

VENEZUELA

I) RELEVANT LEGAL EVENTS

MEMBER OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES SINCE: DECEMBER 21, 1951

RATIFIED AMERICAN CONVENTION: JUNE 23, 1977

Reservation and declaration made at the time of ratification and recognition of competence (from <http://www.cidh.org/basicos/english/Basic4.Amer.Conv.Ratif.htm>)

Reservation and declaration made at the time of ratification

Article 60, paragraph 5 of the Constitution of the Republic of Venezuela establishes that: No one may be convicted in a criminal trial without first having been personally notified of the charges and heard in the manner prescribed by law. Persons accused of an offense against the *res publica* may be tried *in absentia*, with the guarantees and in the manner prescribed by law. Such a possibility is not provided for in Article 8, paragraph 1 of the Convention, and for this reason Venezuela formulates the corresponding reservations, and,

DECLARES: That, in accordance with the provisions of Article 45, paragraph 1 of the Convention, the Government of the Republic of Venezuela recognizes the competence of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to receive and examine communications in which a State Party alleges that another State Party has committed violations of human rights set forth in that Convention, in the terms stipulated in paragraph 2 of that article. This recognition of competence is made for an indefinite period of time.

The instrument of ratification was received at the General Secretariat of the OAS on 9 August 1977 with a reservation and a declaration. The notification procedure of the reservation was taken in conformity with the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties signed on 23 May 1969.

Recognition of Competence

On 9 August 1977 recognized the competence of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and on 24 June 1981 recognized the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, in accordance with Articles 45 and 62 of the Convention, respectively.

ACCEPTED JURISDICTION OF THE IA COMMISSION FOR “INTERSTATE COMMUNICATIONS” (ART. 45): AUGUST 9, 1977

ACCEPTED JURISDICTION OF IACHR (ART. 62): APRIL 24, 1981

DENOUNCED AMERICAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (ART. 78): SEPTEMBER 10, 2012, IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 10, 2013

II) DECISIONS, JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS

A) CASES

I) Case of El Amparo v. Venezuela

On October 29, 1988, sixteen fishermen from the village of El Amparo were on their way to the La Colorada Canal along the Arauca river in Apure State for a fishing trip. As some of the fishermen were leaving the boat, members of the military and the police of the José Antonio Páez Specific Command (CEJAP) opened fire on them, killing fourteen of the sixteen fishermen. The State accepted international responsibility.

Key Words: *Access to Legal Procedures; Civil and Political Rights; Judicial Protection (Right to); Freedom from Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane and Degrading Treatment; Extrajudicial Killing; Life (Right to)*

Merits

Judgment of January 18, 1995. Series C No. 19

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 28, 2002 (Available only in Spanish)
- 2) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of July 4, 2006
- 3) Order of the President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of December 18, 2009. (Available only in Spanish)
- 4) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of February 4, 2010
- 5) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of February 20, 2012
- 6) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 20, 2015 (Available only in Spanish)

II) Case of the “Caracazo” v. Venezuela

On February 16, 1989, the then President of Venezuela, Carlos Andrés Pérez, announced a series of structural adjustment measures to refinance the external debt through the International Monetary Fund that were implemented on February 27 that year. On February 27, 1989, an undetermined number of persons from the poorer sectors of the population began a series of disturbances in Garenas, State of Miranda, owing to the increase in urban transport rates and the failure of the Executive to grant a preferential rate to students. A sector of the Metropolitan Police was on strike, and consequently did not intervene promptly to control the disturbances. Armed forces were put together by the minister of defense, which consisted mostly of 17 to 18 year-old men. As a result of the disturbances in February and March of 1989, 276 people lost their lives. Some of these victims were not even participating in the disturbances and were shot in their homes, including woman and children. The State, through the Executive, ordered that an undetermined number of corpses should be buried in mass graves. The Court found that the State violated the American Convention on Human Rights.

