
**INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
RESOLUTION TO LIFT PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES 85/2025**

Precautionary Measure No. 70-19

**Juan Gerardo Guaidó Márquez, his family, and others
regarding Venezuela**

November 24, 2025

Original: Spanish

I. SUMMARY

1. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) decides to lift these precautionary measures in favor of Juan Gerardo Guaidó Márquez, his family, Roberto Marrero, and Sergio Vergara, in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. At the time of making the decision, the Commission assessed that the beneficiaries' representation expressly requested the lifting of the precautionary measures, and that Juan Guaidó and Roberto Marrero are outside Venezuelan territory, and that it has no information on Sergio Vergara since 2019. Taking into account the nature of the precautionary measures and in light of the information available, the Commission considers that at this time it is not possible to establish a threatening situation under the terms of Article 25 of the Rules of Procedure, and decides to lift the measures at hand.

II. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2. On January 25, 2019, the IACHR granted precautionary measures in favor of Juan Gerardo Guaidó Márquez and his family, in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. The request alleged that Juan Guaidó, his wife and his daughter were at risk, in the context of Venezuela at that time, as a visible figure of the opposition, in his capacity as President of the National Assembly at the time, and after having been sworn in as "interim president." Upon analyzing the submissions of fact and law, the Commission considered that, in principle, the information showed that the beneficiaries were facing a serious and urgent situation. Consequently, in accordance with Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure, the Commission requested that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela:

- a. Adopt the necessary measures to guarantee the life, personal integrity, and safety of Mr. Juan Gerardo Guaidó Márquez and his family in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law, including the protection of their rights in relation to acts of risk attributable to third parties;
- b. Consult and agree upon the measures to be adopted with the beneficiary and his representatives; and
- c. Report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that led to the adoption of this precautionary measure, so as to prevent such events from reoccurring.¹

3. On March 27, 2019, the IACHR extended these precautionary measures in favor of Roberto Marrero and Sergio Vergara, in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. The request stated that Roberto Marrero served as "director of Juan Guaidó's office," and Sergio Vergara was a member of the National Assembly, both from Juan Guaidó's team. On March 21, 2019, in the early hours of the morning, officers of the Bolivarian National Counterintelligence Service (SEBIN) entered their homes, releasing Sergio Vergara, but detaining

¹ IACHR, [Resolution 1/2019](#), Precautionary Measure No. 70-19, Juan Gerardo Guaidó Márquez regarding the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, January 25, 2019.

Roberto Marrero. Consequently, in accordance with Article 25 of the Rules of Procedure of the IACHR, the Commission requested that Venezuela:

- a. Adopt the necessary measures to guarantee the life, personal integrity, and safety of Roberto Marrero and Sergio Vergara in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law, including the protection of their rights in relation to acts of risk attributable to third parties;
- b. Take the necessary measures to ensure that Roberto Marrero's detention conditions comply with international standards on the matter;
- c. Guarantee access to visits by representatives and relatives of Roberto Marrero, according to the applicable international standards;
- d. Report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that led to the adoption of this precautionary measure, so as to prevent such events from reoccurring.²

4. On February 21, 2020, the extension of the precautionary measures in favor of Juan José Márquez, uncle of Juan Guaidó, in Venezuela was requested. On March 27, 2020, the Commission informed the representation that, since Mr. Márquez was detained in the General Directorate of Military Counterintelligence (DGCIM), there were precautionary measures in force in favor of all persons detained in that Directorate within the framework of the registration of PM-178-19-VE, with a resolution of March 21, 2019.³

5. The representation is exercised by Juan Carlos Gutiérrez, Ignacio J. Álvarez Martínez, María Daniela Rivero, and Génesis Dávila.

