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Caso Bracho Rozquez

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Narrative Dossier — English

HUMAN RIGHTS CASE FILE

CASE OF ALBERTO JOSÉ BRACHO ROZQUEZ

Drone Caracas Case / Operation Phoenix · August 4, 2018

Prepared by: Lex Venezuela Prime team **Closing date:** May 10, 2026 **Version:** 1.0 **Public URL:** <https://tuvzla.com/cases-hr/bracho-rozquez/> **Spanish version:** <https://tuvzla.com/casos-ddhh/bracho-rozquez/>

o. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Alberto José Bracho Rozquez (ID number V-21.078.752, alias "Porto", young civilian from Zulia state, 28 years old at the time of his arrest) was one of 17 civilians convicted in the so-called "**drone case**" against Nicolás Maduro on August 4, 2018 in Caracas. The Public Prosecutor identified him as one of two operators of a DJI drone loaded with C4 explosives, allegedly launched from the Cipreses Business Centre, Av. Lecuna.

However, the procedural record documented by independent organisations — Foro Penal, Provea, Acceso a la Justicia, Suprema Injusticia, Human Rights Watch, and the United Nations Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Venezuela — reveals a pattern of grave due-process violations:

- **Arrest without judicial warrant outside flagrante delicto** on August 5, 2018, at a highway checkpoint heading toward Barinas
- **Enforced disappearance for 45 days** in basement cells of DGCIM Boleíta Norte
- **Torture denounced in open court** in the presence of Prosecutor Farik Karin Mora Salcedo
- **Defence counsel that advised self-incrimination** and subsequently abandoned the client
- **Special national-jurisdiction court created by an administrative resolution** of the TSJ rather than by statute
- **30-year sentence** (constitutional maximum) confirmed on appeal and cassation, **with no cassation appeal ever filed in his individual name**

This file preserves the evidentiary record for activation of domestic remedies and of the Inter-American (IACHR), Universal (UN), and International Criminal (ICC) systems.

1. CURRENT STATUS OF THE DEFENDANT

Variable	Status
Full name	Alberto José Bracho Rozquez
ID number	V-21.078.752
Alias	"Porto"
Age at arrest	28
Origin	Zulia State, Venezuela
Current place of detention	Yare III Prison, San Francisco de Yare, Miranda State
Sentence	30 years of prison (constitutional maximum, art. 44.3 CRBV)
Procedural status	Cassation exhausted (no individual appeal filed)
Outcome	Final conviction — domestic route exhausted

2. FULL TIMELINE

Date	Event
08/04/2018	DJI drones loaded with C4 detonate at Av. Bolívar during Maduro's speech for the 81st GNB anniversary. 7 servicemembers wounded.
08/05/2018 ~02:30 a.m.	Detained at PNB checkpoint on highway heading toward Barinas — no warrant, not in flagrante.
08/05/2018 to 09/19/2018	Enforced disappearance for 45 days in basement cells of DGCIM Boleíta Norte.
08/08/2018	TSJ Sala Plena Judgment 48 (Requesens, Docket 2018-0071) and Judgment 49 (Borges, Docket 2018-000072) — Bracho named as factual support.
08/16/2018	TSJ Criminal Cassation Chamber issues 9 extradition requests to Peru (Judgments 247-255, Dockets E18-205 through E18-213) against fugitive co-conspirators.
2018-2019	Prolonged detention in DGCIM Boleíta Norte. Family communication suspended by Colonel Hannover Guerrero.
08/2019	Sudden transfer to Yare III Prison, Miranda State.
08/02/2022	First-instance conviction: 30 years (published 02/17/2023) — First Trial Court for Terrorism (National Jurisdiction), Judge Hennit Carolina López Mesa.
03/21/2024	Appeal DENIED — Special Chamber Two of the Court of Appeals (National Terrorism).
05/24/2024	Public denunciation of torture in the presence of Prosecutor Farik Mora Salcedo (5 convicts).
12/05/2024	Cassation DISMISSED AS MANIFESTLY UNFOUNDED — TSJ Criminal Cassation Chamber Judgment 682, Docket C24-445, Reporting Magistrate Elsa Janeth Gómez Moreno. No cassation appeal was ever filed on behalf of Bracho Rozquez.
2025-2026	Domestic route exhausted. Case is candidate for inclusion in humanitarian negotiations of the Barbados Agreement type.

