

CRUEL, INHUMANE OR DEGRADING TREATMENT AND TORTURES OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN CUBA

Quantitative and qualitative research on a sample of 101 political prisoners and their families

Report and complaint to the United Nations Committee Against Torture. 28/03/2022

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↳ INTRODUCTION TO THE COMPLAINT

The current complaint report has been prepared for submission to the Committee against Torture. In the framework of the review of Cuba by the Committee against Torture during [its next session](#) (April 19–May 13, 2022), the Committee will consider the third periodic report of Cuba, as well as the responses to the list of issues (docs. [CAT/C/CUB/3](#) and [CAT/C/CUB/RQ/3](#)). In this context, Prisoners Defenders was invited to submit information at this stage of the Committee's reporting process. Prisoners Defenders sent the relevant documentation as part of the established communication procedure.

This study has been developed using a sample of 101 political prisoners and prisoners' relatives, taking into account as a universe the updated list (1,167 political prisoners, February 2022) of Prisoners Defenders. The methodology combines quantitative methods (closed-ended questionnaires); and qualitative methods (open-ended questions, in-depth interviews and research) on the legal, physical and psychological status of the political prisoners studied, including information on torture and inhuman and degrading treatment of the defendants.

For this study, we have relied on **first-hand sources in direct contact with the defendants**, and who have been **direct witnesses** of the situations. For this study, we have relied on the contribution of a variety of sources:

- Political prisoners who are recognized human rights activists who share a cell or prison compound with the above cases.
- Blood relatives and first-degree relatives of political prisoners
- Political prisoners, if they are in a situation of non-custodial deprivation of liberty
- Recently released political prisoners
- Other first-level relatives who take care of prisoners who do not have alternative family members

Some of the cases have been reported and documented using a variety of the aforementioned sources.

A total of 101 cases of torture/maltreatment have been studied and documented. In addition, tabulated statements have been obtained from 87 of them through a form with 38 response fields, which allows presenting statistics and extrapolation of these, as well as delivering this analytical result in an [Excel file](#) format [with the results of these 87 statements](#), where the interested parties have been able to document at least 15 patterns of ill-treatment and torture:

1. Deprivation of medical care among political prisoners
2. Forced labor and forced labor not related to their status as a defendant or criminal conviction.
3. Highly uncomfortable, damaging, degrading and prolonged postural patterns
4. Solitary confinement
5. Use of temperature as a torture mechanism
6. Physical aggressions
7. Abnormal driving to locations unknown to inmates and family members
8. Intentional disorientation
9. Deprivation of liquids and/or food
10. Intentional sleep deprivation
11. Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.
12. Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and that of their loved ones
13. Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.
14. Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty about the situation of a family member.
15. Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse

↳ TORTURE IN THE INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Article 1 of the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment defines torture as *"any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, to punish him for an act he or she has committed or is suspected of having committed, or to intimidate or coerce him or her or others, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. Pain or suffering resulting solely from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions shall not be considered torture."*

This Convention has been signed by 156 countries to date, however, its effects extend beyond the treaty itself, as torture is a violation of Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that *"no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment"* and

the Charter of the United Nations establishes in Article 55 that it is an obligation of States to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights.

However, this is an obligation that states often fail to fully comply with, even though they have ratified the convention. A study by Amnesty International of more than 20,000 people in 21 countries reveals that 44% fear being subjected to torture if they are detained, and that 80% demand strong laws against torture, something that is often not achieved, either because of deficient legal instruments or, in most cases, because of a lack of political will to combat this scourge.

According to its definition, torture can manifest itself in different forms, but - in all of them - the suffering caused to the victim is inflicted by a public official, or another person at his or her instigation, as a means to:

- a) Obtain a confession or information
- b) Punish for a fact
- c) Intimidating the victim or intimidating third parties

Ergo, in States where there is no full commitment to the protection and promotion of human rights, the occasional use of torture and its normalization is a problem that hinders its detection and possible punishment.

↳ TORTURE IN CUBA

The Cuban State has a long history of human rights violations, which are systematically and widely committed against various sectors of civil society, especially those who are recognized as dissidents or those who disagree with the system. Among them, torture, systematic and generalized on groups of individuals, is one of the most common human rights violations on the island, a fact that has been reported by numerous cases that have been received by the United Nations, the IACHR and NGOs around the world.

Although Cuba has signed and ratified the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment since 1995 to date, its domestic criminal legislation has not been in any real degree made compatible to punish conducts related to this scourge. Moreover, despite multiple reports from diverse and highly reputable organizations on a systemic pattern of torture that punishes freedom of expression and those who dare to exercise it.

In 2021, in the wake of the massive protests of the so-called 11J, Cuba has exhibited the highest rates of repression recorded in decades with thousands of arbitrary arrests, hundreds of convictions for conscience, as well as hundreds of reports of torture, especially against activists, opponents and their families, but also against civilian protesters who were prosecuted for peacefully exercising freedom of expression, and against their families.

↳ CONSIDERATIONS ON THE CUBAN CONTEXT

On March 7, Prisoners Defenders received a request from the Cuban Desk Office at the United Nations with a deadline of March 28 to send a report/complaint on the state of torture in Cuba.

The achievement of this study and denunciation in Cuba had to overcome great difficulties. Given the lack of reporting mechanisms of the authorities on the defendants, the prohibited presence of

international human rights NGOs on the island, and even the United Nations human rights rapporteurs, the diminished capillarity of activist organizations to reach the entire affected population, among other reasons due to the arrests of their own activists and restrictions on their movement and communications, the panic that exists among the population and families to speak out - each of the relatives of the detainees are systematically threatened so that they will not speak out, given also the panic that exists among the population and families to speak out -they are systematically threatened so that each of the relatives of the detainees do not make the situation public-, and the scarce penetration of modern, effective and free communication among the inhabitants, as well as the terrible state of the internal transportation infrastructure, we estimate that the cases of torture, as well as others, are not denounced except in a very small percentage of the real ones, being a minority of the families the ones who denounce these facts.

Added to this adverse context is a generalized lack of knowledge about human rights and what the population identifies as torture. Accustomed to the constant violations and cruel and inhuman treatment that the authorities practice with impunity, the population has normalized a certain degree of repression unthinkable in democratic countries, and is often unable to identify when their rights are being seriously violated according to international law.

These difficulties are compounded by the fact that lawyers throughout Cuba are receiving instructions and admonitions (leading to self-censorship as well) not to release documents to family members of convicts of conscience, which complicates the prosecution of cases. This improper conduct of "defenders" in Cuba is due to the fact that the practice of law in Cuba is economically and hierarchically dependent on the State, as documented by the UN WGAD in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba) adopted on November 17, 2021,¹ are not independent, and therefore their work is not dependent on and reports to the client. In that opinion the WGAD wrote very thoughtfully, and not for the first time, that **lawyers in Cuba "belong to a Collective Law Firm, dependent on the Ministry of Justice and controlled by the Government, through the National Organization of Collective Law Firms, so that they cannot be considered as independent legal counsel."**

Another difficulty was the non-existence to date of a specialized registry or observatory on torture; Prisoners Defenders has conducted an investigation on the matter, taking as a sample only **very recent cases of torture on the island, current and many still occurring**. The information has been extracted **directly from the victims, family members, fellow prisoners and/or direct relatives, and has been corroborated and cross-checked** with Prisoners' databases and all the documentation we already have.

↳ **FIRST-HAND STATEMENTS AND RESULTS OF THE PATTERN**

A total of **101 cases** have been documented. In 87 cases, the complainants also completed a tabulated statement. These 87 cases were collected from a random sample of the 1,167 political prisoners, who were not pre-selected but obtained by spontaneous response to our declaration form. Therefore, the testimonies of human rights activists and opponents do not abound prominently, as might be expected in the case of documenting the most serious cases of torture.

¹ United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention - Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1eUjo1J7pyNuWJWVdArbo_6dqJNr31QZy

This work has been complemented by 14 additional cases that have been investigated on an ad hoc basis, bringing the total number of cases analyzed to 101.

For all these reasons, the sample is dominated by independent, professional and self-employed civilians who had never exercised any activism before and were detained for demonstrating on July 11, 2021 in Cuba.

All information was obtained through the victims themselves, their families, fellow prisoners and/or direct relatives, provided that they were **first-hand witnesses** of what happened.

Random sample

In this process, **we did not go to the specific cases in which we were previously aware of the tortures**, but we were invited through networks, forums and groups to fill out a form on cases of political imprisonment, **without being able to see the questions to be filled out or know the subject matter with precision when they started the form**. The cases were checked, verified and complemented with other sources, as well as the identity of the declarants was verified.

This methodology is key in determining that **the 87 cases are therefore a random sample and so representative (8.65% of the total)** that it is appropriate to resemble a homogeneous sample, and therefore the results can be extrapolated to the 1,167 cases present in the Prisoners Defenders list, without expecting significant statistical error.

We will not reveal the sources of each case, the primary declarants, **except to international organizations and by means of a security protocol**, since the repression is immediate on the declarants in case their names are known.

Among the 87 cases for which the complainants have filled in the tabulated form, **100% have suffered torture and mistreatment mechanisms**, with the attached table showing the list of those who have suffered the most types of torture:

POLITICAL PRISONER (on the list of 87 cases per random sample)	AGE	TYPES OF DOCUMENTED TORTURE
Jonathan Torres Farrat	17 years old (under age at time of arrest)	15 types of torture
Iván Hernández Troya	26 years old	15 types of torture
Diosdeny Santana Madera	37 years old	14 types of torture
Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez	41 years old	14 types of torture
Lazaro Yuri Valle Roca	60 years	14 types of torture
Lizandra Góngora Espinosa	36 years old	14 types of torture
Alayn Toledano Valiente	49 years old	13 types of torture
Andy Dunier García Lorenzo	24 years old	13 types of torture
Dixán Gainza Moré	36 years old	13 types of torture
José Daniel Ferrer García	51 years old	13 types of torture
Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán	22 years old (23/08/99, arrested at 21)	13 types of torture
Luis Mario Niedas Hernández	32 years old	13 types of torture
Yadir Ayala Ibañez	32 years old	13 types of torture
Yunior Consuegra Sotolongo	24 years old	13 types of torture
Bradys Barreras González	45 years	12 types of torture

Maikel Puig Bergolla	41 years old	12 types of torture
Miguel Enrique Girón Velázquez	25 years	12 types of torture
Adrián Miguel Góngora Santiesteban	32 years old	11 types of torture
Enrique Mustelier Sosa	39 years old	11 types of torture
Jorge Martín Perdomo	39 years old	11 types of torture
Marcos Antonio Alfonso Breto	20 years	11 types of torture
Yosvany Rosell García Caso	33 years old	11 types of torture
Ángel Jesús Véliz Marcano	27 years old	10 types of torture
Brusnelvis Adrián Cabrera Gutiérrez	21 years old	10 types of torture
Edelmer Góngora Morales	38 years old	10 types of torture
Lázara Karenia González Fernández	29 years old	10 types of torture
Nadir Martín Perdomo	37 years old	10 types of torture
Orelvys Cabrera Sotolongo	37 years old	10 types of torture
Ángel Santiesteban Prats	55 years old	9 types of torture
Anibal Yasiel Palau Jacinto	26 years old	9 types of torture
Kevin Damián Frómata Castro	20 years	9 types of torture
Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara	34 years old	9 types of torture
Luis Miguel Valls Pérez	27 years old	9 types of torture
Magdelys Curbelo Anglés	22 years old	9 types of torture
Roberto Perez Fonseca	39 years old	9 types of torture
William Manuel Leyva Pupo	21 years old	9 types of torture
Brandon David Becerra Curbelo	18 years old (07/11/03, arrested minor)	8 types of torture
Daniel Joel Cardenas Diaz	36 years old	8 types of torture
Demis Valdés Sarduy	41 years old	8 types of torture
Liván Hernández Lago	47 years old	8 types of torture
Noel Martínez Tápanez	33 years old	8 types of torture
Samuel Pupo Martínez	47 years old	8 types of torture
Víctor Alejandro Painceira Rodríguez	27 years old	8 types of torture
Yeremin Salcine Jane	31 years old	8 types of torture
Yurién Rogelio Méndez Herrera	28 years old	8 types of torture
Carlos Alberto Hernández Pérez	23 years old	7 types of torture
Cruz García Domínguez	59 years old	7 types of torture
Jesús Yoel Díaz Hernández	48 years old	7 types of torture
Michael Gerardo Carey Abadin	19 years old	7 types of torture
Yasmany Porra Perez	36 years old	7 types of torture
Yunaiky de la Caridad Linares Rodríguez	24 years old	7 types of torture
Armando Guerra Perez	49 years old	6 types of torture
José Miguel Gómez Mondeja	25 years	6 types of torture
Karen Vázquez Pérez	41 years old	6 types of torture
Leoalys de la Caridad Valera Vázquez	20 years	6 types of torture
Lisdany Rodríguez Isaac	23 years old	6 types of torture
Lisdiany Rodriguez Isaac	23 years old	6 types of torture
Maikel Rodriguez Del Campo	34 years old	6 types of torture
Oriandy Oviedo Acosta	41 years old	6 types of torture
Alexander Mario Fábregas Milanés	32 years old	5 types of torture
John Luis Machado Marrero	20 years	5 types of torture

José Alejandro Rodríguez Gelin	22 years old	5 types of torture
Leonardo Manuel Fernández Otaño	30 years	5 types of torture
Liván Hernández Sosa	31 years old	5 types of torture
Yoan de la Cruz Cruz	26 years old	5 types of torture
Yoel David Ochoa Álvarez	21 years old	5 types of torture
Yunior Luis Pino Pérez	37 years old	5 types of torture
Daniela Cecilia Rojo Varona	26 years old	4 types of torture
Dariel Cruz García	20 years	4 types of torture
Esmérito Galván Santiesteban	34 years old	4 types of torture
Leonardo Luis Rivera	39 years old	4 types of torture
Maikel Martínez Sirey	44 years old	4 types of torture
Manuel Díaz Rodríguez	59 years old	4 types of torture
Miguel Díaz Sosa	48 years old	4 types of torture
Pedro Albert Sánchez	65 years old	4 types of torture
Camila Acosta Rodríguez	28 years old	3 types of torture
Eddy Gutiérrez Alonso	24 years old	3 types of torture
Fidel García Hernández	39 years old	3 types of torture
Ariel Perez Montesino	48 years old	3 types of torture
Luis Frómata Compte	59 years old	3 types of torture
Randy Arteaga Rivera	32 years old	3 types of torture
Yosvani Daniel Ríos Cervantes	40 years	3 types of torture
Liuvel Mendoza Hernández	40 years	2 types of torture
Osdany Antonio Ricardo Aguilar	29 years old	2 types of torture
Javier Delgado Torna	54 years old	1 type of torture
Mario Josué Prieto Ricardo	27 years old	1 type of torture
Yoirdan Revolta Leyva	22 years old (11/21/99, arrested at 21)	1 type of torture

Minors are being tortured , the same or more than the rest.

Of the 101 victims of torture and ill-treatment studied, 3 were minors at the time of arrest (Jonathan Torres Farrat, Brandon David Becerra Curbelo and Rowland de Jesús Castillo Castro), and 14 were 21 years of age or younger at the time of arrest,

The victim who accumulates the highest number of types of torture is precisely a 17-year-old minor, Jonathan Torres Farrat.

The victim with the highest intensity of torture is José Daniel Ferrer García, 51 years old, who has been receiving constant sonic attacks for 260 days, to which is now added an unknown chemical poisoning, and who is locked up all this time in isolation, and in a punishment cell technologically prepared for these tortures. His physical and psychomotor degradation is gradual due to this constant torture aimed at slowly killing him.

Of the 87 victims in the set of cases taken at random, 83 cases have only Cuban citizenship, 95%, while the remaining 4 (5%) have - in addition to Cuban citizenship - Canadian, Spanish, U.S., and German citizenship. If we extrapolate this incidence to the 1,167 political prisoners, we should find dozens of citizens with dual nationality. Except for the United States, the rest of the countries, Spain, Canada and Germany, to give three examples, have so far left their citizens without any protection whatsoever.

Despite the fact that we limited the collection of the 87 random statements to a series of general patterns, possibly not covering particular patterns that may have been particularly serious, the results are disheartening about the situation of political detainees and prisoners in Cuba and the situation of degrading, humiliating and torturing mistreatment to which they are generally subjected, both in detention and in prisons.

The alleged offenses

55 of the 101 victims have been charged with the fabricated crime of **Public Disorder**, a crime that the authorities imposed on a large part of the 11J demonstrators in Cuba, without the alleged disorder having been, in any case, denounced by the alleged victims, the neighbors. All the witnesses in all the trials have been police officers or, in some cases, communist party commanders.

48 victims have been accused of the fabricated crime of **Desacato**, a particularly incompatible crime and contrary to international standards, which has also been denounced on numerous occasions by the United Nations, among others by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention. It is one of the most used crimes in Cuba against dissidents, but it has also been used on this July 11, 2021.

Another **39 victims have been charged with** the fabricated crime of **Attempt**, or assault on authority, another broad and ambiguous crime also denounced by the UN Working Group and which is one of the most frequent, together with contempt, to fabricate crimes against peaceful opponents. The most incongruous thing is that in none of the trials to whose sentences and prosecutorial petitions we have had access the alleged assaulted, which in 100% of the cases were police and agents, and despite the supposedly immense volume of aggressions, have presented medical reports of injuries.

The crime of **Sedition** was the **fabricated crime chosen to incriminate 20 victims** of this group of 101 political prisoners (20%), who were also subjected to torture and various forms of ill-treatment, **3 of them minors**, Rowland de Jesús Castillo Castro, and **10 of them under 21 years of age at the time of arrest**.

Instigation to commit a crime was a fabricated crime for 14 victims out of the 101 analyzed.

Provisional imprisonment

In addition to many patterns of torture and mistreatment, 100% of all political prisoners examined in this complaint and in 100% of the cases analyzed by Prisoners Defenders in all their experience in Cuba coincide in this: **all of them have been deprived of liberty since their arrest and for many months by a provisional detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge**, which constitutes per se an arbitrary detention, violating all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Perez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence "The Working Group insists that the case of Maykel Castillo Perez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) is a violation of international law, and that he has been detained for many months. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence "The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but

incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers".

Additional special cases

In addition to the 97 statements that have allowed the synthetic "radiography" of 87 victims of torture, 24 other cases have been studied through research, allowing us to describe slightly better the torture to which these civilians, including students, professionals, clergymen, journalists and human rights activists, have been subjected.

Statistics of cases analyzed by declaration

These are the responses to the different patterns of mistreatment and torture in broad categories that will be analyzed throughout this document in terms of the 87 victims for whom we have available the statement tabulated with the 38 questions, with 14 other cases analyzed in detail with another methodology not being included in these statistics. There are types of torture that can only apply to a part of the total (e.g., medical attention only applies to those who require it, especially when many are very young prisoners) and, therefore, the high percentage of denial or application of patterns of torture of this typology allows us to infer without room for error that practically all of them suffer this denial of medical attention.

In the table below, we see the results obtained from the statements on the 87 cases with tabulation:

MEDICAL CARE: WIDESPREAD SYSTEMATIC DEPRIVATION AMONG POLITICAL PRISONERS	100%²
Has the defendant been denied proper medical care at any time? (only for those who have requested it and have been denied)	
FORCED LABOR NOT RELATED TO THEIR STATUS AS A CRIMINAL DEFENDANT OR CONVICTION	48,86%
Has the defendant been forced to perform any task by force that was not proper to his status as a defendant or criminal conviction?	
HIGHLY UNCOMFORTABLE, HARMFUL, DEGRADING AND PROLONGED POSTURAL PATTERNS	43,18%
Has the defendant been forced to remain in a highly uncomfortable and/or degrading position for a long time without cause?	
SOLITARY CONFINEMENT FOR PUNISHMENT	56,82%
Has the defendant been held/confined in solitary confinement for a long time without cause?	
USE OF TEMPERATURE AS A TORTURE MECHANISM	53,41%
Has the processing been exposed to very high or low temperatures?	
PHYSICAL AGGRESSIONS	55,68%
Has the defendant been subjected to physical aggression?	
ABNORMAL DRIVING TO LOCATIONS UNKNOWN TO INMATES AND FAMILY MEMBERS	52,27%
Has the defendant been driven in an irregular/abnormal manner to places of which he/she was unaware of the location?	
WILFUL DISORIENTATION	29,55%
Has the defendant been purposely subjected to disorientation?	
FLUID AND/OR FOOD DEPRIVATION	35,23%
Was the processing deprived of liquids and/or food longer than reasonable or permissible?	
INTENTIONAL SLEEP DEPRIVATION	51,14%

² This parameter is only measured on prisoners who have actually been in need of medical care. A prisoner who does not require medical attention will not report the denial of medical attention. The high value obtained for this type of mistreatment, 54.02%, reflects that **all political prisoners do not receive medical attention when they require it.**

Was sleep deprived processing forcing wakefulness beyond reason?	45
DEPRIVATION OF COMMUNICATION WITH FAMILY, DEFENSE AND RELATIVES	84,09%
Was the defendant deprived of communication with family members, relatives or counsel?	
THREATS TO THEM, THEIR INTEGRITY, THEIR SAFETY AND THE SAFETY OF THEIR LOVED ONES.	65,91%
Was the defendant threatened sexually, with injury, with irregular/abnormal retaliation, with death, with imprisonment, or even with harming or affecting loved ones?	58
DISPLAY OR THREATENING EXHIBITION OF WEAPONS OR ELEMENTS OF TORTURE	32,95%
Was the defendant exposed to the threatening display or exhibition of weapons or elements of torture?	
INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF ANGUISH, GRIEF OR UNCERTAINTY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF A FAMILY MEMBER	37,50%
Was the defendant exposed to anguish, grief or uncertainty because of the situation of a family member also subjected to imprisonment or enforced disappearance?	
HUMILIATION, DEGRADATION AND VERBAL ABUSE	76,14%
Was the defendant humiliated, degraded or verbally abused?	

