
**INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
RESOLUTION 2/2026**

Precautionary Measure No. 1892-25

José Luis Subero Reyes regarding Venezuela

January 9, 2026

Original: Spanish

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On December 16, 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 Casla Institute ("the applicants" 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 José Luis Subero Reyes ("the proposed beneficiary"). According to the request, the proposed beneficiary is a personnel analyst at the Andrés Gutiérrez Solís Hospital and a human rights activist. Since November 25, 2025, his whereabouts, legal status, and current health condition have been unknown.

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 both parties on December 19, 2025. The applicants responded on December 22, 2025. To date, the State has not responded, and the granted deadline has expired.

3. Upon analyzing the submissions of fact and law made by the requesting party, the Commission recognizes that José Luis Subero Reyes is in a serious and urgent situation, given that his rights are at risk of irreparable harm. Consequently, pursuant to the provisions of 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 José Luis Subero Reyes. 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, indicate 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 hears 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, and trusted attorneys, and give them full access to his judicial file, if any; iv. immediately conduct a medical assessment of his health condition and ensure timely and specialized medical care and treatment, informing his family members and representatives of the results; b) adopt the necessary measures to ensure that the beneficiary can carry out his activities as a human rights defender without being subjected to threats, harassment, intimidation, or acts of violence; 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.

II. SUMMARY OF FACTS AND ARGUMENTS**A. Information provided by the requesting party**

4. According to the request, José Luis Subero Reyes is 51 years old, a personnel analyst at the Andrés Gutiérrez Solís Hospital and a human rights activist. It was indicated that he has participated in protests about the situation of the Venezuelan health system, including the lack of medicines and fair wages for employees in the health sector.

5. On November 25, 2025, at 4:57 p.m., the proposed beneficiary's wife made a video call in which he told her that he was in the Las Mercedes housing estate in Caracas. At 5:04 p.m., the proposed beneficiary sent a message to his daughter telling her that he was in a meeting. His wife believed that he was in a political meeting with his colleagues. When the daughter responded around 6:00 p.m., the message was not received and the proposed beneficiary did not respond again. The applicants note that he was allegedly "kidnapped" by security forces, without an arrest warrant and without any known investigation against him. Since that day, his family does not know his whereabouts, the police force that apprehended him and the circumstances of his arrest, and there is no official or unofficial pronouncement of his situation. The applicants labeled the event as an "enforced disappearance."

6. It was reported that his family members have carried out the following search actions:

- a. On November 26 and 28, 2025, the wife visited various hospitals¹ and morgues, including those near the Las Mercedes housing estate. During the same week, the family went to different police headquarters; including the Sucre Municipality Police; the Chacao Municipality Police; the General Directorate of Military Counterintelligence (DGCIM) in Boleita; and the Scientific, Penal and Criminalistic Investigations Corps (CICPC) in Carabobo. Without obtaining information on the whereabouts of the proposed beneficiary.
- b. On November 27, 2025, the wife filed a complaint for the "enforced disappearance" of the proposed beneficiary with the Directorate of Investigations of Special Victims of the Scientific, Penal, and Criminal Investigation Service Corps (CICPC). That same day, he also appeared at the headquarters of the Bolivarian National Intelligence Service (SEBIN) in Plaza Venezuela, in El Helicoide, in La Quebradita, and at one of the headquarters of the Bolivarian National Police (PNB) located in the La Urbina urbanization, all in Caracas.
- c. On December 8, 2025, the wife went to the Ombudsperson's Office to file a brief for the "enforced disappearance" of the proposed beneficiary. Although the document was received, the requesting party stressed that it received no response.
- d. On December 10, 2025, his wife went to the General Directorate for the Protection of Human Rights of the Public Prosecutor's Office where officials told her that they would call her; however, it did not happen.
- e. On December 17, 2025, the daughter asked the Document Reception and Distribution Unit (court registry) if the proposed beneficiary was registered, but the officers told her that there was no record of him. That same day, she attempted to file a writ of *habeas corpus* at the Palace of Justice; however, after several hours of waiting, she was told that they were not receiving such remedies.

7. The applicants noted that to date the family has not obtained any response on the whereabouts of the proposed beneficiary. They also stressed that his wife and children fear moving forward with a public complaint on social networks due to the risk of retaliation.