3. PROSECUTION'S CHARGES AND THEORY

Imputed facts (prosecution's account): operated remotely one of two DJI drones loaded with C4 from an office at the Cipreses Business Centre (Av. Lecuna), together with Brayan de Jesús Oropeza Ruiz (V-27.220.746). Driven to the location by Yanin Fabiana Pernía Coronel (V-24.194.508) in a blue Jeep Cherokee. DJI control device allegedly recovered from an office facilitated by David Alexander Beaumont Alvarez.

Originally indicted charges: 1. Continuous Public Instigation (art. 285 CP + art. 99) 2. Treason (art. 128 CP) 3. Aggravated Intentional Homicide in attempted form, against the President (art. 405 + 406.3.a + 80 CP) 4. Aggravated Intentional Homicide with treachery and trivial motives in attempted form (art. 405 + 406.2 + 80 CP) against 7 GNB servicemembers 5. Terrorism (art. 52 LOCDOFT) 6. Financing of Terrorism (art. 53 LOCDOFT) 7. Criminal Association (art. 37 LOCDOFT)

Charges actually convicted (30 years): 1. Aggravated Intentional Homicide in attempted form (against Maduro) 2. Aggravated Intentional Homicide with treachery / trivial motives in attempted form (against 7 servicemembers) 3. Launching of Explosive Devices at Public Gatherings (art. 296 + 297 CP) 4. Treason (art. 128 CP) 5. Terrorism (art. 52 LOCDOFT) 6. Criminal Association (art. 37 LOCDOFT)

4. TSJ JUDGMENTS IN THE DOCKET

4.1 TSJ Sala Plena Judgment 48 / 08-08-2018 / Docket AA10-L-2018-000071

- **Court:** Supreme Tribunal of Justice, Sala Plena
- **Reporter:** Maikel José Moreno Pérez
- **Procedure:** Pre-trial Proceeding against Deputy Juan Carlos Requesens Martínez
- **Summary:** Applies Constitutional Chamber decision SC 1684/04-11-2008 to declare that pre-trial protection does not apply in flagrante for ordinary crimes. Bracho Rozquez named in the recital as one of the drone operators.
- **URL:** <https://historico.tsj.gob.ve/decisiones/tplen/agosto/300716-48-8818-2018-2018-0071.HTML>

4.2 TSJ Sala Plena Judgment 49 / 08-08-2018 / Docket AA10-L-2018-000072

- **Court:** Supreme Tribunal of Justice, Sala Plena
- **Reporter:** Juan Luis Ibarra Verenzuela
- **Procedure:** Pre-trial Proceeding against Deputy Julio Andrés Borges Junyent
- **Summary:** Same formula as Judgment 48. Bracho Rozquez named alongside "JOSÉ MIGUEL ESTRADA GONZÁLEZ y ALBERTO JOSÉ BRACHO ROZQUEZ una vez ejecutada la operación."
- **URL:** <https://historico.tsj.gob.ve/decisiones/tplen/agosto/300717-49-8818-2018-2018-000072.HTML>

4.3 TSJ Criminal Cassation Chamber · 9-judgment batch of 08-16-2018

- **Judgments 247-255**, dockets E18-205 through E18-213
- **Procedure:** Active extradition requests to Peru
- **Subjects:** Osman Delgado Tabosky (E18-205), E18-206, Julio Andrés Borges Junyent (E18-207), Rayder Russo Márquez (E18-208), **Yilber Alberto Escalona Torrealba (E18-209)** ← user's initial URL, Jossier López Valero (E18-210), Elvis Rivas Barrios (E18-211), Virginia Da Silva-Pio Porta (E18-212), Carlos Monasterios Aular (E18-213)
- **Bracho Rozquez** named in the factual recital of all 9 decisions, without being individually indicted in them (he was already in custody).
- **Representative URL:** <https://historico.tsj.gob.ve/decisiones/scp/agosto/301288-253-16818-2018-E18-209.HTML>