Key Words: *Access to Legal Procedures; Amnesty, Pardon, and Commutation of Sentence (Right to Seek); Criminal Justice; Due Process Rights; Judicial Protection (Right to); Life (Right to)*

Merits

Judgment of November 11, 1999. Series C No. 58

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 17, 2004
- 2) Order of the President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of May 20, 2009 (Available only in Spanish)
- 3) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of July 06, 2009
- 4) Order of the President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of September 23, 2009

III) Case of Blanco Romero et al. v. Venezuela

On December 21, 1999, Army agents entered Mr. Oscar José Blanco Romero's house by force, beat him, and detained him. On December 23, 1999, while Mr. Roberto Javier Hernández Paz was at his uncle's house, officers from the State's Intelligence and Preventive Services Sector Bureau entered the house without an entry warrant and violently detained Mr. Hernández Paz. The agents placed Mr. Hernández Paz in a car and transported him to an unknown destination. Lastly, on December 21, 1999, Mr. José Francisco Rivas Fernández, was beaten and detained while staying at a shelter for victims of the floods in Vargas State. Since the respective detention dates of each victim, their whereabouts have been unknown. The Court found that the State violated the American Convention on Human Rights and the American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons.

Key Words: *Extrajudicial Killing; Life (Right to); Due Process Rights; Forced Disappearances; Freedom from Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane and Degrading Treatment*

Merits, Reparations and Costs

Judgment of November 28, 2005. Series C No. 138

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of May 18, 2009 (Available only in Spanish)
- 2) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of July 7, 2009
- 3) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 22, 2011
- 4) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 20, 2015 (Available only in Spanish)

IV) Case of Montero Aranguren et al. (Detention Center of Catia) v. Venezuela

On November 27, 1992, right after an attempt of a coup d'état in Venezuela, thirty-seven detainees at the Detention Center of Catia were extrajudicially executed, leading to a riot in the prison. The guards of the Detention Center, the troops of the 5th Regional Commander's Office of National Guard, and the Metropolitan Police massively intervened exercising excessive force and shooting indiscriminately at the detainees. The Court found that the State violated the detainees' rights to life, humane treatment, and judicial protection and guarantees under the American Convention on Human Rights.

Key Words: *Life (Right to); Prison and Detention Conditions; Judicial Protection (Right to); Civil War and Unrest; Freedom from Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane and Degrading Treatment*

Preliminary Objection, Merits, Reparations and Costs

Judgment of July 5, 2006. Series C No. 150

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of August 4, 2009 (Available only in Spanish)
- 2) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 17, 2009
- 3) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of August 30, 2011
- 4) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 20, 2015 (Available only in Spanish)

V) Case of Apitz Barbera et al. (“First Court of Administrative Disputes”) v. Venezuela

This is a case about the lack of independence of the judiciary in Venezuela under Hugo Chávez’s regime. Ana María Ruggeri Cova, Perkins Rocha Contreras, and Juan Carlos Apitz Barbera were removed from their positions as judges of the First Court of Administrative Disputes on October 30, 2003, on the grounds that they had committed an inexcusable judicial error. The victims believed their removal was contrary to the principle of judicial independence and undermined the right of judges to decide freely in accordance with the law. This case gave the Court the chance to explore in depth the standards of independence and impartiality applicable to the national judiciary. The Court found that the State violated the American Convention on Human Rights.

