

**INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS  
RESOLUTION 55/2024**

Precautionary Measure No. 899-24  
Freddy Francisco Superlano Salinas regarding Venezuela  
August 26, 2024  
Original: Spanish

**I. INTRODUCTION**

1. On August 20, 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 the *Coalición por los Derechos Humanos y la Democracia*<sup>1</sup> (“the applicants”) urging the Commission to request that the State of Venezuela (“the State” or “Venezuela”) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of Freddy Francisco Superlano Salinas (“the proposed beneficiary”), national coordinator of the party *Voluntad Popular* in Venezuela. According to the request, the proposed beneficiary was arrested on July 30, 2024, by agents of the Bolivarian National Intelligence Service (SEBIN). The applicants characterized the situation as a “forced disappearance.”

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 parties on August 20, 2024. The applicants submitted a response on August 21, 2024. To date, the IACHR has not received a response from the State and the granted period has expired.

3. Upon analyzing the submissions of fact and law furnished by the applicants, the Commission considers that the proposed beneficiary is in a serious and urgent situation, given that his current location is unknown to date. 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 Freddy Francisco Superlano Salinas. In particular, inform whether the beneficiary is in the custody of the State and his current circumstances, or provide information on the measures aimed at determining his whereabouts or fate. The Commission considers it necessary for the State to specify whether the beneficiary was brought before a court of competent jurisdiction to review his detention if he had been charged with a crime. Otherwise, provide a detailed explanation for the reasons why the individual has not yet been released; b) implement the necessary measures to ensure that the beneficiary can carry out his activities as a member of an opposition party without facing threats, harassment, or acts of violence; and c) 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 applicants**

4. The applicants stated that Freddy Francisco Superlano Salinas is a political leader who serves as the national coordinator of the *Voluntad Popular* party. In 2015, he was elected as a representative to the National Assembly of Venezuela on behalf of that party. He was subsequently elected as Governor of the State of Barinas. However, due to a decision of the Supreme Court of Justice, he could not be sworn in. On the morning of July 30, 2024, in the Sebuacán neighborhood, located in the Libertad municipality of Caracas, the proposed beneficiary was arbitrarily deprived of his freedom by alleged state agents affiliated with the Bolivarian National Intelligence Service (SEBIN). The proposed beneficiary was intercepted by an unmarked silver-

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<sup>1</sup> The applicants indicated that the proposed beneficiary’s wife has given her consent to file the request for precautionary measures given that his whereabouts are unknown.

colored pickup truck. Four subjects dressed in black with their faces covered reportedly got out, forced him out of his vehicle, and took him away. In this regard, a video was attached showing the proposed beneficiary being arrested. They noted that since the time of the arrest, the proposed beneficiary's whereabouts have been unknown. Therefore, the applicants consider that he is in a state of "forced disappearance." They indicated that the current situation has negatively impacted the psychological well-being of the proposed beneficiary.

5. The proposed beneficiary's family members allegedly filed a writ of *habeas corpus* in the form of forced disappearance, in order to receive information on his whereabouts. However, the appeal was declared inadmissible. It was also reported that, from the time of his detention until now, the proposed beneficiary's family and lawyers have visited various SEBIN facilities, including those located in El Helicoide and Plaza Venezuela, in Caracas, to determine whether the proposed beneficiary is being held there. Officers from these locations have allegedly refused to provide information on the matter. Additionally, through the social network X, the *Voluntad Popular* party informed that the location and conditions in which the proposed beneficiary is being held are unknown.<sup>2</sup>

6. It was reported that the proposed beneficiary has faced persecution, harassment, and threats on multiple occasions due to the exercise of his civil and political rights, as he has voiced his dissent against the national government. The following events were specified in this regard:

- In 2016, he was threatened along with his wife by persons linked to the governing party, United Socialist Party of Venezuela.
- In 2019, an arrest warrant was issued against the proposed beneficiary, forcing him and his family to take refuge in the Brazilian embassy, and then leave Venezuela for eight months.
- In 2020, he returned to Venezuela and remained in hiding until August when President Nicolás Maduro granted him a pardon.
- Between 2022 and 2023, he reportedly received several threats on the television program hosted by Diosdado Cabello, representative and vice-president of the United Socialist Party of Venezuela. In this regard, they pointed out that on July 1, 2023, during the television program broadcast by the state channel Venezolana de Televisión, known as "El Mazo Dando," Diosdado Cabello publicly stated, "An arrest warrant for a national opposition leader with the initials FS (the proposed beneficiary's initials) came to my attention." This act reportedly forced the proposed beneficiary to hide.

