

---

**INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS  
RESOLUTION 74/2024**

Precautionary Measure No. 1061-24

**Andreina Zerpa Vivas, Yolivares Infante Camacho, and Eichler Hernández Ortuño  
regarding Venezuela**

October 22, 2024

Original: Spanish

**I. INTRODUCTION**

1. On September 24, 2024, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (“the Inter-American Commission,” “the Commission” or “the IACHR”) received a request for precautionary measures submitted by the organization *Defiende Venezuela* (“the requesting party”) urging the Commission to require that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (the “State” or “Venezuela”) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of Andreina Zerpa Vivas, Yolivares Infante Camacho and Eichler Hernández Ortuño in Venezuela. According to the request, the proposed beneficiaries are members of the *Plataforma Unitaria Democrática* (PUD) and have been subjected to threats, harassment and persecution by state authorities in the current Venezuelan context.

2. In accordance with the content of Article 25(5) of the Rules of Procedure and the Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons, the Commission requested information from the requesting party on September 24, 2024, which responded on September 30, 2024. The IACHR requested information from the State on October 4, 2024. To date, the IACHR has not received a response from the State, as the deadline has expired.

3. Upon analyzing the submissions of fact and law offered by the applicant, the Commission considers that the proposed beneficiaries are in a serious and urgent situation, given that their rights to life and personal integrity are at risk of irreparable harm. Consequently, based on 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 Andreina Zerpa Vivas, Yolivares Infante Camacho, and Eichler Hernández Ortuño; b) ensure the corresponding measures to guarantee that the beneficiaries can continue to carry out their activities of political participation without being subjected to threats, harassment or acts of violence in the exercise of these activities. In particular, the State must ensure that its agents respect the rights and personal integrity of the beneficiaries in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law, as well as in relation to acts of risk attributable to third parties. Likewise, it must provide information on existing criminal investigations against the proposed beneficiaries; exhibit the judicial arrest warrants that exist, if any; and allow them to have security guarantees in the development of the eventual investigations; c) consult and agree upon the measures to be adopted with the beneficiaries and their representatives; and d) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to this precautionary measure, so as to prevent such events from reoccurring.

**II. SUMMARY OF FACTS AND ARGUMENTS**

**A. Information provided by the requesting party**

4. The proposed beneficiaries are members of the *Plataforma Unitaria Democrática* (PUD) and identify themselves as political opponents. They reside in the Altigracia de Orituco parish of the José Tadeo Monagas municipality, Guárico State, Venezuela. During the presidential elections of July 28, 2024, the proposed beneficiaries were members of the “Con Venezuela” campaign command of María Corina Machado and Edmundo González.

5. Andreina Zerpa Vivas has been a councilwoman of the José Tadeo Monagas Municipality since 2021 and is political coordinator of the Guárico State of the political party “Voluntad Popular,” taking a leading role in the direction of the campaign command. She has been the target of threats in radio programs and social networks. She was in charge of monitoring all the voting centers in Altagracia de Orituco and San Rafael de Orituco; evaluating that the center coordinators had all the inputs to fully comply with their responsibilities; collecting the voting records delivered to the table witnesses in the municipality; and proceeding with the transmission to the general direction of the command.

6. Yolivares Infante Camacho is general secretary of the political party “Acción Democrática,” in which he has been a militant for 47 years. He currently serves as secretary of the PUD. Eichler Hernández Ortuño has been a member of the same party for 24 years and is union secretary. Also, Yolivares Infante and Eichler Hernández served as coordinators for the PUD of the voting centers located in the Tricentenario sector of the Altagracia de Orituco parish.

7. The applicant indicated that the proposed beneficiaries were allegedly prevented from entering the voting centers at the time when the electoral machines were being installed. The order was purportedly issued by the official mayor of Altagracia de Orituco, a member of the United Socialist Party of Venezuela (PSUV). Subsequently, the proposed beneficiaries were allegedly subjected to threats and harassment.