Status of Prisoners Defenders' list of 1,167 prisoners of conscience

Taking into account that the taking of statements on 87 prisoners has been randomly spontaneous, and that the sample is very significant with respect to the list of the 1,167 political prisoners present in the Prisoners Defenders list, it is **scientifically and statistically** obligatory to extrapolate the values to the total of the 1,167 political prisoners in order to have an idea of how many of the political prisoners are being subjected to torture. In the following table we see these results:

TYPOLGY OF TORTURE	AFFECTED (among the 1,167 political prisoners)
Medical care: widespread systematic deprivation among political prisoners	637 prisoners
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	570 prisoners
Highly uncomfortable, damaging, degrading and prolonged postural patterns	504 prisoners
Solitary confinement	663 prisoners
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	623 prisoners
Physical aggressions	650 prisoners
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	610 prisoners
Intentional disorientation	345 prisoners
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	411 prisoners
Intentional sleep deprivation	597 prisoners
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	981 prisoners
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and that of their loved ones	769 prisoners
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	385 prisoners
Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty for a family member	438 prisoners
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	889 prisoners

↪ **TABLE OF VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED**

Political prisoner	Medical Attention	Force d Force d	Postural	Punishments	Temperature	Aggressions	Offshoring	Disorientation	Liquids / Food	Dream	Incommunication	Threats	Weapons	Anguish	Verbal abuse	Types of Torture
Jonathan Torres Farrat	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	15
Iván Hernández Troya	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	15
Diosdeny Santana Madera	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	14
Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	14
Lazaro Yuri Valle Roca	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	14
Lizandra Góngora Espinosa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	14
Alayn Toledano Valiente		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	13
Andy Duniel García Lorenzo	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	13
Dixán Gainza Moré	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	13
José Daniel Ferrer García	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	13
Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	13
Luis Mario Nidas Hernández	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	13
Yadir Ayala Ibañez	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	13
Yunior Consuegra Sotolongo	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	13
Bradys Barreras González	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	12
Maikel Puig Bergolla	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X		X	X	12
Miguel Enrique Girón Velázquez			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	12
Adrián Góngora Santiesteban	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	11
Enrique Mustelier Sosa	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	11
Jorge Martín Perdomo		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	11
Marco Antonio Alfonso Breto		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	11
Yosvany Rosell García Caso	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			11
Angel Jesús Véliz Marciano	X	X	X				X	X			X	X	X	X	X	10
Brusnelvis Adrian Cabrera Gutierrez	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X	X		X		10

AUTOMATIC TRANSLATION FROM ORIGINAL IN SPANISH

Political prisoner	Medical Attention	Force d Force d	Postura l	Punishment s	Temperatur e	Aggression s	Offshorin g	Disorientatio n	Liquid s / Food	Drea m	Incommunicatio n	Threat s	Weapon s	Anguis h	Verba l abuse	Types of Tortur e
Edelmer Góngora Morales	X	X	X		X				X	X	X	X		X	X	10
Lazara Karenia González Fernández		X	X		X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	10
Nadir Martín Perdomo	X	X	X			X	X	X		X	X			X	X	10
Orelvys Cabrera Sotolongo	X		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X			X	10
Ángel Santiesteban Prats	X	X		X	X		X				X	X	X	X		9
Aníbal Yasiel Palau Jacinto	X			X	X	X	X		X		X	X			X	9
Kevin Damián Frómata Castro		X			X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X	9
Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara	X			X		X	X			X	X	X		X	X	9
Luis Miguel Valls Pérez	X	X	X		X	X		X			X	X			X	9
Magdelys Curbelo Anglés		X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	9
Roberto Perez Fonseca	X	X		X		X	X				X	X	X		X	9
William Manuel Leyva Pupo			X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X		X	9
Brandon David Becerra Curbelo	X	X		X					X	X	X	X			X	8
Daniel Joel Cardenas Díaz	X	X				X	X				X	X	X		X	8
Demis Valdés Sarduy	X		X	X	X				X		X	X			X	8
Livan Hernández Lago			X			X	X	X			X	X		X	X	8
Noel Martínez Tápanez		X			X	X	X			X	X	X		X		8
Samuel Pupo Martínez	X			X	X	X				X	X	X			X	8
Víctor Alejandro Painceira Rodríguez	X	X	X			X				X	X	X			X	8
Yeremin Salsine Jane	X	X				X				X	X	X	X		X	8
Yurién Rogelio Méndez Herrera		X		X	X					X	X	X		X	X	8
Carlos Alberto Hernández Pérez		X				X	X				X	X	X		X	7
Cruz García Domínguez	X			X		X	X				X	X			X	7
Joel Díaz Hernández		X	X	X		X	X				X				X	7
Michael Gerardo Carey Abadin	X	X			X	X				X	X				X	7
Yasmani Porra Perez	X		X	X		X				X	X				X	7

AUTOMATIC TRANSLATION FROM ORIGINAL IN SPANISH

Political prisoner	Medical Attention	Force d Forced	Postural	Punishments	Temperature	Aggressions	Offshoring	Disorientation	Liquids / Food	Dream	Incommunication	Threats	Weapons	Anguish	Verbal abuse	Types of Torture
Yunaiky Linares Rodríguez	X			X			X	X	X		X	X				7
Armando Guerra Perez			X		X	X		X				X			X	6
José Miguel Gómez Mondeja		X	X	X	X	X					X					6
Karen Vázquez Pérez (mother)	X						X				X	X		X	X	6
Leoalys de la Caridad Valera Vázquez (daughter)	X						X				X	X		X	X	6
Lisdani Rodríguez Isaac (twin 2)		X			X						X	X		X	X	6
Lisdiany Rodríguez Isaac (twin 1)		X			X						X	X		X	X	6
Maikel Rodriguez Del Campo				X						X	X	X		X	X	6
Oriandy Oviedo Acosta	X			X		X					X	X			X	6
Alexander Fábregas Milanés							X	X			X	X			X	5
John Luis Machado Marrero			X	X	X	X	X									5
José Alejandro Rodríguez Gelín		X			X							X	X		X	5
Leonardo Manual Fernández Otaño				X		X					X	X			X	5
Livan Hernandez Sosa				X	X					X	X				X	5
Yoan de la Cruz Cruz			X				X			X	X				X	5
Yoel David Ochoa Álvarez											X	X	X	X	X	5
Yunior Luis Pino Pérez		X		X								X		X	X	5
Daniela Cecilia Rojo Varona					X		X	X			X					4
Dariel Cruz García				X	X	X									X	4
Esmérito Galván Santiesteban				X					X	X				X		4
Leonardo Luis Rivera		X			X		X				X					4
Maikel Martínez Sirey			X	X					X		X					4
Manuel Díaz Rodríguez						X					X			X	X	4
Miguel Díaz Sosa				X	X					X	X					4
Pedro Albert Sánchez			X	X								X			X	4

AUTOMATIC TRANSLATION FROM ORIGINAL IN SPANISH

Political prisoner	Medical Attention	Force d Force d	Postural	Punishments	Temperature	Aggressions	Offshoring	Disorientation	Liquids / Food	Dream	Incommunication	Threats	Weapons	Anguish	Verbal abuse	Types of Torture
Ariel Perez Montesino	X			X	X											3
Camila Acosta Rodríguez					X							X			X	3
Eddy Gutiérrez Alonso	X				X						X					3
Fidel García Hernández						X					X				X	3
Luis Frómeta Compte		X				X					X					3
Randy Arteaga Rivera	X			X							X					3
Yosvani Daniel Ríos Cervantes	X					X									X	3
Liubel Mendoza Hernández											X			X		2
Osdany Antonio Ricardo Aguilar						X									X	2
Javier Delgado Torna	X															1
Mario Josué Prieto Ricardo	X															1
Yoirdan Revolta Leyva							X									1
TOTALS	47	43	38	50	47	49	45	25	30	42	73	57	29	33	67	675

↳ IDENTIFICATION AND CASES OF THE 101 VICTIMS IN THIS STUDY

CASES BY INVESTIGATION AND TABULATED STATEMENT

- 1) **Jonathan Torres Farrat**, minor, 17 years old, Cuban citizen, with identity card 04071167368, born on July 11, 2004, with legal address at Calle 10 De Octubre 443 Apt 5 between San Nicolas and Calzada Luyano, 10 De Octubre, Havana, is not affiliated to any opposition organization. He was arrested on 08/13/2021 due to his participation in the demonstrations held in his town through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder and Assault and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders list of political prisoners. He is under provisional imprisonment in the Western Youth Prison, El Guatao, accused of the crimes of Public Disorder and Attempt with a prosecutorial request of 8 years of imprisonment.

On August 13, 2021 the authorities of the PNR and State Security went to look for him at his house supposedly for an interview and never released him. He was in the Acosta station and then transferred to Guatao. He was denied Habeas Corpus and change of precautionary measure of provisional imprisonment.

He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, by violating all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021(Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

TORTURE

He is hypertensive, must be regularly medicated with enalapril, and since August 13 he has not been taking his medication while the authorities, following orders from State Security, prevent him from being administered or receiving the medicines he needs as another way of punishing him.

On one occasion he was handcuffed to a grill, hung in a cold room, and subsequently beaten. He was confined to a cold room for demanding not to be beaten anymore and asking to see the head of the police unit.

He was taken for medical attention after his mother's insistent complaints to a pediatric hospital handcuffed by his feet, hands and waist (shakiras).

In addition, he has been subjected to degrading treatment, being offended inside the prison and verbally assaulted with the intention of humiliating him. His file was "disappeared" for several months in order to hinder the work of his lawyer, who has been denied access to his client on several occasions. Jonathan's mother, Barbara Farrat Guillén, has been forbidden on multiple occasions to see her son, and has even been threatened with Jonathan's physical integrity as a reprisal against the complaints she has filed. In addition, Jonathan has suffered anguish due to the harassment of his mother by the

political police and the statements of the authorities who allege that they will prolong his imprisonment even without having initiated the process for a trial.

Jonathan entered the Jóvenes del Occidente prison on July 28, 2021, after passing his training in the Acosta Unit. On the 29th, five officers in that prison beat him severely for no apparent reason. The psychological abuse has been so terrible with Jonathan and with his mother, Bárbara Farrat Guillén, that they have even threatened the mother to go to prison permanently as well, accused of any crime. The mother, threatened, was once unable to see her son in prison because she was summoned by State Security on the same day. He was told by the authorities in prison that his mother did not visit him because she had been imprisoned. And so he was kept for days suffering for his mother, until she demanded to see him and after showing a lot of courage, she was able to see him and tell him that she was not in prison. Last October 27, Jonathan's wife had a baby, gave birth to their son, and Jonathan could not visit him or see him on that occasion, until waiting for his usual visit. The son has not been able to have his father's surname since they did not allow Jonathan to go to the hospital to sign his paternity, so they have had to put the mother's surname. The legal option, now, is to register him through a lawyer in prison, which Jonathan now does not believe is worthy. This is not usually the case for ordinary prisoners. They are allowed to go to the hospital under escort to see their newborn child and register him or her. In the case of political prisoners, they are never given this standard prison benefit, which is yet another mechanism of mistreatment, along with the emotional torture that being discriminated against in this regard generates.

From Jonathan Torres Farrat, we also have an additional statement collected for this proceeding and available in the Excel Book containing all the details of the statement (https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y), with the following characteristics regarding the ill-treatment and torture received:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	JONATHAN TORRES FARRAT
Medical care: widespread systematic deprivation among political prisoners	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading postures	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and that of their loved ones	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES
Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty for a family member	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES

Additional references: <https://www.univistatv.com/farruko-recibe-carta-de-presos-politico-de-17-anos/>

The types of torture suffered by Jonathan Torres Farrat are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKKane2ctYE-y. Independent NGOs also documented the detention and some of their torture, especially the denial of their medication.³

- 2) **Iván Hernández Troya**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 95122325343. Detained for political reasons and reports torture during his detention and/or confinement. The types of torture suffered by Iván Hernández Troya are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKKane2ctYE-y. Ivan's case has also been reported by independent NGOs, both his detention and the beatings to which he was subjected on July 11, 2021.⁴ He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention ruled in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted on July 11, 2021). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence "*The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers*".
- 3) **Diosdeny Santana Madera**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 85021801949. He belongs to the human rights organization Vueltabajo por Cuba and has suffered numerous arrests and summonses, some documented as early as 2019 by various organizations.⁵ Detained for political reasons and reports torture in detention and/or confinement. The types of torture suffered by Diosdeny Santana Madera are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and

³ Independent NGO review of Jonathan Torres Farrat: <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1m29Sje1swKeHV8Ra-QSYy-U3bS6D1cGx>

⁴ Review of Iván Hernández Troya's NGO Independientes: <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1HL-H2Oe9RIVNH3mON2CZ6OZqJaoB90sm>

⁵ Some reports from other NGOs with previous historical detentions of Diosdeny Santana Madera: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1XdcpD2qUQcL0XLcfsi-JSimjd1QISSrh>

downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKKane2ctYE-y. Diosdeny has a long list of arbitrary detentions documented by independent NGOs that document this type of repressive actions, going back as far as He has been deprived of liberty since his arrest by a provisional detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, by violating all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the UN Commission on Human Rights). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

- 4) **Juan Enrique Perez Sanchez**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban ID No. 80050203165, was arrested on 07/11/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crime of Continuous Public Disorder, Continuous Disrespect, Contempt, Sabotage and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention ruled in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.
- 5) **Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca**, 60 years old, Cuban citizen, with identity card 61082607885 of legal age, born August 26, 1961, with legal domicile at Calle Ulloa # 8 between 45 and 47, Nuevo Vedado, Plaza de la Revolución, Havana, member of the Independent Press Agency "Delibera", arrested on June 15, 2021, is under provisional detention accused of the crimes of Disrespect and Enemy Propaganda in the Combinado del Este Prison.

The number of arrests, hundreds, that this activist has accumulated since 2011 represents a degree of persecution for reasons of conscience incompatible with the most minimal human rights. Suffice it to see the repression, beatings and torture reported by independent NGOs that report the repressive acts and arbitrary detentions and which we attach, to understand his case and the Cuban context for opponents.⁶

The journalist was arrested in mid-June 2021 after receiving a summons to the police unit of Zapata and C, in El Vedado, with the purpose of "closing a contempt file that had been open since August 2020", but it was merely a deception to imprison him. The criminal "case" is the Preparatory Phase File No. 31 of 2021, instructed by the Specialized Organ for the Instruction of "Crimes Against State Security", which in the case of a journalist with a markedly peaceful character indicates that they have not even made an effort to conceal the fabrication of the crime, associating him with crimes "against the security of the State". The reporter is the nephew of opposition leader Vladimiro Roca and grandson of communist leader Blas Roca Calderío (1908-1987). International organizations such as the Committee to Protect Journalists and the Inter American Press Association have highlighted Valle Roca's case and demanded his immediate release from the Cuban government. Several human rights organizations in Cuba have been reporting for years on the persecution suffered by Lázaro Yuri. Some of these reports can be consulted in the reference at the bottom of the page.⁷

He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, by violating all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021(Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence "The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers".

TORTURE

Since his arrest in Villa Marista, where the Department of State Security in Havana is located, he has been unable to communicate with his family or have access to a lawyer. Meanwhile, his wife believed that he could continue his hunger strike as of June 30, which caused her deep anguish and despair.

He was being forced to sign documents of statements he did not make, to sign minutes authorizing access to his cell phone and social networks. He was forced to take re-education and to shout political slogans against his will.

Lázaro, faced with the injustice committed against him, went on hunger strike, which meant that his health was not treated by the authorities even after his hunger strike ended. His wife was able to bring

⁶ Reports of arrests and repressive acts against Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca from 2011 until the time of his arrest: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Ta-4asMbTC8tDb1fxn6-Dc2ZEy-9XBWs>

⁷ Reviews of dozens of historical arrests of Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca for more than 10 years, by various independent NGOs: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Ta-4asMbTC8tDb1fxn6-Dc2ZEy-9XBWs>

him some medication a month later for the kidney failure resulting from the hunger strike and only then did she learn that Lázaro had been between life and death. He states that he is not receiving adequate medical care.

Lazaro Yuri's health condition is delicate but State Security insists on subjecting the victim to incommunicado detention with his wife and lawyer in order to make his stay more painful and generate suffering in the face of his refusal to renounce his principles and convictions.

From Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca, we also have an additional statement collected for this procedure and available in the Excel Book containing all the details of the statement (https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y), with the following characteristics regarding the ill-treatment and torture received:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	LAZARO YURI VALLE ROCA
Medical care: widespread systematic deprivation among political prisoners	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading postures	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES
Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty for a family member	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES

Additional references: <https://diariodecuba.com/etiquetas/lazaro-yuri-valle-roca.html>

In addition to the above, the types of torture suffered by Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y.

- 6) **Lizandra Góngora Espinosa**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban ID No. 85081929155. He was arrested on 07/22/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempted Robbery with Force and Assault and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. She was born 8/19/1985 and is 36 years old at this time. She is a female, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Lizandra Góngora Espinosa are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report

are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y. Several human rights organizations in Cuba have been reporting for years on the persecution suffered by Lizandra. Some of these reports can be consulted in the reference at the bottom of the page.⁸ He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per se an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention ruled in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence "*The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers*".

- 7) **Alayn Toledano Valiente**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban ID No. 72040408802, detained for political reasons and reporting torture during his detention and/or confinement. Alayn is a well-known Protestant pastor. He has been persecuted and his church demolished by the Cuban government. He has to his credit hundreds of detentions and criminal proceedings initiated to limit his speech and activism for brotherhood and human rights in his community.⁹ His family is also being persecuted. Several United Nations rapporteurs have come to his defense in a public statement accusing the Cuban government of its actions.¹⁰ The types of torture suffered by Alayn Toledano Valiente are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence "*The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal*

⁸ Reviews of dozens of historic arrests of Lizandra Góngora Espinosa before 11J, by various independent NGOs:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1XxR0wmRshKIOjozZSS9BYb6jcoktJcBp>

⁹ Reviews of hundreds of arrests and repressive acts suffered by Pastor Alayn Toledano Valiente from 2019 to date:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1enrbnmptlBTWxrgRONZ-V1XAjqU1SCSG>

¹⁰ United Nations accusatory letter on the repression suffered by Pastor Alayn Toledano Valiente:

<https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gld=25232>

Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers".

- 8) **Andy Dunier García Lorenzo**, 24 years old, Cuban citizen, of legal age, with Identity Card No. 97100810508, born October 8, 1997, with legal domicile at Calle D #60 E/ Segunda y Tercera Reparto La Vigía, Santa Clara, Villa Clara, with Preparatory Phase File (EFP) No. 689/21 of the Instruction Unit of Villa Clara. After his imprisonment he joined the United Anti-Totalitarian Front (FANTU), led by Guillermo Fariñas. He was arrested on July 11, 2021 in Santa Clara for peaceful protest, accused of contempt, public disorder and assault. Imprisoned in Guamajal prison, Santa Clara. He was on hunger strike for 10 days until October 29. He has been tried, charged with the crimes of Desacato, Desórdenes públicos and Atentado and sentenced to 7 years imprisonment. The sentence has not been made public, which none of the relatives of the many accused in this case has, despite the end of the oral hearing. He has no criminal record.

He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, by violating all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021(Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence "*The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers".*

TORTURE

He has been systematically subjected to torture and ill-treatment as a reprisal against him and his family for denouncing the constant violations of human rights suffered by political prisoners as well as the rest of the common prisoners. When he was arrested he was beaten with a tonfa while handcuffed. He asked to be seen by a doctor because of the blows and was not even attended to detect the Covid. Handcuffed, he was pepper-sprayed in the eyes, for no reason. No doctor examined his injuries to his hands and abdomen. At the beginning of his detention he was in a state of forced disappearance, it took days before his whereabouts were found; until the recent date of this report, he had spent three months without telephone calls and in solitary confinement. He was suffering from diarrhea on the slope and was denied access to medication. Andy has been systematically subjected to humiliation, isolation, deprivation of communication and contact with his family and lawyer at the direct direction of State Security. Deep anguish has also been generated in his person through threats of criminal prosecution of his sister, brother-in-law and other close members of his family.

In the specific case of Andy Dunier García Lorenzo, his sister denounced that he has been "subjected to torture, beatings, threats of up to 30 years in prison and to be shot if he does not recant his position of conscience".

From Andy Dunier García Lorenzo, we also have an additional statement collected for this proceeding and available in the Excel Book containing all the details of the statement (https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y), with the following characteristics regarding the ill-treatment and torture received:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	ANDY DUNIER
Medical care: widespread systematic deprivation among political prisoners	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading postures	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and that of their loved ones	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES
Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty for a family member	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES

Additional references: <https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/familiares-presentan-habeas-corpus-a-favor-de-andy-garc%C3%ADa/308987.html>

The types of torture suffered by Andy Dunier García Lorenzo are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y.

- 9) **Dixán Gainza Moré**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 86030718584. He was arrested on 07/11/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder and Propagation of Epidemics and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He is a human rights activist and has been part of UNPACU, suffering significant repression and persecution for this, as shown by historical arrest records since 2015 from various organizations.¹¹ He was born on 07/03/1986 and is 36 years old at this time. He is a male, of legal age at the time of detention. The types of torture suffered by Dixán Gainza Moré are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the

¹¹ Reviews from various organizations on the arrests and persecution of Dixán Gainza Moré: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1YX3ZdJU4MPd7j657RiWcZ6Qk86f189Zs>

intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

10) **José Daniel Ferrer García**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 70072927509, born on 07/29/1970 and is 51 years old at this time. He is General Coordinator of the Patriotic Union of Cuba (UNPACU), and also leader of other human rights activist platforms on the island. He was one of the most notable members of the Group of 75, repressed in the Black Spring and sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment in 2003. His record of detentions reported by various NGOs on the island and abroad is endless.¹² He was arrested numerous times in recent years and suffered torture in all cases: a) 19/03/2003 b) 01/10/2020 and c) 11/7/2021. All for his activism and through the fabrication of the crimes of a) Article 91, b) Injury and Deprivation of Liberty, c) Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a Convict of Conscience on the Prisoners Defenders list of political prisoners. José Daniel Ferrer was arrested during the wave of repression launched by the Cuban government against the opposition during Cuba's Black Spring in 2003. A member of the Group of 75, he was then internationally considered a prisoner of conscience (declared by Amnesty International and the United Nations) imprisoned for exercising his right to freedom of expression, association and assembly.

José Daniel's case was adopted again in 2021 as very serious arbitrary detention with torture by the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention in its **Opinion No. 50/2020 (Cuba)**, adopted on August 26, 2020, for the same cause that today keeps him in prison.¹³ Likewise, the case of José Daniel was alerted as an enforced disappearance by the Committee against Enforced Disappearance of the United Nations on July 15, 2021,¹⁴ and likewise the previous year as well, ruling on that occasion 37 days enforced disappearance.¹⁵

Going back to 2019, on October 1, 2019, he suffered a house raid by 60 special forces troops, being arrested on the spot. From October 4, 2019 until November 7, 2019, his whereabouts and status were unknown, although the Supreme Court responded to the Habeas Corpus with a brief mention that he is in "preventive detention" for an alleged case that had been reported to no degree. On November 7 he was visited in the Aguadores Prison by his wife and three of his children, and subsequently his condition

¹² Some NGO reports on the arrests and repressive acts against José Daniel Ferrer since his release from prison in 2011:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1vWo743AB0t0zqFTRgxEaP9Y3J6xIC6km>

¹³ WGAD - Opinion No. 50/2020 (Cuba), adopted on August 26, 2020:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1rwF4XBHRi4Sno6bqIJQvH8RChdpnGUwl>

¹⁴ 187 Urgent Actions of the UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) - July 15, 2021:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1POyjpskESt3309larTXDDF62FgtP5zA0>

¹⁵ 2020 Opinion on the Enforced Disappearance of José Daniel Ferrer: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1A00Prqt4sb-yR6WZqFDpbJ0Ey5rL-Rxf>

and whereabouts were unknown for 27 days. Subsequently, he was visited by the Archbishop of Cuba, who reported the situation of torture, punishment cell, incommunicado detention and poor physical and health condition. Six months after his arrest, José Daniel was sentenced in what the WGAD considered an arbitrary case, to 4 and a half years in prison, subsidized by limited freedom.