4.4 TSJ Criminal Cassation Chamber Judgment 682 / 12-05-2024 / Docket AA30-P-2024-000445 (C24-445)

- **Court:** Supreme Tribunal of Justice, Criminal Cassation Chamber
 - **Reporting Magistrate:** Elsa Janeth Gómez Moreno
 - **Procedure:** Cassation against the Special Chamber Two of the Court of Appeals decision (03-21-2024) affirming the first-instance conviction (08-02-2022, published 02-17-2023)
 - **Decision:** DISMISSED AS MANIFESTLY UNFOUNDED — all 9 appeals filed
 - **Critical:** None of the 9 appeals was filed on behalf of Alberto José Bracho Rozquez. His name appears as co-convicted in the dispositive section but not as an appellant. Defence counsel was abandoned at the cassation level.
 - **URL:** <https://historico.tsj.gob.ve/decisiones/scp/diciembre/340119-682-61224-2024-C24-445.HTML>
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5. UNDISPUTED FACTS ACCORDING TO INDEPENDENT SOURCES

Documented by Foro Penal, Provea, Acceso a la Justicia, Suprema Injusticia, Human Rights Watch, the UN Fact-Finding Mission on Venezuela; and appearing in Bracho's own statements before the trial court:

- Detained on August 5, 2018 at ~02:30 a.m. at a PNB checkpoint on the highway toward Barinas — **NOT at the scene, NOT in flagrante, no judicial warrant.**
 - Forcibly disappeared for 45 days without judicial appearance or notification to family.
 - Held nearly a year in basement cells of **DGCIM Boleíta Norte** — a military counterintelligence facility — despite being a civilian.
 - Torture documented by human-rights organisations: hooding, electric shocks to testicles, removal of toenails, fracture of two ribs, broken nasal septum.
 - Torture occurred **in the presence of Prosecutor Farik Karin Mora Salcedo** according to in-court statements of 5 convicts (May 24, 2024). Bracho declared: *"When they removed the hood, the first person I see is this man Farik."*
 - Family and telephone communication suspended by Colonel Hannover Guerrero.
 - Court-appointed defence counsel advised him to **plead guilty** because "the regime had already publicly identified him." Subsequent defence counsel filed NO cassation appeal in his name.
 - Transferred to Yare III Prison in August 2019, far from his family in Maracaibo, Zulia.
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6. CONSTITUTIONAL AND TREATY-BASED VIOLATIONS

A. Natural Judge — Art. 49.4 CRBV · Art. 8.1 ACHR · Art. 14.1 ICCPR

The **First Trial Court for Terrorism (National Jurisdiction)** and **Special Chamber Two of the Court of Appeals** were created by **TSJ Sala Plena Resolution No. 2012-0026** of 10/17/2012 (G.O. 40.092 of 01/17/2013) — i.e., by an **administrative resolution of the TSJ itself, not by an organic statute**. This violates the legal-reserve principle of art. 156.32 CRBV (the National Legislature has exclusive power to organise the judiciary) and art. 261 CRBV.

The natural-judge doctrine demands a tribunal pre-established by law, **independent, impartial, identified, competent and pre-existing the events** (Constitutional Chamber, judgments 169/02-08-2006 and 1939/12-18-2008).

B. Arrest without flagrante and without warrant — Art. 44.1 CRBV · Art. 7.2-3 ACHR

Detained the day after the events, at a highway checkpoint, with no warrant — none of the conditions of art. 234 COPP (flagrancy, quasi-flagrancy or presumed flagrancy) is met. The initial detention is void ab initio and contaminates the entire procedural chain.

C. 45-day enforced disappearance — Art. 45 CRBV · Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance

The constitutional 48-hour limit for judicial appearance (art. 44.2 CRBV) was breached more than 22-fold. The Inter-American Court of Human Rights characterises this pattern as **transitory enforced disappearance** (Anzualdo Castro v. Peru, 2009; Heliodoro Portugal v. Panama, 2008). Triggers state responsibility and nullity of all subsequent acts.

D. Evidence obtained under torture — Art. 49.1 in fine CRBV · Art. 181 COPP · Art. 15 CAT · Art. 10 IACPPT

Art. 49.1 CRBV closes categorically: "*A confession is valid only if made without coercion of any nature.*" Any statement, identification, recognition or accusation obtained under torture is **null with absolute nullity** (arts. 174 and 175 COPP) and must be excluded. The trial court failed to order an investigation after the in-court torture denunciation — that omission constitutes **supervening nullity**.