8. On July 28, 2024, the mayor of Orituco showed up at several of the voting centers accompanied by motorcycle riders, who were carrying firearms and chanting pro-government slogans. The mayor allegedly tried to enter a school, so Mr. Yolivares tried to mediate the situation between them and the voters to avoid confrontation. Mr. Yolivares realized that four armed civilians were waiting for him at the exit of the voting center. He had to leave on the other side escorted by a group of voters and take refuge in a house and then escape in a vehicle. After the closing of the polling stations, Mr. Yolivares’ neighbors alerted him to the presence of subjects wearing balaclavas and armed outside his house. At that time, his wife and two daughters were in the residence. From that moment on, he did not return to his house to avoid putting his family at risk.

9. On July 29, 2024, the three proposed beneficiaries participated in a peaceful protest in Altagracia de Orituco against the results reported by the National Electoral Council. The protest was reportedly put down by security forces. The mayor reportedly blamed the proposed beneficiaries for having directed “vandalic” acts. The proposed beneficiaries had to take shelter. It was indicated that in the case of Andreina Zerpa, being one of the main spokespersons of the opposition, she decided not to return home, since she could be subject to arbitrary detention.

10. Yolivares Infante reportedly hid in five different places in Altagracia de Orituco, such as apartments and houses of relatives and friends. In each place he stayed only for a short time, because the places were raided by security forces, who were looking for him. The proposed beneficiary allegedly managed to escape because people working in these security forces informed him about the eventual raids. On August 18, 2024, the proposed beneficiary left the city because he found out about the existence of a list of people who were being sought by the National Anti-Extortion Command of the Bolivarian National Guard (CONAS) and the General Directorate of Military Counterintelligence (DGCIM). Andreina Zerpa and Eichler Hernández are said to be in “clandestinity” within the Municipality José Tadeo Monagas in Altagracia de Orituco. The mayor of Altagracia de Orituco is said to have pressured for their capture as he considers them to be the leaders of opposition political parties.

11. On August 9, 2024, Eichler Hernández was summoned by the Altagracia de Orituco Municipal Delegation of the Guárico State of the Scientific, Criminal and Criminalistic Investigations Corps (CICPC) to testify in relation to the commission of alleged crimes against property and crimes under the Law Against Organized Crime and Financing of Terrorism. The proposed beneficiary reported that the mayor blames him

for an attack on the mayor's office due to his participation in the peaceful demonstration that same day. In view of his refusal to attend, his arrest has been ordered and a police file has been opened against him. In case he is apprehended by the security forces, he fears that he will be incriminated with illicit objects, such as weapons or psychotropic substances, and thus justify the terrorism offenses with which he is charged.

12. On September 26, 2024, officials of the mayor's office of the Altagracia de Orituco parish of the José Tadeo Monagas municipality, Guárico State, headed by the mayor, contacted the proposed beneficiaries indicating that they would stop the persecution if they would recognize the victory of Nicolás Maduro in the presidential elections of July 28, 2024, by means of a statement. The applicant pointed out that this strategy has been used by the Venezuelan government in other cases, such as that of Mr. Edmundo González Urrutia.

13. Finally, the requesting party clarifies that the proposed beneficiaries have not resorted to Venezuelan institutions to denounce the facts or request protection measures in light of the current situation in the country.

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

14. The IACHR requested information from the State on October 4, 2024. To date, the State has not sent a response and the deadline has expired.

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

15. 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 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.

16. 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>1</sup> Regarding the protective nature, these measures seek to avoid irreparable harm and preserve the exercise of human rights.<sup>2</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>3</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

---

<sup>1</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>2</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>3</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).

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>4</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.