III. INFORMATION PROVIDED DURING THE TIME THESE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES WERE IN FORCE

a. Procedure during the time the measures were in force

6. Following the extension of the precautionary measures, the Commission has followed up on the situation by requesting information from the parties. In this regard, communications have been received from the parties and sent from the IACHR on the following dates:

	State	Representation	IACHR
2019	No information	April 23, December 20	
2020	No information	February 21, March 13, August 29	January 10, March 27
2021	No information	July 12, 21 and 28	July 15
2022	No information	November 22	September 23
2023	No information	No information	January 31
2024	No information	December 27	December 4
2025	No information	No information	January 3

7. This matter was the subject of a public hearing to follow up on precautionary measures, held on May 9, 2019, within the framework of the 172nd Period of Sessions of the IACHR.⁴ On December 27, 2024,

² IACHR, [Resolution 16/2019](#), Precautionary Measure No. 70-19, Juan Gerardo Guaidó Márquez regarding the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (Extension), March 27, 2019.

³ IACHR, [Resolution 14/2019](#), Precautionary Measure No. 178-19 Persons (military and civilians) detained in the General Directorate of Military Counterintelligence DGCIM regarding Venezuela, March 21, 2019.

⁴ IACHR, 172nd Period of Sessions, [Public Ex-officio Hearing. Follow-up on Precautionary Measures 70-19; 83-19; 102-19; 115-19; 150-19; 178-19; 181-19; 250-19 \(Venezuela\)](#), May 9, 2019, minutes 28:45 to 35:40. At the hearing, the wives of Juan Guaidó and

the representatives requested that the precautionary measures be lifted. The communications have been timely forwarded to the State.

b. Information provided by the representation

8. On April 23, 2019, the representation alleged persecution against Juan Guaidó by various institutions: the Supreme Court of Justice, “which took decisions to annul the rule of law and political participation of Juan Guaidó”; the Comptroller’s Office, which disqualified the beneficiary from holding public office for 15 years; and the Attorney General’s Office, which opened several criminal investigations. The representation stated that Roberto Marrero was still deprived of liberty at the SEBIN headquarters in El Helicoide, without being allowed visits by his family or communication with his lawyers. On December 20, 2019, they indicated that, on November 24, 2019, the SEBIN again suspended the visits to Roberto Marrero. In this regard, on December 4, 2019, his lawyer tried to enter the place of confinement, since a hearing was to be held, but he was not allowed to enter by “superior orders.” The beneficiary was not transferred to the Palace of Justice, and therefore, his hearing was canceled. SEBIN officers stated that they had not been notified of the transfer ticket. After a search of the beneficiary Marrero, state officers indicated that he maintained communication with the outside world and was planning a plot.

9. On March 13, 2020, the representatives reported that on February 29, 2020, at a march called by Juan Guaidó in Barquisimeto, with around 2,000 people, about 15 motorized “alleged paramilitaries” fired at the protesters and at the vehicle in which Guaidó was traveling. They added that these people “beat, assaulted, stole vehicles, kidnapped people and threw stones and bottles at Juan Guaidó’s followers,” which resulted in several injuries. In addition, they specified that Government officers were with the collectives and that, days before, Diosdado Cabello had incited Juan Guaidó to attack. Regarding Roberto Marrero, it was updated that his visits had been suspended since February 13, 2020. He was in a cell of 2x2 meters, for 23.5 hours a day from that date, which would be contrary to international standards on the matter. In addition, they shared that, by decision of February 20, 2020, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention concluded that Roberto Marrero’s detention was arbitrary. On August 29, 2020, it was argued that Roberto Marrero could contract COVID-19 in El Helicoide, since he was over 50 and suffered from asthma and hypertension.

10. On July 12, 2021, the representatives announced that on the same day, agents of the Special Action Forces (FAES) entered the residence of Juan Guaidó, who were hooded, without a warrant or identification, carrying long weapons, and attempted to detain him. The beneficiary was in a vehicle in his basement and the FAES detonated an explosive, but the armor of the vehicle protected him. The agents took the driver of the vehicle and the presence of neighbors and the press prevented the detention of Juan Guaidó. On July 21, 2021, part of Juan Guaidó’s team shared that Freddy Guevara and other deputies who were members of the opposition had been detained.

