

**INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
RESOLUTION 72/2025**

Precautionary Measure No. 1282-25

Alireza Akbari regarding Venezuela

October 8, 2025

Original: Spanish

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On September 4, 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 NGO *Foro Penal* (“the applicants”) urging the Commission to request that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (the “State” or “Venezuela”) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights of Alireza Akbari (“the proposed beneficiary”). According to the request, the proposed beneficiary, an Irish citizen and engineer, traveled to Venezuela on June 24, 2025. His family members last received updates from him on June 27, and his whereabouts have been unknown since then.

2. The Commission requested additional information from the applicants on September 9, 2025 and received a response on September 11, 2025. 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 September 25, 2025. The State did not respond, and the granted timeline has expired.

3. Upon analyzing the submissions of fact and law furnished by the requesting party, the Commission recognizes that Alireza Akbari is in a serious and urgent situation, given that his 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 Alireza Akbari. In particular: i. report whether the beneficiary is in the custody of the State and, if so, indicate the reason and circumstances of his detention; or, the measures taken to determine his whereabouts or fate; ii. if the beneficiary is in the custody of the State, specify whether he has been charged with crimes and whether he has been brought before a competent court to review his detention, if so, expressly mention the court that would hear his criminal case, or if he has not appeared before a court, clarify the reason why he has not done so; iii. facilitate the beneficiary’s communication with his family, representatives, trusted attorneys and consular authorities of the country he is a national, and give them full access to his judicial file, if any; iv. report whether the beneficiary has been provided access to a translator or interpreter in order to take accurate knowledge of his situation and exercise his rights; v. enable him to have communication with the country of which he is a national; and vi. if he is not in State custody, take the necessary measures to determine the whereabouts of the beneficiary; and b) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged events that led to the adoption of 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. According to the request, the proposed beneficiary is an Irish national and planned to travel to Venezuela from June 24 to the end of July 2025. His family contacted him on Friday, June 27, 2025 at 9:00 p.m. GMT (5:00 p.m. in Venezuela) and since then they have had no response from him.

5. The applicants stated that they do not know of any witnesses to his disappearance and do not even know the exact date on which it may have occurred. Therefore, there are no details about the time, manner, place, or identity of possible actors involved in his disappearance. However, it is believed that he was detained by “unidentified Venezuelan security forces,” based on information obtained from conversations with other foreigners who were reportedly detained and then released during political negotiations. The applicants alleged the existence of a systematic practice of apprehending and subsequently holding foreign nationals incommunicado in the current context of the country.

6. The request added that the following information is unknown: the criminal case for which he was allegedly detained; the alleged crimes he is charged with; and the place where he is being held. It is reported that representatives of *Foro Penal* have made weekly visits to the following locations: El Rodeo I, Miranda, Venezuela; Tocarón Prison; the Bolivarian National Intelligence Service (SEBIN) in El Helicoide, Caracas; and the General Directorate of Military Counterintelligence (DGCIM), Boleíta, Caracas. The authorities in these centers purportedly refused to confirm the presence of the proposed beneficiary.

7. On September 4, 2025, the proposed beneficiary’s case was reported to the United Nations Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances. On September 8, 2025, an attempt was made to file a writ of habeas corpus, but the courts on duty and the Document Reception and Distribution Unit (URDD) in Caracas reportedly refused to accept it, arguing that the interested party’s relatives had to be present. The request specified that, for security reasons, his relatives did not plan to enter the country to conduct search procedures. Based on the above, it was alleged that access to domestic judicial remedies is impossible.

8. The applicants reportedly contacted the Irish consular authorities in Venezuela, who were not notified of the existence of criminal proceedings against the proposed beneficiary. Consequently, they understand that the proposed beneficiary has not had access to consular assistance. It was also mentioned that, internally, he has not been allowed to appoint his own attorney nor has he been provided with adequate means for his defense. The proposed beneficiary reportedly does not speak Spanish, and it is unknown whether he had access to an official translator.