17. In the analysis of the aforementioned requirements, the Commission reiterates that the facts that motivate a request for precautionary measures do not need to be fully proven. The information provided must be assessed on a *prima facie* standard of review in order to identify whether a serious and urgent situation exists.<sup>5</sup> The Commission also recalls that, by its own mandate, it is not for the Commission to determine individual responsibility for the facts denounced. Likewise, in the instant proceeding, it is not for the Commission to rule on violations of rights enshrined in the American Convention or other applicable instruments.<sup>6</sup> This is better suited to be analyzed in the framework of the Petition and Case System. The following study relates exclusively to the requirements of Article 25 of the Rules of Procedure, which can be carried out without making any determinations on the merits.<sup>7</sup>

18. In analyzing this situation, the Commission recalls that the Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons indicates in its preamble that the States hope that the Convention “may help to prevent, punish, and eliminate the forced disappearance of persons in the Hemisphere and make a decisive contribution to the protection of human rights and the rule of law”.<sup>8</sup> The Convention also establishes that the States Parties undertake to “cooperate with one another in helping to prevent, punish, and eliminate the forced disappearance of persons”.<sup>9</sup>

19. Regarding *the context*, the Commission has been monitoring the rule of law and human rights situation in Venezuela since 2005,<sup>10</sup> including the country in Chapter IV.B of its Annual Report. The Commission has also issued press releases and country reports, and has created a special mechanism to follow up on the situation in the country, called MESEVE.

---

<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 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>5</sup> I/A Court H.R., [Matter of the Residents of the Communities of the Miskitu Indigenous People of the Northern Caribbean Coast Region regarding Nicaragua](#), Extension of Provisional Measures, Order of August 23, 2018, considerandum 13; [Matter of the 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>6</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.

<sup>7</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>8</sup> Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons, Preamble, eighth paragraph.

<sup>9</sup> Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons, Article I. c.

<sup>10</sup> IACHR, [Annual Report 2023, Ch. IV.b. Venezuela](#), OEA/Ser.L/V/II. Doc. 386 rev. 1, approved December 31, 2023, para. 1.

20. In its 2023 Annual Report, the Commission also warned of the persistence of an articulated policy of repression, recommending that the State of Venezuela refrain from illegal or arbitrary detentions, and in the event that a person is deprived of liberty, ensure that all due process guarantees are met, including prompt presentation before an independent judicial authority, in order to avoid forced disappearances, torture, and other cruel and inhumane treatment.<sup>11</sup> Recently, the Commission has condemned the practices of institutional violence in the context of the electoral process in Venezuela, including violent repression, arbitrary detentions and political persecution.<sup>12</sup> The strategy of detention and criminalization is reportedly directed particularly against those perceived as opponents of the regime, including journalists, opposition leaders, human rights defenders, among others.<sup>13</sup>

21. On August 15, 2024, the IACHR and its Special Rapporteurship for Freedom of Expression (RELE or SRFoE) condemned practices of State terrorism in Venezuela, including violent repression, arbitrary detentions and political persecution.<sup>14</sup> It was considered that the regime in power is sowing terror as a tool to silence the citizenry and perpetuate the ruling authoritarian regime in power, as well as that Venezuela must cease the practices that violate human rights immediately, reestablish democratic order and the rule of law.<sup>15</sup> The IACHR detected the subjection of detained persons to criminal proceedings for crimes drafted in an ambiguous and broad manner, without allowing them to be represented by a defense counsel of their choice, by imposing public defenders on them. The IACHR emphasized 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 “consolidate the denial of the right to political participation.”<sup>16</sup>

22. On September 13, 2024, the IACHR condemned the forced exile of opposition presidential candidate Edmundo González Urrutia.<sup>17</sup> He left Venezuela in search of international protection in Spain.<sup>18</sup> Opposition leader María Corina Machado confirmed that the decision to leave the country was not taken freely, but was a measure to safeguard her rights.<sup>19</sup>

23. Considering the foregoing, the Commission assesses the allegations presented regarding the three persons identified as members of opposition parties in Venezuela. This context lends seriousness and consistency to the allegations made in the matter under study, inasmuch as they would be visible figures and leaders of opposition political parties in the parish of Altagracia de Orituco, municipality of José Tadeo Monagas, State of Guárico, Venezuela.