After being convicted in 2020 for false crimes, as the United Nations Committee on Arbitrary Detention was able to prove, and obtaining the grant of limited freedom to serve the sentence of 4 and a half years of deprivation of liberty, he was again arrested while trying to reach the demonstrations of July 11, 2021 in Santiago de Cuba.

The current torture situation is worse than in 2019. To the described and confirmed torture pattern of 2019 and 2020, sonic attacks, inhumane confinement and other tortures are added this time.

He has been deprived of his liberty in all his criminal cases, from the moment of arrest, by pre-trial detention orders issued by prosecutors without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, by violating all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence "*The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers*".

TORTURE

Since his last detention, José Daniel Ferrer has been confined in a punishment cell, in total isolation. He has had no windows or ventilation and is exposed to high temperatures and disorientation. He is denied access to the outside world and human contact. The cell is illuminated 24 hours a day by a powerful artificial light that not only affects his vision but also makes it difficult for him to sleep. The food he receives is in a state of decomposition and he is forced to wear underwear all the time. On November 8, 2021, Prisoners Defenders raised the alarm about the tortures he was suffering, summarizing the tortures described in the communiqué at that time by the following descriptions:¹⁶

"...

- *He has been **locked up for more than 120 days between 4 white walls**, without any ventilation until just a few days ago, with the only furniture of a light bulb on 24 hours a day.*
- *He suffers from **sonic attacks** that he identifies and describes as "cricket sounds". Precisely in both calls it is possible to clearly hear a constant sound very similar to that of crickets. 1 2*
- ***It never sees sunlight**, which leads to a lack of essential vitamins needed by the body.*

¹⁶ José Daniel Ferrer - Prisoners Defenders - November 8, 2021:
<https://www.prisonersdefenders.org/2021/11/08/prisoners-defenders-hace-un-llamamiento-a-josep-borrell-para-que-interceda-en-favor-de-jose-daniel-ferrer/>

- She suffers from *recurrent severe headaches, mouth bleeding, shortness of breath, loss of vision.* This symptomatology also *does not allow him to sleep.*
- He suffers from a **very poor diet in prison** and eats what little his relatives can bring him, but his relatives **are also prevented from passing on much of the food** they bring.
- He receives no medical treatment, except for the administration by deception of **a psychoactive drug, Alprazolam, which causes shortness of breath, suicidal tendencies and alterations of consciousness,** as we shall see.
- The reluctance to change his cell, as well as the work carried out on it, as we shall see, indicate that it may have been **technologically prepared for torture.**

..."

It appears that since November 8 he has been slowly and gradually being murdered. The situation has hardly changed and his life and physical, psychological and cognitive integrity are in grave danger.

José Daniel Ferrer's phone calls at different times during his current captivity are self-descriptive:

- 100-day call: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1COTztXZyHyCehZRMxeZEA06zZINIOTS>
- Call at 118 days: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1CgxS03P0mcc8vU2g7V36KOMGTPwSzWIG>
- Call at 257 days: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1vR9mMPidZxcIJ4zVb1tTs1YlxlZOdWE1>

On the last call the experts consulted indicate that certain new symptoms complained of can only be due to **chemical poisoning, coupled with sonic attacks.**

The few times he is allowed to leave his isolation, since the November 8 denunciation, is when he receives family visits to which he is forced to attend heavily handcuffed and guarded.

José Daniel Ferrer suffers from a gastroduodenal ulcer that has worsened since his confinement. He has suffered significant weight loss, is bleeding constantly from his mouth, has permanent ringing in his ears and headaches. None of his afflictions have been taken into account by the authorities who have denied him the possibility of receiving medication or medical attention, with consequences for his psychophysical and life-threatening health. On one occasion a doctor visited him, but this did not have continuity nor did it serve to consider that he had medical attention, but so that the regime could argue "that he was visited by a doctor". The doctor, of course, was a State Security agent working in the medical field in the service of the regime.

All of these tortures have been perpetrated in retaliation against Ferrer for maintaining his willingness to denounce and promote human rights. But this is not the first time that José Daniel Ferrer has faced episodes of extremely serious torture.

During his confinement in 2019 and 2020, as WGAD was able to confirm, Ferrer was subjected to all kinds of torturous treatment. Likewise, he received an ultimatum from State security agents who gave him two options: to leave the country and abandon the civic struggle, or to be confined in his home on the condition that he would no longer denounce the dictatorship. Upon the victim's refusal, he was exposed to extreme beatings, he was chained to the sun exposed to high temperatures in places where there were ants, so that they would sting him for hours. He was subjected to these actions daily for a

month, and on each occasion he was expressly told that the torture would continue until he abandoned his ideas.

From José Daniel Ferrer García, we also have an additional statement collected for this procedure and available in the Excel Book containing all the details of the statement (https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y), with the following characteristics regarding the ill-treatment and torture received:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	JOSE DANIEL FERRER
Medical care: widespread systematic deprivation among political prisoners	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading postures	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and that of their loved ones	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES
Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty for a family member	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES

Additional references: <https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/omct-lanza-campa%C3%B1a-de-intervenci%C3%B3n-urgente-para-frenar-los-maltratos-al-prisionero-pol%C3%ADtico-jos%C3%A9-daniel-ferrer-garc%C3%ADa/310039.html>

The types of torture suffered by José Daniel Ferrer García are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y.

- 11) **Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 99082306489. He was arrested on 07/11/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Instigation to Commit a Crime, Public Disorder, Disrespect and Assault and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders list of political prisoners. He was born on 08/23/1999 and is currently 22 years old. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y. He has been

deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

- 12) **Luis Mario Nidas Hernandez**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 89120424301. He was arrested on 11/07/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Instigation to commit a crime, Disrespect and Propagation of Epidemics and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 04/12/1989 and is currently 32 years of age. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. From January 23 to February 19 he was in punishment cell because of a phone call he made and later made public by the audio of it, which generated the "annoyance" of the authorities. Luis Mario is an independent journalist and only in 2021, before 11J he suffered numerous repressive acts for his work.¹⁷ Luis Mario's case was alerted as an enforced disappearance by the United Nations Committee against Enforced Disappearance on July 15, 2021.¹⁸ The types of torture suffered by Luis Mario Nidas Hernández are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKkane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

¹⁷ NGO reviews of the repression suffered by Luis Mario Nidas Hernandez during the year 2021 for his work as an independent journalist: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1fgfbAux79qioynwOhtKK4HV5jKINA05u>

¹⁸ 187 Urgent Actions of the UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) - July 15, 2021: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1POyjpSkESt3309IarTXDDF62FqtP5zA0>

- 13) **Yadir Ayala Ibáñez**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban ID No. 89112634188. He was arrested on 07/23/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Damage and Assault and is currently documented as a political prisoner on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 11/26/1989 and is 32 years old at this time. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Yadir Ayala Ibáñez are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.
- 14) **Yunior Consuegra Sotolongo**, Cuban citizen, Cuban ID No. 96102510422. He was arrested on 11/07/2021 for his activism through fabrication of crimes and is currently documented as a Convict of Conscience on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was 24 years old at the time of his arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Yunior Consuegra Sotolongo are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of*

liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers".

- 15) **Bradys Barreras González**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 76060410524. Detained for political reasons and reports torture during his detention and/or confinement. The types of torture suffered by Bradys Barreras González are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention ruled in its Opinion No. 63/2021(Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.
- 16) **Maikel Puig Bergolla**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 80061802508. He was arrested on 12/07/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder, Disrespect, Instigation to commit a crime and Attempted Murder and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 6/18/1980 and is currently 41 years old. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Maikel Puig Bergolla are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but*

incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers".

17) **Miguel Enrique Girón Velázquez**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban ID No. 96090820365. He was arrested on 07/13/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crime of Sedition and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 08/09/1996 and is 25 years old at this time. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Miguel Enrique Girón Velázquez are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

18) **Adrián Miguel Góngora Santiesteban**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 90012640208. He was arrested on 04/21/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Resistance and Disrespect and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 01/26/1990 and is currently 32 years old. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest, an activist with the Patriotic Union of Cuba (UNPACU). Various NGOs have reported the repression suffered by Adrián Miguel since long before 11J in Cuba, as seen in the historical archives.¹⁹ The types of torture suffered by Adrián Miguel Góngora Santiesteban are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the

¹⁹ Reports of the arrests of Adrián Miguel Góngora Santiesteban before 11J by several independent NGOs: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1g8WkBit_edWXQ9xdX5BYcGNQNGHSowrg

intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

19) **Enrique Mustelier Sosa**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 82122932365. He is an activist with the Patriotic Union of Cuba (UNPACU). Since 2019 alone, Enrique has suffered dozens of arrests every year for his activism, as can be verified by reports from independent NGOs throughout this time.²⁰ He was arrested on 11/07/2021 for his activism by fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder, Disrespect and Resistance and is currently documented as a Convict of Conscience on the Prisoners Defenders list of political prisoners. He was born on 12/29/1982 and is 39 years old at this time. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Enrique Mustelier Sosa are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

20) **Jorge Martín Perdomo**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban ID No. 83031104341. He was arrested on 07/17/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder, Disrespect and Assault and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders

²⁰ Reports of arrests and repressive actions on Enrique Mustelier Sosa from 2019 to date, registered with independent NGOs: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1gpEs7EF02iEnp8Mc92oKoUhpRFBqtats>

political prisoner list. He was born on 11/03/1983 and is 39 years old at this time. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest.

As soon as he arrived home on July 11, 2021 after the demonstration, he received threats, the house began to be watched by State Security and his phone, along with those of the other members of the family, was seized by the DTI of the municipality. On the 16th he received the threat that the next day they would come to confiscate the computers in the house. On the 17th, three police officers showed up with an undated summons and no written or oral reason. Together with his brother Nadir Martín Perdomo, they went to the San José de las Lajas police station in the afternoon. Seeing that they did not return late at night, the family began to call the police station insistently by telephone, where after much begging and pleading they were told that they could not give any more details or information. The "lawyer" filed a request to change the prosecutor's precautionary measure (something illegal internationally without judicial intervention) and it was denied. The family has been under surveillance and intimidated since July 11 of this year. They have received a letter threatening them in a cruel way, insisting that they stop denouncing and publishing the case on social networks or the reprisals towards them will be very strong.

The mother, Marta Perdomo Benítez, has also suffered very serious repressive actions against her by the State Security, which were collected and reported by independent NGOs in recent months.²¹

In addition to these situations, the types of torture suffered by Jorge Martín Perdomo are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

21) **Marcos Antonio Alfonso Breto**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban ID No. 02013166449. He was arrested in the context of the 11J repression in Cuba for his activism, through the fabrication of the crime of Sedition and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners

²¹ Reports of repression on the Perdomo family: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ixqnA95XNUY-gE8hDVNyE0tUluiXyzby>

Defenders list of political prisoners. He was born on 01/31/2002 and is currently 20 years old. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Marcos Antonio Alfonso Breto are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

22) **Yosvany Rosell Garcia Caso**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban ID No. 88072826062. He was arrested on 07/15/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crime of Sedition and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 7/28/1988 and is 33 years of age at this time. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Yosvany Rosell García Caso are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

23) **Ángel Jesús Véliz Marcano**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 94082441329. He was arrested on 07/18/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder and Assault and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 08/24/1994 and is currently 27 years old. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The mother has been harassed, summoned by State Security and threatened, as reports from independent NGOs show.²² The types of torture suffered by Ángel Jesús Véliz Marcano are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

24) **Brusnelvis Adrián Cabrera Gutiérrez**, Cuban citizen, Cuban ID No. 00080766466. He was arrested on 07/27/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crime of Sedition and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 07/08/2000 and is currently 21 years of age. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Brusnelvis Adrián Cabrera Gutiérrez are reflected in the table of the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the concrete situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the

²² Independent NGO reports on harassment of Ailex Marcano, mother of Ángel Jesús Véliz Marcano: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1j82P-DkYvlllvbJar4EPRmtVG7Lx7g_c

sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

25) **Edelmer Góngora Morales**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 83113019442. Detained for political reasons and reports torture during his detention and/or confinement. The types of torture suffered by Edelmer Góngora Morales are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

26) **Lázara Karenia González Fernández**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 93021334332. He was arrested on 11/07/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder, Assault and Disrespect and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. She was born on 02/13/1993 and is 29 years old at this time. She is a female, of legal age at the time of arrest. Lázara was violently arrested on July 11, 2021 by three Red Beret officers, one woman and two men, and was held for a long time in prison and incommunicado. In addition to the above, the types of torture suffered by Lázara Karenia González Fernández are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by

the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021), 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

27) **Nadir Martín Perdomo**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 84051203384. He was arrested on 07/17/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder, Disrespect and Assault and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 12/05/1984 and is currently 37 years old. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. Immediately he arrived home on July 11, 2021 after the demonstration, he received threats, the house began to be watched by State Security and his phone, along with that of the other family members, was seized by the DTI of the municipality. On the 16th he received the threat that the next day they would come to confiscate the computers in the house. On the 17th, three police officers showed up with an undated summons and no written or oral reason. Together with his brother Jorge Martín Perdomo, they went to the San José de las Lajas police station in the afternoon. Seeing that they did not return late at night, the family began to call the police station insistently by telephone, where after much begging and pleading they were told that they could not give any more details or information. The "lawyer" filed a request to change the prosecutor's precautionary measure (something illegal internationally without judicial intervention) and it was denied. The family has been under surveillance and intimidated since July 11 of this year. They have received a letter threatening them in a cruel way, insisting that they stop denouncing and publishing the case on social networks or the reprisals towards them will be very strong.

The mother, Marta Perdomo Benítez, has also suffered very serious repressive actions against her by the State Security, which were collected and reported by independent NGOs in recent months.²³

Nadir's case was alerted as an enforced disappearance by the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances on July 15, 2021.²⁴

In addition to these situations, the types of torture suffered by Nadir Martín Perdomo are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the

²³ Reports of repression on the Perdomo family: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ixqnA95XNUY-qE8hDVNyE0tUluiXyzby>

²⁴ 187 Urgent Actions of the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) - July 15, 2021: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1POyjskESt3309IarTXDDF62FgtP5zA0>

intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention ruled in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence "*The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers*".

28) **Orelvys Cabrera Sotolongo**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban ID No. 85031710904. He was arrested on 11/07/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder and is currently documented as an exile on the Prisoners Defenders list of political prisoners. He was born on 03/17/1985 and is 37 years old at this time. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. He is a freelance journalist. Orelvys' case was alerted as an enforced disappearance by the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances on July 15, 2021. ²⁵ The types of torture suffered by Orelvys Cabrera Sotolongo are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention ruled in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence "*The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers*".

29) **Ángel Santiesteban Prats**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 66080202749. Detained for political reasons and reports torture during his detention and/or confinement. He is a world-renowned writer. He and his wife have suffered constant harassment and persecution since they decided to openly say how they feel about what is happening in Cuba, which places them as traitors to State Security. He has a long history of detentions and persecution that can be read in independent

²⁵ 187 Urgent Actions of the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) - July 15, 2021: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1POyjpSkESt3309larTXDDF62FgtP5zA0>

NGO reports since 2012.²⁶ The types of torture suffered by Angel Santiesteban Prats are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

30) **Aníbal Yasiel Palau Jacinto**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 95110727628. He was arrested on 12/07/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt and Public Disorder and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 07/11/1995 and is currently 26 years old. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. Anibal's case was alerted as an enforced disappearance by the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances on July 15, 2021.²⁷ The types of torture suffered by Aníbal Yasiel Palau Jacinto are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to*

²⁶ Reports of detentions and persecution of Angel Santiesteban Prats and his family recounted by independent NGOs since 2012: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1j1hhS33_lxmfnjWyDJrWbjerbmsXjSG

²⁷ 187 Urgent Actions of the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) - July 15, 2021: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1POyjpSkESt3309IarTXDDF62FqtP5zA0>

justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers".

31) **Kevin Damián Frómeta Castro**, Cuban citizen, Cuban ID No. 01101566805. He was arrested on 07/27/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crime of Sedition and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 10/15/2001 and is 20 years old at this time. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Kevin Damián Frómeta Castro are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers".*

32) **Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara**, 34 years old, Cuban citizen, identity card number 87120209208, internationally recognized plastic artist, born December 2, 1987, of legal age, with legal domicile at Damas number 955, between Avenida del Puerto and San Isidro Street, Habana Vieja municipality, Havana province. As an independent artist, he is the leader and founder of the San Isidro Movement and participated in the official video of the song "Patria y Vida" (Homeland and Life). He has been arbitrarily detained on dozens of occasions, reported by different independent NGOs, as can be verified in the records of these organizations.²⁸

On Sunday, July 11, Otero Alcántara was arrested when he left his home to demonstrate in the form of an enforced disappearance. Luis Manuel's case was alerted as an enforced disappearance by the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances on July 15, 2021.²⁹ He was taken to a detention and torture center in Havana known as El Vivac. It was later reported that he would be transferred to a maximum security prison in Havana known as Guanajay prison. Otero Alcántara was arrested and placed in provisional detention without an arrest warrant, nor criminal facts, nor accusation, by precautionary

²⁸ Records of diverse independent NGOs on the many dozens of arrests of Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara documented since 2018 alone: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1fxBm44oPxRpTK5HUtpUUoCp0VYctxlhN>.

²⁹ 187 Urgent Actions of the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) - July 15, 2021: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1POyjskESt3309IarTXDDF62FqtP5zA0>

measure of a prosecutor without the intervention of any judge, which only a judge came to ratify on March 8, 2022, more than 8 months after his provisional detention was decreed by a prosecutor autonomously, in violation of international law.³⁰ His arrest took place in Prado, near the Hotel Sevilla on July 11, around 2pm, when he tried to peacefully join the protests taking place on the Malecón Habanero; at the time of his arrest he did not offer any resistance.

On March 8, 8 months after his detention in provisional prison, the relatives and friends received the order of opening to oral trial, where it is indicated that he is accused, together with Maykel Castillo Perez (Maykel Osorbo (Grammy winner for Patria y Vida), and Felix Roque Delgado, Juslid Justiz Lazo and Reina Sierra Duvergel, of "insult to the symbols of the homeland", "contempt", "defamation of institutions and organizations and of heroes and martyrs", "attack", "resistance" and "public disorder". A whole range of arbitrary and illegal crimes in the international context that the regime uses to dilapidate in prison those who are a voice heard in the field of human rights.

He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, by violating all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021(Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

TORTURE

Luis Manuel has suffered all kinds of torture in retaliation for his political and artistic activism. In several arbitrary detentions he has been beaten by PNR officers under orders of the State Security. In the month of April 2021, a regime of constant surveillance and harassment was maintained against him and his loved ones with the purpose of producing anguish and suffering.

When he was detained on April 24, 2021, Luis was locked in a dungeon with two common criminals sent by the Cuban regime who were threatening and intimidating him throughout the night; as part of the modus operandi of the State Security and taking advantage of the arbitrary detention, the authorities carried out an illegal search of Otero Alcántara's home; the works of art of his creation inside his property were brutally destroyed which caused the artist severe pain and anguish, entering as a response in a hunger and thirst strike.

The authorities, concerned about the international repercussions of Otero Alcántara's death, kidnapped him from his home and placed him under psychiatric treatment in a ward of the Calixto García Hospital in Havana.

During the month he was forcibly hospitalized at Calixto Garcia Hospital in May 2021 he always had a light on in his room, something that constantly deprived him of sleep.

After his arrest and imprisonment on July 11, Luis Manuel became ill with Coronavirus in September 2021 but was forbidden to call his family members to communicate his health condition. Only after several days with fever and many complaints from other prisoners did the authorities agree to provide medical attention.

From Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara, we also have an additional statement collected for this proceeding and available in the Excel Book containing all the details of the statement (https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKKane2ctYE-y), with the following characteristics regarding the ill-treatment and torture received:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	LUIS MANUEL OTERO
Medical care: widespread systematic deprivation among political prisoners	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and that of their loved ones	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES

Additional references: <https://www.elnuevoherald.com/noticias/america-latina/cuba-es/article251840413.html>

The types of torture suffered by Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKKane2ctYE-y.

33) **Luis Miguel Valls Perez**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 94082625703. He was arrested on 07/21/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder, Disrespect, Instigation to commit a crime, Attempt and Evasion of prisoners and detainees and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoners list. He was born on 08/26/1994 and is 27 years old at this time. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Luis Miguel Valls Pérez are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by

the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021), 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

34) **Magdelys Curbelo Angles**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 99070406677. He was arrested on 11/07/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. She was born on 04/07/1999 and is currently 22 years old. She is a female, of legal age at the time of arrest. Magdelys' case was alerted as an enforced disappearance by the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances on July 15, 2021.³¹ The types of torture suffered by Magdelys Curbelo Anglés are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention ruled in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021), 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

35) **Roberto Pérez Fonseca**, 39 years old, with Identity Card No. 83022504348, Cuban citizen, of legal age, born February 25, 1983. 83022504348, Cuban citizen, of legal age, born February 25, 1983, with legal domicile at 62 Street #3116 between 31 and 35, San José de las Lajas, Mayabeque, not affiliated to any opposition movement; he was accused and sentenced for the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect, Instigation to commit a crime and Public Disorder to 10 years of imprisonment, currently serving a sentence in the Quivicán Prison, Mayabeque.

³¹ 187 Urgent Actions of the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) - July 15, 2021: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1POyjpSkESt3309larTXDDF62FqtP5zA0>

Roberto has two children, Brianna Cecilia Perez Vera and Dylan Perez Gutierrez. He is one of the many parents who went out on June 11 to demand a better present and future for their children. He tore up a photograph of the dictator as a sign of protest on June 11. He was searched and arrested at his home on July 16, processed in the PNR unit and transferred to the Quivicán municipality jail.

He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, by violating all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021(Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

TORTURE

During his detention Roberto Pérez Fonseca was tortured by being brutally beaten and beaten. In the prison he was subjected to degrading treatment, humiliation and threats for refusing to say communist slogans and participate in "reeducation" activities. He was confined on numerous occasions to solitary confinement and incommunicado for several days, on one occasion for up to two months in isolation, in retaliation for demanding respect for the human rights of the other inmates. The authorities refused to provide him with medication to treat a gastric ulcer. He was also threatened with a prison police officer and pepper-sprayed. **Other inmates are warning him that State Security has asked them to put a knife, narcotics, or any illegal items among his belongings, so that they can create a case against him in prison in order to sentence him to a common cause for more years.**

From Roberto Perez Fonseca, we also have an additional statement collected for this proceeding and available in the Excel Book containing all the details of the statement (https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y), with the following characteristics regarding the ill-treatment and torture received:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	ROBERTO PÉREZ FONSECA
Medical care: widespread systematic deprivation among political prisoners	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and that of their loved ones	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES

Additional references: <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=647538913043616>

The specific situations suffered can also be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, which can be consulted, classified, viewed and downloaded at the URL https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y. i

36) **William Manuel Leyva Pupo**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban ID No. 00082478043. He was arrested on 07/11/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crime of Sediton and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 08/24/2000 and is currently 21 years old. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by William Manuel Leyva Pupo are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention ruled in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence "*The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers*".

