
**INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
RESOLUTION 6/2025**

Precautionary Measures No. 1271-24

Gustavo de los Reyes Ruiz, his wife, and his son regarding Venezuela

January 20, 2025

Original: Spanish

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On November 13, 2024, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (“the Inter-American Commission,” “the Commission” or “the IACHR”) received a request for precautionary measures filed by Gustavo de los Reyes Ruiz (“the applicant” or “the requesting party”) urging the Commission to request that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (the “State” or “Venezuela”) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights of Gustavo de los Reyes Ruiz and his family unit (“the proposed beneficiaries”). According to the request, the proposed beneficiaries are being harassed and stalked by Venezuelan State security agents due to their political activity and affiliation with the opposition party *Vente Venezuela* in the country.

2. Pursuant to the provisions of Article 25(5) of its Rules of Procedure and the Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons, the Commission requested information from the State on November 15, 2024. The applicant submitted an additional communication on December 27, 2024. To date, the IACHR has not received a response from Venezuela and the granted deadline has since expired.

3. Upon analyzing the submissions of fact and law furnished by the applicant, the Commission considers that the proposed beneficiaries are in a serious and urgent situation, given that their rights to life and personal integrity are at risk of irreparable harm. Therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure, the Commission requests that Venezuela: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of the beneficiaries; b) ensure the corresponding measures to guarantee that they can continue to carry out their political participation activities without being subjected to threats, harassment, or acts of violence in the exercise thereof. In particular, the State must ensure that its agents respect the rights and personal integrity of the beneficiaries in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law, as well as in relation to acts of risk attributable to third parties; c) report on existing criminal investigations against them; exhibit the judicial arrest warrants that exist, if any; and allow them to have security guarantees in the development of the eventual investigations; d) consult and agree upon the measures to be adopted with the beneficiaries and their representatives; and e) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to this precautionary measure, so as to prevent such events from reoccurring.

II. SUMMARY OF FACTS AND ARGUMENTS

A. Information provided by the requesting party

4. The applicant and proposed beneficiary is Gustavo de los Reyes Ruiz, who refers that he is a lawyer, teacher, state coordinator of *Vente Venezuela* in Zulia, as well as state campaign director for María Corina Machado and Edmundo González Urrutia in the presidential elections of July 28, 2024. Gustavo de los Reyes Ruiz’s family unit includes his wife, Janeth Jacqueline Badell Herrera, and their children, Gustavo Andrés Ruiz Badell and Andrés David Ruiz Badell. The latter has been abroad since 2021 upon requesting political asylum in the United States of America.¹

¹ On May 11, 2017, police officers allegedly arrested Andrés David Ruiz Badell in an arbitrary manner near Plaza de la República in Maracaibo, where he was beaten and threatened before being released in the early hours of the morning. On April 21, 2021, agents of the Bolivarian National Guard (GNB) arrived at his residential complex and inquired about him and his family unit. They surrounded the

5. The request mentioned that, on December 12, 2020, the premises that contain the legal office of Gustavo de los Reyes Ruiz and his son's company were looted and vandalized. These acts were reportedly due to political motives. Unidentified persons broke through a concrete wall to enter the building, where they destroyed all the computer equipment and files with politically sensitive information. Testimonies from security guards in the area indicated that the attack had been carried out by officials linked to the regime, who were carrying high caliber weapons and official vehicles. Despite emergency calls to request police support, they never arrived.

6. Gustavo Andrés Ruiz Badell, the eldest son, was a youth leader and student of the Rafael Urdaneta University in the *Voluntad Popular* political party in the state of Zulia. He led and executed protests and non-violent activities throughout the country, for which he was allegedly threatened by the State police forces. As a result, he chose to seek refuge, go into hiding, and live in exile for an extended period. In 2023, he returned to Venezuela with the intention of collaborating in a political project led by María Corina Machado. He therefore joined the *Vente Venezuela* party, and began to design a political strategy for the presidential elections of July 2024. Following the start of the opposition's primary elections on October 22, 2023, Gustavo Andrés Ruiz Badell, the proposed beneficiary's son, began receiving phone calls and experiencing surveillance, harassment, and verbal threats, including threats to his life, due to his identification as an opponent of the regime.

7. The request states that on January 23, 2024, the Venezuelan government issued a public call through the media *Furia Bolivariana*, a campaign aimed at identifying and persecuting Venezuelan opponents labelled as "traitors to the homeland." That same day, while Gustavo de los Reyes Ruiz was heading to the *Vente Venezuela* headquarters, he was intercepted by four units of Venezuela's National Intelligence Service (SEBIN). However, with the intervention of his political team and the support of local residents, he was able to escape. As a result of this incident, the proposed beneficiaries decided to abandon their residence to hide due to direct threats of imprisonment and attempts on their lives, allegedly by the SEBIN and the Directorate General of Military Counterintelligence (DGCIM).