Key Words: *Access to Legal Procedures; Due Process Rights; Independence of Judiciary; Arbitrary Arrest and Detention; Compensation and Remedies (Right to)*

Preliminary Objection, Merits, Reparations and Costs

Judgment of August 5, 2008. Series C No. 182

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of December 18, 2009 (Available only in Spanish)
- 2) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 23, 2012

VI) Case of Ríos et al. v. Venezuela

The facts of this case occurred in the context of a pattern of threats to social communicators during a period of institutional and political conflict in Venezuela that caused an extreme polarization of society. Between the years of 2001 and 2004, twenty individuals, all journalists or social communications workers linked to the television station "Compañía Anónima Radio Caracas Televisión" (RCTV), were subject to several threats, acts of harassment, and verbal and physical abuse caused by public officials and other individuals in attempts against the installation of the RCTV television station. The State lacked diligence in investigating those incidents and failed to take preventative actions. The Court found that the State violated the victims' rights under Articles 5(1) (Right to Physical, Mental, and Moral Integrity) and 13(1) (Right to Seek, Receive, and Impart Information and Ideas) of the American Convention on Human Rights, both in relation to Article 1(1) of the same.

Key Words: *Freedom of Expression; Physical, Mental, and Moral Integrity (Right to)*

Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs

Judgment of January 28, 2009. Series C No. 194

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 20, 2015 (Available only in Spanish)

VII) Case of Perozo et al. v. Venezuela

Between October 2001 and August 2005, State agents harassed and physically and verbally assaulted forty-four people associated with Globovisión television station because they broadcasted a strike called by the Workers' Confederation of Venezuela and Fedecámaras. The strike demanded the resignation of the President of the Republic. The Court found that the State violated the victims' rights to humane treatment and freedom of thought and expression.

Key Words: *Freedom of Expression; Access to Legal Procedures; Women's Rights; Freedom from Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane and Degrading Treatment*

Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs

Judgment of January 28, 2009. Series C No. 195

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 20, 2015 (Available only in Spanish)

VIII) Case of Reverón Trujillo v. Venezuela

On February 6, 2002, María Cristina Reverón Trujillo was arbitrarily dismissed from her judicial position. The Political-Administrative Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice later annulled the dismissal as in violation of the law. The Court found that the State violated the American Convention on Human Rights. However, it did not order the reinstatement of the alleged victim to her position, nor the payment of the salaries and social benefits she did not receive.

Key Words: *Access to Legal Procedures; Independence of Judiciary*

Preliminary Objection, Merits, Reparations, and Costs

Judgment of June 30, 2009. Series C No. 197

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 20, 2015 (Available only in Spanish)

IX) Case of Barreto Leiva v. Venezuela

This is an unusual case for the Court as it deals with the prosecution and trial of a high level State official, who had been accused, together with the President of Venezuela, of embezzlement. In the

judgment on the merits the Court discussed at length the scope of due process rights. It eventually found violation of some rights protected by the American Convention on Human Rights, but all those the Commission claimed to have been violated.

Key Words: *Access to Legal Procedures; Due Process Rights; Arbitrary Arrest and Detention; Politicians; Failure to Investigate*

Merits, Reparations and Costs

Judgment of November, 17 2009. Series C No. 206

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 20, 2015 (Available only in Spanish)

X) Case of Usón Ramírez v. Venezuela

On April 16 and May 10, 2004, retired General, Mr. Francisco Usón Ramírez made controversial comments in a television interview about the National Armed Forces, which led to the National Armed Forces suing Mr. Usón Ramírez for slander in military court. The judgment by the military court led to the alleged deprivation of liberty, where Mr. Usón Ramírez served five years and six months in prison. Accordingly, the Court found that the State violated the American Convention on Human Rights.

Key Words: *Civil and Political Rights; Criminal Justice; Freedom of Expression; Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights*

Preliminary Objection, Merits, Reparations and Costs

Judgment of November 20, 2009. Series C No. 207

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 20, 2015 (Available only in Spanish)

XI) Case of Chocrón Chocrón v. Venezuela

Mercedes Chocrón Chocrón was arbitrarily removed from her post as Judge of First Instance for Criminal Matters of the Metropolitan Caracas Judicial Circuit. Ms. Chocrón Chocrón was not afforded any minimum guarantees of due process or given adequate justification for her removal. She was not given the possibility to be heard or to exercise her right of defense. The Court found that the State violated the American Convention on Human Rights.