37) **Brandon David Becerra Curbelo**, 18 years old, Cuban citizen, **minor at the time of arrest**, with identity card number 03110767368, born on November 7, 2003, with legal domicile at Rabi Street, No 560, between Santa Irene and San Bernadino, Santo Suárez district, Diez de Octubre municipality, Havana, not affiliated to any opposition movement or party, sentenced to 13 years of imprisonment, extinguishing sentence in the "Combinado del Este" prison for the crime of Sediton.

Arrested for participating in the demonstrations on the 10 de Octubre Causeway. He has no criminal record. He is a 17 year old minor accused of Sediton with 18 years of deprivation of liberty. He is part of the case in which some are accused of overturning a patrol car on the 10 de Octubre Causeway, with sentences ranging from 13 to 25 years in prison. He spent 11 days under investigation in different units. Detained since July 16, 2021. He was remanded in custody by the prosecutor's office for Public Disorder. Brandon remained in prison on charges of Public Disorder, Propagation of Epidemic and Attempt, but the charges were later replaced by the crime of "Sediton".

He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, by violating all

international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021(Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

TORTURE

Brandon has been deprived of adequate medical care, subjected to forced labor, confined to punishment cells in solitary confinement and incommunicado, deprived of the possibility of speaking with his mother -who had custody of him before he came of age in a penitentiary center- and with his lawyer. Brandon has been subjected to forced labor in the green areas of the prison and has suffered limitations in the food regime, being deprived specifically of liquids and food. In addition, he has been exposed to sleep deprivation and interruption of sleep, has suffered serious threats regarding his integrity, the integrity of his mother and the time he would remain in prison separated from his loved ones, and has been intentionally deprived unnecessarily of physical contact with his mother during visits to cause suffering in both of them in retaliation for his complaints of mistreatment.

From Brandon David Becerra Curbelo, we also have an additional statement collected for this proceeding and available in the Excel Book containing all the details of the statement (https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y), with the following characteristics regarding the ill-treatment and torture received:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	BRANDON DAVID BECERRA CURBELO
Medical care: widespread systematic deprivation among political prisoners	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and that of their loved ones	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES

Additional references: <https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/menores-presos-por-manifestarse-el-11j-permanecen-en-r%C3%A9gimen-abusivo-denuncia-madre-de-uno-de-ellos/306188.html>

The types of torture suffered by Brandon David Becerra Curbelo are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y.

- 38) **Daniel Joel Cárdenas Díaz**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 85080409542. He was arrested on 07/14/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Sabotage and Public Disorder and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 04/08/1985 and is currently 36 years of age. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Daniel Joel Cárdenas Díaz are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.
- 39) **Demis Valdés Sarduy**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 80110911703. He was arrested on 07/18/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder, Propagation of Epidemics, Disrespect, Assault and Instigation to commit a Crime and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 09/11/1980 and is currently 41 years of age. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. He is an activist of the Cuban Reflexion Movement. For countless years he has been suffering relentless persecution, as evidenced by independent NGO reports from 2015 to date, with dozens of documented detentions.³² The types of torture suffered by Demis Valdés Sarduy are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y

³² Demis Valdés arrest report: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1nliXF4iqI4ermAKsGSqQpN17ep8x3p0m>

Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

40) **Liván Hernández Lago**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 74112404742. He was arrested on 07/13/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder, Disrespect and Assault and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 11/24/1974 and is 47 years old at this time. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Liván Hernández Lago are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

41) **Noel Martínez Tápanez**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 88101403606. He was arrested in the context of the 11J repression in Cuba for his activism, through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder and Disrespect and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders list of political prisoners. He was born on 10/14/1988 and is 33 years of age at this time. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Noel Martínez Tápanez are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by

the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

42) **Samuel Pupo Martínez**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban ID No. 74072816089. He was arrested on 07/11/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder and Disrespect and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 07/28/1974 and is 47 years of age at this time. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Samuel Pupo Martínez are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention ruled in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

43) **Víctor Alejandro Paineira Rodríguez**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 95020825346. He was arrested on 07/11/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder, Disrespect and Assault and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 08/02/1995 and is currently 27 years old. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Víctor Alejandro Paineira Rodríguez are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the

intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention ruled in its Opinion No. 63/2021(Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

44) **Yeremín Salcine Jane**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 90071022865. He was arrested on 11/07/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder, Disrespect and Assault and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 10/07/1990 and is currently 31 years old. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Yeremín Salcine Jane are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

45) **Yurién Rogelio Méndez Herrera**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 94031030426. Detained for political reasons and reports torture during his detention and/or confinement. The types of torture suffered by Yurién Rogelio Méndez Herrera are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the

intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

46) **Carlos Alberto Hernandez Perez**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban ID No. 98051106421. He was arrested on 12/07/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crime of Sedition and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 11/05/1998 and is currently 23 years old. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Carlos Alberto Hernández Pérez are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

47) **Cruz García Domínguez**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban ID No. 62050319463. He was arrested on 07/11/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crime of Sedition and is currently documented as a Convict of Conscience on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 03/05/1962 and is 59 years of age at this time. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Cruz García Domínguez are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified,

visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

48) **Jesús Yoel Díaz Hernández**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban ID No. 74012800109. He was arrested on 07/11/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect and Public Disorder and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 02/28/1974 and is currently 48 years old. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Jesús Yoel Díaz Hernández are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

49) **Michael Gerardo Carey Abadin**, of Cuban and Canadian citizenship, with Cuban ID No. 02052668064. He was arrested on 12/07/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Assault/Harm and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 5/26/2002 and is 19 years old at this time. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Michael Gerardo Carey Abadin are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations

suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

50) **Yasmany Porra Perez**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 85120809880. He was arrested on 07/16/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder, Robbery with force, Sabotage and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 08/12/1985 and is 36 years old at this time. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Yasmany Porra Pérez are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

51) **Yunaiky De La Caridad Linares Rodríguez**, 24 years old, Cuban citizen, of legal age, with identity card number 97062506415, born on June 25, 1997, with legal domicile at Calle Arnao # 13 int, Apt 3 E Calzada de Diez de Octubre y Gonzalo, reparto Arroyo Apolo, Arroyo Naranjo municipality, Havana. She does not belong to any opposition organization or movement. Arrested on July 21, 2021, sentenced for the crime

of Sedition, extinguishing sentence of 14 years of imprisonment in the Western Women's Prison "El Guatao".

Yunaiky Linares was one of the demonstrators who participated peacefully in the 11J protests in La Güinera, one of the poorest neighborhoods of the Capital. Yunaiky was incriminated without evidence against her as has been the case with many demonstrators in La Güinera as a form of punishment against the population for expressing their discontent with the Government of the Republic of Cuba and because in La Güinera they witnessed the murder of Diubis Laurencio Tejeda by a firearm fired from behind by a policeman, which was demonstrated in various investigations. In fact, Diubis Laurencio Tejeda was killed in the back by a police officer. There are two thorough investigations on this fact that leave no room for doubt. However, the European Parliament included his death in the back as a fait accompli in its last resolution of September 16, 2021. ^{3334 35}

She has been deprived of her liberty since her arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, by violating all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

TORTURE

Yunaiky has suffered ill-treatment and humiliation during his interrogations and has received threats about the length of his sentence for his counterrevolutionary conduct. She has received limitations in the regime of communication with her family and her lawyer. After going on hunger strike in protest of what she and her mother describe as an "unjust and absurd sentence," Yunaiky went on hunger strike. In retaliation, the authorities of "El Guatao" Prison locked her in a punishment cell, in total isolation and incommunicado.

From Yunaiky de la Caridad Linares Rodríguez, we also have an additional statement collected for this procedure and available in the Excel Book containing all the details of the statement (https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y), with the following characteristics regarding the ill-treatment and torture received:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	YUNAIKY LINARES RODRÍGUEZ
Medical care: widespread systematic deprivation among political prisoners	YES
Solitary confinement	YES

³³ European Parliament Resolution: https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-9-2021-0389_ES.html

³⁴ Investigation of official documents leaked to civil society: <https://observacuba.org/ocdh-exige-investigacion-independiente-sobre-muerte-diubis-laurencio-tejeda/>

³⁵ ProyectoInventario.Org <https://proyectoinventario.org/videos-muestran-momentos-finales-vida-diubis-laurencio-tejeda-protestas-11j/>

Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and that of their loved ones	YES

Additional references: <https://cubanospoelmundo.com/2022/03/18/presa-politica-huelga-hambre-sentencia/>

The types of torture suffered by Yunaiky De La Caridad Linares Rodríguez are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y.

52) **Armando Guerra Perez**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban ID No. 72041415103, was arrested on 07/11/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder and Disrespect and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders list of political prisoners. He was born on 04/14/1972 and is 49 years of age at this time. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Armando Guerra Pérez are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention ruled in its Opinion No. 63/2021(Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

53) **José Miguel Gómez Mondeja**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 96070412281. He was arrested on 07/11/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder and Disrespect and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 07/04/1996 and is currently 25 years of age. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by José Miguel Gómez Mondeja are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and

the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its Opinion No. 63/2021). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

54) **Karen Vazquez Perez**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban ID No. 80041004172. He was arrested on 12/07/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crime of Sedition and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. She was born on 10/04/1980 and is 41 years old at this time. She is a female, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Karen Vázquez Pérez are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

55) **Leoalys de la Caridad Valera Vázquez**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban ID No. 0107286666358. He was arrested on 12/07/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crime of Sedition and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. She was born on 07/28/2001 and is 20 years old at this time. She is a female, of legal age at the time of

arrest. The types of torture suffered by Leoalys de la Caridad Valera Vázquez are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

56) **Lisdany Rodríguez Isaac**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 98101210734. He was arrested on 07/17/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder, Propagation of Epidemics, Disrespect, Assault and Instigation to commit a Crime and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. She was born on 12/10/1998 and is currently 23 years old. She is a female, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Lisdany Rodríguez Isaac are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

57) **Lisdiany Rodríguez Isaac**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 98101210679. He was arrested on 07/17/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder,

Propagation of Epidemics, Disrespect, Assault and Instigation to commit a Crime and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. She was born on 12/10/1998 and is currently 23 years old. She is a female, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Lisdiany Rodriguez Isaac are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

58) **Maikel Rodriguez Del Campo**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban ID No. 87062925865. He was arrested on 07/21/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crime of Sedition and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 6/29/1987 and is currently 34 years old. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Maikel Rodriguez Del Campo are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention ruled in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

59) **Oriandy Oviedo Acosta**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 80100902401. He was arrested on 07/13/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder, Disrespect, Assault and Instigation to commit a crime and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders list of political prisoners. He was born on 09/10/1980 and is currently 41 years of age. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Oriandy Oviedo Acosta are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention ruled in its Opinion No. 63/2021(Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

60) **Alexander Mario Fábregas Milanés**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban ID No. 89121824342. He was arrested on 11/07/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 12/18/1989 and is currently 32 years old. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. Alexander's case was alerted as an enforced disappearance by the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances on July 15, 2021.³⁶ The types of torture suffered by Alexander Mario Fábregas Milanés are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention ruled in its Opinion No. 63/2021(Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y

³⁶ 187 Urgent Actions of the UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) - July 15, 2021: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1POyjpSkESt3309IarTXDDF62FgtP5zA0>

Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

61) **John Luis Machado Marrero**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 02030470568. He was arrested on 12/07/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder, Disrespect, Assault and Sexual Outrage and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 04/03/2002 and is currently 20 years old. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by John Luis Machado Marrero are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention ruled in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

62) **José Alejandro Rodríguez Gelin**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 99062600445. He was arrested on 12/07/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Public Disorder and Instigation to commit a crime and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders list of political prisoners. He was born on 6/26/1999 and is currently 22 years old. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. José Alejandro's case was alerted as an enforced disappearance by the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances on July 15, 2021.³⁷ The types of torture suffered by José Alejandro Rodríguez Gelin are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are

³⁷ 187 Urgent Actions of the UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) - July 15, 2021: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1POyjskESt3309larTXDDF62FqtP5zA0>

structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention ruled in its Opinion No. 63/2021(Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

63) **Leonardo Manuel Fernandez Otaño**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban ID No. 92021337103. He was arrested on 07/11/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 02/13/1992 and is currently 30 years old. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. He was a worker at the Cuban Academy of Sciences and is critical of the government. Leonardo's case was alerted as an enforced disappearance by the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances on July 15, 2021.³⁸ The types of torture suffered by Leonardo Manuel Fernández Otaño are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention ruled in its Opinion No. 63/2021(Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

64) **Liván Hernández Sosa**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 901005 30021. He was arrested on 11/07/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder and

³⁸ 187 Urgent Actions of the UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) - July 15, 2021: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1POyjpSkESt3309IarTXDDF62FqtP5zA0>

Disrespect and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 05/10/1990 and is currently 31 years of age. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Liván Hernández Sosa are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention ruled in its Opinion No. 63/2021(Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

65) **Yoan de la Cruz Cruz**, 26 years old, Cuban citizen, of legal age, with identity card 94040627086, born on April 6, 1994, with legal domicile at 66th Street # 3909 between 39 and 41, San Antonio de los Baños, not affiliated to any opposition movement, and Telecommunications Agent, who *"maintained good relations with the neighbors"*, as indicated in his ignominious sentence.³⁹ He was arrested on July 23, 2022, under the Preparatory Phase File 484/491/492/501/522 of the UPICO of Artemisa. He is being held in the Melena del Sur 2 Prison, Mayabeque, extinguishing a sentence of 6 years of imprisonment for the crimes of Public Disorder and Disrespect.

Arrested for recording what happened during the demonstrations. He made a direct Facebook post on July 11, 2021 from San Antonio de los Baños. His mother has not been able to see him since then. The prosecutor's request asks for 8 years. His family tells us: "on Sunday July 11 around 11 am we saw in the park a group of people demonstrating since we live in front of the church park, my son went to the park where he began to make a direct, on July 23 at 5:00 pm he was arrested in our house without any arrest warrant where he was taken to the technical four way, where he was 15 days and then transferred to the prison of Melena del SUR, I was several days without hearing from him, and because of problems of the covid I was two months without seeing him, in that prison sometimes he spent two or three days without calling me, I have no knowledge of anything else because we can not talk alone without guards present".

He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, by violating all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021(Cuba),

³⁹ Sentence Case 34/21 Yoan de la Cruz: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=10FmCb423gMF99xXsasDV3xc-wCPxMsQk>

adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

TORTURE

Yoan de La Cruz has been subjected to degrading treatment and humiliation in retaliation for his actions in broadcasting the protests that took place on July 11 in San Antonio de Los Baños. Such mistreatment and humiliation is focused on his sexual identity and orientation, using homophobic offenses against him or allowing others to offend his honor. On the day of the trial the authorities forced him to appear in a pink dress in contrast to the rest of the defendants who were dressed in gray, a form of mockery because of his sexual orientation, humiliating him before the authorities, family and friends and causing him and his relatives serious suffering.

From Yoan de La Cruz, we also have an additional statement collected for this proceeding and available in the Excel Book containing all the details of the statement (https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y), with the following characteristics regarding the ill-treatment and torture received:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	YOAN DE LA CRUZ
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading postures	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES

Additional references: https://www.14ymedio.com/cuba/Yoan-Cruz-transmitir-protesta-Cuba_0_3281071868.html

In addition to what is indicated in this section, the types of torture suffered by Yoan de la Cruz Cruz are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y.

- 66) **Yoel David Ochoa Álvarez**, of Cuban and Spanish citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 00120373987. He was arrested on 12/07/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect and Public Disorder and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 03/12/2000 and is currently 21 years old. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Yoel David Ochoa Álvarez are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY

TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention ruled in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

67) **Yunior Luis Pino Pérez**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 84110910907. Detained for political reasons and reports torture during his detention and/or confinement. The types of torture suffered by Yunior Luis Pino Pérez are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

68) **Daniela Cecilia Rojo Varona**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 95082729857. He was arrested on 07/11/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Desacato, Public Disorder and Instigation to commit a crime and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. She was born on 08/27/1995 and is currently 26 years old. She is a female, of legal age at the time of arrest. As an independent opponent, she has been harassed, threatened, persecuted, detained, fined and accused of false crimes, as reports from

independent NGOs show in the last year alone.⁴⁰ Cecilia's case was alerted as an enforced disappearance by the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances on July 15, 2021.⁴¹ The types of torture suffered by Daniela Cecilia Rojo Varona are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

69) **Dariel Cruz Garcia**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban ID No. 01071566303. He was arrested on 07/16/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crime of Sedition and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 07/15/2001 and is 20 years old at this time. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Dariel Cruz García are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention ruled in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice,*

⁴⁰ NGO Reports Daniela Rojo: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1pB335xDKzPyn1A5GrqpZrGNciU-IYtEW>

⁴¹ 187 Urgent Actions of the UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) - July 15, 2021: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1POyjpSkESt3309IarTXDDF62FgtP5zA0>

but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers".

70) **Esmérido Galván Santiesteban**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 8807020203860. He was arrested in the context of the 11J repression in Cuba for his activism, through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder and Assault and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders list of political prisoners. He was born on 07/02/1988 and is currently 34 years of age. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Esmérido Galván Santiesteban are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention ruled in its Opinion No. 63/2021(Cuba), adopted by the International Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers".*

71) **Leonardo Luis Rivera**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban ID No. 82033107841. He was arrested on 07/21/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder and Assault and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was 39 years old at the time of his arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Leonardo Luis Rivera are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention ruled in its Opinion No. 63/2021(Cuba), adopted by the International Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted

on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

72) **Maikel Martínez Sirey**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban ID No. 77062405223. He was arrested on 12/06/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Desacato and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders list of political prisoners. He was born on 06/24/1977 and is 44 years old at this time. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Maikel Martínez Sirey are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

73) **Manuel Díaz Rodríguez**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 62092300426. He was arrested on 07/11/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder, Assault and Disrespect and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 09/23/1962 and is currently 59 years of age. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. Manuel's case was alerted as an enforced disappearance by the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances on July 15, 2021.⁴² The types of torture suffered by Manuel Díaz Rodríguez are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and

⁴² 187 Urgent Actions of the UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) - July 15, 2021: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1POyjpSkESt3309IarTXDDF62FqtP5zA0>

downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

74) **Miguel Díaz Sosa**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 73090810325. He was arrested on 12/07/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder, Disrespect and Assault and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 08/09/1973 and is currently 48 years old. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Miguel Díaz Sosa are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

75) **Pedro Albert Sánchez**, 65 years old, Cuban citizen, with identity card 56080107268, of legal age, born August 1, 1956, with legal address at Calle 7ma 35 apt 4 e/ calle A y Rotaría, Guanabacoa, Havana, is not affiliated to any party, has cancer and is in provisional detention on charges of Public Disorder and Instigation to commit a crime. He was arrested on November 3 while carrying out a peaceful protest consisting of a solitary march dressed in white, after having been detained on July 11 and released days later.

Pedro Albert has prostate cancer and is at risk in prison. He had previously been detained by State Security after calling for a public protest in John Lennon Park in Vedado. He has been awaiting trial for the alleged crime of "Public Disorder" since July 11 for demonstrating peacefully during the protests. On July 29, he was remanded on bail under threat. He was detained from July 11 until July 29 without medical treatment when he suffers from chronic prostate cancer and chronic ulcerative colitis.

Pedro's case was alerted as an enforced disappearance by the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances on July 15, 2021.⁴³

He has been deprived of his liberty since his two arrests by two pre-trial detention orders issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per se an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence "*The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers*".

TORTURE

Despite being an elderly man in poor health and a teacher, he was verbally abused during interrogations and received all kinds of threats regarding his state of health, with the aim of humiliating him. A State Security officer during an interrogation when he was arrested for the second time tried to make him change his position by direct threats to him and his relatives, alleging that he would remain in jail until he changed his mind, referring to his position as a human rights defender.

Pedro Albert held a hunger strike for 9 days, for which the authorities also confined him to a punishment cell in total isolation.

The very precautionary measure of provisional imprisonment in his case, in addition to an unjustified legal illegality, is in itself torture for his peaceful protest. Pedro has been deprived of his treatment on several occasions as a way of punishing him for his ideas and criticisms against the system.

From Pedro Albert Sánchez, we also have an additional statement collected for this procedure and available in the Excel Book containing all the details of the statement (https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y), with the following characteristics regarding the ill-treatment and torture received:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	PEDRO ALBERT SÁNCHEZ
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading postures	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and that of their loved ones	YES

⁴³ 187 Urgent Actions of the UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) - July 15, 2021: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1POyjpskESt3309IarTXDDF62FgtP5zA0>

Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse

YES

Additional references: <http://www.cubademocraciayvida.org/web/article.asp?artID=49801>

In addition to what is narrated here, the specific situations of mistreatment and torture suffered by Pedro Albert can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y.

76) **Camila Acosta Rodriguez**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 93062304891. He was arrested on 12/07/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder and Instigation to commit a crime and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders list of political prisoners. She was born on 06/23/1993 and is currently 28 years old. She is a woman, of legal age at the time of arrest. She is a well-known independent journalist, correspondent of the Spanish newspaper ABC in Havana. The persecution that Camila Acosta has suffered is notorious, with hundreds of documented repressive acts, as shown in the reports of various independent NGOs cited below.⁴⁴ Camila's case was alerted as an enforced disappearance by the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances on July 15, 2021.⁴⁵ The types of torture suffered by Camila Acosta Rodriguez are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

77) **Eddy Gutiérrez Alonso**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban ID No. 97121104108. He was arrested on 07/15/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder, Disrespect and Assault and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders

⁴⁴ Reports of repression on Camila Acosta: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1pIAIBKiWBgoMYNfjIS4Gf62Vt9MfqNFz>

⁴⁵ 187 Urgent Actions of the UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) - July 15, 2021: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1POyjpSkESt3309IarTXDDF62FgtP5zAQ>

political prisoner list. He was born on 11/12/1997 and is currently 24 years old. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Eddy Gutiérrez Alonso are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

78) **Fidel García Hernández**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 83022007304. Detained for political reasons and reports torture during his detention and/or confinement. The types of torture suffered by Fidel García Hernández are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

79) **Ariel Perez Montesino**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 73053127309. He was arrested on 07/11/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect and Public Disorder and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 05/31/1973 and is currently 48 years old. He is a male,

of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Ariel Pérez Montesino are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

80) **Luis Frómeta Compte**, of Cuban and German citizenship, with Cuban ID No. CCJ0Y2FKG (German ID). He was arrested on 07/17/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crime of Sedition and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders list of political prisoners. He was born on 10/11/1962 and is 59 years of age at this time. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Luis Frómeta Compte are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

81) **Randy Arteaga Rivera**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 89120330049. He was arrested on 12/07/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder and Disrespect and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders

political prisoner list. He was born on 03/12/1989 and is currently 32 years of age. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Randy Arteaga Rivera are reflected in the table of the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the concrete situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where are structured and grouped the situations of torture of the victims of this report, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

82) **Yosvani Daniel Ríos Cervantes**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 8104060608207. He was arrested on 06/12/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Defamation of Institutions and Organizations and of Heroes and Martyrs and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders list of political prisoners. He was born on 06/04/1981 and is 40 years old at this time. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Yosvani Daniel Ríos Cervantes are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

83) **Liuvel Mendoza Hernandez**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 81101602427. He was arrested on 07/13/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder, Disrespect and Assault and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 10/16/1981 and is currently 40 years old. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Liuvel Mendoza Hernández are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

84) **Osdany Antonio Ricardo Aguilar**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 92072646262. He was arrested on 11/07/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Desacato and Disorderly Conduct and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 07/26/1992 and is 29 years old at this time. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Osdany Antonio Ricardo Aguilar are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the International Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice,*

but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers".