8. Lastly, the request reported that the proposed beneficiary suffers from high blood pressure, type-II diabetes mellitus and grade-II diabetic foot, a condition that resulted in the amputation of a right toe²

¹ Among them are the Pérez de León Hospital in Petare, the Domingo Luciani Hospital, the Pérez Carreño Hospital and several medical centers in the municipality of Chacao, near the Las Mercedes housing estate. He also visited the University Hospital, the Car Hospital, the Comprehensive Diagnostic Center of Chuao, the Vargas Hospital, the José Gregorio Hernández Hospital, the Dr. José Ignacio General Hospital and the morgues of those hospitals.

² Attached is a photograph of the foot amputation.

and that requires medical treatment for the amputation wound, as well as preventive treatment for the left foot. It was also indicated that he has phlebosis in the left elbow fold, which causes functional limitation from the elbow to the wrist and decreased muscle strength. In short, he would have been diagnosed with mild chronic C8-C1 left radiculopathy, sensorimotor neuropathy by entrapment of the carpal tunnel, and mild sensorimotor neuropathy of the left ulnar nerve. However, his current health is unknown.

B. Response from the State

9. The IACHR requested information from the State on December 19, 2025. To date, no response has been received from them, and the granted timeline has expired.

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

10. 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 an irreparable harm to persons.

11. 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.³ Regarding the protective nature, these measures seek to avoid irreparable harm and to protect the exercise of human rights.⁴ 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.⁵ 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.⁶ In the process of reaching a decision, according to Article 25(2) of its Rules of Procedure, the Commission considers that:

³ 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.

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 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).

⁵ 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).

⁶ I/A Court H.R., [Matter of the 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.

- 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.

12. 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.⁷ 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.⁸ 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 the Rules of Procedure, which can be carried out without making any determination on the merits.⁹

13. 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, 1998¹⁰, 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.”¹¹ 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 occurred¹².”

14. As regards the *context*, the Commission has been monitoring the rule of law and human rights situation in Venezuela since 2005,¹³ and has included the country in Chapter IV.B of its Annual Report. The

⁷ 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.

⁸ IAC, [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.

⁹ In this regard, the Court has indicated 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.” See in this regard: 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.

¹⁰ [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](#).

¹¹ [Inter-American Convention on Enforced Disappearance of Persons](#), Belém do Pará, Brazil, June 9, 1994.

¹² IAC, [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.

¹³ IAC, [2024 Annual Report Ch. IV.B. Venezuela](#), OEA/Ser.L/V/II, approved on March 26, 2025, para. 1.

Commission has also issued press releases and country reports, and established a special follow-up mechanism for the country, known as MESEVE.

15. In 2019, the IACHR highlighted a report by the International Labor Organization (ILO) on Venezuela, noting that an atmosphere of hostility, interference, and exclusion from social dialogue had been created for employers' and workers' organizations not aligned with the government.¹⁴ It was also found that harassment, acts of intimidation, imprisonment, murders, and attacks against employers' and workers' organizations not aligned with the government and union leaders occur repeatedly in Venezuela.¹⁵ In its 2021 annual report, the IACHR highlighted that, as of July 2021, at least 11 union leaders had been detained.¹⁶ The Commission also presented complaints received by the Special Rapporteur on Economic, Social, Cultural, and Environmental Rights, which highlighted that there were no guarantees for the exercise of trade union rights in the country, with undue interference in trade union organizations and a pattern of persecution of trade union and professional association leaders.¹⁷

16. In March 2023, the Commission and its Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression noted that Venezuela has a hostile environment for human rights organizations, in which smear campaigns, stigmatization, and acts of harassment predominate as a result of their advocacy activities.¹⁸

17. 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.¹⁹ The strategy of detention and criminalization appears to be specifically targeted at individuals perceived as opponents of the regime, including journalists, trade unionists, opposition leaders, human rights defenders, and others.²⁰ 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 "arbitrary arrests of opponents, human rights defenders, and social leaders,"²¹ while using "terror as a tool of social control."²²

18. In 2025, the IACHR condemned the situation of persons deprived of their liberty in Venezuela in the context of the country.²³ The IACHR identified that relatives have not yet received a formal communication about the detention center where their loved ones are held.²⁴ 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.²⁵

¹⁴IACHR, [2019 Annual Report, Ch. IV.b. Venezuela](#), OEA/Ser.L/V/II. Doc. 9, published on February, 24, 2020, para. 112.