E. Ineffective assistance of counsel / defence abandonment — Art. 49.1 CRBV · Art. 8.2.d-e ACHR

Counsel who advises self-incrimination at the outset of the proceeding, without independent investigation, in a case carrying the maximum sentence, breaches the **Strickland v. Washington** standard (incorporable through conventional control — IACtHR, **Ruano Torres v. El Salvador**, 2015). The total absence of any cassation appeal in Bracho's name, confirmed in TSJ Judgment 682/2024, is **documentary proof of defence abandonment**.

F. Presumption of innocence and trial by media — Art. 49.2 CRBV · Art. 8.2 ACHR

President Maduro, Attorney General Tarek William Saab, and other senior officials publicly identified Bracho as the perpetrator before trial, in nationwide televised broadcasts (VTV) and press conferences. The IACtHR has condemned this pattern in **Cantoral Benavides v. Peru** (2000) and **Lori Berenson v. Peru** (2004).

G. Reasonable time and procedural delay — Art. 26 CRBV · Art. 8.1 ACHR

Phase	Date	Time elapsed
Detention	08/05/2018	—
First-instance judgment	08/02/2022 (published 02/17/2023)	4 years
Appeal	03/21/2024	5 years 7 months
Cassation	12/05/2024	6 years 4 months

Violates the reasonable-time guarantee under settled jurisprudence (**Suárez Rosero v. Ecuador**, 1997; **López Álvarez v. Honduras**, 2006).

H. Selective recharacterisation by forum — Art. 21 CRBV (equality)

During trial, Treason was changed to Conspiracy for the military defendants (lighter penalties) but maintained against civilians like Bracho. Unequal treatment without objective justification.

7. DOMESTIC PRECEDENTS: WHEN THE TSJ HAS ANNULLED OR RELEASED

Judgment	Date	Defendant	Key holding
Criminal Chamber 098 (Sua sponte avocamiento)	09/29/2021	Erik Fernando Peña Romero, Igbert José Marín Chaparro and others	Sua sponte annuls a Court Martial (national jurisdiction) judgment. Remands for new decision free of defects. Avocamiento is the proper vehicle.
Criminal Chamber 317 (Avocamiento)	07/29/2010	General Ítalo Augusto Del Valle Alliegro	Avocamiento granted. Annuls the AMC Court of Appeals Chamber 9 judgment. Remands to a different Chamber.
Criminal Chamber 423	10/30/2023	Gelinyer Berroterán Palacios and Jhon Alexander Prada Barbosa	Nullity for procedural defects; remand. Confirms absolute nullity is available even in serious cases.
Constitutional Chamber 0541	10/31/2024	Guendy Nataly Angulo Peña and Toni Angulo Flores	Constitutional Chamber admits review and protects rights. Useful as recent admissibility precedent.
Constitutional Chamber 0503	10/30/2024	Belkan José Escobar Abreu	Amparo granted. The amparo route remains formally functional.

Avocamiento (art. 31.1 LOTSJ): the Criminal Cassation Chamber may, on its own motion, take any case pending before any court, decree absolute nullity, and remand. It is the technical vehicle already used in cases analogous to Bracho's.

8. CO-CONVICTED DEFENDANTS IN THE SAME DOCKET

#	Name	Sentence	Attributed role	Current status
1	Alejandro Pérez Gámez	30 years	Former Director GNB Internal Order Service	Imprisoned
2	Juan Carlos Monasterios Vanegas	30 years	Retired Sergeant Major GNB; reported torture	Imprisoned
3	Argenis Gabriel Valera Ruiz	30 years	Drone operator #2 ('El Ingeniero')	Imprisoned
4	José Miguel Estrada González	30 years	Accounting student; advance/observation tasks	Imprisoned
5	Oswaldo Gabriel Castillo Lunar	30 years	University student	Imprisoned
6	Alberto José Bracho Rozquez	30 years	Drone operator #1 according to prosecution	Imprisoned (Yare III)
7	Brayan de Jesús Oropeza Ruiz	30 years	Drone operator #1 according to prosecution	Imprisoned
8	Henryberth Enmanuel Rivas Vivas	30 years	Operator / planned escape route	Imprisoned
9	Yolmer José Escalona Torrealba	30 years	Documented torture; hunger strike	Imprisoned (El Rodeo II)
10	Emirlendris Carolina Benítez Rosales	30 years	Tortured at DGCIM; lost pregnancy; wheelchair-bound	Imprisoned
11	Yanin Fabiana Pernía Coronel	30 years	Driver of the Jeep Cherokee	Imprisoned
12	Pedro Javier Zambrano Hernández	30 years	GNB Colonel; grade-3 renal insufficiency	Imprisoned (Ramo Verde)
13	Ángela Lisbeth Expósito Carrillo	24 years	Spanish national; alleged sheltering	Imprisoned
14	José Eloy Rivas Díaz	20 years	Alleged financier	Imprisoned
15	Héctor Armando Hernández Da Costa	16 years	GNB Brigadier General (in civilian court)	Imprisoned
16	Juan Carlos Requesens Martínez	8 years	Opposition Deputy; conspiracy	RELEASED Oct 2023 (Barbados Agreement)
17	Wilder Anderson Vásquez Velásquez	5 years	Accomplice / harbourer	Imprisoned