85) **Javier Delgado Torna**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban ID No. 68020824767. He was arrested on 12/07/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crimes of Public Disorder, Assault and Harm and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 08/02/1968 and is currently 54 years of age. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. Javier is an activist of the Cuban Reflexion Movement and has suffered countless documented detentions already since 2011, as can be seen in the reports of independent NGOs since that year. ⁴⁶ Javier's case was alerted as an enforced disappearance by the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances on July 15, 2021. ⁴⁷ The types of torture suffered by Javier Delgado Torna are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJKKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention ruled in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

86) **Mario Josué Prieto Ricardo**, of Cuban, Spanish and U.S. citizenship, with Cuban ID No. 94102943083. He was arrested on 07/23/2021 for his activism through the fabrication of the crime of Sedition and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders political prisoner list. He was born on 10/29/1994 and is 27 years old at this time. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Mario Josué Prieto Ricardo are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are

⁴⁶ Law enforcement reports on Javier Delgado Torna:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1tsRmkNd8dSqhJvRMbnLb3vTC0a0LCbSs>

⁴⁷ 187 Urgent Actions of the UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) - July 15, 2021:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1POyjpSkESt3309IarTXDDF62FgtP5zA0>

structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable in the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention ruled in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

87) **Yoirdan Revolta Leyva**, of Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 99112119241. He was arrested in the context of the 11J crackdown in Cuba for his activism, through the fabrication of the crime of Sedition and is currently documented as a Convicted Conscientious Objector on the Prisoners Defenders list of political prisoners. He was born on 11/21/1999 and is currently 22 years old. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest. The types of torture suffered by Yoirdan Revolta Leyva are reflected in the table in the section "LIST OF PRISONERS AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED" and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section "DETAIL OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY TYPE OF VIOLATION", and especially in the Excel workbook where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QRjCyHPoMPxHEQ_RSRbJJKane2ctYE-y. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, in violation of all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention ruled in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights in its Opinion No. 63/2021). 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

CASES BY INVESTIGATION AND UNTABULATED STATEMENT

88) **Aymara Nieto Muñoz**, 46 years old, Cuban citizen, of legal age, with Identity Card 76062333639, born June 23, 1976, with legal address at Santa Amalia Street, number 22103, between Soto and Horacio, Parejón neighborhood, Boyeros municipality, Havana province, member of the Patriotic Union of Cuba

(UNPACU) and the Ladies in White, imprisoned in El Manatí Prison, Las Tunas since May 5, 2018, when she was taken more than 600 kilometers away from her family for no other reason than her isolation. She is serving a 4-year sentence for alleged crimes of Attempt and Damages, a cause that the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention already reported to be arbitrary in its **Opinion No. 4/2020 (Cuba)**, adopted on April 29, 2020,⁴⁸ based on the complaint of Prisoners Defenders,⁴⁹ and to 5 years and 4 months for the crime of Disorder in Penitentiary Establishments or Reeducation Centers, a case in which he was attributed the participation in a prison riot, something flagrantly false and fabricated.

She was deprived of her liberty since her arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, by violating all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021(Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

Wife of political prisoner Ismael Boris Reñí, both participated in the protest before Pope Francis in Havana's Revolution Square in 2015. On July 12, 2016, they were taken to prison for one year for an alleged Public Disorder. She was released on July 11, 2017. She continued with her activism and on May 6, 2018 when leaving her home she was arrested along with two other Ladies in White (in a public video she appears being beaten by a uniformed policewoman) and was taken to prison accused of a fabricated crime of Attempt (they accuse her of beating the police and in the video uploaded on those dates it shows just the opposite). She was sentenced to 4 years of imprisonment. In 2018 she was transferred to a prison in Las Tunas province, 600 km from her home. As we have indicated, she has also been subjected to another trial, accused by the State Security of disorder in penitentiary establishment, with a sentence of 5 years and 4 months of imprisonment in a clearly fabricated cause. As can be read in the sentence,⁵⁰ the participants did not point her out as present and no prison personnel testified against her, except for the maximum responsible of the prison, who declared in court that an agent of the State Security "told her" that they knew that Aymara was present. In reality, she never even had contact with the rioters, she lived with more than 20 inmates in the prison cubicle, and she was not even present nor did she want to be when the events took place. However, the threats of the State Security for years to stop her activism, even with the offer to help her leave the country as a forced expatriate, together with her refusal to accept such conditions, caused the fabrication of this new punishment sentence. This is what Aymara tells firsthand in a telephone call with Zaqueo Baez

⁴⁸ WGAD - Opinion No. 4/2020 (Cuba), adopted on April 29, 2020:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1hizFTpCRS1gksuPtzYodE9P7dbqopgtQ>

⁴⁹ Prisoners Defenders Complaint: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1b47bHwY72imc1yVhdXjUnZaFCI67GDc7>

⁵⁰ Decision 40/22 of the EFP 9-418 of 2020 Havana: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1x-jThRi5VSTpghkhs4C2cZ-pLq5r6RHp>

Guerrero, in a call held at the request of Prisoners Defenders: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1z3Pdk9K3JSugCkZc7o4dL4IKyZi2bBuT>.

The Dama de Blanco continues to be imprisoned in El Manatí prison, located on the northern coast of Las Tunas, banished more than 600 kilometers from her home and subjected to constant harassment by State Security. Her husband continued to denounce that Aymara is hypertensive and suffers from kidney disease and that the political police are trying to block all types of family aid, including medicines and the family aid bag with her basic foodstuffs.

She has been deprived of her liberty since her arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, by violating all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021 (Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence "*The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers*".

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Aymara spent at least two years without seeing her daughters, facing regular incommunicado detention with her family, and was denied access to lawyers, except for a court-appointed lawyer who was granted to her on the day of her trial. The incommunicado detention regime has been a form of cruelty against Aymara in retaliation for continuing her political and civic activism even from inside the prisons. This has caused him constant suffering and anguish.

Aymara Nieto has also been systematically confined in punishment cells in solitary confinement, deprived of ventilation or natural light, which has meant disorientation and exposure to extreme temperatures. As a consequence, in addition to the psychological toll, Aymara has lost part of her vision. She is constantly subjected to very serious threats and harassment in prison, in addition to long hours of interrogations and coercive actions to stop her ideological position in defense of human rights, and the constant proposal of forced expatriation.

Additional references: <https://www.cibercuba.com/noticias/2021-08-31-u1-e200807-s27061-dama-blanco-aymara-nieto-exige-ser-trasladada-carcel-habana>

89) **Lorenzo Rosales Fajardo**, 50 years old, Cuban citizen, of legal age, identity card 71102606866, born October 26, 1971, Protestant Pastor leader of the Monte de Sion Independent Church in Palma Soriano, with legal address at Calle Lora 203 % Paraíso and Libertad Avenue, Palma Soriano, Santiago de Cuba. He was arrested on July 11, 2021, for the demonstrations in Palma Soriano, assaulted and tortured and charged with the crimes of contempt and incitement to commit a crime. Lorenzo Rosales Fajardo is a beloved reverend of the Apostolic Church of Palma Soriano, Santiago de Cuba.

Their case has been defended by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, through its rapporteurships⁵¹. Likewise, the European Parliament adopted a resolution in their favor due to the enormous repression to which they have been subjected.⁵²

He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, by violating all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021(Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

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Pastor Lorenzo Rosales has suffered various types of severe torture. He was disappeared for his entire family from July 11 to August 6, 2021. During the transfer from the detention center "El Energético" to the Investigation Unit of Versailles, at 3 am, 5 agents took him out of the patrol car in a field and beat him so badly that he fainted from the blows. The guards revived him by urinating on him, which he tearfully told his wife Maridilegnis during a visit in October. As a result of this beating, he has lost part of his teeth and suffers severe pain in various parts of his body, but he has not received medical treatment and the extent of his injuries is unknown.

During the subsequent transfer of a group of political prisoners to the Boniato prison, in the early hours of the morning, a room was prepared where a group of agents and trained prisoners humiliated, beat, insulted and mistreated them to the point of inhumanity. Among the tortured was Pastor Rosales.

At present he does not receive medical attention, his family is denied most of the food they bring him, including the proteins he needs. The poor diet and the effects of the severe beating he has suffered and the length of time he has been mistreated have left serious and life-threatening effects on his psycho-physical health. He has also been forbidden to talk to anyone and those who dared to talk to him were severely beaten by the agents.

Testimony of his wife: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MUoPWpdRPsA>

90) **Maykel Castillo Pérez**, 38 years old, Cuban citizen, with identity card 83082028247, of legal age, born August 20, 1983, with legal domicile at Lamparilla Street No. 408, between Bernaza and Villegas, Habana Vieja municipality, Havana province, Cuba, Musician and activist belonging to the San Isidro Movement. He is under provisional detention in Prisión Kilo 5 y medio, Pinar del Río. On March 8, 10 months after his detention in provisional prison, his relatives and friends received the order to open an oral trial, which states that he is accused, along with Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara, Félix Roque Delgado, Juslid

⁵¹ United Nations accusatory letter to Cuba on the case of Pastor Lorenzo Rosales Fajardo:

<https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gld=26895>

⁵² Resolution of December 16, 2021 of the European Parliament on the case of Pastor Lorenzo Rosales Fajardo:

https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-9-2021-0510_ES.html

Justiz Lazo and Reina Sierra Duvergel, of "insult to the symbols of the homeland", "contempt", "defamation of institutions and organizations and of heroes and martyrs", "attack", "resistance" and "public disorder". A whole range of arbitrary and illegal crimes in the international context that the regime uses to dilapidate in prison those who are a voice heard in the field of human rights.

Forces of the Cuban Ministry of the Interior made up of the political police and PNR entered his house on May 18, handcuffed him and took him out of custody, in the presence of Duani Michel Monterrey Piloto. Since then he remained kidnapped and disappeared, and on May 28 the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances issued a communication to Cuba urging him to restore his rights and give an account of his whereabouts. Because of this action, the Cuban government was forced to allow him to communicate on Monday the 31st, where he himself indicated that the cause of his detention and prosecution was the civic, peaceful and multitudinous demonstration that took place at the doors of the headquarters of the San Isidro Movement on April 4 in Havana.

He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, by violating all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021(Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

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Since his arrest, he has been regularly locked up in punishment cells for several days; he has also been held incommunicado with his family and loved ones. In addition, Maykel has faced a severe deterioration of his health and although he has repeatedly requested medical attention, he has been denied. The authorities are using these methods in retaliation against Maykel Castillos for co-authoring the Grammy award winning song Patria y Vida. Prior to April Maykel Castillo had faced more than 120 repressive actions in three years, including beatings, kidnappings, forced disappearances, threats and humiliations in an attempt to get him to abandon his opposition to the government.

Additional references: <https://pen.org/press-release/maykel-castillo-begins-hunger-strike/>

- 91) **Walnier Luis Aguilar Rivera**, 21 years old, Cuban citizen, of legal age, with permanent identity number 00021366283, born in Havana, ninth grade, legal address at Victoria Street, between Maceo Street and Agramonte Street, building 10, apt 8, La Güinera neighborhood, Arroyo Naranjo Municipality, Havana, arrested on July 18, 2021 and sentenced to 23 years of imprisonment. He does not belong to any opposition movement or party.

Walnier was one of the demonstrators of the Güinera neighborhood who protested in the streets on July 11 against the Government of the Republic of Cuba, and who was arrested several days later, allegedly identified in videos. Walnier Luis suffers from an intellectual disability certified by a medical certificate, which, together with the fact that he participated peacefully as it cannot be otherwise for

a mentally handicapped boy, should be taken into account by the authorities when assessing his participation in the alleged criminal acts of which he is accused. However, this has not been the case, but rather, in the opinion of his father, they have taken advantage of his mental deficiencies and have taken cruelty against him, being sentenced to 23 years of imprisonment, more years than the age he is. He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, by violating all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021(Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

TORTURE

Walnier was subjected to an enforced disappearance on July 18, being completely incommunicado and disoriented, maximally with his intellectual disability, for at least 7 days. He has been exposed to the company of common criminals without any consideration or measures being taken given his limited cognitive condition. He was also hindered and denied access to the medications he required to treat his condition which resulted in sequelae and suffering. He received humiliating verbal and physical treatment, and has been repeatedly subjected to limitations in his communication with his family and lawyer. In addition, he has been kept in cells in inhumane conditions, a matter aggravated by his mental illness. As a way of ensuring his punishment and evidently acting in bad faith, the authorities have refused to receive the documents and medical certificates that would exempt him from criminal liability or reduce the sanctioning framework, all of which has been omitted in order to punish Walnier and his family and, above all, to cause pain and intimidation to third parties.

Additional references: <https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/ocdh-afirma-que-condena-a-walnier-aguilar-se-trata-de-una-venganza-por-el-ejercicio-leg%C3%ADtimo-de-todos-los-derechos/312243.html>

92) **Félix Navarro Rodríguez**, 68 years old, Cuban citizen, with identity card 53071000884, of legal age, born July 10, 1953, with legal address at Calle Peatonal C # 6 e/ Campos y 17 Reparto Las Canteras, Perico, Matanzas, president of the Pedro Luis Boitel Party for Democracy. He has been detained since July 12, 2021 accused of the crimes of Public Disorder, Disrespect and Attempt, being interned in the Agüica Prison in Matanzas. He is a historical political prisoner, having been arrested during the wave of repression launched by the Cuban government against the opposition during the Black Spring of Cuba in 2003. Belonging to the Group of 75, he was then internationally considered a prisoner of conscience (declared by Amnesty International and the United Nations) imprisoned for exercising his right to freedom of expression, association and assembly.

On Monday, July 12, 2021, several members of the "Pedro Luis Boitel" Party were arrested, including its leader, activist Felix Navarro Rodriguez. He was arrested when he went to the PNR Unit in Perico to

inquire about the whereabouts of other 11J arrestees, without being charged. He was originally detained in the Perico PNR unit and later transferred to the Matanzas Operations Unit. He began a hunger strike on August 23, 2021, which he had to stop in September 2021 due to being subjected to forced physical exercise by prison authorities, who made him pack all his belongings and carry them up and down all the prison stairs on his back after weeks on hunger strike, which endangered his life. The prosecutor's request is for 15 years of deprivation of liberty. This was a mechanism of torture, since torture, putting the strikers' lives in extreme danger, is the modus operandi of the Cuban authorities to stop hunger strikes. Tried by the municipal court of Jovellanos on January 24 and 25, 2022.

The case of Felix Navarro was alerted as an enforced disappearance by the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances on July 15, 2021.⁵³

He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, by violating all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021(Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

TORTURE

Felix, who in addition to his advanced age, is in a deteriorated state of health as a result of the hunger strike he staged in protest against the human rights violations to which he and the members of his party were being subjected. Taking advantage of this circumstance, he has been subjected to forced labor, being forced to carry all his belongings 300 meters outside the cubicle assigned to him, numerous times a day, which caused him body pains for days and fear for his life.

He has been subjected to several searches in which he has been subjected to grief and humiliation by having his personal writings torn up and being deprived of emotionally valuable belongings, an effect that is maximized by being deprived of the possibility of seeing his family and being placed in solitary confinement.

While he was in prison they also prosecuted his daughter, who was finally sentenced to 8 years of imprisonment, for being Felix's daughter and defending her freedom, which constitutes another form of torture on the convicted and on the third person affected.

Additional references: <https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/hija-de-f%C3%A9lix-navarro-lanza-un-sos-a-la-comunidad-internacional-por-la-vida-de-mi-padre-/302700.html>

93) **Didier Eduardo Almagro Toledo**, 24 years old, Cuban citizen, of legal age, born May 16, 1997, with legal domicile at Calle 3 del Sur # 94 between 5 and 6 West, Placetas Villa Clara, musician and activist,

⁵³ 187 Urgent Actions of the UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) - July 15, 2021: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=IPOyjpskESt3309IarTXDDF62FgtP5zA0>

member of the Julio Machado Academy and the Comandante César Páez Civic Command of Action and Propaganda, arrested on August 4, 2020 accused of the Crime of Public Disorder with a fiscal petition of 3 years of deprivation of liberty.

At the age of 23, this young opponent was violently arrested during the night of August 4, 2020, while he was participating with other members of the Julio Machado Academy in a "cacerolazo" in solidarity with the neighbors of the area who were protesting against a power outage that had lasted more than eight hours. In the early morning of the 5th his house was assaulted and ransacked by a huge operation of the political police. He is also an outstanding rebellious artist who through his music denounces the Castro dictatorship. He is currently in the La Pendiente prison in Santa Clara awaiting a false trial against him for an alleged crime of Public Disorder in retaliation by the political police for his opposition activism.

He was deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, by violating all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021(Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence *"The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers"*.

TORTURE

The young man has carried out hunger strikes in protest against the false accusations against him and the arbitrary detention to which he was subjected; in retaliation the authorities prevented and denied visits from his parents for several days, and only after the pressure actions by the Julio Machado Academy and the complaints made was he allowed to speak by telephone with his mother.

In addition, Didier Almagro has been beaten in the head, face and verbally offended by the Special Brigade of the Political Police as punishment for his membership in opposition organizations and especially for the social and denouncing content of his songs.

It is enough to look at two of the dozens of reports from human rights organizations that monitor repressive acts, such as the Cuban Observatory for Human Rights or the Cuban Center for Human Rights, just in the last two years, to read reports of such torture over and over again both to him inside prison and harassment, threats, citations and fines (which, if not paid, in Cuba mean 6 months in prison) to his relatives (his mother and wife) for asking for his freedom, which is also another additional torture for those who are in prison: ⁵⁴

⁵⁴ Report of repressive acts by different organizations on Didier Almagro Toledo, his wife and mother since 2018: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Sc9vYZ9X5tZJ8MJpFsxZDPwEqxi_IQgK

- 2/11/2020: "He was beaten by the second chief of Internal Order, Yuliesky Ramirez, who handcuffed him and began to beat him. The jailer told him that he had orders to beat him to death and that he did not care that he was an opposition and human rights activist."
- Sept 2020: "The mother of political prisoner Didier Eduardo Almagro Toledo said that after a violent arrest last August 4, there have been repeated beatings in prison against him, who is in La Pendiente in Santa Clara, Villa Clara, although Didier is from Placetas. When on September 16 he asked for medical attention, what he received was a beating, he has his face, arms and body full of blows, explained his mother named Maydelén Toledo Mayedo".

Additional references: <https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/madre-del-rapero-didier-almagro-responsabilizo-a-la-seguridad-del-estado-de-todo-lo-que-le-pueda-pasar-a-mi-hijo/294534.html>

94) **Luis Robles Elizástegui**, 29 years old, Cuban citizen, of legal age, born December 2, 1992, with legal domicile at 77 Velázquez Street, between Cruz del Padre and Infanta, Cerro, Havana, not affiliated with any opposition organization, arbitrarily arrested on December 4, 2020 for carrying a sign, accused of the crimes of Enemy Propaganda and Disobedience, has been in provisional detention for more than a year. He was tried on December 16, 2021, more than a year after his arrest, with a prosecutor's request for 6 years of imprisonment.

After the denunciation of Prisoners Defenders through the complete report of his case,⁵⁵ his detention and criminal process was sentenced by the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention in its **Opinion No. 41/2021(Cuba)**, adopted on September 10, 2021, in which it verified the completely arbitrary detention of Luis and where one can read other circumstances such as "*...Mr. Solís was assaulted by the agents who detained him, and that he received cruel and humiliating treatment. This aggression violates Article 5 of the Universal Declaration and Articles 2 and 16 of the Convention against Torture. In these cases, it is up to the Government to prove the invalidity of these assertions, which it has not done in this case.*"

On December 4, 2020, he protested peacefully on San Rafael Boulevard in Havana, carrying a sign that read "**FREEDOM! NO + REPRESSION. FREE DENIS**" in solidarity with the San Isidro Movement and the unjustly convicted rapper Denis Solís. There are recordings of the arrest that reliably demonstrate his complete innocence and the arbitrary fabrication of the charges through the Preparatory Phase File (EFP) 49/2020 of the Villa Marista State Security investigative body, in addition to the mistreatment and aggression for no reason at the time of his arrest, all of which was verified by the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention.

He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, by violating all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021(Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence "*The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to*

⁵⁵ Report by Luis Robles - Prisoners Defenders: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1BVClSsu7fz4KjsDWceZy8H5yg_Lny51H

justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers".

TORTURE

Luis Robles has been subjected to constant cruel, degrading and inhumane treatment in and since his arrest by direct orders of the State Security, all motivated by political issues against him. Robles reports having suffered "very difficult months" being not only physically and verbally, but also psychologically tortured by the police and the criminal investigation bodies. He suffered incommunicado detention as a reprisal for making contact with members of the opposition.

Every time he denounced human rights violations against other inmates, he was locked in punishment cells in solitary confinement; the last time he did so, in addition to being isolated, he was subjected to food deprivation for 3 consecutive days. He has even been confined in a punishment cell for 15 days.

In addition, he was subjected to humiliation, being forced to remain naked in front of other inmates. He has been punished with "shakiras", leaving him chained in a room for hours, forcing him to remain standing, and preventing him from sitting down.

Additional references: <https://www.cibercuba.com/noticias/2021-12-04-u207888-e207888-s27061-luis-robles-cumple-ano-tras-rejas-denuncia-torturas>

95) **José Hernández López**, 58 years old, Cuban citizen, of legal age, born October 9, 1963, with legal domicile at Edificio 43 apt C, Los Arabos, Matanzas, member of the Council of Relators and Democratic Municipalist Circles of Cuba, sentenced in summary proceedings for crimes of Contempt and Resistance to 1 year of deprivation of liberty.

The only thing he did was to sit in the Los Arabos park wearing a white sweater as a form of protest against repression and for the release of political prisoners; he was arrested and violently taken away. He was the victim of a set-up, with fabricated crimes and a conviction made in advance, where police and State Security agents repeated the same script. José Hernández is handicapped and has been a member of opposition organizations for nearly 20 years. In the past he has been a victim of all kinds of repression and terror, including huge beatings and prosecutions. He has been a fierce defender and supporter of the nascent Cuban civil society.

He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, by violating all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021(Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence "*The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers".*

TORTURE

After his arrest he was beaten; he shouted slogans such as "Patria y Vida" and "Down with Díaz-Canel". In response, the head of State Security in that locality made threats to make him desist, arguing that "he was going to beat him to a pulp".