11. On July 28, 2021, the team of the “interim government” of Juan Guaidó communicated that the attempt to detain the beneficiary on July 12, 2021, was preceded by a persecution that led to his home, where the officers tried to violently get the beneficiary out of his vehicle, even firing a weapon in the parking lot. In relation to Roberto Marrero, it was reported that on August 28, 2020, he was granted a pardon by Nicolás Maduro, along with “more than 100 people who were deprived of their liberty for political reasons.” It was specified that, after his release, Marrero tried to travel to Spain on October 3, 2020, but was forced to leave the plane before takeoff. However, on October 8, 2020, after traveling to Mexico, beneficiary Roberto Marrero

Roberto Marrero appeared. Regarding Roberto Marrero, they recalled the events in which his detention occurred, presenting a video about the events. It was indicated that he was detained in El Helicoide, providing contextual information about the center and stating that there was a prohibition to visit him. In addition, the existence of irregularities in his criminal proceedings was alleged. On the other hand, regarding Juan Guaidó, it was stated that on January 13, 2019, he was “kidnapped” by SEBIN agents and then released. On January 31, 2019, special forces came to his home to look for his wife. It was specified that the threats of imprisonment and death against Guaidó continued, that decisions were taken by State bodies against him, and explosives were thrown at his caravan of vehicles.

managed to reach the United States of America, meeting his family in Miami, Florida. It was specified that, being in the United States, his risk was attenuated.

12. On November 22, 2022, the representation announced that public officers made statements calling for the detention of Juan Guaidó. Such officers reportedly accused him of planning alleged coups d'état, terrorist attacks, corruption, links with criminal organizations, among others. It was added that the beneficiary's wife was followed and harassed by vehicles and state agents on three occasions in 2020 and 2021. The representation reported on different incidents in 2022: (i) on June 4, members of the ruling party attacked people present at an activity called by Juan Guaidó; (ii) on June 11, 2022, at a political activity in Cojedes, Juan Guaidó was pushed and insulted by a group of people related to the ruling party, who tore his shirt; and, (iii) on October 7, 2022, supporters of the ruling party hit his vehicle and threw tomatoes and eggs at him in Anzoátegui.

13. On December 27, 2024, "following the instructions" of Juan Guaidó, the representatives requested that the precautionary measures be lifted. It was specified that Juan Guaidó "was forced to leave Venezuela," so "the situation of seriousness, urgency, and risk of irreparable harm for Mr. Guaidó and his family has ceased." Lastly, they indicated the possibility of requesting new measures in the event that he return to Venezuela.

c. Information provided by the State

14. The IACHR has not received a response from the State on the implementation of the precautionary measures. Nor has it received information proving that the State has been adopting measures during the time the measures have been in force. All deadlines granted to the State have expired.

IV. ANALYSIS OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF SERIOUSNESS, URGENCY, AND IRREPARABLE HARM

15. The precautionary measures mechanism is part of the Commission's functions of overseeing compliance with the human rights obligations established 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; while the mechanism of precautionary measures is set forth in Article 25 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure. In accordance with this Article, the IACHR grants precautionary measures in urgent and serious situations in which these measures are necessary to avoid irreparable harm to persons or to the subject matter of a petition or case before the organs of the inter-American system.

16. 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.⁵ Regarding the protective nature, these measures seek to avoid irreparable harm and to protect the exercise of human rights.⁶ To do this, the IACHR shall assess the problem raised, the effectiveness of state actions to address the situation described, and how vulnerable the

⁵ I/A Court H.R., [Case of the Yare I and Yare II Capital Region Penitentiary Center \(Yare Prison\)](#), 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.