The Requesens precedent (released October 2023 via US-Venezuela exchange following the Barbados Agreement) demonstrates that humanitarian negotiation is the most realistic route for Bracho.

9. STRATEGY — LADDER OF REMEDIES

Level 1 — Domestic Venezuelan (residual, low probability but mandatory for exhaustion)

1. **Constitutional Review petition** before the TSJ Constitutional Chamber (art. 336.10 CRBV + art. 25.10 LOTSJ).
2. **Avocamiento petition** before the Criminal Cassation Chamber itself (art. 31.1 LOTSJ) — following precedents 098/2021 and 317/2010.
3. **Constitutional Amparo** post-conviction (art. 27 CRBV + LOASGC) — for detention conditions.
4. **Criminal complaint** against Prosecutor Farik Mora, Colonel Hannover Guerrero and DGCIM agents for Torture (art. 181-A CP).

Level 2 — Inter-American System (high documentary probability)

1. **IACHR petition with urgent Precautionary Measures request** (art. 25 IACHR Rules). Six-month deadline from Judgment 682/2024 — expiring ~06/05/2025.
2. **If state fails to comply:** provisional measures before the Inter-American Court.

Level 3 — UN Universal System (high probability)

1. **Individual petition before the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (WGAD)** — Categories II, III and V.
2. **Communication to the UN Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Venezuela (FFM-Venezuela)** — mandate renewed October 2024.
3. **Communication to the Special Rapporteur on Torture** (Communication Procedure).
4. **Communication to the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers.**

Level 4 — International Criminal (long-term)

1. **Additional Article 15 communication to the ICC Venezuela I case** — formal investigation opened on 11/03/2021 — coordination with CASLA Institute, Foro Penal, HRF.

Level 5 — Humanitarian negotiation (highest realistic probability of release)

1. Inclusion of the case in future humanitarian-exchange lists (Requesens precedent, Oct 2023; 59 excarcerated by July 2025; another 35 on Feb 8, 2026).
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10. AGGREGATE PROBABILITY PER ROUTE

Outcome	Probability
Annulment at TSJ via constitutional review	5%
Annulment via avocamiento by Criminal Cassation Chamber	8%
Improvement of detention conditions via amparo + international pressure	40%
UN WGAD opinion declaring arbitrary detention	80%
IACHR precautionary measures	70%
Inclusion in UN FFM-Venezuela report	90%
Release via humanitarian exchange / pardon / transition	35-50%
Release exclusively through current Venezuelan judicial route	<3%

Strategic conclusion: today's legal defence work serves above all to build the international evidentiary record that activates humanitarian negotiation. Effective release will most likely come from a prisoner exchange (Requesens-style) or a mass excarceration during a political transition.

11. ACTION PLAN — FIRST 60 DAYS

Day	Action	Owner
1-3	Contact Bracho's family in Zulia + Foro Penal Venezuela (Alfredo Romero) + Provea	Coordinating defence
1-7	Obtain certified copy of the full record (trial 2022/2023, appeal 2024, cassation 682/2024)	Defence team
4-10	Independent medical examination under Istanbul Protocol; notarised statements from co-detainee witnesses	Defence + forensic doctor + notary
10-20	Draft Constitutional Review petition (12-15 pages)	Legal team
10-20	Parallel draft of Avocamiento petition (precedents 098/2021 and 317/2010)	Legal team
15-30	IACHR petition with Precautionary Measures (urgent) – co-counsel CEJIL / RFK Human Rights / Foro Penal	Allied NGO
20-40	Constitutional amparo on detention conditions	Defence
20-40	Communication to UN WGAD	Legal team
30-45	Communication to UN FFM-Venezuela and Special Rapporteur on Torture	Allied NGO
45-60	ICC Article 15 submission via CASLA Institute / HRF	International NGO