A policeman put his hand on his shoulder and ordered him to take off his white clothes corresponding to the demonstration frustrated by the massive national repression of 15N, and he refused. Then they took him away and beat him up in the local police unit; there he was forcibly undressed in a humiliating way for a person of that age; as a result of the beating his forehead was broken, one of his arms was wounded, and bruises all over his body.

Additional references: <https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/un-a%C3%B1o-de-c%C3%A1rcel-por-acudir-al-parque-de-los-arabos-vestido-de-blanco-el-15ncuba/308010.html> /
https://diariodecuba.com/derechos-humanos/1637942131_35789.html /
<https://cubanosporelmundo.com/2022/03/07/preso-politico-15n-atencion-medica/>

96) **Jorge Alexis Agüero Gómez**, 32 years old, Cuban citizen, of legal age, with Identity Card 90012138528, with legal domicile at Bella Vista Street #362 and Artola and Miguel Núñez, La Vigía, Camagüey, not affiliated to any opposition movement, extinguishes 10 years of imprisonment for the crimes of Attempt and Public Disorder in the 'maximum severity prison Kilo 8 ("La 26") of Camagüey.

He was arrested for participating in the July 11 demonstration, accused by the State Security of the crimes of Public Disorder and Assault. The State Security continued its repressive actions against the 11j demonstrator, who was interned in a punishment dungeon on November 15, 2021, where he has suffered all kinds of human rights violations; his mother for denouncing the situation of her son was arrested on February 23, 2022.

He has been deprived of his liberty since his arrest by a pre-trial detention order issued by a prosecutor without the intervention of a judge, which constitutes per sé an arbitrary detention, by violating all international law, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention decreed in its Opinion No. 63/2021(Cuba), adopted on November 17, 2021 on the case of Maykel Castillo Pérez (Maykel Osorbo, author of Patria y Vida) with the sentence "*The Working Group insists, as it has previously stated, that the Prosecutor's Office cannot be considered an independent and impartial judicial authority for the purposes of article 10 of the Universal Declaration. This body fulfils the investigative and prosecutorial function, essential to justice, but incompatible with the power to decide independently and impartially on the legal merits of deprivation of liberty. In view of these circumstances, the Working Group refers the case to the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges, prosecutors and lawyers.*"

TORTURE

The garrison of the maximum severity prison Kilo 8 in Camagüey, beat Jorge Alexis on March 10 while he was being transferred to the court for the appeal hearing, they told his mother that what happened was a stumble with a chair, however, he has already been assaulted several times in recent months by these guards.

The victim, his mother and several inmates have denounced that they have seen Agüero full of bruises due to the blows given to him by the guards while he was immobilized and tied up. This is an evident method of torture that he suffers systematically. The prison officials also deny him medical assistance

both to treat the injuries caused by the beatings and also deny him the psychotropic drugs he needs for his psychiatric treatment; another form of torture that they apply knowing the suffering it causes him is solitary confinement for weeks and they also deprive him of the possibility of communicating with his family.

Additional references: <https://adncuba.com/noticias-de-cuba/derechos-humanos/cuba-madre-de-presos-de-11j-denuncia-maltrato>

97) **Rowland de Jesús Castillo Castro**, Cuban citizen, identity card number 03111366247, born November 13, 2003, minor at the time of **arrest**, with legal domicile at San Agustín between Güinera and 8 vías, nave 52 cubicle 11, Comodoro distribution, Arroyo Naranjo municipality, Havana province and Calle Victoria S/N e/ Republica y Concordia Fraternidad, Arroyo Naranjo, Havana, has no criminal record, does not belong to any opposition party or movement, in his EFP 143/21 the prosecutor's request was for 12 years of imprisonment, sentenced to 18 years of imprisonment for the crime of sedition, arrested on July 16, 2021, at the time of his arrest he was a minor.

Arrested for participating in the demonstrations at La Güinera. He was taken to the Aguilera and Acosta Unit, and from there transferred to 100 and Aldabó. He has a 1-year-old child. His mother suffers from leukemia, and has denounced from the beginning the human rights violations committed against her son, suffering constant harassment by State Security agents; after being notified of the merciless sentence against her son, Yudinela Castro made an attempt on his life. He is listed in Prisoners Defenders' files as a Conscience Convict.

TORTURE

Rowland de Jesús Castillo Castro was 17 years old at the time of his arrest, in his prosecution and taking advantage of the absence of a legal guardian, he was subjected to various situations to cause him physical and psychological suffering as a way to obtain information from him, as a form of punishment for his participation in the protests and also as a means to intimidate him and his loved ones, especially his parents, who have denounced the abuses against Rowland. He has been deprived of proper medical attention as well as access to necessary medicines, has received exemplary beatings, humiliations and verbal aggressions, subjected to uncomfortable postures, sleep deprivation; he has been repeatedly threatened with his physical integrity, his freedom, with the delicate health of his mother and with the opening of cases against his family; One of these threats was carried out when Yudinela was arbitrarily detained and imprisoned in the days close to the beginning of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, taking advantage of the fact that the media attention was focused on the conflict, under alleged accusations of having incurred in a crime of "contempt", which affected the communication regime between mother and son, and caused great suffering and anguish in both of them. On November 20, 2020, taking advantage of the "Bastion" military exercise, which is nothing more than an exhibition of force by the Cuban Government against the citizenry, in the presence of inmates, including political prisoners such as Rowland, weapons were deployed and simulations of repressive actions against "riots" were carried out for clearly intimidating purposes; such exercises included the use of high caliber firearms as well as bladed and blunt weapons. Rowland has also been exposed to high temperatures in poorly ventilated cells.

Additional references: <https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/la-m%C3%A1s-alta-condena-a-los-chicos-del-11j-se-la-piden-a-rowland-castillo-est%C3%A1-enfermo-en-prisi%C3%B3n-y-s%C3%B3lo-ha-visto-dos-veces-a-su-abogado/311644.html>

98) **Mailene Noguera Santiesteban**, Cuban citizen, of legal age, identity card number 87012605130, born January 26, 1987, with legal domicile at Calle 68, No. 6542 between 65 and 67, Batabanó, Mayabeque, arbitrarily detained and subjected to forced disappearance on July 13, 2021, with EFP 386/2021 of Batabanó. Sentence 4/2022, dated January 25, 2022, no previous criminal record, member of MONR, MD and Resistencia Cubana. Arrested on July 17, 2021.

She was detained for her participation in the peaceful demonstrations of July 11 that took place in Batabanó. She was taken from her home at 5:30 in the morning of July 17 without cause or justifiable reason to the San José, Mayabeque Technical Center. Under precautionary measure of provisional imprisonment. Prosecutor's request of 6 and a half years. Mailene's testimony by letter in prison is shocking of the situation experienced by political prisoners, with very intense physical and psychological torture.

TORTURE

Mailene Noguera's testimony is not only heartbreaking, but also narrates facts that coincide with dozens of other testimonies collected by human rights organizations and the media. Mailene declares that she was beaten and dragged by the hair by three guards, while they assaulted her with humiliating phrases such as *"filthy, lousy, where are the clothes and the money that the Americans send you"*; Mailene was literally kidnapped from her home by police authorities who violently invaded her home in the early hours of July 13, abducting both her and her husband violently and without a warrant, leaving her 8-year-old son alone and unprotected. From that day on, Mailene was kept totally incommunicado. The authorities tried to force her to shout pro-government slogans and to repeat what they ordered her to do, and when she refused, she was beaten and beaten with blunt weapons. Mailene also denounces that she and the rest of the victims were subjected to physical and psychological torture by the police and State Security.

Additional references: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/16EUEaeAqYLR0g75-x4CFJ8VHeZJXsI0P/view?usp=sharing> / <https://www.prisonersdefenders.org/2022/01/04/2021-955-prisioneros-politicos-en-cuba/> / <https://www.libertaddigital.com/internacional/latinoamerica/2022-01-19/las-torturas-de-la-dictadura-cubana-a-mujeres-y-ninos-arrancaban-unas-con-pinzas-6856453/>

99) **Yéssica Coimbra Noriega**, Cuban citizen, of legal age, with identity card number 95030525778, born on March 5, 1995, with legal domicile at Avenida 13 # 1803 e/ 18 Y 20, Reparto Vegas, Nueva Paz, Mayabeque, without criminal record, arrested on July 11, 2021, with Preparatory Phase File No. 382/21, filed by the Unit of Crimes against State Security of Mayabeque, with prosecutor's request of 4 Years Deprivation of Liberty for the crime of Public Disorder of a continuous nature and 6 Years Deprivation of Liberty for the crime of Public Disorder of a continuous nature. 382/21, filed by the Unit of Crimes against the Security of the State of Mayabeque, with fiscal petition of 4 Years of Deprivation of Liberty for the crime of Public Disorder of continuous character, and 6 months for the crime of Contempt of the basic figure and of simple character and as joint and only sanction the one of 8 Years of Deprivation of Liberty, She

is not affiliated with any opposition party or movement and is on file with Prisoners Defenders as a convicted conscientious objector.

For participating peacefully in the July 11 demonstrations in Nueva Paz, Mayabeque, she was arbitrarily detained the same day and placed in provisional detention, suffering all kinds of violations of her human and procedural rights as a reprisal for her participation in the protests.

TORTURE

The detention was arbitrary and extremely violent, with the authorities beating her and even using truncheons and other blunt weapons. She suffered physical and psychological aggressions, according to eyewitness testimony by Mailene Noguera, the State Security took advantage of the interrogations to put Yéssica Coimbra and her mother Maida Coimbra in separate but close rooms, forcing them to listen to how they physically and psychologically assaulted each other. The State Security proffered against both of them racist and humiliating offenses shouting *"that if they did not look too black to be in the streets protesting and that blacks were not wanted anywhere in the world and Cuba would not be the exception"*.

Additional references: <https://www.prisonersdefenders.org/2022/01/04/2021-955-prisioneros-politicos-en-cuba/>

<https://adncuba.com/noticias-de-cuba/derechos-humanos/11j-mailene-noguera-denuncia-torturas>

100) **Virgilio Mantilla Arango**, Cuban citizen, of legal age, identity card number 71101428883, born October 14, 1971, with legal domicile at Calle 35 # 320 e/ 28 y 32, Céspedes municipality, Camagüey province. He is the president of Unidad Camagüeyana por los Derechos Humanos (Camagüey Unity for Human Rights). He was arrested on July 12, 2021 for his participation in the demonstration of July 11 of that month and released with charges. When he was arrested he had been free for only a week, as he had served 7 months of his sentence because in December 2020 he carried out several demonstrations in solidarity with the San Isidro Movement and distributed printed matter in the street with images of the patriots Carlos Manuel de Céspedes and Antonio Maceo, reason for which he was arrested and sentenced to 7 months imprisonment in the "Kilo 8" Prison in Camagüey, a reprisal however consummated through the creation of an alleged crime of "Acaparamiento" (having goods whose origin cannot be proven, another crime of the Cuban Penal Code that is incompatible with international law), after a raid carried out at his home.

After his arrest and release this past July 2021, in the afternoon of July 16 in the polyclinic of Camagüey, he was arrested and accused in a series of irregular and summary proceedings for public disorder and, already in prison, for a crime of damage to property (for some graffiti on a neighbor's house) that the authorities invented, supposedly committed many months before, for some posters painted on a private house. At the trial of this alleged crime of Damage, the owner of the house on whose walls the posters had been written said that he did not feel damaged in any way, nor that he had anything to reproach him for, and indicated that he did not report the facts, as it was also clear at the hearing that Virgilio had erased the posters himself. As a result of all these unsubstantiated accusations and summary trials, he was sentenced to 3 years and 9 months of imprisonment in the Cerámica Roja Prison in Camagüey, although at this moment, due to the very serious health problems he suffers, he could be in the infirmary of the Kilo 8 Prison in Camagüey.

Virgilio has previously been imprisoned for more than 10 years for fabricated crimes in retaliation for his human rights activism. Virgilio declares himself a "Martiano", a faithful follower of José Martí, the most important hero in the history of Cuba, rooted in the strictest respect for human rights.

TORTURE

In all his detentions and imprisonments Virgilio Matilla has suffered all kinds of physical and psychological tortures that have had a negative impact on his health, leaving serious consequences. In March 2021, while he was serving his sentence in Kilo 8 prison, he was deliberately confined in a detachment with sick inmates of Covid-19 with the purpose of catching the disease, which in fact happened, and he was then deprived of the proper medical attention. Fortunately, Virgilio overcame the disease without medical attention.

In June 2021, through the Dama de Blanco Leticia Ramos, it was learned that Virgilio was being subjected to a torture technique known as "El Potro", which consists of tying the person to a post with hands and feet inside a punishment cell. This torture was applied to him for protesting against the abuses, beatings and torture to which prisoners were subjected.

Virgilio has spent up to 4 consecutive months in a punishment cell, totally isolated and sleeping on a concrete bed, which has aggravated his spinal problems, as he suffers from two herniated discs that cause him permanent pain and prevent him from sleeping. Despite his ailments, the authorities have refused to provide him with medical treatment or painkillers to help him withstand the pain. In addition, he was constantly exposed to high temperatures in the punishment cell.

Additional references: https://diariodecuba.com/derechos-humanos/1642609867_36915.html

<https://cubanosporelmundo.com/2021/06/02/torturas-presos-politico-virgilio-mantilla/> /

<https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/ratifican-condena-de-m%C3%A1s-de-3-a%C3%B1os-de-prisi%C3%B3n-a-virgilio-mantilla-arango-en-muy-mal-de-salud-/309501.html>

- 101) **Aurelio Cabrera González**, Cuban citizen, of legal age, born September 3, 1968, with legal domicile at Plácido # 77 e/t: Boquete de Guairo and Avenida 26 de Julio, Sancti Spiritus, Sancti Spiritus province, member of Movimiento Cubano Reflexión (MCR) and Círculos Democráticos Municipalistas de Cuba, arrested on April 12, 2021 for two fabricated crimes of Threats seen in EFP 316/21 and sanctioned in Cause 97/2021 to 1 year and 6 months of deprivation of liberty subsidized with Correctional Work with Internment, extinguishing sanction in a Forced Labor Center working for the company PROVARI (Producciones Varias) of the FAR. **(lacking Identity Card)**

On April 12, 2021, the president of the mass organization Comité Defensa de la Revolución (CDR) of his block, Jaqueline de la Mercedes Castro Gajate, attacked him without warning in the public street, scratching his back and arms, and immediately called the police. He was taken to the first unit of the PNR where he was detained and from that moment he went to the provincial prison Nieves Morejón. Cabrera Gonzalez remained on hunger strike and did not have the opportunity to appoint a lawyer. The accuser did not bring witnesses, and they did not allow Aurelio's injury report to be presented at the oral hearing held on the day of the deal, as key evidence of his innocence. While he was in prison and because he remained firm in his convictions, a neighbor in the service of the political police and lover of the president of the CDR who filed the false denunciation to put him in prison, added another denunciation for threats against Aurelio. Her name is Lidia Esther Robaina Hechavarría and she is the

common-law wife of Jaqueline de la Mercedes Castro Gajate, president of the mass organization Comité Defensa de la Revolución (CDR). The courts, while Aurelio was already in prison for another crime of threats, sanctioned him for the second time resulting in a joint sanction of 1 year and 6 months of deprivation of hard labor as of the date of notification, August 26, 2021.

TORTURE

Aurelio has been verbally assaulted and physically abused during the time of his detention. During the period in which he was on hunger strike in protest against the injustice, he was confined in solitary confinement in a punishment cell in incommunicado detention, which is why he was unable to appoint a lawyer during that period. While he was in the Forced Labor center, he has been denied the right to telephone calls and visits from his relatives; he suffers constant threats to his physical integrity by the guards of the establishment which has provoked intense fear in Aurelio; Aurelio at the time of the issuance of this report has the right to be granted parole, however this benefit has been denied to him as retaliation for his political activism, a fact that his guards have made known to him directly, using parole as a method of moral and psychological blackmail. He has received acts of repudiation orchestrated by the management of the center and has been threatened with being sent common prisoners to beat or kill him; he is also threatened with revocation of the subsidiary of correctional work and incorporation into a regime of provisional imprisonment in the "Nieves Morejón" Prison.

The prison authorities refuse to give him the results of the few medical tests he has undergone, do not give him any medication and he only takes the few that his family can hardly provide him with. The human rights activist added that no doctor or nurse sleeps in the prison and that there are no ambulances or cars to help inmates who fall ill.

Additional references:

<https://radioviva24.com/2022/03/13/resumen-de-noticias-del-consejo-de-relatores-de-derechos-humanos-de-cuba-2/> /

<https://m.facebook.com/observacuba/photos/a.1110103032342173/5235227216496380/> /

<http://www.cubademocraciayvida.org/web/article.asp?artID=48058>

↩ DETAIL OF THE TORTURES AND MALTREATMENT REPORTED IN TABULAR FORM

Medical care: widespread systematic deprivation among political prisoners

This parameter is only measured on prisoners who have actually been in need of medical care. A prisoner who does not require medical care will not report a denial of care. The high value obtained reflects that **almost all political prisoners do not receive medical attention when they require it.**

Some of the ailments reported by the victims were hypertension, toothache, cone-shaped gastritis, dengue, coronavirus, scabies, headaches, ear infection, among others, which, when not treated, aggravated and left sequelae. But there were also more serious ailments that put the victim's life at risk: mistreatment and punishment during hunger strikes, fractures and serious injuries resulting from beatings inflicted by the authorities, among other situations. These are some of the **injuries and medical situations not medically attended.** We only expose a part of them as a random sample (the rest can be consulted in full in the [declaration file](#)), as they were declared, many times caused by the jailers themselves:

- Case of Iván Hernández Troya: 'Suffers from a history and clinical history of nervous disorders'.
- Case of José Daniel Ferrer García: 'Headaches, ringing in the ears, mouth bleeding, cramps and momentary paralysis in the hands, loss of vision, chronic gastritis, duodenal ulcer, toothache, skin rash due to fungus or bacteria contracted in prison'.
- Case of Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca: 'Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca. He presented in Villa Marista with renal failure, high blood pressure, inflation in the feet, pulmonary reinforcement. Complicated flu. No medical treatment.'
- Case of Yuniór Consuegra Sotolongo: 'Skin disease, due to poor hygiene in the center, He has a birth malformation, he has no ear, Because of that he suffers from migraines sources since childhood.'
- Case of Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara: 'While Luis Manuel was in prison in September 2021, he was forbidden to call his family members to inform them of his state of health. Although he had a fever for several days, it was only after many complaints from other prisoners that Luis was taken to the infirmary.'
- Case of Luis Mario Nidas Hernandez: 'Allergies and ear discomfort'.
- Case of Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán: 'Otitis, covid.'
- Andy Duniel García Lorenzo case: 'When he was arrested he was beaten with a tonfa while handcuffed. He asked to be seen by a doctor because of the blows and was only attended to for procedures to detect Covid. No doctor examined his injuries to his hands and abdomen. He had diarrhea on the slope and was denied medication and a doctor never came out to see him when we asked for it.'
- Case of Angel Jesus Véliz Marcano: 'Skin lesions and respiratory problems'.
- Case of Yuniór Consuegra Sotolongo: 'Migraineurs bilateral hypoacusis absence of the right pinna and external and middle ear canal, allergy'.
- Case of Yunaikis Linares Rodríguez: 'Vitiligo and in prison she got pimples and fungus and was not attended'.
- Case of Jonathan Torres Farrat: 'Hypertensive, Left Ventricular Hypertrophy of the Heart'.
- Case of Karen Vázquez Pérez and Leoalys de la Caridad Valera Vázquez: 'Hypothyroidism'.
- Case of Yasmany Porra Perez: 'Blood pressure'.
- Case of Luis Miguel Valls Perez: 'Toothache'.
- Case of Adrián Góngora Santiesteban: 'He got sick with scabies and Covid with bad procedures for not having medicines at the Holguín provisional hospital'.
- Case of Lizandra Góngora Espinosa: 'Allergy, bronchial asthma, severe pain'.
- Case of Cruz García Domínguez: 'He has the beginning of Parkinson's disease and when he was arrested he was beaten several times, his jaw was broken and he was billed for several ribs and

after being sentenced he spent several days vomiting and diarrhea, almost dehydrated, and he was not given any medicine'.

- Case of Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez y: 'Rib fracture, asthma crisis, herniated disc pain, the fracture in his left rib was due to the beating he received in the former Sida prison, in San José de las Lajas.'
- Case of Brandon David Becerra Curbelo: 'Hepatitis, foot injury'.
- Case of Michael Gerardo Carey Abadin: 'He has been denied to be checked for the after-effects of covid 19, he was not treated for hepatitis, staphylococcus, scabies and very high fevers'.
- Diosdeny Santana Madera's case: 'Being in prison in Cuba because I suffer from chronic gastritis'.
- Case of Yasmani Porra Perez: 'When the chief of police of our municipality was arrested, he was beaten on the head and damaged his ear and was not treated'.
- Case of Angel Jesús Véliz Marcano: 'Skin lesions for several times'.
- Case of Bradys Barreras González: 'In an arrest, I was kicked all over the ground, my left ribs being the most injured. I told them afterwards how difficult it was for me to breathe and how much it hurt, I couldn't even move and I was never given medical attention. In another arrest, an officer threw me head first into the ground, fracturing my forehead, I was never treated. In another arrest I was hit in the face with a baton, damaging my eye and my vision on that side....'.
- Case of Ángel Santiesteban Prats: 'Prostate pain and dengue fever'.
- Case of Yosvany Rosell García Case: 'Arterial hypertension, heart growth and gastritis'.
- Case of Orelvys Cabrera Sotolongo: 'Staphylococcus product of scabies due to subhuman cell conditions.'
- Samuel Pupo Martínez case: 'At the beginning of the investigation. I asked in writing to the lawyer of the law firm to have a medical expertise done. And he told me that it was not possible. He is diabetic, hypertensive. He has scleroderma (degenerative disease). He has glaucoma that because of the stress and the prison conditions has accelerated and he can hardly see out of one eye. He has been given 3 hypoglycemia. For not complying with his feeding every 3 hours. He has had two very strong crises of scleroderma. Giving him so much pain in the body, that he could not stand. He was admitted to the infirmary 2 months ago injecting him with a painkiller, because there were no pills to take and in the 4 days he was admitted he could not even bathe because he needed help and the doctor would inject him and leave. Until he asked to be returned to the cube with his companions who helped him. At the moment he has two fingers on his left hand with humor that mainly at night gives him a lot of pain because he has to remove the humor himself in the cube without having anything to do it with and in the prison infirmary they tell him that they don't have the conditions for the cures because they don't even have absorbent cotton. I got him ibuprofen for the pain and in the jail they are giving him Sulfaprim as an antibiotic because they don't have any other. I am very concerned about his medical condition, he has been locked up for 8 months with little food and little medicine.

