

**INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
RESOLUTION 57/2025**

Precautionary Measure No. 1028-25
Aldo Roso Vargas regarding Venezuela
August 16, 2025
Original: Spanish

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On July 24, 2025, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (“the Inter-American Commission”, “the Commission” or “the IACHR”) received a request for precautionary measures filed by the International Amparo Foundation (“the applicants”) urging the Commission to require that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (“the State” or “Venezuela”) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of Aldo Roso Vargas (“the proposed beneficiary”). According to the request, the proposed beneficiary, an activist with the *Voluntad Popular* political party and campaign manager for the El Valle parish, was detained on July 4, 2024, on charges of planning to sabotage the 2024 elections. It was alleged that, due to his health issue, he requires surgery ordered by the attending physician, which has not yet been performed. Its delay allegedly puts the proposed beneficiary’s health at risk.

2. Pursuant to Article 25(5) of its Rules of Procedure, the IACHR requested information from the State on August 7, 2025. To date, the IACHR has not received a response from Venezuela and the granted deadline has expired.

3. Upon analyzing the submissions of fact and law furnished by the requesting party, the Commission considers that Aldo Roso Vargas is in a serious and urgent situation, given that his rights to life, personal integrity, and health face a risk of irreparable harm. Therefore, pursuant to Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure, the Commission requires that Venezuela: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life, personal integrity, and health of Aldo Roso Vargas; b) implement the necessary measures to ensure that the beneficiary’s detention conditions are compatible with applicable international standards. In particular, i) immediately carry out a medical assessment of his health, as well as guarantee timely and specialized medical care and treatment, informing his family members and representatives of the results; ii) allow family members and his trusted attorney to visit the beneficiary without hindrance; and iii) provide information on the legal situation of the beneficiary and allow his trusted attorney to access his criminal file and present any appeals deemed appropriate on his behalf; c) consult and agree upon the measures to be implemented with the beneficiary and his representatives; and d) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that led to the adoption of this resolution, so as to prevent such events from reoccurring.

II. SUMMARY OF FACTS AND ARGUMENTS

A. Information provided by the requesting party

4. The proposed beneficiary is a senior citizen (70 years old), a masonry teacher, indoor soccer coach, and activist for the *Voluntad Popular* political party. It was reported that he was campaign manager for the parish of El Valle in support of the then opposition candidate Edmundo González Urrutia during the presidential elections in Venezuela on July 28, 2024.

5. The request stated that on July 4, 2024, the day the opposition election campaign began, the proposed beneficiary left around 2:00 p.m. to look for buses to transport people to the march led by María Corina Machado. When he arrived in the Longaray area, he noticed that the police had detained three drivers and impounded the buses. It was reported that the officers asked him if he had hired the transportation service,

to which he replied yes and asked, “What crime would that be?” The authorities immediately demanded his ID, took his phone, handcuffed him, and forced him into a van against his will without giving any reason for his detention. The request added that, upon checking his phone, officers allegedly found photographs of the proposed beneficiary with opposition leaders such as Freddy Superlano, Roland Carreño, Jesús Armas, and María Corina Machado.

6. The applicant noted that, following his detention, the proposed beneficiary was transferred to the Criminal Investigation Division of the National Police, at its headquarters in Maripérez. He was allegedly held there for eight days without being able to communicate with the outside world. It was reported that during that time he was taken to the local police station, where he was warned that he would be sent to jail for “attracting too much attention” and “taking over” El Valle parish.

7. The request stated that on July 14, 2024, in a public statement, the Attorney General argued that strategic material for carrying out the plan to sabotage the national electrical system was found in the proposed beneficiary’s residence. The request stated that the proposed beneficiary and his family unit deny the allegations and stated that authorities never searched his residence.

8. On September 13, 2024, the proposed beneficiary was brought before the Third Court for the Control of Terrorism and linked to Ricardo Albacete Vidal (detained on July 11, 2024) in an alleged plan to sabotage the national electrical system, and accused them of treason, terrorism, criminal conspiracy, trafficking in strategic material, and attack on national electrical security. The applicant claims that the proposed beneficiary was unaware of this plan and of his alleged accomplice, Ricardo Albacete. Regarding the preliminary hearing on that day, it was reported that the proposed beneficiary was not transferred to the court with Ricardo Albacete, but was instead taken to another police station and connected to the hearing remotely via a mobile phone. It was alleged that technical difficulties with the audio and internet connection made it difficult to follow the hearing. At the end, the detention was confirmed and it was announced that the case would proceed to trial. However, the request stated that, to date, the trial has not been initiated.