⁶ 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)

persons proposed as beneficiaries would be left in case the measures are not adopted.⁷ Regarding their precautionary nature, these measures have the purpose of preserving a legal situation while under study by the organs of the inter-American system. 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 of the final decision. In this regard, precautionary or provisional measures allow the State concerned to comply with the final decision and, if necessary, to implement the ordered reparations. 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
- a. “irreparable harm” refers to injury to rights which, due to their nature, would not be susceptible to reparation, restoration or adequate compensation.

17. In this sense, Article 25(7) of the Commission’s Rules of Procedure establishes that decisions granting, extending, modifying or lifting precautionary measures shall be adopted through reasoned resolutions. Article 25(9) sets forth that the Commission shall evaluate periodically, at its own initiative or at the request of either party, whether to maintain, modify or lift the precautionary measures in force. In this regard, the Commission shall assess whether the serious and urgent situation and the risk of irreparable harm that caused the adoption of the precautionary measures persist. Furthermore, it shall consider whether there are new situations that may meet the requirements outlined in Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure.

18. Similarly, the Commission recalls that while the assessment of the procedural requirements when adopting precautionary measures is carried out from a *prima facie* standard of review, keeping such measures in force requires a more rigorous evaluation.⁸ In this sense, when no imminent risk is identified, the burden of proof and argument increases over time.⁹ The Inter-American Court has indicated that the passage of a reasonable period of time without any threats or intimidation, added to the lack of imminent risk, may lead to the lifting of international protection measures.¹⁰

19. The Commission notes with concern that the State did not provide information on the implementation of these precautionary measures. In this sense, the Commission recalls that, according to the Inter-American Court, non-compliance with the State’s duty to report on all the measures adopted in the implementation of its decisions is particularly serious, given the legal nature of these measures, which seek to prevent irreparable harm to persons in serious and urgent situations.¹¹ The duty to inform constitutes a dual

⁷ 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).

⁸ I/A Court H.R., [Case of Fernandez Ortega et al.](#), Provisional Measures regarding Mexico, Order of February 7, 2017, considerandums 16 and 17.

⁹ I/A Court H.R., [Case of Fernandez Ortega et al.](#), previously cited.

¹⁰ I/A Court H.R., [Case of Fernandez Ortega et al.](#), previously cited.

¹¹ I/A Court H.R., [Matter of Communities of Iguamiandó and Curvaradó regarding Colombia](#), Provisional Measures, Order of February 7, 2006, considerandum 16; [Case of Luisiana Ríos et al. \(Radio Caracas Televisión – RCTV\)](#), Provisional Measures, Order of September 12, 2005, considerandum 17.

obligation that requires, for its effective fulfillment, the formal presentation of a document on time, and the specific, true, current and detailed material references to the issues on which that obligation falls.¹²

20. In analyzing whether the procedural requirements remain in force, the Commission recalls that the measures granted in 2019 were intended to protect Juan Gerardo Guaidó Márquez and his family, considering his leadership role in the Venezuelan opposition in the political context that was taking place. Likewise, the extension of that year was aimed at protecting Roberto Marrero and Sergio Vergara, both of Juan Guaidó's team, registering the entry of state agents to their homes on March 21, 2019, which led to the detention of Roberto Marrero.

21. In this regard, the IACHR takes note of the information provided by the representation in relation to the alleged persistence of the situation presenting a risk against Juan Guaidó while he was in Venezuela, reporting attacks, follow-ups and attempts at detention. Notwithstanding, the representatives reported that the beneficiary is currently outside of Venezuela. Regarding Roberto Marrero, although initially situations of incommunicado detention and risks to his health in prison were alleged, the available information indicates that the beneficiary was released on August 28, 2020, after receiving a pardon and, since October 8, 2020, he has been in Miami, Florida, United States of America.