8. It was further reported that between January 23 and 28, 2024, individuals in vehicles without license plates repeatedly took photos of the *Comando de Campaña* headquarters several times a day. They also allegedly photographed all those who entered and left the premises. The applicant claims that the purpose of these actions was to instill fear. On February 2, 2024, the proposed beneficiary's wife was followed while traveling in her vehicle from her sister's house in the Cantaclaro sector of Maracaibo. This act caused her to seek refuge and go into hiding. It was reported that, on multiple occasions, she has received calls with threats and insults from unknown individuals, who identified themselves as part of the "colectivos." Additionally, there were reports of two vehicles without license plates, which allegedly belonged to SEBIN, permanently parked in front of the family residence, as well as at the political party headquarters and the Field Command led by Gustavo de los Reyes Ruiz.

9. On January 24, 2024, the Second Special Court of First Instance in Control Functions with Jurisdiction in cases related to crimes associated with terrorism reportedly issued an arrest warrant against Gustavo, and charged him with the crimes of "tradition to the homeland, conspiracy in the political form and terrorism." It is reported that this arrest warrant is active and in force, and appears in the Integrated Police Information System (SIPOL). Despite this warrant, the applicant states that he remained at the forefront of the electoral campaign in the state of Zulia, managing to evade persecution and harassment by the regime.

residence and threatened the housekeeper with weapons, despite not having a warrant. Neighbors organized a protest in which they held a *cacerolazo* (a form of protest that involves people banging on pots and pans), which forced the agents to withdraw. On May 8, 2021, Andrés was intercepted by motorized vehicles and a GNB van while driving in Bella Vista. They put a hood over his head, threatened him with weapons, beat him with a wooden object "wrapped him in what seemed like a pillow," and pretended to shoot him. They allegedly told him they would kill him because his father "was an enemy of Chavism." In addition, they fired shots near his ears, causing him pain and fear. In the end, he was released on the Paseo del Lago, where he had a nervous breakdown which included tremors and crying.

10. On June 14, 2024, Gustavo de los Reyes Ruiz held a meeting at “Midas Café” in Maracaibo with some leaders from the livestock farming sector. Upon leaving, the livestock farmers were intercepted by a commission of the Scientific, Penal, and Criminal Investigation Service Corps (CICPC) which were travelling in two vehicles without license plates. The agents took the farmers to the CICPC headquarters, where their phones were intercepted without a warrant, and they were interrogated for several hours. The purpose of the interrogation was to obtain information on the discussions held with the “head of María Corina Machado campaign’s in Zulia,” referring to the proposed beneficiary, as well as any potential instructions regarding logistical support for the elections scheduled for July 28, 2024. The farmers were released after more than eight hours, following pressure from the regional and national livestock farmer’s union. That same day, units of SEBIN and the Bolivarian National Police (PNB) were stationed in front of the Field Command headquarters and the applicant’s home, which escalated the intimidation against his family.

11. On July 28, 2024, the day of the presidential elections in Venezuela, during a press conference called by the proposed beneficiary at the Campaign Command headquarters in Zulia, the location was surrounded by four units of the SEBIN and PNB with the intention of arresting him. However, he was able to escape. The proposed beneficiary was subsequently notified of a direct order to arrest him and his family. He chose to go into hiding and operate clandestinely, he closed the *Vente Venezuela* headquarters in Zulia and left his residence. The persecution included daily surveillance by security forces, who took photos and threatened neighbors.

12. On October 2, 2024, several hooded and armed individuals, who allegedly belonged to SEBIN, broke into the Tulipán Bakery, owned by the proposed beneficiary’s sister-in-law, located in the San Jacinto urbanization, Maracaibo. They threatened his sister-in-law with firearms while demanding information on the proposed beneficiaries’ whereabouts. The incident caused her to have a nervous breakdown that required medical attention.

13. On December 23, 2024, the proposed beneficiary was informed that SEBIN officials were seeking information on the proposed beneficiaries’ location. Information states the SEBIN agents reportedly stated that the proposed beneficiaries were targets of search and capture by the “Bolivarian Revolution.” It was alleged that, on his television program “Con el Mazo Dando”, the Minister of the Interior and Justice of Venezuela, Diosdado Cabello, singled out Gustavo de los Reyes as an “enemy of the revolution” and a political target to be neutralized. In this regard, the events described could not be reported to the competent authorities, as it would entail the risk of being apprehended.

14. Lastly, the request mentioned that the harassment, persecution, and stalking against the proposed beneficiary have not ceased. His neighbours and the Field Command headquarters inform him daily that SEBIN and PNB units are stationed in front of these locations. They allegedly take photos and interrogate anyone nearby about his whereabouts.