¹⁵IACHR, [2019 Annual Report, Ch. IV.B. Venezuela](#), previously cited, para. 112.

¹⁶IACHR, [2021 Annual Report, Ch. IV.B. Venezuela](#), previously cited, para. 126.

¹⁷IACHR, [2021 Annual Report, Ch. IV.B. Venezuela](#), previously cited, para. 164.

¹⁸IACHR, [Press Release No. 036/23](#), IACHR and SRF express concern about a bill that limits citizen participation in Venezuela, March 6, 2023.

¹⁹IACHR, [Press Release No. 184/24](#), IACHR and SRFoE condemn State terrorism practices in Venezuela, August 15, 2024.

²⁰IACHR, Press Release No. 184/24, previously cited; IACHR, [Press Release No. 159/24](#), IACHR: Venezuela Must End Political Persecution and Guarantee the Development of Free Elections, July 8, 2024.

²¹IACHR, Venezuela: Serious Human Rights Violations in the Electoral Context, OEA/Ser.L/V/II Doc. 253/24, December 27, 2024, para. 3.

²²IACHR, Venezuela: Serious Human Rights Violations in the Electoral Context, previously cited, para. 5.

²³IACHR, [Press Release No. 72/25](#), Venezuela Must End the Incommunication of Political Prisoners and Release Them Immediately, April 11, 2025.

²⁴IACHR, Press Release No. 72/25, previously cited.

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

19. During its 192nd session, the Commission was able to obtain 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.²⁶

20. On September 8, 2025, during the 60th Session of the United Nations Human Rights Council, the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela reaffirmed its concern about the state's practice of solitary confinement and incommunicado detention, which, it noted, often amounts to enforced disappearances, as well as the widespread lack of effective judicial protection.²⁷ It said that, for the most part, the search processes undertaken by family members, human rights organizations, and private lawyers began immediately after the detention.²⁸ However, in most cases, the consulted authorities denied having the detainees in their custody, even though they were actually detained under their authority.²⁹

21. In addition to the above, the Mission highlighted the systematic blocking and rejection of *habeas corpus* proceedings in cases of missing persons in Venezuela, which the Mission framed in the context of a lack of impartiality in the justice system that contributes to a State policy of silencing the opposition or those perceived as such.³⁰ The Mission added that in none of the cases it had investigated between September 2024 and August 2025 had the remedy been effective or resulted in any benefit for the alleged victims.³¹

22. Consequently, the Commission understands that the circumstances in which the proposed beneficiary finds himself, along with the country contextual monitoring carried out by the IACtHR, are relevant in 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 identifies the following:

- a. According to the information provided, the proposed beneficiary works as a personnel analyst at the Andrés Gutiérrez Solía Hospital and a human rights activist, having participated in protests related to the situation of the Venezuelan health system. In this regard, the Commission notes that his profile as a worker in the health sector and his participation in union demonstrations place him in a position of particular exposure and vulnerability in the current context of the country.
- b. The last communication that the family maintained with the proposed beneficiary was on November 25, 2025. Subsequently, the Commission notes that over 45 days have passed without any information regarding his whereabouts, legal status, health, or record of his detention. The applicants described the situation as an "enforced disappearance."
- c. It was alerted that the proposed beneficiary has pre-existing medical conditions, including high blood pressure, type-II diabetes mellitus and grade-II diabetic foot, which resulted in the amputation of a right toe and that requires continuous medical treatment. It was also indicated that he has phlebosis in the left elbow fold with functional limitation, as well as

²⁶IACtHR, [Press Release No. 50/25](#), IACtHR ends the 192nd Period of Sessions with 32 hearings on human rights, March 7, 2025.

²⁷United 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. 103.

²⁸ United Nations Human Rights Council, [Detailed conclusions of the independent international fact-finding mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela](#), previously cited, para. 267.

²⁹ United Nations Human Rights Council, [Detailed conclusions of the independent international fact-finding mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela](#), previously cited, para. 267.

³⁰ United Nations Human Rights Council, [Detailed conclusions of the independent international fact-finding mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela](#), previously cited, paras. 296-297.