- Case of Edelmer Góngora Morales: 'When I was in penal instruction I had a fever for 6 days of which only 3 days I was medicated and when they took me to the field hospital on the fifth day they gave me an antibiotic, amoxicillin, that's why they released me so I wouldn't die in prison'.
- Oriandy Oviedo Acosta case: 'Covid dentist high blood pressure'.
- Case of Randy Arteaga: 'When he has been on hunger strike he has been held incommunicado and put in a punishment cell. He has also been transferred without notifying his family while he is on strike'.
- Case of Ariel Pérez Montesino: 'He needs to have a tooth treated, which has a hole in it, and no stomatologist has attended him'.
- Case of Nadir Martin Perdomo: 'When he was infected with Covid-19 when he was recently imprisoned and during all these months on several occasions due to chronic stomach ailments'.
- Case of Brusnelvis Adrián Cabrera Gutiérrez: 'One day he had a fever and asked for a pill and they told him you are not my family and they didn't give it to him'.
- Yadir Ayala Ibáñez case: 'Scabies'.
- Case of Maikel Puig Bergolla: 'He is hypertensive and has not been given his medication, in addition to having debuted with diabetes that caused him to be locked up in a punishment cell after spending 3 months and 8 days of confinement in subhuman and unfavorable conditions without adequate care'.
- Case of Anibal Yasiel Palau Jacinto: 'Migrainous Vascular Headache, a condition since he was seven years old, he was suffering from sustained crises for more than three months, he was hit in the head and face and was hit in the brutal forced disappearance of which he was a victim, and instead of checking him with Neurology and medicating him with Excedrin, they only administered him Dipirone, and they put him on a treatment for arterial hypertension with enalapril....without being hypertensive, nor having presented any hypertensive emergency, just to mention that he could not use diclofenac sodium because on one occasion in his life his blood pressure went up...the Excedrin that he has today is provided by my brother from the USA. He also suffered from Acute Lymphangitis (October 2021) in one leg, which they started treating him after seven days, when it was about to get complicated, he had to tell the prison officials that he was going to stand up to be treated..... Finally, the antibiotic (Cephalexin capsules) was also brought from home. This Lymphangitis was caused by ectoparasite bites (bed bugs) today persist in his beds unchecked. The bites are all over his body, they don't let him sleep.'"
- Case of Roberto Pérez Fonseca: 'Gastric ulcer. They do not provide him with medication'.
- Case of Demis Valdés Sarduy: 'Demis is a heart patient, he has a pacemaker every 3 months he has to go for reprogramming and he has already been there for 8 months and in Guamajal prison he has not been attended to by any cardiologist. He has an operation for a narrowing of the urethra and it has to be dilated and so little has been done. He has hearing loss in his left ear and so little attention has been given to him. My husband has no medical care at all.

- Case of Víctor Alejandro Paineira Rodriguez: 'He had otitis and was never treated, he was also beaten until he got a head wound that was not treated either, he never had x-rays taken and he reported having headaches after the blow'.
- Case of Luis Mario Nidas Hernandez: 'He has presented ailments in one ear. The last time was as recently as January. He was a victim of scabies during July and August 2021. In both cases he had medical attention.'
- Case of Javier Delgado Torna: 'Ischemic heart disease and heart failure. He had a toothache, which in order to extract it he needs the attention of a cardiologist, but he has not had any attention, and he was told that a cardiologist would come on Wednesday and that he would be attended, but since he was detained on July 11, he was not attended'.
- Case of Yeremin Salsine Jane: 'Dermatitis'.
- Dixán Gainza Moré case: 'His blood pressure'.
- Case of Mario Josué Prieto Ricardo: 'Asthma'.
- Case of Eddy Gutiérrez Alonso: 'He had an ear infection and they did not attend him, he does not sleep at night, he is getting tired and his blood pressure is rising. He had an eye operation and it is getting very red'.
- Case of Yosvani Daniel Ríos Cervantes: 'Kidney infection. They have not given him a fever and he has not been taken to the doctor for tests or treatment'.
- Case of Enrique Mustelier Sosa: 'He has suffered from COVID with hardly any medical attention, he has a dental infection and even for months they have not solved the problem and have no medication for him, the relatives had to bring from home'.
- Case of Daniel Joel Cárdenas Díaz: '12 cm wounds to the head caused by the authorities during his arrest'.
- Andy García Lorenzo's case: 'He was beaten but was not attended, although he requested attention'.

Forced labor and forced labor not related to their status as a defendant or criminal conviction.

48.86%, 43 random cases collected from those criminally prosecuted who testified, reported having been forced to perform some kind of task, action or forced labor not proper to their condition or sentence. It is very common to force the 11J prisoners to shout slogans in favor of Diaz Canel or the "Revolution" and to suffer reprisals if they do not do so. They are also forced in many cases to take "ideological political re-education" sessions. In many cases the answers of the relatives to this question, not understanding well the implications and not identifying the duties and rights of the prisoners, point to torture and ill-treatment to obtain statements or acts contrary to what the prisoner wants.

These are some of the answers given. We only expose a part of them as a random sample (the rest can be consulted in the complete [declaration file](#)), as they were declared, often caused by the jailers themselves:

- Iván Hernández Troya's case: 'They told him he had to clean the toilet bowls and he refused and was sent to a punishment cell'.
- Case of Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca: 'He was being forced to sign documents of statements that he did not make, to sign minutes authorizing access to his cell phone, as well as to his social networks. He was forced to take reeducation and to shout slogans. When he refused, his rights were violated'.
- Case of Lisdiany Rodríguez Isaac and Lisdani Rodríguez Isaac: 'They were forced to stand firm in front of the officials as if they were military personnel and that if they did not do so they would be retaliated against'.
- Case of Alayn Toledano Valiente: 'Accused without cause, forced to attend twice a week to sign in at a police station. Constantly visited by policemen in my house to criminalize my public figure, harassed by almost all the organisms of the Cuban state to sanction us and take away our freedom of mobility, religion, properties, etc. Constantly threatened with death and imprisonment'.
- Case of Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán: 'In the DTI he was forced to testify under blows and threats'.
- Andy Duniel Garcia Lorenzo's case: 'They put him in the tunnel, a place where they put prisoners to be tortured and beaten when they commit indiscipline according to the penitentiary regime. Andy has said that he was not beaten in prison, but he has been subjected to psychological torture'.
- Case of Magdelys Curbelo Anglés: 'Long and repetitive interrogations, at night, even recording one of them, making her read a prefabricated script. They gave her water once a day. They did not know the time. They did not tell any of her family members where she was being held for approximately 3 days.'
- Case of Jonathan Torres Farrat: 'Saying slogans and slogans in favor of the Revolution'.
- Case of Luis Miguel Valls Perez: 'He was forced to shout viva Diaz Canel'.
- Case of Adrián Góngora Santiesteban: 'He has been the victim of coercive interrogations by the State Security and has been beaten by mercenaries imprisoned by themselves.'
- Case of Lizandra Góngora Espinosa: 'Political activities in which she does not wish to participate'.
- Case of Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez: 'They forced him to study, and to participate in the activities inside the prison, and because he refused, they suspended his phone calls, and he stood up, he stayed there for 16 days, and was transferred to the Quivicán prison, where he is at the moment'.
- José Alejandro Rodríguez Gelin's case: 'Participating in political acts in the killing compound'.
- Marco Antonio Alfonso Breto case: 'They threatened him when he was in the DTI so that he would plead guilty for an act he did not commit'.
- Case of Brandon David Becerra Curbelo: 'Forced labor in the green areas of the prison'.
- Michael Gerardo Carey Abadin's case: 'It doesn't matter how his health condition is, neither sick nor with very high fever to put him to clean the cubicle and do what they impose on him'.

- Diosdeny Santana Madera's case: 'A trial of which I was convicted in which everything was a fallacy and a lie to put me in prison unjustly'.
- Case of Luis Frómeta Compte: 'Violence during interrogation and questioning'.
- Case of José Miguel Gómez Mondeja: 'He was planted, transferred without his consent, exposed to torture in a dark room, half-naked and handcuffed'.
- Case of Yurién Rogelio Méndez Herrera: 'Since he was arrested, I was never able to see him, neither at the police station nor at the technician, more than 30 days passed without having access to the personal hygiene view and also forced to testify, using emotional blackmail'.
- Angel Jesús Véliz Marcano case: 'Improper interviews without his consent, violating rules and due process'.
- Case of Bradys Barreras González: 'On one occasion, I was sent to a cell, where other prisoners had filled it with excrement everywhere. They forced me to clean it and sleep in it.'
- Case of Ángel Santiesteban Prats: 'They tried to force-feed me on two occasions when I was on hunger strike, for which they waited for me on a chair'.
- Case of Yunion Luis Pino Pérez: 'I was forced into exile otherwise my partner and I would be prosecuted with crimes constructed and manipulated by the SE'.
- Case of Yosvany Rosell García Caso: 'He has been isolated and denied his hour of solitary confinement in punishment cell'.
- Case of Noel Martínez Tapanes: 'Noel was beaten on 3 occasions since he was arrested on July 15 ...the 1st time he was beaten was for refusing to sign a statement not given by him and continuously the other 2 times I as his wife witnessed the mistreatment and beatings..... he is accused and already convicted for the causes of public disorder and contempt for these causes if sanction was 6 years of imprisonment ...I would like to emphasize that he surrendered to the authorities of the municipality of his own free will after the police of the municipality took me arrested, I am his wife to ensure that he will surrender'.
- Case of Edelmer Góngora Morales: 'I was a victim of bullying by the PNR of the ring and they left me in my underwear in that unit until they transferred me'.
- Case of Nadir Martin Perdomo: 'Being stripped naked and chained up with beads while having to bend over and dress and undress and repeating that process many times while being savagely beaten'.
- Case of Jorge Martin Perdomo: 'Staying in a punishment cell for 15 days, without seeing the sunlight. Watching his brother being tortured, chained next to him and unable to do anything'.
- Yadir Ayala Ibáñez case: 'Assassination attempt'.
- Case of Maikel Puig Bergolla: 'He is forced to shout and chant revolutionary slogans, he is also forced to participate in political acts and attend school, if he does not do the above, he is punished in cells or transferred to distant prisons. In the case of my husband, he has already suffered both

punishments, he was currently transferred to a distant prison of maximum rigor and there is still no proof of life or news of him'.

- Case of Roberto Perez Fonseca: 'He has refused to say communist slogans and participate in "reeducation" activities and has been threatened'.
- Case of Víctor Alejandro Paineira Rodriguez: 'They wanted to force him to participate in political acts, of course he refused and was beaten, being tied hands and feet with handcuffs and beads'.
- Case of Kevin Damián Frómeta Castro: 'In the investigation process, he was subjected to testify under coercion and intimidation, he was threatened with a gun placed in his stomach by the officer. Subjected to rooms where the temperature was extremely low, to the point of being able to resist in order to disorient him, verbal offenses. In prison, poor and poorly prepared food, lack of medicines, deplorable hygienic conditions'.
- Case of Leonardo Luis Rivera: 'they want to prosecute him for public disorder, just because he went out on June 11 to ask for freedom, there is no real proof that the accused has committed such a crime'.
- Yeremin Salsine Jane case: 'They force them to participate in morning events and say slogans'.
- Case of Carlos Alberto Hernández Pérez: 'He has been forced to say slogans in favor of the Revolution'.
- Case of Lazara Karenia González Fernández: 'Interrogations with coercion to make her shout slogans in favor of the system, punishment all night in front of a wall to get her to sign a paper saying she would work for them, which did not happen, Lazara remained firm all the time even though they also threatened to keep her in prison for more than 15 years if she did not agree'.
- Dixán Gainza Moré case: 'To be primary and remain for 7 months in a prison of maximum severity'.
- Case of Daniel Joel Cárdenas Diaz: 'He was forced to declare before Cuban television that his state of health was fine and that he had not been wounded, and he was badly wounded'. This is a case whose entry into his house shot by the police was recorded, and subsequently his very serious presence in the hospital and his transfer was documented, which was being concealed by the security forces even from his own family.

Highly uncomfortable, harmful, degrading and prolonged postural patterns

43.18%, 38 random cases collected, were forced to remain in a highly uncomfortable and/or degrading position for a long time without just cause. The most recurrent techniques of torture, mistreatment or degrading treatment in this section were being locked in punishment cells handcuffed, handcuffed in uncomfortable positions while suffering pain, being handcuffed in a fetal position for hours, or handcuffed with "shakiras"⁵⁶ of feet and hands, as well as forcing the victim to remain standing for many hours without possible rest. These are some of the situations. We only expose a part of them as a

⁵⁶ The torture called "Shakira": the individual is handcuffed by the back of the feet and hands so that the prisoner is immobilized in positions that damage joints and muscles; a variant of applying shakiras is to hang the victim from the bars or the ceiling and leave him suspended for hours or days, which inflicts terrible suffering and leaves permanent sequelae.

random sample (the rest can be consulted in full in the [declaration file](#)), briefly summarizing the cases, as they were declared:

- Iván Hernández Troya's case: 'Handcuffed by hands and feet for 28 days'.
- Case of José Daniel Ferrer García: 'Stopped to try to breathe through a small window in the door of the totally walled-up cell'.
- Case of Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca: 'He was transferred from one place to another handcuffed and wearing shakiras'.
- Case of Yuniór Consuegra Sotolongo: 'On his feet for a long time, in very small spaces, having to defecate and urinate in the same place where he was locked up, breathing his feces and those of other children, such as those who were in the same room.'
- Case of Luis Mario Níedas Hernández: 'In October 2021, he was isolated in a cell where he had to walk on urine and excrement (approximately half a month). Very bad hygienic conditions. He was 5 months without the right to visits in prison. He has been repeatedly beaten by henchmen of the regime, before going to prison and during his investigation process for participating in the events of 11 J. Before 11 J, he had been imprisoned for hours in a patrol car, for demonstrating peacefully in the street. He also received acts of public repudiation for his attitude of denunciation, and was expelled from his job, after being humiliated in front of his colleagues. He has been denied visits from his friends, because they are considered accomplices of the detainee, which is nothing more than sharing ideals of freedom. His friends have been threatened for associating with him, and the State Security has been in charge of slandering him and damaging him morally, naming him counterrevolutionary, mentally ill or mercenary. Agents of the regime stole his cell phone. There were violations of due legal process, and this was confirmed.'
- Case of Alayn Toledano Valiente: 'Handcuffed in an unorthodox manner in PNR courtyards in the open air under the sun and cold of the day for more than ten hours fasting. Locked in an office with maximum air-conditioning for more than 12 hours in summer clothes.'
- Case of Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán: 'Handcuffed with shakiras for standing up on November 14'.
- Case of Andy Duniel García Lorenzo: 'In the penitentiary center known as the Pre de Santa Clara he was standing for several hours because the cell was full of feces and coughing, in those conditions he was given a mattress to sleep on at night'.
- Case of Yuniór Consuegra Sotolongo: 'Squatting, handcuffed, naked facing the wall with knee taped to the same unorthodox form for no reason'
- Case of Armando Guerra Pérez: 'Handcuffed in a non-human way during the days of the trials and physical and psychological mistreatment, the way of addressing them'.
- Case of José Miguel Gómez Mondeja: 'Handcuffed in punishment cell'.
- Case of Jonathan Torres Farrat: 'Handcuffed to a fence, hung, in a cold room, beaten'.

- Case of Livan Hernández Lago: 'He was detained in a police station in a cell for four people where there were 23, that is, they had to be crouched and uncomfortable at a critical moment of the pandemic'.
- Case of Yasmany Porra Perez: 'Handcuffed and beaten'.
- Case of Pedro Albert Sánchez: 'Handcuffed without motive'.
- Case of Luis Miguel Valls Perez: 'He was beaten and dragged with his knees full of blows for no reason'.
- Case of Lizandra Góngora Espinosa: 'Handcuffed'.
- Case of Joel Hernandez days: 'When they are going to transfer him somewhere they put shakiras'.
- Case of Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez y: 'when they went to transfer him to the Quivicán prison, they took him out naked, only in his underwear, and handcuffed, and they kept him for more than 6 hours, outside the melena prison without clothes, handcuffed and passing cold, all that time until they took him away.'
- Case of Marco Antonio Alfonso Breto: 'Handcuffed with shakiras that he couldn't stand them because he was in so much pain'.
- Diosdeny Santana Madera case: 'Handcuffed in a punishment cell for several days'.
- Case of José Miguel Gómez Mondeja: 'Handcuffed while on hunger strike'.
- Yoan de la Cruz's case: 'He has been subjected to exhaustive interrogations for many hours, remaining seated, the day of the trial he was taken with a pink uniform (different from all the detainees) because of his health condition (HIV) and handcuffed by hands and feet'.
- Case of William Manuel Leyva Pupo: 'They kept him handcuffed for several hours with his hands behind his back'.
- Case of Bradys Barreras González: 'Handcuffed with my arms behind me and standing against a wall until exhaustion, unable to sit or bend down to rest.'
- Case of Orelvys Cabrera Sotolongo: 'Handcuffed in fetal position for more than 8 hours.'
- Edelmer Góngora Morales case: 'I was in a horrible cell which made me sick with scratching'.
- Case of Nadir Martin Perdomo: 'Naked and chained multiple times in front of many guards.'
- Case of Brusnelvis Adrián Cabrera Gutiérrez: 'Handcuffed for no reason'.
- Case of Jorge Martin Perdomo: 'Handcuffed with shakira chains naked facing a wall, together with his brother, in front of many guards, who tortured his brother. He was forced to squat repeatedly while he had to dress and undress repeating the process without being able to see the guards. They would slide his feet so that he would fall down to beat him more.'
- Yadir Ayala Ibáñez case: 'Handcuffed'.

- Case of Maikel Puig Bergolla: 'Handcuffed for more than an hour and in addition the handcuffs have been obstructed and to break them he has received strong blows until breaking them.'
- Case of Demis Valdés Sarduy: 'They kept him handcuffed for half a day inside the patrol car when they transferred him to La Pendiente prison'.
- Case of Víctor Alejandro Paineira Rodriguez: 'Enshaken hand and foot as if he were a vile murderer, that's how they take him out for conjugal visits and also the whole time of the trial, three days of hearing they took him out with shakiras.'
- Case of Luis Mario Nidas Hernandez: 'Has been for long periods in punishment cell. The last time from January 23, 2022 until approximately February 19, 2022. Completely isolated. No light, no contact with the outside and in a completely reduced space typical of maximum security cells in Cuba.'
- Case of Miguel Enrique Girón Velázquez: 'Parado en firme por largo tiempo'.
- Case of Lazara Karenia González Fernández: 'She was up against a wall all night without being able to change her position'.
- Dixán Gainza Moré case: 'Handcuffed and handcuffs tightened and also carrying his sack of food during the visit in front of the relatives'.

Solitary confinement

56.82% of the defendants, 50 random cases collected, report having been subjected to solitary confinement for punishment. It is common for them to be held in isolated cells, without any conditions, as a reprisal for their opinions or during interrogations. When a prisoner goes on hunger strike, the immediate retaliation is to confine him in punishment cells with sewage and in many cases in very poor conditions, putting the prisoner's health doubly at risk. This is exactly how, years ago, Wilman Villar Mendoza, UNPACU activist, died of pneumonia acquired in punishment cells and after 52 days of hunger strike. Not only during arrests, but also in prisons. These are some of the situations of solitary confinement denounced. We only expose a part of them as a random sample (the rest can be consulted in full in the [declaration file](#)), briefly summarizing the cases and as they were declared:

- Iván Hernández Troya's case: 'He was sent to punishment cell for 28 days'.
- Case of José Daniel Ferrer García: 'He has been confined for 8 months and 8 days in an isolation cell, between four white walls with a light bulb on 24 hours a day'.
- Case of Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca: 'Nine months confined. No fiscal charges, denying him any type of process that has been presented to him'.
- Case of Yuniór Consuegra Sotolongo: 'They call it the hole.... They send them there as penance, for any cause that the authority determines'.
- Case of Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara: 'When Luis went on hunger strike on September 27, 2021, he was forbidden to call his relatives and was locked in a punishment cell.'

- Case of Luis Mario Nidas Hernandez: 'He has been imprisoned since July 11, 2021, for peacefully demonstrating in Sancti Spiritus, Cuba. On more than one occasion he has been in solitary confinement for demanding his rights.'
- Case of Alayn Toledano Valiente: 'Locked for three days in a room, interrogated uninterruptedly by groups of three, six, eight, one, two, for three days, in total fasting'.
- Miguel Díaz Sosa case: 'According to them for making comments about what would happen on November 15, which did not happen'.
- Case of Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán: 'He was in solitary confinement for a month and now they have him in a cubicle with commoners who do not belong to his cause'.
- Andy Duniel García Lorenzo's case: 'Yes, in Guamajal prison he is alone in a cell, guarded all the time by guards and State Security, he is not allowed to talk to anyone'.
- Case of Yuniór Consuegra Sotolongo: 'More than 100 men being beaten and tortured, shouting threats and offenses at them...'
- Livan Hernandez Sosa case: 'Yes, when he was planted'.
- Case of Yunaikis Linares Rodríguez: 'When he arrived at the prison he was 16 days without communication with his family'.
- Case of John Luis Machado Marrero: 'If he was alone for a month'.
- Case of José Miguel Gómez Mondeja: 'He spent 21 days in a punishment cell'.
- Jonathan Torres Farrat case: 'He was confined to a cold room for demanding not to be beaten anymore and asking to see the head of the police unit'.
- Yasmany Porra Perez case: '90 days and no prosecutor's request'.
- Dariel Cruz Garcia case: 'He was in punishment cell for 3 days'.
- Case of Pedro Albert Sánchez: 'Due to the injustices committed against him and the government's lack of interest in listening to his claims, my father was isolated on hunger and thirst strike for about 9 days'.
- Case of Adrián Góngora Santiesteban: '17 days in punishment cell'.
- Lizandra Góngora Espinosa case: '43 days in isolation every time she visits. A high-ranking government official'.
- Case of Joel Díaz Hernández: 'On July 15 they stood up. And they were punished.'
- Cruz García Domínguez case: 'For standing up because he did not agree to pay a sentence for something he did not do'.
- Case of Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez: 'they kept him 14 days in a punishment cell in the prison of Sida, because he refused to shout fatherland or death, and they kept him in the prison of Quivican, 10 days in a punishment cell, because he did not want to leave'.

- Case of Brandon David Becerra Curbelo: 'He was confined in punishment cell for singing the song "La feria de los tontos" by Carlos Varela'.
- Diosdeny Santana Madera case: 'On many occasions, whether it is December 10 or days set aside to take to the streets to protest against the tyranny'.
- Case of José Miguel Gómez Mondeja: 'He spent 21 days in a punishment cell for wanting to take the lunch that his family member brings him because at lunchtime he was uncomfortable because he was searched for false accusations'.
- William Manuel Leyva Pupo case: 'Yes, when he was in criminal prosecution'.
- Case of Bradys Barreras González: 'I have been detained many times for doing my work as an activist photographer, a documentary filmmaker critical of the regime and an expositor of the situation in Cuba. Generally I have been placed in an isolated cell'.
- Case of Ángel Santiesteban Prats: 'I was in punishment cells, without a mattress, alone, incommunicado for a month, and under extreme surveillance'.
- Case of Yunior Luis Pino Pérez: 'My house was besieged so that we could not leave, in addition to the constant summons to unjustified interrogations where all my civil and human rights were violated'.
- Case of Esmérito Galván Santiesteban: 'Days before November 15, 14 people including him stood up and sent him to a punishment cell where he was alone for 24 hours because they threatened him that if he did not give up they would be sent so far away that they would never see his family again and he only thought of his children, there is not a single day in this world that they do not ask for him'.
- Case of Yosvany Rosell García Caso: 'Yes, he has been alone in cell without any communication with anyone for a prolonged period of time'.
- Case of Orelvys Cabrera Sotolongo: 'In dark cell with no oxygen and underground'
- Case of Samuel Pupo Martínez: 'He told me during his first visits to Agüica, the maximum security prison in Colón where he is now, that at the beginning of his stay there, they called him Pupo recoja and took him to Canaleta, another prison. They called him Pupo recoja and took him to Canaleta, another prison, 3 days alone in a cell and after 3 days again Pupo recoja and back to Agüica. They did that to him 2 times at the beginning and he asked because he never knew why'.
- Oriandy Oviedo Acosta's case: 'Isolated in prison'.
- Randy Arteaga's case: 'When the hunger strike'.
- Case of Ariel Pérez Montesino: 'An isolation cell in which he has to remain locked up, without the right to go to the dining room, he shares the isolation cell with three other detainees, who are watched day and night by security cameras'.
- Brusnelvis Adrián Cabrera Gutiérrez case: '47 days unjustly without crime'.