9. It was alleged that the public defender assigned to them did not ensure an effective defense for the defendants, who had pleaded not guilty. The private defense appointed by the proposed beneficiary with the support of the *Voluntad Popular* political party was also denied. The organization *Foro Penal* also requested that the court appoint one of its attorneys as defense counsel for the proposed beneficiary, but this request was denied as well.

10. Since then, the proposed beneficiary has been detained at the headquarters of the Directorate of Criminal Investigations of the Bolivarian National Police in Yaguara. The request argued that it is unlikely that the trial will continue given that co-defendant Ricardo Albacete has been deported to Spain, even though the court file indicates that he remains detained in Venezuela. Given that both individuals are required to be present at the trial, the applicant believes that the proposed beneficiary will remain in custody and the trial will not be initiated.

11. Regarding the detention conditions, the request alleged that the proposed beneficiary was living in overcrowded conditions, without access to natural light, with pests, poor nutrition, and a lack of drinking water. In this regard, public sources were cited that documented outbreaks of hepatitis and tuberculosis among prisoners due to living conditions, as well as hunger strikes in protest to demand improvements.¹

¹ Publications from 2025 and previous years from media outlets such as *El Nacional* and *Efecto Cocuyo*, as well as reports from civil society organizations such as *Comité de Familiares y Amigos por la Libertad de Presos Políticos (CLIPPVE)* and *Una Ventana a la Libertad*.

12. The applicant reported that the proposed beneficiary has high blood pressure and Type 2 Diabetes. These are chronic conditions that require constant monitoring and treatment. Additionally, he has a primary diagnosis of left inguinal hernia with testicular displacement, accompanied by a left hydrocele. Both conditions were documented by a specialist urologist-general surgeon on December 27, 2024. The medical report stated that the patient had experienced a progressive increase in the volume of his left testicle over the previous seven months, exacerbated by physical exertion. It was described as a 15 x 10 cm mass that was non-reducible, painful, and had positive transillumination, confirming the presence of fluid. The recommended treatment involves surgical repair of the hernia using a polypropylene mesh, combined with correction of the hydrocele. In addition, the physician ordered a complete series of preoperative tests such as hematology, blood sugar, urea, creatinine, urinalysis, urine culture, bilateral renal and prostate ultrasound, as well as cardiological and pneumological evaluations.

13. The request indicated that, as of August 2025, the proposed beneficiary had been unable to undergo surgery because the authorities had not allowed access to specialised services or transfer to a hospital. It was argued that prolonged delay in surgery could result in serious complications leading to fatal outcomes, including an incarcerated or strangulated hernia, intestinal necrosis, and irreversible testicular atrophy. The request states that the alleged lack of care has currently deteriorated the proposed beneficiary's quality of life. He reportedly experiences constant pain, persistent inflammation, difficulty moving and performing basic activities, as well as significant psychological impact (anxiety, embarrassment, depression, and constant stress due to possible complications).

14. The request noted that on December 8, 2024, the proposed beneficiary's daughter filed a complaint with the Human Rights Directorate of the Office of the Attorney General, reporting the alleged arbitrariness of her father's detention and the reported degrading treatment he had endured. The complaint requested immediate specialized medical attention and alternative measures to detention due to his advanced age and health. Due to this complaint, in February 2025, a medical examiner evaluated the proposed beneficiary and emphasized the urgency of the surgical intervention. However, his report has not yet been included in the court file, which has prevented proceedings to request alternative measures to imprisonment on grounds of health or age.

15. In addition, the request stated that no other remedies such as *habeas corpus* or constitutional appeals had been filed due to the lack of recognised legal representation. Similarly, it has not been possible to formally request alternative measures, since the forensic medical report of February 2025 was not included in the court file.

16. The applicant is allegedly carrying out additional efforts to raise awareness of the proposed beneficiary's situation and advance his legal proceedings. In particular, his family members, members of *Voluntad Popular*, and civil society organisations have led social media campaigns under the hashtag #LiberenAAldo (#FreeAldo), denouncing his alleged arbitrary detention. They are also allegedly turning to international bodies such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to obtain a statement on arbitrary detentions in Venezuela.