B. Response from the State

15. The Commission requested information from the State on November 15, 2024. To date, the IACHR has not received a response from Venezuela and the granted deadline has expired.

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

16. 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.

17. The Inter-American Commission and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (“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 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 described, and how vulnerable the persons proposed as 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 assesses 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;
- 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.

18. 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 called upon 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

² 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 (Available only in Spanish).

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).

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.

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 resolved without making any determination on the merits.⁸

19. 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.

20. In its 2023 Annual Report, the Commission also observed the persistence of a coordinated repression policy, and recommended that the State of Venezuela refrain from carrying out illegal or arbitrary detentions. In cases where a person is deprived of their liberty, the State should ensure that all due process guarantees are upheld, including prompt presentation before an independent judicial authority, in order to prevent enforced disappearances, torture, and other cruel and inhumane treatment.¹⁰ The Commission has recently condemned the practices of institutional violence in the context of the electoral process in Venezuela, such as violent repression, arbitrary detentions, and political persecution.¹¹ 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.¹²

21. In particular, in the press release of August 15, 2024, the IACHR and its Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression (SRFOE, or RELE in Spanish) stated that the regime in power is sowing terror as a tool to silence the citizenry and perpetuate the ruling authoritarian regime in power, and that Venezuela must cease practices immediately that violate human rights and reestablish democratic order and the rule of law.¹³ It was found that detainees were subjected to criminal proceedings for crimes defined in ambiguous and broad terms, without the opportunity to be represented by a defense counsel of their choice, as public defenders were imposed on them. The IACHR stressed that “the practices of state terrorism perpetrated by the current regime and observed by the Commission are not only aimed at the persecution of specific sectors, but also generate a climate of fear and intimidation among the Venezuelan population” which “amount also to a denial of the right to political participation.”¹⁴

22. On December 27, 2024, the IACHR approved the report titled “Venezuela: Serious Human Rights Violations in the Electoral Context” and reaffirmed that the State has been engaging in practices such as the arbitrary detention of opponents, human rights defenders, and social leaders,¹⁵ while using “terror as a tool of social control.”¹⁶

23. The Commission understands that the context described is relevant for the analysis of the procedural requirements. The foregoing, to the extent that they give special seriousness to the situation that the proposed beneficiary and his family unit face in Venezuela.

24. When analyzing the requirement of *seriousness*, the Commission notes that, due to his political activity and affiliation, Gustavo de los Reyes Ruiz has emerged as a prominent figure within the Venezuelan

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, [2023 Annual Report, Ch. IV.B. Venezuela](#), previously cited, Recommendation 8.

¹¹ IACHR, Press Release 184/24, [IACHR and SRFOE condemn State terrorism practices in Venezuela](#), August 15, 2024.

¹² IACHR, Press Release 184/24, previously cited.

¹³ IACHR, Press Release 184/24, previously cited.

¹⁴ IACHR, Press Release 184/24, previously cited.

¹⁵ IACHR, [Venezuela: Serious Human Rights Violations in the Electoral Context](#), OEA/Ser.L/V/II Doc. 253/24, December 27, 2024, para. 3 (Available only in Spanish).

¹⁶ IACHR, [Venezuela: Serious Human Rights Violations in the Electoral Context](#), previously cited, para. 5.

opposition in recent years. He has served as the state coordinator of *Vente Venezuela* and as the state director of the campaign for María Corina Machado and Edmundo González Urrutia in the lead-up to the presidential elections scheduled for July 28, 2024, in Venezuela. In addition, his son, Gustavo Andrés Ruiz Badell, is also allegedly involved in opposition political activities, as he is a member of the *Vente Venezuela* party and collaborates in María Corina Machado's political project. For example, he allegedly designed a political strategy for the July 2024 presidential election.

25. As a result of his political opposition activities in the current context of Venezuela, the Commission was informed that Gustavo de los Reyes Ruiz and his family unit were subjected to harassment and surveillance by Venezuelan state security agents. This situation has persisted over time, at least, since 2021. For example, it was reported that his son, Andrés David Ruiz Badell, was detained that year by police officers, who then proceeded to beat him and threaten him with weapons, stating that they would kill him because his father "was an enemy of Chavism." The situation was reportedly so serious that the aforementioned son decided to leave the country and request asylum in the United States for his own safety. Recently, among the members of the family unit that still reside in Venezuela, it was reported that the proposed beneficiary's wife, Janeth Jacqueline Badell Herrera, has been followed, threatened, and insulted by unknown individuals identified as part of the "colectivos."