Key Words: *Judicial Protection (Right to); Civil and Political Rights; Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights; Participation in Government (Right to)*

Merits, Reparations and Costs

Judgment of July 1, 2011. Series C No. 227

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 20, 2015 (Available only in Spanish)
- 2) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 22, 2016 (Available only in Spanish)

XII) Case of López Mendoza v. Venezuela

Mr. Leopoldo López Mendoza was prevented by the State from participating in the regional elections in 2008. The State also failed to provide him with the relevant judicial guarantees and judicial protection or the appropriate reparation. The Court found that the State violated the American Convention on Human Rights.

Key Words: *Independence of Judiciary; Civil and Political Rights; Political Organizations; Access to Legal Procedures*

Merits, Reparations and Costs

Judgment of September 1, 2011. Series C No. 233

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 20, 2015 (Available only in Spanish)

XIII) Case of the Barrios Family v. Venezuela

Between 1998 to 2011, the Barrios family, including their children, were harassed by the Police of Aragua state. As part of this persecution, five members of the Barrios family have lost their lives and several of them have been detained and subjected to illegal and arbitrary searches of their homes, suffered threats against their lives and personal integrity, and have been forced to move from their place of residence. This case is part of a more general context of extrajudicial executions in Venezuela and most of the incidents that violated the life and personal integrity of the victims took place after the Inter-American system had requested protection for the Barrios family through provisional measures. The Court found that the State violated the American Convention on Human Rights and the American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture.

Key Words: *Civil and Political Rights; Minors/Children; Family; Arbitrary Arrest and Detention; Judicial Protection (Right to); Access to Legal Procedures; Privacy; Extrajudicial Killing; Freedom from Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane and Degrading Treatment*

Merits, Reparations and Costs

Judgment of November 24, 2011. Series C No. 237

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of September 2, 2015 (Available only in Spanish)

- 2) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of February 23, 2016 (Available only in Spanish)
- 3) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 22, 2016 (Available only in Spanish)

XIV) Case of Díaz Peña v. Venezuela

On February 25, 2004, Mr. Raúl José Díaz Peña was detained by public officials for his alleged participation in detonating two explosive devices in the Consulate General of the Republic of Colombia and in the Office for International Trade of the Kingdom of Spain in Caracas. In addition, Mr. Díaz Peña was subjected to a trial with a series of irregularities that resulted in criminal proceedings lasting approximately five years and two months from the time of his arrest until he was sentenced and convicted. This case also involves the improper detention conditions that Mr. Díaz Peña endured while in the State's custody. The Court found that the State violated the American Convention on Human Rights.

Key Words: *Criminal Justice; Terrorism; Due Process Rights; Arbitrary Arrest and Detention; Prison and Detention Conditions; Freedom from Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane and Degrading Treatment*

Preliminary Objection, Merits, Reparations and Costs

Judgment of June 26, 2012. Series C No. 244

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 20, 2015 (Available only in Spanish)
- 2) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 22, 2016 (Available only in Spanish)

XV) Case of Uzcátegui et al. v. Venezuela

On January 1, 2001, members of the state police extrajudicially executed Néstor José Uzcátegui and persecuted Néstor's brother, Luis Enrique Uzcátegui, in reaction to his search for justice for the death of his brother. There was no investigation into Mr. José Uzcátegui's death, and no one was ever tried or punished for the crime. The Court found that the State violated the American Convention on Human Rights.

Key Words: *Access to Legal Procedures; Arbitrary Arrest and Detention; Civil and Political Rights; Criminal Justice; Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights; Freedom of Information; Movement and Residence; Life (Right to); Human Rights Activists; Freedom from Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane and Degrading Treatment*

Merits and Reparations

Judgment of September 3, 2012. Series C No. 249

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 20, 2015 (Available only in Spanish)
- 2) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 22, 2016 (Available only in Spanish)

XVI) Case of Castillo González et al. v. Venezuela

Joe Luis Castillo González, an attorney, was the General Coordinator of the Office of Social Action and Human Rights of the Apostolic Vicariate of Machiques. On August 27, 2003, Mr. Castillo González, his wife, and child were attacked by two unknown men resulting in the death of Mr. Castillo González. The Court found that the State violated the American Convention on Human Rights.