17. Lastly, the request noted that the proposed beneficiary's detention has had a significant financial impact on his family, as he was the sole provider for his household, which includes his daughter, who is a single mother with a three-year-old child, and a thirteen-year-old. It was added that inmates at La Yaguara prison must pay for basic services such as drinking water and water for washing, as well as for their relatives to visit them and bring them food. The request deemed this an act of "extortion." It was explained that the only way to contact the proposed beneficiary is through in-person visits, which require payments of around \$120 USD per week, long queues, and much 'humiliation'. Despite these circumstances, the proposed beneficiary's daughter attempts to visit him every other day to bring food and medicine. However, these visits are not always

feasible, as the detention center is an hour and a half away, and she often has to wait over two hours to gain access. The last reported visit took place on July 27, 2025.

B. Response from the State

18. The Commission requested information from the State on August 7, 2025. However, despite the expiration of the given deadline, the State has not responded to the Commission to date.

III. ANALYSIS OF THE ELEMENTS OF SERIOUSNESS, URGENCY, AND IRREPARABLE HARM

19. The precautionary measures mechanism is part of the Commission's function of overseeing compliance with the human rights obligations set forth in Article 106 of the Charter of the Organization of American States. These general oversight functions are provided for in Article 41(b) of the American Convention on Human Rights, as well as in Article 18(b) of the Statute of the IACHR. The mechanism of precautionary measures is set forth in Article 25 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure. In accordance with that Article, the Commission grants precautionary measures in serious and urgent situations in which these measures are necessary to avoid irreparable harm to persons.

20. The Inter-American Commission and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (hereinafter "the Inter-American Court" or "I/A Court H.R.") have established repeatedly that precautionary and provisional measures have a dual nature, both protective and precautionary.² Regarding the protective nature, these measures seek to avoid irreparable harm and to protect the exercise of human rights.³ To do this, the IACHR shall assess the problem raised, the effectiveness of State actions to address the situation, and how vulnerable the proposed beneficiaries would be left in case the measures are not adopted.⁴ As for their precautionary nature, these measures have the purpose of preserving legal situations while under the study of the IACHR. Their precautionary nature aims at safeguarding the rights at risk until the petition pending before the inter-American system is resolved. Their object and purpose are to ensure the integrity and effectiveness of an eventual decision on the merits, and, thus, avoid any further infringement of the rights at issue, a situation that may adversely affect the useful effect (*effet utile*) of the final decision. In this regard, precautionary or provisional measures enable the State concerned to comply with the final decision and, if necessary, to implement the ordered reparations.⁵ In the process of reaching a decision, according to Article 25(2) of its Rules of Procedure, the Commission considers that:

- a. "serious situation" refers to a grave impact that an action or omission can have on a protected right or on the eventual effect of a pending decision in a case or petition before the organs of the inter-American system;

² Inter-American Court of Human Rights (I/A Court H.R.), [Matter of the Yare I and Yare II Capital Region Penitentiary Center](#), Provisional Measures regarding the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Order of March 30, 2006, considerandum 5; [Case of Carpio Nicolle et al. v. Guatemala](#), Provisional Measures, Order of July 6, 2009, considerandum 16.

³ I/A Court H.R., [Matter of Capital El Rodeo I and El Rodeo II Judicial Confinement Center](#), Provisional Measures regarding Venezuela, Order of February 8, 2008, considerandum 8; [Case of Bámaca Velásquez](#), Provisional measures regarding Guatemala, Order of January 27, 2009, considerandum 45; [Matter of Fernández Ortega et al.](#), Provisional measures regarding Mexico, Order of April 30, 2009, considerandum 5; [Matter of Milagro Sala](#), Provisional measures regarding Argentina, Order of November 23, 2017, considerandum 5 (Available only in Spanish).

⁴ I/A Court H.R., [Matter of Milagro Sala](#), Provisional Measures regarding Argentina, Order of November 23, 2017, considerandum 5 (Available only in Spanish); [Matter of Capital El Rodeo I and El Rodeo II Judicial Confinement Center](#), Provisional Measures regarding Venezuela, Order of February 8, 2008, considerandum 9; [Matter of the Criminal Institute of Plácido de Sá Carvalho](#), Provisional Measures regarding Brazil, Order of February 13, 2017, considerandum 6 (Available only in Spanish).