7. Lastly, they indicated that the current context is characterized by the execution of State terrorism practices and that there is a repressive policy deployed against the proposed beneficiary for being a member of the *Voluntad Popular* political movement.

## **B. Response from the State**

8. The IACHR requested information from the State on August 20, 2024. To date, the State has not sent a response, and the granted period has expired.

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

9. The mechanism of precautionary measures 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 IACHR Statute. The mechanism of precautionary

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<sup>2</sup> See, *Voluntad Popular* @Voluntas popular "21 days after the kidnapping of our brother Freddy Superlano by the dictatorship, his relatives and lawyers cannot attest to the place and the conditions he is held in because they have not seen him. We demand CLEAR information on Freddy's status and his immediate release. #Liberen a Superlano (#Free Superlano)".

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.

10. The Inter-American Commission and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (“the Inter-American Court” or “I/A Court H.R.”) have repeatedly stated that precautionary and provisional measures have a dual nature, one protective and the other precautionary.<sup>3</sup> Regarding the protective nature, these measures seek to avoid irreparable harm and preserve the exercise of human rights.<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup> Regarding their precautionary nature, these measures have the purpose of preserving legal situations while under the study of the IACHR. They aim to safeguard 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, in this way, 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 allow the State concerned to comply with the final decision and, if necessary, implement the ordered reparations.<sup>6</sup> 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.

11. In analyzing those requirements, the Commission reiterates that the facts supporting a request for precautionary measures need not be proven beyond doubt. The information provided should be assessed from a *prima facie* standard of review to determine whether a serious and urgent situation exists.<sup>7</sup> 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.<sup>8</sup> This is better suited to be addressed by the Petition

<sup>3</sup> 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).

<sup>4</sup> 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)

<sup>5</sup> 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).

<sup>6</sup> 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).

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

and Case system. The following analysis refers exclusively to the requirements of Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure, which can be resolved without entering into determinations on the merits.<sup>9</sup>

12. In addition, 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, 1998,<sup>10</sup> considers forced disappearance as the act “[...] 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.”<sup>11</sup> The Inter-American Commission also highlights what was established by the United Nations Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, in the sense that “there is no time limit, no matter how short, for an enforced disappearance to occur.”<sup>12</sup>

13. Regarding *context*, the Commission recalls that it has been monitoring the rule of law and human rights situation in Venezuela since 2005,<sup>13</sup> and has included the country in Chapter IV. B of its Annual Report since 2005. It has also issued press releases and country reports, and established the Special Follow-up Mechanism for the Country, known as MESEVE. In addition, in its 2021 Annual Report, the Commission noted that temporary forced disappearances have been systematically practiced in Venezuela, mainly against persons perceived as opponents.<sup>14</sup> These occur mostly due to the deliberate reluctance of the authorities to report the whereabouts of detained persons, as well as not bringing persons before the courts within the legal 48-hour period after detention.<sup>15</sup> In various testimonies collected by the IACHR, there is the suggestion that temporary forced disappearances are a tool of political repression in Venezuela.<sup>16</sup>

14. 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.<sup>17</sup> The Commission has recently condemned the practices of institutional violence in the context of the electoral process in Venezuela, including violent repression, arbitrary detentions, and political persecution.<sup>18</sup> In addition, the Commission has noted the arbitrary detentions and forced disappearances that occurred between July 28 and August 13, 2024.<sup>19</sup> 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.<sup>20</sup> Similarly, the Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression of the IACHR emphasizes that in Venezuela the right to freedom of expression continues to be severely limited. This is the result of a context of

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<sup>9</sup> 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).

<sup>10</sup> [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](#).

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

<sup>12</sup> 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.

<sup>13</sup> IACHR, [2023 Annual Report, Ch. IV.B. Venezuela](#), OEA/Ser.L/V/II. Doc. 386 rev. 1, approved on December 31, 2023, para. 1.

<sup>14</sup> IACHR, [2021 Annual Report, Ch. IV.B. Venezuela](#), OEA/Ser.L/V/II, approved on May 26, 2022, para. 82.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibidem*, para. 82.