24. In analyzing the *seriousness* requirement, the Commission considers that it has been met. The Commission notes, in light of the information available and not contested by the State, the following:

- i. All three are members of the PUD in Venezuela, and were members of the campaign of María Corina Machado and Edmundo González in Venezuela during the July 2024 presidential elections, undertaking several tasks. On election day, Andreina Zerpa led the process of collecting the voting records, while Yolivares Infante and Eichler Hernández served as coordinators at the voting

---

<sup>11</sup> IACHR, [Annual Report 2023, Ch. IV.b. Venezuela](#), OEA/Ser.L/V/II. Doc. 386 rev. 1, approved December 31, 2023, Recommendation 8.

<sup>12</sup> IACHR, Press Release 184/24, [IACHR and SRFOE condemn state terrorism practices in Venezuela](#), August 15, 2024.

<sup>13</sup> IACHR, Press Release 184/24, cited above.

<sup>14</sup> IACHR, Press Release 184/24, [IACHR and SRFOE condemn practices of State terrorism in Venezuela](#), August 15, 2024.

<sup>15</sup> IACHR, Press Release 184/24, cited above.

<sup>16</sup> IACHR, Press Release 184/24, cited above.

<sup>17</sup> IACHR, Press Release 215/24, [Venezuela: IACHR condemns exile of Edmundo González and harassment at the residence of the Argentine embassy](#), September 13, 2024.

<sup>18</sup> IACHR, Press Release 215/2024, cited above.

<sup>19</sup> IACHR, Press Release 215/2024, cited above.

centers. It was alleged that, as a result of the above, they were being subjected to threats and intimidation in retaliation for their political work as Venezuelan opposition.

- ii. In addition to the above, the Commission notes that during the electoral process, the proposed beneficiaries were reportedly restricted from accessing the voting centers at key moments, such as the installation of the voting machines. Likewise, they were allegedly subjected to threats and harassment. In the case of Yolivares Infante, it was alleged that, on July 28, 2024 (voting day), armed subjects searched for him, both at the exit of the voting center, as well as outside his house. This prompted him to seek protection for his safety.
- iii. After the electoral process and their participation in public demonstrations of the opposition, various officers from public entities began to search for the proposed beneficiaries with the purpose of depriving them of their liberty. On this point, the Commission was only informed that Eichler Hernández is being investigated for his possible participation in a public demonstration, and that he has an arrest warrant. Of the other two proposed beneficiaries, there is no official information on the existence of police or prosecutorial investigations involving them. In any case, the Commission has no information about whether there is any arrest warrant that has been submitted to judicial review for the three proposed beneficiaries.
- iv. The available information reveals that the State agents would be seeking to know the location of the proposed beneficiaries by being present in the homes of friends or relatives. In that sense, it was alleged that, by August 2024, the proposed beneficiaries would be part of a list of persons being sought by CONAS and the DGCIM. Similarly, it was added that, in September 2024, the mayor of Altigracia de Orituco indicated that he would stop their search in exchange for the proposed beneficiaries recognizing, in a statement, that Nicolás Maduro won the July 2024 elections.
- v. As a result of all of the above factors, the proposed beneficiaries decided not to return to their homes in order to protect their safety and in view of what could happen if they were arrested in the current context of the country. The proposed beneficiaries are said to be sheltered in and out of the city.
- vi. Lastly, the Commission identifies that none of the proposed beneficiaries has the material possibility of continuing, in conditions of their safety, with their work as members of opposition parties in the parish of Altigracia de Orituco, municipality José Tadeo Monagas, Guárico State, Venezuela.

25. In light of the abovementioned, the Commission observes that the situation of the three proposed beneficiaries is consistent with the current context of persecution of any person who is part of the political opposition and questions the current government, which has created a scenario of concrete risk to their life and integrity. In recent matters of members of the opposition in the current context that led to the granting of precautionary measures, the Commission observed a pattern of State action following the detention of persons perceived or identified as members of the opposition, who are detained without knowledge of criminal proceedings against them, and without arrest warrants issued by the courts; their place of detention is subsequently unknown; there is no possibility for trusted lawyers to appear in the proceedings to protect their rights; and there are serious restrictions on family members or lawyers, preventing their communication and access to minimal information about their legal situation.<sup>20</sup> Consequently, the Commission considers, as an