⁵ I/A Court H.R., [Matter of Capital El Rodeo I and El Rodeo II Judicial Confinement Center](#), Provisional Measures regarding Venezuela, Order of February 8, 2008, considerandum 7; [Matter of "El Nacional" and "Así es la Noticia" newspapers](#), Provisional Measures regarding Venezuela, Order of November 25, 2008, considerandum 23; [Matter of Luis Uzcátegui](#), Provisional Measures regarding Venezuela, Order of January 27, 2009, considerandum 19 (Available only in Spanish).

- b. “urgent situation” refers to risk or threat that is imminent and can materialize, thus requiring immediate preventive or protective action; and
- c. “irreparable harm” refers to injury to rights which, due to their nature, would not be susceptible to reparation, restoration or adequate compensation.

21. In analyzing those requirements, the Commission reiterates that the facts supporting a request for precautionary measures need not be proven beyond doubt; rather, the information provided should be assessed from a *prima facie* standard of review to determine whether a serious and urgent situation exists.⁶ Similarly, the Commission recalls that, by its own mandate, it is not in its purview to determine any individual liabilities for the facts alleged. Moreover, in this proceeding, it is not appropriate to rule on violations of rights enshrined in the American Convention or other applicable instruments.⁷ This is better suited to be addressed by the Petition and Case system. The following analysis refers exclusively to the requirements of Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure, which can be carried out without making any determination on the merits.⁸

22. As regards the context, the Commission has been monitoring the rule of law and human rights situation in Venezuela since 2005,⁹ and has included the country in Chapter IV.B of its Annual Report. The Commission has also issued press releases and country reports, and established a special follow-up mechanism for the country, known as MESEVE.

23. In 2024, the Commission condemned the practices of institutional violence in the context of the electoral process in Venezuela, such as violent repression, arbitrary detentions, and political persecution.¹⁰ The strategy of detention and criminalization appears to be specifically targeted at individuals perceived as opponents of the regime, including journalists, opposition leaders, human rights defenders, and others.¹¹ In its report entitled “Venezuela: Serious Human Rights Violations in Connection with the Elections” dated December 27, 2024, the IACHR reaffirmed that the State has been engaging in practices such as the arbitrary detention of opponents, human rights defenders, and social leaders,¹² while using “terror as a tool of social control.”¹³

24. On January 9, 2025, the Commission learned of arbitrary detentions carried out days before the peaceful protests called by the opposition. These acts represent a new wave of the repressive pattern.¹⁴ Furthermore, it urged the State of Venezuela to immediately cease the persecution of opponents, human rights defenders, and journalists, and to promptly release all individuals detained for political reasons.¹⁵ Similarly, on

⁶ I/A Court H.R., [Matter of Members of the Miskitu Indigenous Peoples of the North Caribbean Coast regarding Nicaragua](#), Extension of Provisional Measures, Order of August 23, 2018, considerandum 13 (Available only in Spanish); [Matter of children and adolescents deprived of liberty in the “Complexo do Tatuapé” of the Fundação CASA](#), Provisional Measures regarding Brazil, Order of July 4, 2006, considerandum 23.

⁷ IACHR, [Resolution 2/2015](#), Precautionary Measure No. 455-13, Matter of Nestora Salgado regarding Mexico, January 28, 2015, para. 14; [Resolution 37/2021](#), Precautionary Measure No. 96-21, Gustavo Adolfo Mendoza Beteta and family regarding Nicaragua, April 30, 2021, para. 33.

⁸ In this regard, the Court has stated that “[it] cannot, in a provisional measure, consider the merits of any arguments pertaining to issues other than those which relate strictly to the extreme gravity and urgency and the necessity to avoid irreparable damage to persons.” I/A Court H.R., [Matter of James et al. regarding Trinidad and Tobago](#), Provisional Measures, Order of August 29, 1998, considerandum 6 (Available only in Spanish); [Case of the Barrios Family v. Venezuela](#), Provisional Measures, Order of April 22, 2021, considerandum 2 (Available only in Spanish).

⁹ IACHR, [2023 Annual Report, Ch. IV.b. Venezuela](#), OEA/Ser.L/V/II. Doc. 386 rev. 1, approved on December 31, 2023, para. 1.

¹⁰ IACHR, Press Release No. [IACHR Press Release 184/24. IACHR and SRFoE condemn State terrorism practices in Venezuela](#), August 15, 2024.