9. Lastly, the applicants also stated that the proposed beneficiary has severe chronic pain in the lumbar region, is undergoing drug treatment for a prostate condition, and, at the time of his disappearance, was receiving medical attention for a persistent dry cough. It is unknown whether he is receiving medical care.

B. Response from the State

10. The Commission requested information from the State on September 25, 2025. To date, no response has been received from the State and the granted timeline has expired.

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

11. 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.

12. 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.¹ Regarding the protective nature, these measures seek to avoid irreparable harm and to protect the exercise of human rights.² 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.³ 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.⁴ 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;
- 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.

13. 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.⁵ Similarly, the Commission recalls that, by its own mandate, it is not within 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.⁶ 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.⁷

¹ 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.

² 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).

³ 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).

⁴ 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).

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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

14. By the same token, in understanding the facts alleged by the applicants, the Commission observes that the Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons, to which the State of Venezuela has been annexed since its ratification on July 6,⁸ 1998, considers forced disappearance as any form of deprivation of liberty “[...] perpetrated by agents of the state or by persons or groups of persons acting with the authorization, support, or acquiescence of the state, followed by an absence of information or a refusal to acknowledge that deprivation of freedom or to give information on the whereabouts of that person, thereby impeding his or her recourse to the applicable legal remedies and procedural guarantees.”⁹ In addition, the Inter-American Commission highlights what was established by the United Nations Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, in the sense that “there is no minimum time, however short, to consider that an enforced disappearance has occurred.”¹⁰

15. As regards the context, the Commission has been monitoring the rule of law and human rights situation in Venezuela since 2005,¹¹ 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, Special Follow-up Mechanism for Venezuela, known as MESEVE for its acronym in Spanish.

16. On December 27, 2024, the IACHR approved the report titled “Venezuela: Serious Human Rights Violations in Connection with the Elections” and reaffirmed that the State has been engaging in practices such as the arbitrary detention of opponents, human rights defenders, and social leaders, while using “terror as a tool of social control.”¹²

17. In 2025, the IACHR condemned the situation of persons deprived of their liberty in Venezuela in the context of the country.¹³ The IACHR identified that relatives have not received a formal communication about the detention center where their loved ones are held.¹⁴ In other cases, they have only been able to find out that they are alive and where they are being held through information shared by other inmates, or because officials from the Bolivarian National Intelligence Service call them to ask them to bring medicine or collect dirty clothes for washing.¹⁵ During its 192nd session in 2025, the Commission obtained information on the situation of persons deprived of their liberty in the post-election context and received testimonies from relatives of victims and civil society on arbitrary detentions, torture, and serious detention conditions.¹⁶

18. Within the above context, the Commission has identified, within the framework of the precautionary measures mechanism, that the State of Venezuela has detained foreign nationals in factual circumstances similar to those alleged in this matter. For example, Camilo Castro,¹⁷ a French national; Sofía

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).

⁸ [Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons](#), Belém do Pará, Brazil, June 9, 1994, [Signatories and current status of ratifications of the Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons](#).

⁹ [Inter-American Convention on Enforced Disappearance of Persons](#), Belém do Pará, Brazil, June 9, 1994.

¹⁰ IACHR, [2021 Annual Report, Ch. IV.B. Venezuela](#), OEA/Ser.L/V/II, approved on May 26, 2022, para. 85; United Nations Human Rights Council, Report of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, August 10, 2015, A/HRC/30/38, para. 102.

¹¹ IACHR, [2023 Annual Report, Ch. IV.b. Venezuela](#), OEA/Ser.L/V/II. Doc. 386 rev. 1, approved on December 31, 2023, para. 1.

¹² IACHR, Venezuela: Serious Human Rights Violations in the Electoral Context, previously cited, para. 5.