26. During the July 2024 presidential elections, the Commission observes that the proposed beneficiary was surrounded by units of the SEBIN and the PNB who intended to arrest him. Subsequently, he learned of an arrest warrant against him and his family unit, which forced the family to leave their residence. Meanwhile, neighbors near his residence and campaign headquarters report to him every day and state that SEBIN and PNB units are stationed in front of these locations. They allegedly take pictures and interrogate any individual who is found nearby regarding the proposed beneficiaries' whereabouts. Therefore, the Commission notes that the current vulnerable situation that the proposed beneficiaries face has forced them to rely on their own means of protection within Venezuela.

27. In addition, the IACHR understands that the latest events of 2024 sought to deprive the proposed beneficiary and his family unit of their liberty, under similar factual elements faced by other opposition leaders after the July 2024 presidential elections. In this regard, the Commission observes that a high-ranking authority in the country referred to the proposed beneficiary as an "enemy of the revolution" and a "political target to be neutralized," highlighting that the situation he faces is part of the broader context of political persecution in the country. The Commission believes there are no domestic avenues available to seek protection in favor of the proposed beneficiaries, as the applicant has indicated that the Venezuelan authorities are responsible for the situation they currently face. Consequently, the proposed beneficiaries lack access to material protection that safeguards their rights.

28. Upon requesting information from the State, the Commission regrets the lack of response from the State of Venezuela. Although this is not enough per se to justify the granting of a precautionary measure, it prevents the Commission from obtaining information that allows it to contrast the allegations. Similarly, the Commission is unable to determine the actions that authorities may be taking to mitigate or address the situation that place the proposed beneficiaries at risk. In any case, the Commission expresses particular concern, as state agents, who bear a special responsibility as guarantors of human rights, have been identified as responsible for the events that have harmed the proposed beneficiaries.

29. In summary, the Commission observes that, based on the applicable *prima facie* standard and considering the current context in the country, Gustavo de los Reyes Ruiz' political role in the state of Zulia, and recent events, it has been sufficiently shown that Gustavo de los Reyes Ruiz and his family unit are facing a serious risk to their rights to life and personal integrity. As evidenced, this risk has extended to his wife, Janeth Jacqueline Badell Herrera, and his son, Gustavo Andrés Ruiz Badell, who remain in Venezuela.

30. Regarding the requirement of *urgency*, the Commission considers that, given the continuity of the events analyzed, framed in the context of political persecution, it is possible to assess the existence of a situation presenting an imminent risk. The attempted detention of Gustavo de los Reyes Ruiz during the July 2024 presidential elections, the direct threats issued by senior state officials, the daily harassment at his residence and campaign headquarters, as well as the ongoing surveillance of the proposed beneficiaries' whereabouts, show a risk that could materialize at any moment if immediate protective measures are not taken.

31. Regarding the requirement of *irreparable harm*, the Commission maintains that it has been met, since the potential impact on the rights to life and personal integrity constitutes the maximum situation of irreparability.

32. Concerning his son, Andrés David Ruiz Badell, the Commission understands that he lives abroad, outside the territorial jurisdiction of the State of Venezuela. Should he return, the Commission will proceed to analyze his current situation under the terms of Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure.

IV. BENEFICIARIES

33. The Commission declares as the beneficiaries of the precautionary measures Gustavo de los Reyes Ruiz, Janeth Jacqueline Badell Herrera, and Gustavo Andres Ruiz Badell, who are duly identified in this proceeding.

V. DECISION

34. The Commission understands 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 and personal integrity of the beneficiaries;
- b) ensure the corresponding measures to guarantee that they can continue to carry out their political participation activities without being subjected to threats, harassment, or acts of violence in the exercise thereof. In particular, the State must ensure that its agents respect the rights and personal integrity of the beneficiaries in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law, as well as in relation to acts of risk attributable to third parties;
- c) report on existing criminal investigations against them; exhibit the judicial arrest warrants that exist, if any; and allow them to have security guarantees in the development of the eventual investigations;
- d) consult and agree upon the measures to be adopted with the beneficiaries and their representatives; and
- e) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to this precautionary measure, so as to prevent such events from reoccurring.

35. The Commission requests that Venezuela report, within 15 days from the date of notification of this resolution, on the adoption of the requested precautionary measures and update that information periodically.

36. The Commission emphasizes that, pursuant to Article 25(8) of its 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.

37. The Commission instructs its Executive Secretariat to notify this resolution to the State of Venezuela and the requesting party.

38. Approved on January 20, 2025, by Carlos Bernal Pulido, First Vice-President; José Luis Caballero Ochoa, Second Vice-President; Edgar Stuardo Ralón Orellana; Arif Bulkan; Andrea Pochak; and Gloria Monique de Mees, members of the IACHR.

Jorge Meza Flores
Assistant Executive Secretary