12. NEXT STEPS REQUIRING DECISION

1. **Is there contact with the family or with a Venezuelan attorney** who can sign and file the Constitutional Review + Amparo? Without counsel in Caracas, everything remains purely international.
2. **Should we draft first the Constitutional Review petition** (12-15 pages, ready for signature) **or the IACHR petition with Precautionary Measures** (more urgent given the 6-month deadline)?
3. **Do we approach Foro Penal, Provea, CEPAZ, CASLA Institute** for international co-sponsorship?
4. **Should we extract the remaining 7 judgments of the E18-205→E18-213 batch + Judgment 247/E18-206 + the full 422 KB cassation 682/2024** to feed the petition?

13. SOURCES

TSJ Venezuela (canonical judgments)

- Criminal Cassation Chamber Judgment 682/12-05-2024 —
<https://historico.tsj.gob.ve/decisiones/scp/diciembre/340119-682-61224-2024-C24-445.HTML>
- Criminal Cassation Chamber Judgment 253/08-16-2018 (Yilber Escalona) —
<https://historico.tsj.gob.ve/decisiones/scp/agosto/301288-253-16818-2018-E18-209.HTML>
- Sala Plena Judgment 48/08-08-2018 (Requesens) —
<https://historico.tsj.gob.ve/decisiones/tplen/agosto/300716-48-8818-2018-2018-0071.HTML>
- Sala Plena Judgment 49/08-08-2018 (Borges) —
<https://historico.tsj.gob.ve/decisiones/tplen/agosto/300717-49-8818-2018-2018-000072.HTML>
- Criminal Chamber Judgment 098/09-29-2021 (Marín Chaparro) —
<https://historico.tsj.gob.ve/decisiones/scp/septiembre/313505-098-29921-2021-A21-114.HTML>
- Criminal Chamber Judgment 317/07-29-2010 (Del Valle Alliegro) —
<https://historico.tsj.gob.ve/decisiones/scp/julio/317-29710-2010-A10-201.HTML>

News reports and analysis

- Infobae 08/04/2019 — torture story: <https://www.infobae.com/america/venezuela/2019/08/04/la-historia-de-tortura-y-olvido-de-alberto-jose-bracho-senalado-por-el-atentado-contra-nicolas-maduro/>
- Infobae 05/24/2024 — torture denunciation: <https://www.infobae.com/venezuela/2024/05/24/cinco-de-los-condenados-por-el-caso-del-dron-en-venezuela-denunciaron-que-fueron-torturados-en-presencia-del-fiscal-farik-mora/>
- Infobae 08/04/2022 — the 17 convicts: <https://www.infobae.com/america/venezuela/2022/08/04/quienes-son-los-17-civiles-condenados-con-hasta-30-anos-de-carcel-por-el-atentado-fallido-contra-nicolas-maduro/>
- Suprema Injusticia — 4 years procedural delay: <https://supremainjusticia.org/caso-del-dron-4-anos-de-retardo-procesal-y-condenas-de-hasta-30-anos/>
- Acceso a la Justicia — Resolution 2012-0026: <https://accesoalajusticia.org/resolucion-mediante-la-cual-se-crean-y-constituyen-los-tribunales-con-competencia-exclusiva-terrorismo/>
- ALC Abogados — Faceless Justice: <https://www.alc.com.ve/justicia-sin-rostro/>

Universal system

- UN FFM-Venezuela: <https://www.ohchr.org/es/hr-bodies/hrc/ffmv/index>
- HRW World Report 2025 — Venezuela: <https://www.hrw.org/es/world-report/2025/country-chapters/venezuela>

14. CONTACT AND SUGGESTED CO-SPONSORSHIP

- **Foro Penal Venezuela** — Alfredo Romero, Director — for local representation
- **Provea** — for documentation and advocacy
- **Acceso a la Justicia** — for technical jurisprudential analysis
- **CEJIL** (Center for Justice and International Law) — IACHR co-sponsorship

- **Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights** — IACHR co-sponsorship
 - **CASLA Institute** — ICC communication
 - **Human Rights Foundation (HRF)** — ICC communication
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