¹³ IACHR, [Press Release No. 72/25](#), IACHR urges Venezuela to immediately release political prisoners and to end the practice of holding them incommunicado, April 11, 2025.

¹⁴ IACHR, Press Release No. 72/25, previously cited.

¹⁵ IACHR, Press Release No. 72/25, previously cited.

¹⁶ IACHR, [Press Release No. 50/25](#), IACHR concludes 192nd Period of Sessions after holding 32 human rights hearings, March 7, 2025.

¹⁷ IACHR, [Resolution No. 70/25](#), Precautionary Measures No. 1224-25, Camilo Castro regarding Venezuela, October 2, 2025.

María Sahagún Ortiz,¹⁸ a Venezuelan and Spanish national; Yevhenii Petrovich Trush,¹⁹ a Ukrainian national; Lucas Jonas Hunter,²⁰ a French and American national; Alberto Trentini,²¹ an Italian national; Nahuel Agustín Gallo,²² an Argentine national; Arley Danilo Espitia Lara,²³ a Colombian national; and Jan Darmovzal, a Czech national.²⁴

19. Based on the arguments in those matters, the Commission observes that there are consistent allegations that provide evidence of a pattern of state action when foreign nationals are detained. In particular, the whereabouts of individuals are reportedly unknown and the authorities refuse to provide information on their situation,²⁵ despite the fact that in some cases state officials publicly announced that they were in state custody and accused them of working for foreign governments or entities.²⁶ There is no certainty about their legal situation, and judicial appeals have been rejected or prevented from being filed. They were also denied the opportunity to appoint private lawyers and access the case files.²⁷ Similarly, in these cases, the consular assistance to which they were entitled as detained foreign nationals was allegedly not guaranteed.²⁸ Taken together, these elements reveal that in those matters serious difficulties in activating protective measures and maintain a state of legal and factual uncertainty surrounding the situation and whereabouts of foreign nationals detained in the current context of the country.

20. In addition to the above, on March 18, 2025, the Chair of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, at the 58th session of the United Nations Human Rights Council, stated that in February 2025, Nicolás Maduro announced that the authorities had detained more than 150 foreigners, mainly Colombian and U.S. nationals.²⁹ The Mission contextualized the events following the presidential elections of July 28, 2024, observing an intensification of the premeditated and systematic use of arbitrary detentions and unfounded accusations, directed against both Venezuelan citizens and foreigners.³⁰ The Mission found that the authorities had justified these actions against foreign nationals by labeling them as “terrorists” and “international conspirators,” “financed by foreign governments and transnational actors.”³¹ The President of the Mission also mentioned that, in most of these cases, foreign detainees have not been granted access to communicate with a consular office or diplomatic mission of their home country. She noted that the authorities have ignored requests for information from consulates and diplomatic missions and that, in some cases, families have also been unable to contact these detainees for several months.³²

¹⁸ IACHR, [Resolution No. 59/25](#), Precautionary Measures No. 680-25, Sofía María Sahagún Ortiz regarding Venezuela, August 18, 2025.

¹⁹ IACHR, [Resolution No. 32/25](#), Precautionary Measures No. 334-25, Yevhenii Petrovich Trush regarding Venezuela, April 5, 2025.

²⁰ IACHR, [Resolution No. 27/25](#), Precautionary Measures No. 247-25, Lucas Jonas Hunter regarding Venezuela, March 22, 2025.

²¹ IACHR, [Resolution No. 2/25](#), Precautionary Measures No. 1438-24, Alberto Trentini regarding Venezuela, January 7, 2025.

²² IACHR, [Resolution No. 1/25](#), Precautionary Measures No. 1432-24, Nahuel Agustín Gallo regarding Venezuela, January 1, 2025.

²³ IACHR, [Resolution No. 99/24](#), Precautionary Measures No. 1331-24, Arley Danilo Espitia Lara regarding Venezuela, December 16, 2024.

