules.
<i>Renewable and Gas Market Opening</i>	Liberalize non-oil energy segments (LNG, solar, wind); incentivize U.S. participation with tax credits.	Fast-track regulatory approval for U.S. IPPs; launch solar pilot projects in Falcon and wind in Guajira.

4. TIMELINE (2025–2028)

Phase	Milestone	Date
Q3 2025	Draft Hydrocarbons Liberalization Law; prepare U.S. energy investment roadmap	July–Sept 2025
Q4 2025	Repeal PDVSA monopoly and approve licensing authority	Oct–Dec 2025
Q1 2026	Open first U.S.-exclusive upstream licensing round	Jan–March 2026
2027	Begin LNG development, profit repatriation mechanisms, and renewable pilot tenders	Jan–Dec 2027
2028	Full-scale upstream/downstream operations under liberalized regime; foreign firm majority control normalized	Full year 2028

5. EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Restore production to 3.5 million bpd by 2030, 70% operated by U.S. firms.
- Position Venezuela as a swing producer aligned with U.S. economic and geopolitical objectives.
- Displace Chinese capital and Russian technical teams from all energy value chains.

VIII. DIGITAL GOVERNANCE REFORMS

1. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Rebuild Venezuela’s public administration on a **secure, transparent, and interoperable digital foundation**, enabling the rule of law, contract enforcement, and commercial confidence. This reform ensures that government institutions operate efficiently, resist corruption, and become compatible with U.S. regulatory expectations—especially for investors, exporters, and financial institutions.

2. RATIONALE FOR U.S. INTERESTS

- **Investment Assurance:** Transparent digital procedures reduce bureaucratic risk and administrative capture.
- **Compliance Facilitation:** Enables U.S. companies to comply with OFAC, FCPA, and AML regulations when operating in Venezuela.
- **Strategic Deterrence:** Builds long-term resilience against authoritarian reversals by locking in administrative transparency.
- **Digital Ecosystem Development:** Creates an ongoing market for U.S. cybersecurity, legal tech, and public administration firms.

3. LEGAL AND POLICY REFORMS (2027–2035)

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Action Items</i>
<i>National Cybersecurity and Data Protection Law</i>	Establish a legal framework for secure government and commercial digital transactions, modeled on U.S./EU standards.	Draft with U.S. private-sector input; establish enforcement agency; require compliance for public procurement.
<i>Trusted Digital Signature and Certification Authority</i>	Legalize the use of verifiable digital signatures for contracts, permits, and court procedures.	Authorize U.S.-certified trust service providers; integrate with digital ID and blockchain records.
<i>Smart Contracts and Legal Tech Platforms</i>	Introduce legal validity for smart contracts in commerce and administrative law.	Amend Civil Code and Administrative Procedure Law; pilot digital notary and land registry systems.
<i>Real-Time Transparency Systems</i>	Implement open dashboards for public budgeting, procurement, and law enforcement activity.	Launch national transparency portal; mandate API publishing of procurement, tax collection, and spending.
<i>Interoperable Government Platforms (G2G and G2B)</i>	Connect all ministries and regulatory bodies under a secure digital architecture.	Establish Digital Government Interoperability Office; use U.S.-based data centers; enforce single-login platform.
<i>AI and Automation in Justice and Regulation</i>	Use AI tools for tax auditing, customs inspections, and regulatory monitoring.	Sign MoUs with U.S. GovTech firms; pilot machine learning platforms in key agencies (SENIAT, CADIVI replacement, INTI).

4. TIMELINE (2027–2035)

Phase	Milestone	Date
2027	Passage of Cybersecurity, Data Protection, and Digital Signature Laws	Jan–Dec 2027
2028	Launch of real-time transparency platform and smart contract legal framework	Full year 2028
2029–2030	Integration of G2B services (permits, licenses, compliance) with trusted digital identity	Jan 2029–Dec 2030
2031–2032	Interoperability rollout across tax, customs, judiciary, and land systems	Jan 2031–Dec 2032
2033–2035	AI automation pilots in law enforcement, judiciary, and procurement oversight	Jan 2033–Dec 2035

5. EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Full digital traceability of regulatory, judicial, and commercial processes.
- Reduction in corruption-related administrative delays by >80% by 2032.
- Position Venezuela as a digitally governed market compatible with U.S. legal and compliance standards.