22. In relation to the current situation of extraterritoriality of both beneficiaries, the Commission recalls what the Inter-American Court has indicated, in the sense that "the useful effect of provisional measures depends on the real possibility that they will be implemented and that there is a material impossibility for the State to comply with the provisional measures on territories where it lacks sovereignty."¹³ In this regard, it is noted that the beneficiaries in this matter have not expressed a specific intention to return to Venezuela,¹⁴ while there is no information on the existence of new serious facts regarding Juan Guaidó since 2022 and Roberto Marrero since 2020.¹⁵

23. On the other hand, with regard to Sergio Vergara, the Commission notes that there is no update on his situation since the extension in his favor in March 2019. Although the representation continued to send communications, no information was presented on his threatening situation during the time the precautionary measures were in force. In this sense, after about six years, there is no known occurrence of any type of event related to Sergio Vergara. The Commission stresses the importance of having updated information on the situation presenting a risk on a regular basis, recalling that the Inter-American Court has ruled that "the passage of a reasonable period of time without threats or intimidation, added to the lack of an imminent risk, may lead to the lifting of provisional measures."¹⁶

24. In this matter, taking into account the nature of the precautionary measures mechanism, considering the elements assessed, and taking into account that the representation itself has expressed its agreement with the lifting of the precautionary measures, the Commission understands that it has no elements to support compliance with the requirements of Article 25 of the Rules of Procedure. Given the above, and

¹² I/A Court H.R. Matter of Communities of Iguamiandó and Curvaradó regarding Colombia, previously cited; and Case of Luisiana Ríos et al. (Radio Caracas Televisión – RCTV), previously cited.

¹³ I/A Court H.R., Case of Revilla Soto v. Venezuela, Rejection of the Request for Provisional Measures, Order of February 8, 2023, considerandum 19; Matter of Luisiana Ríos et al. regarding Venezuela, Provisional Measures, Order of August 22, 2018, considerandum 4; IACHR, Resolution to Lift Precautionary Measures 72/2023, Precautionary Measure No. 917-17, Douglas Arquímides Meléndez Ruíz and his family unit regarding El Salvador, November 30, 2023, paras. 19-20.

¹⁴ I/A Court H.R., Case of Revilla Soto v. Venezuela, previously cited, considerandum 20; Matter of Luisiana Ríos et al. regarding Venezuela, previously cited, considerandum 4.

¹⁵ I/A Court H.R., Case of Revilla Soto v. Venezuela, previously cited, consider 21; Matter of Luisiana Ríos et al. regarding Venezuela, previously cited, consider 4.

¹⁶ I/A Court H.R., Case of Fernández Ortega et al., Provisional Measures regarding Mexico, Order of February 7, 2017, considerandum 17.

taking into account the exceptional and temporary nature of precautionary measures,¹⁷ the Commission deems it appropriate to lift these measures.

25. Lastly, the Commission emphasizes that, regardless of the lifting of these measures, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has the obligation to respect and guarantee the rights recognized in the applicable instruments.

V. DECISION

26. The Commission decides to lift the precautionary measures granted in favor of Juan Gerardo Guaidó Márquez and his family, Roberto Marrero, and Sergio Vergara, in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

27. The Commission recalls that the lifting of these measures does not prevent the representation from filing a new request for precautionary measures, should they consider that there exists a situation presenting a risk that meets the requirements set forth in Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure.

28. The Commission instructs the Executive Secretariat to notify this resolution to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the representation.

29. Approved on November 24, 2025, by José Luis Caballero Ochoa, President; Andrea Pochak, First Vice-President; Edgar Stuardo Ralón Orellana, Second Vice-President; Roberta Clarke; Carlos Bernal Pulido; and Gloria Monique de Mees, members of the IACHR.

Patricia Colchero
Chief of Staff
By authorization of the Executive Secretary

¹⁷ I/A Court H.R., Matter of Adrián Meléndez Quijano et al., Provisional Measures regarding El Salvador, Order of August 21, 2013, para. 22; Matter of Galdámez Álvarez et al., Provisional Measures regarding Honduras, Order of November 23, 2016, para. 24.