²⁴ IACHR, [Resolution No. 80/24](#), Precautionary Measures No. 1150-24, Jan Darmovzal regarding Venezuela, October 31, 2024.

²⁵ IACHR, [Resolution No. 59/25](#), previously cited; IACHR, [Resolution No. 27/25](#), previously cited; IACHR, [Resolution No. 2/25](#) (previously cited).

²⁶ IACHR, [Resolution No. 99/24](#), previously cited; IACHR, [Resolution No. 1/25](#), previously cited; IACHR, [Resolution No. 80/24](#).

²⁷ IACHR, [Resolution No. 80/24](#), previously cited; IACHR, [Resolution No. 99/24](#); IACHR, [Resolution No. 1/25](#); IACHR, [Resolution No. 2/25](#) previously cited; IACHR, [Resolution No. 27/25](#), previously cited; IACHR, [Resolution No. 32/25](#), previously cited; IACHR, [Resolution No. 59-25](#), previously cited.

²⁸ IACHR, [Resolution No. 80/24](#), previously cited; IACHR, [Resolution No. 99/24](#); IACHR, [Resolution No. 1/25](#); IACHR, [Resolution No. 2/25](#) previously cited; IACHR, [Resolution No. 27/25](#), previously cited; IACHR, [Resolution No. 32/25](#), previously cited; IACHR, [Resolution No. 59/25](#), previously cited.

²⁹ United Nations, [Declaration of Marta Valiñas, President of the Independent International Mission of Determination on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, at the 58th session of the Human Rights Council](#), March 18, 2025.

³⁰ United Nations Human Rights Council, [Detailed conclusions of the independent international fact-finding mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela](#), September 8, 2025, A/HRC/60/CRP.4, para. 142.

³¹ United Nations Human Rights Council, [Detailed conclusions of the independent international fact-finding mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela](#), previously cited, para. 142.

³² United Nations, [Declaration of Marta Valiñas, President of the Independent International Mission of Determination on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, at the 58th session of the Human Rights Council](#), previously cited.

21. In addition to the above, in its detailed conclusions of September 8, 2025, the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the systematic blocking and rejection of *habeas corpus* proceedings in cases of disappeared persons in Venezuela, which the Mission framed in a context of lack of impartiality in the justice system that contributes to a state policy of silencing and oppressing opponents or those perceived as such.³³ The Mission added that in none of the cases known to the Mission during its investigative cycle between September 2024 and August 2025 had the remedy been effective or resulted in any benefit for the alleged victims.³⁴

22. Consequently, the Commission understands that the circumstances surrounding the proposed beneficiary's detention, along with the monitoring of the country's context by the IACHR and other international human rights organizations, are relevant to the analysis of the procedural requirements.

23. With regard to the requirement of *seriousness*, the Commission considers that it has been met. Upon analyzing the proposed beneficiary's situation, the Commission emphasizes the following:

- a. The available information is extremely limited. The date and circumstances of his disappearance are unknown, which creates total uncertainty about the status of his rights, in a context of documented detentions of foreign nationals in the country.
- b. The proposed beneficiary's relatives have not heard from him since June 27, 2025, that is, more than three months ago. Although some foreign nationals who have been released from prison have suggested that he may have been detained by state authorities, this has not been officially confirmed.
- c. His whereabouts are unknown, as are the charges that may be brought against him, the case file number, the competent court, and whether there was a court order that led to his detention. All this occurred despite the efforts of his representatives, who visited detention centers where authorities denied having any information, and attempted to file a *writ of habeas corpus*, which officials refused to accept unless submitted by a family member.
- d. The relatives of the proposed beneficiary have no real possibility of taking legal action directly in Venezuela, as they are not in the country and fear for their safety if they travel there.
- e. The proposed beneficiary allegedly has not received consular assistance as an Irish national, which exacerbates his defenseless situation.
- f. The proposed beneficiary experiences lower back pain and has prostate conditions for which he is receiving drug treatment. It is not known whether he has access to the prescribed medication, nor the possible severity of these issues or the risks that interrupting treatment could pose to his health.
- g. Due to the lack of comprehensive information on the proposed beneficiary, there is reportedly no certainty regarding his detention conditions or the treatment he receives.
- h. The proposed beneficiary does not speak Spanish, and there is no information as to whether he has access to an interpreter or translator if he were to be subjected to criminal proceedings.