¹¹ IACHR, Press Release No. 184/24, previously cited.

¹² IACHR, [Venezuela: Serious Human Rights Violations in Connection with the Elections](#), OEA/Ser.L/V/II Doc. 253/24, December 27, 2024, para. 3.

¹³ IACHR, [Venezuela: Serious Human Rights Violations in the Electoral Context](#), previously cited, para. 5.

¹⁴ IACHR, Press Release No. 09-25, [The IACHR condemns the ongoing practices of state terrorism in Venezuela and recalls that María Corina Machado is a beneficiary of precautionary measures](#), January 9, 2025.

¹⁵ IACHR, Press Release No. 09/25, previously cited.

April 11, 2025, the Commission condemned arbitrary detentions in Venezuela and noted that political prisoners face countless violations of their judicial guarantees, such as unclear charges under ambiguous criminal offences, the imposition of public defenders, untimely presentation before courts in terrorism cases, and denial of access to case files or to a trusted defence counsel.¹⁶ To this end, the Commission stated that it is imperative that the State adopt measures to verify the health status of political prisoners and facilitate visits by their family members and trusted legal counsel.¹⁷

25. Therefore, the Commission understands that the circumstances in which the detention of the proposed beneficiary has taken place, and the conditions to which he is being subjected, along with the country contextual monitoring carried out by the IACHR, are relevant in the analysis of the procedural requirements.

26. As for the requirement of *seriousness*, the Commission considers that it has been met. Upon analyzing the proposed beneficiary's situation, the IACHR found that his detention took place during the presidential election campaign in July 2024, in the context of persecution of the Venezuelan opposition. In this context, the Commission understands with concern the following:

- A. It was alleged that the proposed beneficiary was detained on July 4, 2024 without being informed of the reason for his detention or where he would eventually be transferred, and the fact that he was left incommunicado with the outside world for the following eight days. Furthermore, the proposed beneficiary is reportedly still in detention more than a year after being detained, despite no trials having been initiated to clarify his legal situation;
- B. The proposed beneficiary reportedly has various chronic health issues such as high blood pressure and diabetes, in addition to an inguinal hernia with associated hydrocele, which has worsened during the months he has been in prison. Regarding the latter condition, the record reflects that a medical specialist ordered surgery in December 2024; however, eight months later, the procedure had not yet been carried out. In this regard, the Commission notes with concern the lack of updated information on the proposed beneficiary's health, as the applicant has not had access to the most recent forensic medical assessment from February 2025. This in the prescribed surgical treatment, along with the absence of timely and up-to-date medical information in the context of the alleged detention, could result in serious and potentially irreversible health complications, as alleged by the applicant.
- C. It was indicated that, during their visits to the detention center, the proposed beneficiary's family members provide him with the medication he requires. However, these visits are often hindered due to logistical, financial, and care-related difficulties, which could lead to interruptions in his medical treatment and, consequently, a deterioration in his health. In this regard, the Commission recalls that the State, as custodian of persons who are deprived of their liberty, holds a special position as guarantor of their fundamental rights.¹⁸ This implies the duty to ensure adequate medical care, which is not currently being met, as reports indicate that all medication is being provided primarily by family members.
- D. The available information reveals that there is no legal certainty, through duly established procedures, regarding the frequency of family visits. According to the allegations, visits with

¹⁶IACHR, Press Release No. 072/25 [IACHR, IACHR urges Venezuela to immediately release political prisoners and to end the practice of holding them incommunicado](#), April 11, 2025.

¹⁷IACHR, Press Release No. 072/25, previously cited.

¹⁸I/A Court H.R., [Case of Mendoza et al. v. Preliminary Objections](#), Merits and Reparations, Judgment of May 14, 2013, para. 188; IACHR, [Resolution 6/2020](#), Precautionary Measure No. 888-19, Matter of persons deprived of liberty in the Jorge Santana Public Penitentiary regarding Brazil, February 5, 2020, para. 4 and 26.

the proposed beneficiary currently depend on the family's financial capacity to pay state agents to arrange these visits.