Key Words: *Criminal Justice*

Merits

Judgment of November 27, 2012. Series C No. 256 (Available only in Spanish)

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

[None]

XVII) Case of Landaeta Mejías Brothers et al. v. Venezuela

This case concerns the extrajudicial executions of teenage brothers Igmarr Alexander Landaeta Mejías and Eduardo José Landaeta Mejías by State officials. The events occurred in the context of widespread extrajudicial executions in Venezuela, mainly by members of regional police forces caused by a poor institutional structure and a lack of effective oversight. When the Court considered the case, the State had yet to prosecute the authorities responsible for the executions. The criminal proceedings relating to Igmarr's execution resulted in a dismissal, while the criminal proceedings relating to Eduardo's execution were still underway, sixteen years after their death. Eventually, the Court unanimously found that the state violated Igmarr's right to life, Eduardo's rights to life and personal liberty, and the Mejías family's rights to judicial guarantees and judicial protection. The Court held that it was not incumbent to rule upon the alleged violation of Igmarr's right to humane treatment and that it did not have sufficient evidence to conclude that the State violated Eduardo's right to humane treatment.

Key Words: *Extrajudicial Killing; Life (Right to); Judicial Protection (Right to); Physical, Mental, and Moral Integrity (Right to); Failure to Investigate*

Merits

Judgment of August 27, 2014. Series C No. 281

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 22, 2016 (Available only in Spanish)

XVIII) Case of Granier et al. (Radio Caracas Television) v. Venezuela

In 2002, a short-lived coup d'état against the government of Hugo Chavez rocked Venezuela. A television station, Radio Caracas Television ("RCTV"), reported on the events as they occurred. RCTV criticized President Chavez, while highlighting and interviewing participants to the coup. When, five years later, in 2007, RCTV sought to renew its broadcast license, the government denied it, accusing the station of inciting the 2002 coup. The State immediately shut down RCTV, seized the television station's equipment and occupied its studios, and established a State-sponsored television channel on RCTV's airwaves. RCTV was unable to obtain redress through the State's domestic courts. The Court found that these actions violated the American Convention on Human Rights.

Key Words: *Access to Legal Procedures; Censorship; Freedom of Expression; Freedom of Information; Property; Due Process Rights*

Merits

Judgment of June 22, 2015. Series C No. 293 (Available only in Spanish)

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

[None]

B) Provisional Measures (Art 63.2)