³³ United Nations Human Rights Council, [Detailed conclusions of the independent international fact-finding mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela](#), September 8, 2025, A/HRC/60/CRP.4, para. 296-297.

³⁴ United Nations Human Rights Council, [Detailed conclusions of the independent international fact-finding mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela](#), previously cited, para. 303.

24. In short, the Commission understands that, despite all the actions that his legal representation was able to take to search for him or obtain judicial protection in Venezuela, there is no information on his whereabouts. Under these circumstances, the Commission understands that the situation of the proposed beneficiary has not been clarified and remains in legal limbo, which has continued over time, given the State's refusal to provide official information about his possible detention. The above has prevented him from accessing consular assistance from the country of which he is a national.

25. Upon requesting information from the State, the Commission regrets its lack of response. 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. Therefore, the Commission does not have elements that would allow it to dispute the facts alleged by the applicants, nor to assess whether the risk that the proposed beneficiary faces has been addressed or mitigated.

26. In light of the foregoing considerations, the Commission concludes that, based on the applicable *prima facie standard*, the proposed beneficiary's rights to life and personal integrity are at serious risk, given that his whereabouts have been unknown since June 27, 2025, and given the State's refusal to provide official information about his possible detention in the current context in the country.

27. Regarding the requirement of *urgency*, the Commission finds that it has been met, insofar as the proposed beneficiary's whereabouts and situation remain unknown, and because, with the passage of time, the likelihood of violations of his rights increases. Furthermore, the proposed beneficiary's family and representatives have been unable to activate internal mechanisms to locate him, and there is no information indicating that he has been able to communicate with the country of which he is a national. In addition, the Commission has not received a response from the State to assess the actions that are being taken to address and mitigate the alleged risk that the proposed beneficiary faces. Therefore, it is necessary to immediately adopt urgent measures to safeguard her rights to life and personal integrity.

28. 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.

IV. BENEFICIARY

29. The Commission declares Alireza Akbari as the beneficiary of the precautionary measures, who is duly identified in this proceeding.

V. DECISION

30. 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, it requests that Venezuela:

- a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of Alireza Akbari. In particular:
 - i. report whether the beneficiary is in the custody of the State and, if so, indicate the reason and circumstances of his detention; or, the measures taken to determine his whereabouts or fate;
 - ii. if the beneficiary is in the custody of the State, specify whether he has been charged with crimes and whether he has been brought before a competent court to review his

detention, if so, expressly mention the court that would hear his criminal case, or if he has not appeared before a court, clarify the reason why he has not done so;

- iii. facilitate the beneficiary's communication with his family, representatives, trusted attorneys and consular authorities of the country he is a national, and give them full access to his judicial file, if any;
 - iv. report whether the beneficiary has been provided access to a translator or interpreter in order to take accurate knowledge of his situation and exercise his rights;
 - v. enable him to have communication with the country of which he is a national; and
 - vi. if he is not in State custody, take the necessary measures to determine the whereabouts of the beneficiary; and
- b) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged events that led to the adoption of this precautionary measure, so as to prevent such events from reoccurring.

31. 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.

32. 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.

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

34. Approved on October 8, 2025, by José Luis Caballero Ochoa, President; Andrea Pochak, First Vice-President; Arif Bulkan, Second Vice-President; Edgar Stuardo Ralón Orellana; Roberta Clarke; and Gloria Monique de Mees, members of the IACHR.

Tania Reneaum Panszi
Executive Secretary