<sup>16</sup> IACHR, [2021 Annual Report, Ch. IV.B. Venezuela](#), OEA/Ser.L/V/II, approved on May 26, 2022, para. 84.

<sup>17</sup> IACHR, [2023 Annual Report, Ch. IV.B. Venezuela](#), OEA/Ser.L/V/II. Doc. 386 rev. 1, approved on December 31, 2023, Recommendation 8.

<sup>18</sup> IACHR, Press Release 184/24, [IACHR and SRFOE condemn State terrorism practices in Venezuela Condemn State Terrorism Practices in Venezuela](#), August 15, 2024.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibidem*

<sup>20</sup> *Ibidem*

intimidation, harassment, repression, and stigmatization of journalists, human rights defenders, and other critical voices by the government.<sup>21</sup>

15. On August 15, 2024, the IACHR and its Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression (SRFOE, or RELE for its acronym in Spanish) condemned practices of State terrorism in Venezuela, including violent repression, arbitrary detentions and political persecution.<sup>22</sup> It was stated that the current regime is using fear as a tool to silence citizens and maintain its authoritarian rule, and that Venezuela must immediately stop violating human rights and restore democratic order and the rule of law.<sup>23</sup> In this context, the Commission has received reports of arbitrary detentions and short-term forced disappearances, during which acts of sexual violence against women and other actions potentially amounting to torture were allegedly committed. These reports indicate selective deprivation of liberty targeting electoral volunteers and those perceived as opponents of the regime, including journalists, opposition leaders, human rights defenders, and university students.<sup>24</sup> Additionally, 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.”<sup>25</sup>

16. On August 23, 2023, the IACHR and its Office of the Special Rapporteurship for Freedom of Expression alerted the international community to the arbitrary detention of journalists and criminalization of dissent in Venezuela.<sup>26</sup> The Commission rejected “all patterns of repression and practices that seek to generate terror among its own population.”<sup>27</sup> In addition, “it called to immediately release arbitrarily detained persons.”<sup>28</sup> In this regard, it was indicated that it “documented numerous arbitrary detentions and forced disappearances of individuals exercising their legitimate right to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly against the electoral results presented by the National Electoral Council.”<sup>29</sup> Additionally, in the case of detained individuals, family members have reported difficulties in locating them.<sup>30</sup>

17. Based on the contextual information, the ongoing monitoring by the IACHR of the situation in Venezuela, and the details surrounding the detention of the proposed beneficiary, the Commission considers that it is established that he is facing a situation of particular vulnerability due to the current uncertainty regarding his whereabouts.

18. In analyzing the requirement of *seriousness*, the Commission takes into consideration, in addition to the context referred to above, the fact that to date the proposed beneficiary’s whereabouts or place of detention is unknown. He was arrested on July 30, 2024, in Caracas by agents from the Bolivarian Intelligence Service (SEBIN). In this regard, the Commission notes that the proposed beneficiary, in addition to currently being the national coordinator of the opposition party *Voluntad Popular*, has exercised his political activism as a member of this party. Thus, it was indicated that he was a representative in the National Assembly of Venezuela in 2015. Due to his activity, it was alleged that as a member of an opposition party, the proposed beneficiary has been subject to persecution, threats, and harassment. In this regard, the Commission was

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<sup>21</sup> IACHR, [2023 Annual Report, Volume II, Report of the Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression](#), OEA/Ser.L/V/II, Doc. 386, approved on December 6, 2023, para. 1620.

<sup>22</sup> IACHR, Press Release 184/24, [IACHR and RELES Condemn State Terrorism Practices in Venezuela](#), August 15, 2024.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibidem*.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibidem*.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibidem*.

<sup>26</sup> IACHR, Press Release 190/2024, [The SRFOE Alerts the International Community about Arbitrary Detention of Journalists and Criminalization of Dissent in Venezuela](#), August 23, 2024.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibidem*

<sup>28</sup> *Ibidem*

<sup>29</sup> *Ibidem*

<sup>30</sup> *Ibidem*

informed that, on several occasions, persons linked to the governing party threatened the proposed beneficiary and his wife. In addition, the proposed beneficiary has had to remain in hiding and has even been previously forced to leave the country.