- 1) Matter of Liliana Ortega et al. regarding Venezuela [November 27, 2002]
- 2) Matter of Liliana Ortega et al. regarding Venezuela [February 21, 2003]
- 3) Matter of Marta Colomina and Liliana Velásquez regarding Venezuela [July 30, 2003]
- 4) Matter of Marta Colomina and Liliana Velásquez regarding Venezuela [September 8, 2003]
- 5) Matter of Marta Colomina and Liliana Velásquez regarding Venezuela [December 2, 2003]
- 6) Matter of Liliana Ortega et al. regarding Venezuela [December 2, 2003]
- 7) Matter of Marta Colomina and Liliana Velásquez regarding Venezuela [May 4, 2004]
(Available only in Spanish)
- 8) Matter of Liliana Ortega et al. regarding Venezuela [May 4, 2004] (Available only in Spanish)
- 9) Matter of "El Nacional" and "Así es la Noticia" Newspapers regarding Venezuela [July 6, 2004]
- 10) Matter of Carlos Nieto et al. regarding Venezuela [July 9, 2004]
- 11) Matter of "Globovisión" Television Station regarding Venezuela [September 4, 2004]
- 12) Matter of Eloisa Barrios et al. regarding Venezuela [November 23, 2004] (Available only in Spanish)
- 13) Matter of Liliana Ortega et al. regarding Venezuela [March 1, 2005] (Available only in Spanish)
- 14) Matter of Liliana Ortega et al. regarding Venezuela [June 14, 2005] (Available only in Spanish)
- 15) Matter of Eloisa Barrios et al. regarding Venezuela [June 29, 2005] (Available only in Spanish)
- 16) Matter of Eloisa Barrios et al. regarding Venezuela [September 22, 2005] (Available only in Spanish)
- 17) Matter of Monagas Judicial Confinement Center ("La Pica") regarding Venezuela [January 13, 2006] (Available only in Spanish)
- 18) Matter of Monagas Judicial Confinement Center ("La Pica") regarding Venezuela [February 9, 2006]
- 19) Matter of Yare I and Yare II Capital Region Penitentiary Center regarding Venezuela [March 30, 2006]
- 20) Matter of Marta Colomina and Liliana Velásquez regarding Venezuela [July 4, 2006]

- 21) Matter of Guerrero Gallucci and Martínez Barrios regarding Venezuela [July 4, 2006]
- 22) Matter of Carlos Nieto et al. regarding Venezuela [September 22, 2006]
- 23) Matter of the Penitentiary Center of the Central Occidental Region (Uribana Prison) regarding Venezuela [February 2, 2007]
- 24) Matter of Monagas Judicial Confinement Center ("La Pica") regarding Venezuela [July 3, 2007]
- 25) Matter of Carlos Nieto et al. regarding Venezuela [July 3, 2007]
- 26) Matter of "Globovisión" Television Station regarding Venezuela [November 21, 2007]
- 27) Matter of Guerrero Gallucci and Martínez Barrios regarding Venezuela [November 29, 2007]
- 28) Matter of Yare I and Yare II Capital Region Penitentiary Center regarding Venezuela [November 30, 2007]
- 29) Matter of "Globovisión" Television Station regarding Venezuela [December 21, 2007] (Available only in Spanish)
- 30) Matter of "Globovisión" Television Station regarding Venezuela [January 29, 2008]
- 31) Matter of Capital El Rodeo I & El Rodeo II Judicial Confinement Center regarding Venezuela [February 8, 2008]
- 32) Matter of Carlos Nieto et al. regarding Venezuela [August 5, 2008]
- 33) Matter of "El Nacional" and "Así es la Noticia" Newspapers regarding Venezuela [November 25, 2008]
- 34) Matter of Carlos Nieto et al. regarding Venezuela [January 26, 2009]
- 35) Matter of Liliana Ortega et al. regarding Venezuela [July 9, 2009]
- 36) Matter of Capital El Rodeo I & El Rodeo II Judicial Confinement Center regarding Venezuela [August 12, 2009] (Available only in Spanish)
- 37) Matter of Monagas Judicial Confinement Center ("La Pica") regarding Venezuela [August 12, 2009] (Available only in Spanish)
- 38) Matter of Yare I and Yare II Capital Region Penitentiary Center regarding Venezuela [August 12, 2009] (Available only in Spanish)
- 39) Matter of the Penitentiary Center of the Central Occidental Region (Uribana Prison) regarding Venezuela [August 12, 2009]
- 40) Matter of Guerrero Larez regarding Venezuela [November 17, 2009]
- 41) Matter of Monagas Judicial Confinement Center ("La Pica") regarding Venezuela [November 24, 2009]
- 42) Matter of Capital El Rodeo I & El Rodeo II Judicial Confinement Center regarding Venezuela [November 24, 2009]
- 43) Matter of Yare I and Yare II Capital Region Penitentiary Center regarding Venezuela [November 24, 2009]
- 44) Matter of the Penitentiary Center of the Central Occidental Region (Uribana Prison) regarding Venezuela [November 24, 2009]
- 45) Matter of Natera Balboa regarding Venezuela [December 1, 2009] (Available only in Spanish)
- 46) Matter of Eloisa Barrios et al. regarding Venezuela [December 18, 2009] (Available only in Spanish)
- 47) Matter of Natera Balboa regarding Venezuela [February 1, 2010]
- 48) Matter of Eloisa Barrios et al. regarding Venezuela [February 4, 2010]
- 49) Matter of Belfort Istúriz et al. regarding Venezuela [April 15, 2010]
- 50) Matter of Centro Penitenciario de Aragua "Cárcel de Tocorón" regarding Venezuela [November 1, 2010] (Available only in Spanish)
- 51) Matter of Centro Penitenciario de Aragua "Cárcel de Tocorón" regarding Venezuela [November 24, 2010]
- 52) Matter of Eloisa Barrios et al. regarding Venezuela [November 25, 2010]
- 53) Matter of María Lourdes Afiuni regarding Venezuela [December 10, 2010]