³¹ United Nations Human Rights Council, [Detailed conclusions of the independent international fact-finding mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela](#), previously cited, para. 303.

diagnoses of mild chronic C8-C1 left radiculopathy, sensorimotor neuropathy due to entrapment of the carpal tunnel and mild sensorimotor neuropathy of the left ulnar nerve. However, to date, his current health and whether he is receiving adequate medical care is unknown.

- d. The Committee notes that the proposed beneficiary's family members have carried out multiple searches at hospitals, morgues and detention centers, without obtaining any information about his whereabouts. Likewise, they filed complaints and writings with the Directorate of Investigations of Special Victims of the CICPC, the Ombudsperson's Office and the General Directorate for the Protection of Human Rights of the Public Ministry. However, the requesting party stressed that there has been no response in this regard. In addition to this, it is serious that the daughter tried to file a writ of *habeas corpus* at the Palace of Justice, without the writ being received by the competent authorities.
- e. In this regard, it is concerning that no State authority has provided minimal details about the actions taken to locate the proposed beneficiary or about the results of any search efforts undertaken by the competent authorities. Similarly, if the proposed beneficiary is in state custody, it is disturbing that the authorities have not reported on the conditions of his detention; the criminal offense for which he would be investigated; the competent court that hears the criminal case; the number of the criminal file; the existence of judicial orders to detain him and refer him to a penitentiary; if he was subjected to a medical evaluation after his detention to know how he is doing; if he is receiving medical care; and the exact location where he is currently being held.
- f. Under the circumstances described above, the Commission finds that the family members have no real possibility of taking internal action on behalf of the proposed beneficiary, which places him in a state of absolute defenselessness. Therefore, while this situation persists, the Commission considers that the proposed beneficiary is completely unprotected against the risks he may be facing in Venezuela.

24. Given the proposed beneficiary's situation, the Commission recalls that, according to inter-American standards, the State is obligated to maintain an updated record of detentions, provide information about the person's whereabouts and health, and, if the person is in State custody, present them before a competent judicial authority within legal timeframes while fully respecting judicial guarantees at all times.³² The IACtHR also highlights that every detained person has the right to maintain personal and direct contact, through periodic visits, with family members, legal representatives, and other persons.³³

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 be sufficient to disprove the facts alleged by the requesting party, nor to assess whether the risk that the proposed beneficiary faces has been addressed or mitigated.

26. Taking into account the current context in the country and previous assessments, the Commission observes that, based on the applicable *prima facie* standard, it has been sufficiently shown that the proposed beneficiary faces a serious risk to his rights to life and personal integrity in Venezuela, given that

³² IACtHR, [2021 Annual Report, Ch. IV.B. Venezuela](#), previously cited, para. 86.

³³ IACtHR, [Principles and Good Practices on the Protection of Persons Deprived of Liberty in the Americas](#), adopted by the Commission during the 131st regular session, held from March 3 to 14, 2008, Principle XVIII.

since his last communication on November 25, 2025, his whereabouts, location, or destination remain unknown to date.

27. Regarding the requirement of *urgency*, the Commission finds that it has been fulfilled, insofar as the proposed beneficiary's whereabouts remain unknown, and because, with the passage of time, the likelihood of violations of his rights increases. In addition to the above, it is noted that, despite the search efforts and legal actions undertaken by family members, the domestic authorities have not provided any information regarding the proposed beneficiary's whereabouts, whether or not he is in State custody, the conditions of his detention, or his current state of health. In this context, 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.

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

IV. BENEFICIARY

29. The Commission declares José Luis Subero Reyes 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, personal integrity, and health of José Luis Subero Reyes. 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, indicate 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 hears 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, and trusted attorneys, and give them full access to his judicial file, if any;
 - iv. immediately conduct a medical assessment of his health condition and ensure timely and specialized medical care and treatment, informing his family members and representatives of the results;
- b) adopt the necessary measures to ensure that the beneficiary can carry out his activities as a human rights defender without being subjected to threats, harassment, intimidation, or acts of violence; 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.

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 January 9, 2026, by José Luis Caballero Ochoa, President; Andrea Pochak, First Vice-President; Edgar Stuardo Ralón Orellana, Second Vice-President; Gloria Monique de Mees; Riyad Insanally; and Marion Bethel, members of the IACHR.

María Claudia Pulido
Assistant Executive Secretary