19. 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, promptly 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.<sup>31</sup> The IACHR 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.<sup>32</sup>

20. In view of the allegations presented, the Commission regrets the lack of information from the State of Venezuela. Although the foregoing is not enough per se to justify the granting of a precautionary measure, it does prevent the Commission from analyzing whether the submissions of the applicant may be disproved, or to learn of any actions that, if applicable, the authorities may be taking to mitigate or address the risk that the proposed beneficiary faces. Especially if, as in the matter at hand, State agents are responsible for the detention of the proposed beneficiary, emphasizing their special position as guarantor. Under these circumstances, the Commission considers, based on the applicable *prima facie* standard and the current situation in Venezuela, that it is sufficiently proven that the rights to life and personal integrity of Freddy Francisco Superlano Salinas are at serious risk.

21. In addition, the Commission finds that the national authorities have denied the possibility of providing protection in favor of the proposed beneficiary. In this regard, the Commission has been informed that the family members have not received any official information regarding the legal status of the proposed beneficiary, nor about the existence of any legal proceedings or arrest orders, which would enable them to challenge the actions potentially taken by state agents before the competent judicial authority. In this regard, the Commission notes that, despite the filing of a *habeas corpus* appeal, it was declared inadmissible. Thus, given the lack of official information regarding the reasons, if any, for the authorities' detention of the proposed beneficiary, coupled with the uncertainty about his current location or whereabouts, the Commission deems that the proposed beneficiary is in a state of extreme vulnerability and serious risk to his rights to life and personal integrity.

22. The Commission also observes that the search for the proposed beneficiary carried out to date has been unsuccessful. In this regard, the Commission highlights that, despite the fact that family members of the proposed beneficiary visited several facilities of the Bolivarian National Intelligence Service (SEBIN), they have not received any information about his whereabouts. In this regard, the Commission considers that the proposed beneficiary faces a situation of extreme vulnerability in the lack of official information from the State, and due to the circumstances surrounding his deprivation of liberty by State agents.

23. Consequently, the Commission assesses that, from the applicable *prima facie* standard and the current situation in Venezuela, it is sufficiently established that the rights to life and personal integrity of the proposed beneficiary, Freddy Francisco Superlano Salinas, are at serious risk, given that his whereabouts and location have been unknown after reportedly being detained by state agents on July 30, 2024.

24. With regard to the requirement of *urgency*, the Commission also notes that it has been fulfilled, given that the proposed beneficiary's current whereabouts are unknown, and given that the facts described suggest that the risk is likely to continue and to be exacerbated over time. In addition, the Commission highlights that, after having filed constitutional appeals, the family members have still not obtained official

<sup>31</sup> IACHR, [2021 Annual Report, Ch. IV.B. Venezuela](#), OEA/Ser.L/V/II, approved on May 26, 2022, para. 86.

<sup>32</sup> IACHR, [Principles and Good Practices on the Protection of Persons Deprived of Liberty in the Americas](#), adopted by the Commission during the 131st regular Period of Sessions, held from March 3 to 14, 2008, Principle XVIII.

information to establish his whereabouts. Therefore, the Commission considers it necessary to adopt immediate measures to safeguard the rights of the proposed beneficiary.

25. 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**

26. The Commission declares Freddy Francisco Superlano Salinas as the beneficiary of the precautionary measures, who is duly identified in this proceeding.

#### **V. DECISION**

27. 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 Freddy Francisco Superlano Salinas. In particular, inform whether the beneficiary is in the custody of the State and his current circumstances, or provide information on the measures aimed at determining his whereabouts or fate. The Commission considers it necessary for the State to specify whether the beneficiary was brought before a court of competent jurisdiction to review his detention if he had been charged with a crime. Otherwise, provide a detailed explanation for the reasons why the individual has not yet been released;

b) implement the necessary measures to ensure that the beneficiary can carry out his activities as a member of an opposition party without facing threats, harassment, or acts of violence; and

c) 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.

28. 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.

29. The Commission emphasizes that, in accordance with Article 25(8) of its Rules of Procedure, the granting of this precautionary measure and its adoption by the State do not constitute a prejudgment of any violation of the rights protected in the American Convention and other applicable instruments.

30. The Commission instructs its Executive Secretariat to notify this resolution to the State of Venezuela and the applicants.

31. Approved on August 26, 2024, by Roberta Clarke, President; 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  
Deputy Executive Secretary