- 54) Matter of Eloisa Barrios et al. regarding Venezuela [February 21, 2011] (Available only in Spanish)
- 55) Matter of María Lourdes Afiuni regarding Venezuela [March 2, 2011]
- 56) Matter of Centro Penitenciario de Aragua "Cárcel de Tocarón" regarding Venezuela [May 15, 2011]
- 57) Matter of Internado Judicial de Ciudad Bolívar "Cárcel de Vista Hermosa" regarding Venezuela [May 15, 2011]
- 58) Matter of Natera Balboa regarding Venezuela [May 15, 2011]
- 59) Matter of Guerrero Larez regarding Venezuela [May 15, 2011]
- 60) Matter of Eloisa Barrios et al. regarding Venezuela [July 5, 2011]
- 61) Matter of Centro Penitenciario de Aragua "Cárcel de Tocarón" regarding Venezuela [July 6, 2011]
- 62) Matter of Internado Judicial de Ciudad Bolívar "Cárcel de Vista Hermosa" regarding Venezuela [July 6, 2011]
- 63) Matter of the Penitentiary Center of the Central Occidental Region (Uribana Prison) regarding Venezuela [July 6, 2011]
- 64) Matter of Capital El Rodeo I & El Rodeo II Judicial Confinement Center regarding Venezuela [July 6, 2011]
- 65) Matter of Monagas Judicial Confinement Center ("La Pica") regarding Venezuela [July 6, 2011]
- 66) Matter of Yare I and Yare II Capital Region Penitentiary Center regarding Venezuela [July 6, 2011]
- 67) Matter of Certain Penitentiary Centers of Venezuela regarding Venezuela [July 6, 2011] (Available only in Spanish)
- 68) Matter of Guerrero Gallucci regarding Venezuela [November 21, 2011]
- 69) Matter of Capital El Rodeo I & El Rodeo II Judicial Confinement Center regarding Venezuela [September 6, 2012]
- 70) Matter of Yare I and Yare II Capital Region Penitentiary Center regarding Venezuela [September 6, 2012]
- 71) Matter of the Penitentiary Center of the Central Occidental Region (Uribana Prison) regarding Venezuela [February 13, 2013]
- 72) Matter of Natera Balboa regarding Venezuela [August 19, 2013]
- 73) Matter of Guerrero Larez regarding Venezuela [August 19, 2013]
- 74) Matter of Marta Colomina regarding Venezuela [August 19, 2013]
- 75) Matters of Certain Penitentiary Centers of Venezuela, Humerto Prado, and Marianela Sánchez Ortiz and Family regarding Venezuela [November 13, 2015] (Available only in Spanish)
- 76) Matter of "Globovisión" Television Station regarding Venezuela [November 13, 2015] (Available only in Spanish)