- E. It is also noted that the requests submitted by the proposed beneficiary's family members and representatives have not received an effective response from the State. Despite repeated requests for the appointment of a private lawyer, this request has been ignored to date. Similarly, the State has not responded to the formal request to address the proposed beneficiary's medical issues in a timely manner. Although the State conducted a forensic medical assessment in February 2025, the results have neither been shared with his family members nor incorporated into the judicial file, thereby limiting the possibility of implementing appropriate protection measures

27. Based on the elements analyzed, the Commission considers that the proposed beneficiary is at serious risk, given that he is still deprived of his liberty under the conditions described and has not received the medical treatment prescribed by specialized personnel. The Commission also recalls that he is a senior citizen, which requires special attention in accordance with the health issues associated with his age. In this regard, the detention conditions described allegedly place him in a situation of particular vulnerability to risks to his rights to life, personal integrity, and health.

28. The Commission regrets the State's lack of response to the request for information. Although the foregoing is not enough per se to justify the granting of a precautionary measure, it prevents the Commission from being aware of the observations or measures taken by the State to address the alleged risk that the proposed beneficiary faces, particularly with regard to his health. Therefore, the Commission does not have elements that would allow it to dispute the facts reported by the applicant, nor to assess whether the risk that the proposed beneficiary faces has been addressed or mitigated.

29. In light of the foregoing considerations, the Commission concludes that, based on its initial assessment, the right to life, personal integrity, and health of the proposed beneficiary face a serious risk. The foregoing is based on the consideration that the proposed beneficiary is experiencing health issues that are not being adequately addressed and that, furthermore, he has not been given access to medical examinations that would allow for an assessment of the evolution of his health and the implications that this could have on his current physical condition.

30. With regard to the requirement of *urgency*, the Commission deems that it has been met given that, should the proposed beneficiary continue to face the situation described, he is likely to be exposed to a greater impact on his rights. Accordingly, the Commission notes that, given his status as a person deprived of liberty, the absence of a trial clarifying his legal situation after more than a year of detention, the medical issues he experiences, the lack of access to up-to-date medical assessments, and the proposed beneficiary's age, there is a real possibility that the risk could materialize at any time. In addition, the Commission does not have information from the State to assess the actions that are being taken to address and mitigate the alleged risk faced by the proposed beneficiary. Therefore, it is necessary to immediately adopt measures to safeguard his rights to life, personal integrity, and health.

31. Regarding the requirement of *irreparable harm*, the Commission finds it met, given that the potential impact on the rights to life, personal integrity, and health constitutes the maximum situation of irreparability.

IV. BENEFICIARY

32. The Commission declares Aldo Roso Vargas as the beneficiary of the precautionary measures, who is duly identified in these proceedings in accordance with subsection 6(b) of Article 25 of the IACHR Rules of Procedure.

IV. DECISION

33. The Commission considers that this matter meets, *prima facie*, the requirements of seriousness, urgency, and irreparable harm set forth in Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure. Consequently, the Commission requests that Venezuela:

- a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life, personal integrity, and health of Aldo Roso Vargas;
- b) implement the necessary measures to ensure that the beneficiary's detention conditions are compatible with applicable international standards. In particular,
 - i) immediately carry out a medical assessment of his health, as well as guarantee timely and specialized medical care and treatment, informing his family members and representatives of the results;
 - ii) allow family members and his trusted attorney to visit the beneficiary without hindrance; and
 - iii) provide information on the legal situation of the beneficiary and allow his trusted attorney to access his criminal file and present any appeals deemed appropriate on his behalf;
- c) consult and agree upon the measures to be implemented with the beneficiary and his representatives; and
- d) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that led to the adoption of this resolution, so as to prevent such events from reoccurring.

34. The Commission requests that Venezuela kindly inform the Commission, within a period of 20 days from the date of this communication, on the adoption of the precautionary measures agreed upon and to periodically update this information.

35. The Commission stresses that, pursuant to Article 25(8) of the Commission's Rules of Procedure, the granting of precautionary measures and their adoption by the State do not constitute a prejudgment regarding the possible violation of the rights protected in the American Convention and other applicable instruments.

36. The Commission instructs the Executive Secretariat of the IACHR to notify this resolution to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the applicant.

37. Approved on August 16, 2025 by José Luis Caballero Ochoa, President; Andrea Pochak, First Vice-President; Arif Bulkan, Second Vice-President; Roberta Clarke; Carlos Bernal Pulido; and Gloria Monique de Mees, members of the IACHR.

Tania Reneaum Panszi
Executive Secretary