<sup>20</sup> IACHR, Resolution 49/2024 (Follow-up and Modification), Precautionary Measure No. 533-17, Williams Daniel Dávila Barrios regarding Venezuela, August 14, 2024; Resolution 50/2024, Precautionary Measure No. 883-24, Roland Oswaldo Carreño Gutiérrez regarding Venezuela, August 17, 2024; Resolution 51/2024 (Follow-up and Modification), Precautionary Measure No. 359-16, Américo de Grazia regarding Venezuela, August 17, 2024; Resolution 55/2024, Precautionary Measure No. 899-24, Freddy Francisco Superlano Salinas

indispensable minimum, that the State should inform about the existing criminal investigations against the proposed beneficiaries; exhibit the existing arrest warrants, if any; and allow them the full right of defense within the framework of the eventual investigations.

26. The Commission regrets the lack of response from the State of Venezuela. Although this is not sufficient in itself to justify the granting of precautionary measures, it does prevent the Commission from having information that would allow it to verify the allegations made. Likewise, the Commission is prevented from knowing what actions, if any, the authorities are taking to mitigate or address the risk purportedly faced by the proposed beneficiaries. In any case, the Commission notes that, according to the information available, the events were attributed to state agents and civilians who support the current government under possible state acquiescence. Although it is not up to this Commission to determine the perpetrators of the events, it is concerned about the possible involvement of state agents, which places the proposed beneficiaries in a situation of vulnerability. The Commission emphasizes the intimidating effect it would seek to have, or would have, on other persons in the opposition in the country.

27. In summary, the Commission observes that, from the *prima facie* applicable standard, and taking into account the current context of the country, the political role they hold in the parish of Altigracia de Orituco and the recent events, it is sufficiently demonstrated that the three proposed beneficiaries face a situation of serious risk to their rights to life and personal integrity.

28. Regarding the *urgency* requirement, the Commission considers that, given the continuity of the events analyzed, framed in the context of political persecution, it is possible to appreciate the existence of a situation presenting an imminent risk. This situation is likely to materialize at any time, if immediate measures to protect the proposed beneficiaries are not adopted.

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

#### **IV. BENEFICIARIES**

30. The Commission declares as beneficiaries of the precautionary measures Andreina Zerpa Vivas, Yolivares Infante Camacho, and Eichler Hernández Ortuño, who are duly identified in this proceeding.

#### **V. DECISION**

31. The Commission understands that this matter meets *prima facie* the requirements of seriousness, urgency and irreparable harm contained 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 Andreina Zerpa Vivas, Yolivares Infante Camacho, and Eichler Hernández Ortuño;
- b) ensure the corresponding measures to guarantee that the beneficiaries can continue to carry out their activities of political participation without being subjected to threats, harassment or acts of violence in the exercise of these activities. In particular, the State must ensure that its agents respect the rights and personal integrity of the beneficiaries in accordance with the

---

regarding Venezuela, August 26, 2024. 359-16, Américo de Grazia regarding Venezuela, August 17, 2024; Resolution 55/2024, Precautionary Measures No. 899-24, Freddy Francisco Superlano Salinas regarding Venezuela, August 26, 2024; Resolution 61/2024, Precautionary Measures 928-24, Perkins Rocha regarding Venezuela, September 2, 2024; Resolution 63/2024, Precautionary Measures No. 931-24, Biagio Pilieri Gianninoto and Jesús Alfredo Pilieri regarding Venezuela, September 6, 2024.

standards established by international human rights law, as well as in relation to acts of risk attributable to third parties. Likewise, it must provide information on existing criminal investigations against the proposed beneficiaries; exhibit the judicial arrest warrants that exist, if any; and allow them to have security guarantees in the development of the eventual investigations;

- c) consult and agree upon the measures to be adopted with the beneficiaries and their representatives; and
- d) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to this precautionary measure, so as to prevent such events from reoccurring.

32. The Commission requests Venezuela to provide details, within 15 days from the date of notification of this resolution, on the adoption of the requested precautionary measures and to update such information on a regular basis.

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

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

35. Approved on October 22, 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.

María Claudia Pulido  
Assistant Executive Secretary