- Case of Jorge Martin Perdomo: 'Punishment cell, without light, without windows and without any basic means of hygiene'.
- Case of Yadir Ayala Ibáñez: 'Cell and solitary confinement'.
- Case of Maikel Puig Bergolla: 'He has remained for more than 10 days without phone calls, 10 days in punishment cell even without a mattress sleeping on the floor and 3 months and 8 days in solitary confinement taking the sun only on 2 occasions in all that time in addition to the cell being in precarious conditions with leaks, the toilet sewage leaked out and was not cleaned the same in all that time and the lack of water was so unfavorable that he was 60 days without bathing in addition to getting very sick in all that time by the same conditions in which he was.'
- Case of Aníbal Yasiel Palau Jacinto: 'He was disappeared from July 12 to July 29...incomunicado. And without the assistance of a lawyer for 70 days.'
- Roberto Perez Fonseca's case: 'When he was arrested he was in solitary confinement in a cell with sewage water'.
- Demis Valdés Sarduy's case: 'In Guamajal prison in a cell called "las incrementadas".'
- Maikel Rodriguez Del Campo case: 'No communication with family for two months'.
- "Case of Luis Mario Nidas Hernandez: 'In the previous answer I gave reason to the questioning.
- Luis Mario has gone to the punishment cell on two occasions. The last time between January 23 and February 19 of the current year."
- Case of Miguel Enrique Girón Velázquez: 'He was detained for 5 hours in a unit of the national revolutionary police (El anillo in Holguín) without giving any reason to him or his family'.
- Case of Leonardo Manual Fernández Otaño: 'I was sent to an isolation cell during my detention on July 12, 2021'.
- Case of Dixán Gainza Moré: 'When he was arrested on June 11, as psychological torture he was put alone in the jungle in the 3rd unit here in Camagüey, he was on hunger strike for 19 days'.
- Case of Enrique Mustelier Sosa: 'He was in confinement because he was on hunger strike demanding his rights as a prisoner'.
- Case of Andy Dunier García Lorenzo: 'He is currently isolated from the prison population, this situation has been going on for at least 4 months'.

Use of temperature as a torture mechanism

Of those processed, 53.41%, 47 random cases collected, were exposed to very high or very low temperatures as part of the general mistreatment and torture. Victims report being left outdoors without shelter or clothing at very low temperatures, being locked for hours or even months in unventilated cubicles at very high temperatures, being locked in patrol cars in the sun for hours at high temperatures (a very common torture technique that activists call "oven patrol" torture), confinement in cells that were very hot during the day and very cold at night, overcrowding in cubicles without ventilation, and deprivation of coats and quilts in cold weather. These are some of the situations of

deliberate subjection to very high or very low temperatures. Only a part of them are shown here as a random sample (the rest can be consulted in full in the [declaration file](#)), briefly summarizing the cases and as they were declared:

- Iván Hernández Troya's case: 'In the truck that took him to the technician, he was kept for 3 hours under the sun'.
- Case of José Daniel Ferrer García: 'The isolation cells in Santiago de Cuba are extremely hot in the summer and very cold in the winter'.
- Case of Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca: 'They kept him for two months walled up in a cell in the General Directorate of Torture in Villa Marista, he was interrogated at any time of the day, night, early morning and afternoon'.
- Case of Lisdiany Rodríguez Isaac and Lisdani Rodríguez Isaac: 'Bathing in cold water in the middle of winter without any heating'.
- Case of Yuniór Consuegra Sotolongo: 'In the dungeons, there are no windows, and the high temperatures in Cuba were as high as 40 degrees'.
- Case of Alayn Toledano Valiente: 'Wearing summer clothes (thin, short-sleeved pullover) in an air-conditioned office for more than 12 hours'.
- Case of Miguel Díaz Sosa: 'When he was in the isolation cell he was very cold to the point that he had asthma, because the cell was very humid'.
- Case of Yuniór Consuegra Sotolongo: 'Completely naked in front of officers and other detainees late at night and early morning with no water to drink'.
- Livan Hernandez Sosa's case: 'In the investigation of the case he was subjected to extreme temperatures for no reason'.
- Armando Guerra Perez case: 'The transport where they were transferred was closed, there is no ventilation in it'.
- Case of John Luis Machado Marrero: 'Yes, when he was detained in Villa Clara Santa Clara provincial investigation'.
- Case of José Miguel Gómez Mondeja: 'In a cell half-naked'.
- Case of Jonathan Torres Farrat: 'They beat him and because he complained they put him in a cold room without clothes'.
- Dariel Cruz Garcia case: 'When he was under investigation at 100 and Aldabó'.
- Case of Luis Miguel Valls Perez: 'They bathe him with cold water'.
- Case of Adrián Góngora Santiesteban: 'Yes, in very cold situations due to the company that does not have conditions and does not even provide blankets'.
- Lizandra Góngora Espinosa's case: 'In isolation they took all her clothes and mattress'.

- Case of Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez y: 'when they were going to transfer him to the Quivicán prison, it was very cold, and they kept him naked handcuffed, enduring high temperatures for more than 6 hours.'
- Case of José Alejandro Rodríguez Gelin: 'In the slaughter technician in a walled cell for 40 days where he had to be without clothes due to the high temperature, he only felt that very hot air was coming in'.
- Case of Marco Antonio Alfonso Breto: 'On January 17, when he was brought to trial, he was kept in a very low temperature and was shivering without a coat or quilt to cover him'.
- Michael Gerardo Carey Abadin's case: 'Yes, during the investigative process he was subjected to very low temperatures as torture to make him talk'.
- Case of Diosdeny Santana Madera: 'Not at low or high temperatures but in darkness for a long time without knowing the time of day'.
- Case of José Miguel Gómez Mondeja: 'In the punishment cell'.
- Case of Yurién Rogelio Méndez Herrera: 'When he was under investigation at 100 and Aldabó. They took him out to instruct him and exposed him to very low temperatures for a long time'.
- Case of Camila Acosta Rodríguez: 'On several occasions, during arrests, I have been left in a police patrol car, with windows closed and exposed to extreme heat. In cells I have also been in similar conditions. Three of the four days I was detained and held incommunicado for participating in the 11J protests, I was in a cell where there was hardly any ventilation, and we women were forced to walk around half-naked due to the intense heat'.
- Case of William Manuel Leyva Pupo: 'When he has been in punishment cells, he is very cold and is not allowed to wear clothes'.
- Case of Bradys Barreras González: 'I have been cold in cells without any kind of shelter from the weather for low temperatures, sleeping on a concrete slab, without a mattress or blanket to protect me'.
- Case of Ángel Santiesteban Prats: 'In the cells they slept on the floor, during the day it was hot and at night it was cold. I spent several days like that.
- Yosvany Rosell Garcia case: 'The same punishment cell is very cold and humid'.
- Orelvys Cabrera Sotolongo case: 'In a room for more than 12 hours with air conditioning and in underwear.... Followed by cell without oxygen, very drastic change of temperatures.'
- Case of Samuel Pupo Martínez: 'In the first days of his arrest on June 11 at the Bellotex technician in Matanzas, they took him out at any hour of the morning to interview him and they took him for interrogation to a very cold room with dark curtains. At the beginning they did that to him a few early mornings to the point that he didn't know if it was day or night.

- Case of Noel Martínez Tapanes: 'On prison visiting days they are not allowed to put on gloves despite the fact that on many occasions it has been quite cold this has resulted in him getting sick with a cold on several occasions'.
- Edelmer Góngora Morales case: 'The cells of the State Security prison were an oven'.
- Case of Ariel Pérez Montesino: 'With the low temperatures that have occurred due to the continuous cold fronts, with the microclimate that exists in Guanajay prison, he has to bathe with cold water, with no possibility of hot water because the showers do not have heaters'.
- Case of Jorge Martín Perdomo: 'In the punishment cell, during the day I was very hot and at night very cold'.
- Yadir Ayala Ibáñez case: 'Hot and cold'.
- Case of Maikel Puig Bergolla: 'His transfer in the patrol car was under the sun and the cells lacked ventilation. In the confinement in the cell the conditions were also very bad, the temperatures were very low and the cell was hermetically sealed with no ventilation at all'.
- Case of Aníbal Yasiel Palau Jacinto: 'Since last winter months with very low temperatures they are NOT allowed to "go out in public" with coats'.
- Case of Demis Valdés Sarduy: 'In a patrol car when they were transferring him to the prison they left him there for more than 3 hours'.
- Case of Kevin Damián Frómeta Castro: 'During the investigation process, in order to extract an unfavorable statement from him and destabilize him psychically, he was exposed to low temperatures for a long time. '
- Case of Leonardo Luis Rivera: 'in 100 and Aldabó, in the hot months of July, the cells do not have enough ventilation for any air to flow, the cells in those months have high temperatures and the humidity is high due to the malfunctioning of the water faucets'.
- Case of Luis Mario Nidas Hernández: 'Nieves Morejon, Sancti Spiritus provincial prison is known for the extreme temperature suffered by the inmates. It is a completely deforested area, next to a stone quarry in use. In January Luis Mario was denied the right to have access to winter clothes donated by friends abroad'.
- Case of Miguel Enrique Girón Velázquez: 'In the 23 days he was detained in the criminal processing unit of Holguín in a small cell without ventilation with more than 8 people in the middle of summer'.
- Case of Lazara Karenia González Fernández: 'She was 38 days in a dungeon without enough air, extremely hot because July is one of the hottest months in Cuba. '
- Dixán Gainza Moré case: 'In kilo 8 in a punishment cell for hunger strike again'.
- Case of Eddy Gutiérrez Alonso: 'At the beginning in a very small room with many men, he says he used to stick to the door to feel some breeze because he was suffocating'.
- Daniela Cecilia Rojo Varona's case: 'In the transfer to the prison, the "guayabitas" are hell'.

- Case of Enrique Mustelier Sosa: 'In the winter they had no quilts to cover himself and even with fever with COVID he had to bathe with practically frozen water'.

Physical aggressions

55.68% of the defendants, 49 random cases collected, report having been subjected to direct physical aggression. Among the complaints, there are all kinds of aggressions, beatings, both during arrests and in prison. It is common that, after handcuffing them, they are beaten, sometimes they are kicked, and all too often it is reported that they lose consciousness due to the severity of the blows. The use of pepper spray both during arrests and in the cells has also been denounced.

These are some of the situations of physical aggression reported. We only present a part of them as a random sample (the rest can be consulted in full in the [declaration file](#)), briefly summarizing the cases and as they were declared:

- Iván Hernández Troya's case: 'He was beaten, through the ribs and eyes, with bruises'.
- Case of José Daniel Ferrer García: 'In his home the Castro hit men even assaulted him with firearms, in this prison they are torturing him physically and psychologically with sonic radiation.'
- Case of Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca: 'He was beaten by more than 20 soldiers and thrown down the stairs fully handcuffed'.
- Case of Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca: 'He has been threatened with death by putting guns to his head, he has been made a mock assassination, he has been hit with cars on public roads, he has been attacked and seriously injured, he has been brutally beaten by more than 20 soldiers'.
- Case of Yuniór Consuegra Sotolongo: 'Kicks in important areas of the body, such as the head, stomach, and various tortures that he himself is afraid to tell us'
- Case of Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara: 'He was arbitrarily detained together with Manuel Castillo in 2021 and at the police station he was beaten by several police officers. There are photos of that.'
- Case of Luis Mario Nidas Hernández: 'Several beatings by henchmen of the regime and undercover agents of the State Security. They snatched his cell phone from his hands and stole it. He has suffered injuries on his body due to the beatings, such as one that remained visible for several days in one eye.'
- Case of Alayn Toledano Valiente: 'Handcuffed for hours in tight handcuffs with his hands behind his back, threatened with shouts and bad words by police and State Security officials. Violently pushed against patrol cars handcuffed with hands behind, violently winged while handcuffed by the police.'
- Case of Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán: 'In the arrest he was given tremendous beatings by the berets and the police'.
- Case of Andy Duniel García Lorenzo: 'At the time of his arrest he gave himself up without resistance. He was handcuffed and inside the patrol car he was beaten with a tonfazos. He told me that they hit him as hard as they could in places where the blows could not be seen. Mostly they were in the abdomen'.

- Case of Yunior Consuegra Sotolongo: 'Hit in the head and kicked on the ground until he lost consciousness...'
- Case of Armando Guerra Perez: 'At the time of the arrest and in instruction for his way of thinking that he did not believe in the president that is a motive for mistreatment'.
- Case of John Luis Machado Marrero: 'Some guards beat him up'.
- Case of José Miguel Gómez Mondeja: 'When he was arrested and when he was under criminal investigation'.
- Case of Magdelys Curbelo Anglés: 'During her detention, she was beaten and immobilized by 3 police officers. And, although she was not beaten while in the cell, she did witness the abuse of other people by the police'.
- Manuel Diaz Rodriguez case: 'during the demonstration he was hit in the stomach and pepper sprayed, violence to which he did not respond'.
- Case of Fidel Garcia Hernandez: 'When they arrested him in the municipality of Cardenas they hit him over the head with a stick and hit him so hard that he fainted and then they hit him in the eye and he was unable to see for a month'.
- Case of Jonathan Torres Farrat: 'Hanged on a fence, subjected to cold, naked, beaten for not wanting to undress'.
- Case of Livan Hernández Lago: 'At the Bauta police station he was also beaten and verbally abused by police officers. He was handcuffed and defenseless. He was also threatened with respect to his work and his son who was also imprisoned at the time.'
- Case of Yasmany Porra Perez: 'Handcuffed and beaten'.
- Dariel Cruz Garcia case: 'In the Jóvenes de Occidente prison he had a tumultuous fight where at the end the guards handcuffed him and hit him with a tonfa'.
- Case of Luis Miguel Valls Perez: 'He was beaten all over and they left him after the blows had healed without medical attention'.
- Case of Adrián Góngora Santiesteban: 'Twice beaten unconscious by State Security henchmen'.
- Case of Lizandra Góngora Espinosa: 'She did not want to participate in political acts, they took her by the hand by force, she struggled, fell and got a blow on her forehead, which caused her to have a bruise on her forehead for many days'.
- Joel Díaz Hernández case: 'Beat them in handcuffs'.
- Case of Cruz García Domínguez: 'Fracture of several ribs, contusion to the head and broken jaw'.
- Case of Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez: 'in the AIDS prison he was tortured, he was beaten several times, his left rib was shot and he was released a dog with a muzzle, which the dog attacked him by hitting him with the muzzle, he was tied by hands and feet, he was sprayed with pepper spray in his eyes and mouth'.

- Case of Marco Antonio Alfonso Breto: 'Cigarette burns on his arms and he was beaten by an instructor'.
- Michael Gerardo Carey Abadin case: 'At the Cuba and Chacón unit they assaulted him in the face and pushed him and demoralized him in front of everyone there'.
- Diosdeny Santana Madera case: 'Physical and psychological torture'.
- Luis Frómata Compte case: 'he was beaten during interrogations to make him say certain things'.
- Case of José Miguel Gómez Mondeja: 'When he was arrested he was beaten and while under investigation'.
- Yasmani Porra Perez case: 'Police chief who beat him over the head, handcuffed'.
- Case of William Manuel Leyva Pupo: 'Many times, for example, they handcuffed him, beat him, grabbed him by the neck and threw him against some power lines'.
- Case of Bradys Barreras González: 'Many times. Most of the arrests have been made using excessive force, to the point of kicking me and beating me with batons, by more than one repressor, even lying on the ground without being able to defend myself. I have even been beaten with my own camera. They have caused me injuries, broken ribs, fractured my forehead, damaged the vision in one eye'.
- Case of Yosvany Rosell García Caso: 'He was beaten with a police tonfa on the head and shoulders and the handcuffs were placed on him until his arms were marked'.
- Case of Samuel Pupo Martínez: 'He was arrested by 4 uniformed men, they pushed him into the party headquarters. Once inside a red beret took away his cell phone throwing it on the floor, breaking it, they threw it on the floor and the 4 began to kick him all over. After a while he was taken to the PNR where, already handcuffed, an officer began to beat him because he wanted Samuel to shout "Patria o Muerte" (Homeland or Death) and Samuel shouted "Patria y vida" (Homeland and life). At nightfall he was taken to the exit of the town where a black beret grabbed him by the neck and squeezed him so hard that he lost his strength. At dawn he was transferred to the Bellotex in Matanzas. There the tortures were psychological. They treated him like a dog, he was in a lot of pain from the blows and they did not listen to him. They told him: "Shout here, Fatherland and life. And that he was going to rot in jail. And I don't know how many other things. He says he never thought he would endure so much pain. He spent several days with the help of the other prisoners in order to get up.'
- Case of Noel Martínez Tapanes: 'He was beaten 3 times in the first week after his arrest'.
- Oriandy Oviedo Acosta case: 'Beatings and beatings'.
- Case of Nadir Martín Perdomo: 'He was subjected to brutal beatings by up to six guards while naked and chained.'
- Yadir Ayala Ibañez case: 'Not talking on the phone and no communication with colleagues'.

- "Case of Aníbal Yasiel Palau Jacinto: 'Multiple CONTUSIONS on face, back, arms, eyes. Skin lacerated by stabbing, ELECTRIC SHOCK to the point of ROVOCARBLA MICCIÓN.
- TODAY, BEDBUG BITES ARE MAINTAINED IN ANY REGION OF THE BODY."
- "Case of Roberto Pérez Fonseca: 'When he was arrested he was beaten in the PNR while handcuffed.
- In prison he was pepper-sprayed."
- Víctor Alejandro Paineira Rodriguez case: 'He was beaten until he had a head wound'.
- Case of Luis Mario Nidas Hernandez: 'All testimonies gathered on the arrest of Luis Mario on July 11 in front of the Provincial Party headquarters in Sancti Spiritus indicate that he was beaten by security agents.'
- Case of Miguel Enrique Girón Velázquez: 'When he was sentenced to 14 years of imprisonment on February 14, 2022, they immediately put him in handcuffs and two policemen took him violently to the patrol car that was going to take him to prison and put his face against the window of the door of the patrol car, forcibly without taking into account his motor disability'.
- Case of Yeremin Salsine Jane: 'Blow to the head, needing stitches'.
- Case of Leonardo Manual Fernández Otaño: 'During my detention on July 11 outside the ICRT and in the VIVAC prison'.
- Case of Carlos Alberto Hernández Pérez: 'Beatings'.
- Case of Lazara Karenia González Fernández: 'At the time of her arrest she was savagely beaten by the red beret officer, Nayalis Correoso Mora, an expert in martial arts, who applied the double nelson technique, a technique prohibited due to the high risk of causing death to the victim. This savagery left serious injuries in her throat and neck, which made her unable to ingest food or liquids for approximately 5 days. '
- Case of Yosvani Daniel Ríos Cervantes: 'When he was imprisoned in the Cardenas police unit, matanzas among several police officers beat him up with blows'
- Case of Enrique Mustelier Sosa: 'At the time of his arrest he was attacked by several repressors of the regime, it is impossible to know many more details as his calls are supervised by the military in prison'.
- Case of Daniel Joel Cárdenas Díaz: '12 cm head injuries and blows to the ribs and lungs'.
- Andy Dunier García Lorenzo case: 'At the time of his arrest he was brutally beaten, after being handcuffed'.

Abnormal driving to locations unknown to inmates and family members

52.27%, 46 random cases collected, report having been taken in an irregular manner to places whose identification and location were unknown to them. In this case, practically all the victims report having been driven by unidentified individuals in different vehicles to unknown destinations without any

explanation, sometimes to other penitentiary centers; in other cases, they were taken without warning to PNR stations or MININT facilities, or to a destination that they were never able to decipher. These are some of the situations in which prisoners were abnormally taken to locations unknown to inmates and their families. We only expose a part of them as a random sample (the rest can be consulted in full in the [declaration file](#)), briefly summarizing the cases, and as they were declared:

- Iván Hernández Troya's case: 'He disappeared for more than 28 days and they gave a whereabouts and he wasn't there and then he appeared in prison'.
- Case of José Daniel Ferrer García: 'He spent 89 days in an unknown location for his relatives, under forced abduction.'
- Case of Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca: 'He was verbally summoned, and there he was illegally beaten and kidnapped, remaining totally incommunicado for about two months,'.
- Case of Yunior Consuegra Sotolongo: 'He was taken less than 100 m from home and was not seen again for more than a month'
- Case of Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara: 'On June 21, 2021 Luis was arrested in the middle of the street on his way to a meeting with representatives of the European Union in Cuba. He never knew where he was being taken.'
- Case of Luis Mario Nidas Hernández: 'To units of the National Revolutionary Police'.
- Case of Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán: 'From the prison of Guanajay of maximum rigor they transferred him to a prison in El Cotorro and put him with the common prisoners for a month and it was not known where he was because supposedly he had been transferred to Havana to a hospital which he was never in'.
- Case of Andy Duniel Garcia Lorenzo: 'He was on the slope and they transferred him one Tuesday without prior notice to the family to the Guamajal prison. We heard about him from a prisoner who told a family member and called us. We toured the prisons and they told us in Guamajal that he was there. He was there for several hours with shakiras on and dressed in orange as if he were an assassin or a terrorist'.
- Case of Angel Jesús Véliz Marcano: 'During the detention, he was conducted in an inadequate manner and under pressure, both physically and psychologically. When he was transferred to the penitentiary center, he was transferred, like a terrorist, handcuffed in a cruel and uncomfortable manner.'
- Case of Yunior Consuegra Sotolongo: 'While detained in the oncena police unit, he was transferred without prior information to the Jóvenes del Cotorro prison where the acts of punishment and torture were committed'.
- Case of Yunaikis Linares Rodríguez: 'When she was at 100 and Aldabó they told her she was going home and they tricked her and took her to prison without knowing'.
- John Luis Machado Marrero case: 'Yes, he is only 20 years old and they didn't tell him where they took him'.

- Case of Magdelys Curbelo Anglés: 'Once arrested, she was transferred to the Zanja station. She was there from 4 p.m. until approximately 11 p.m., when she was transferred to 100 and Aldabó. She was there for 3 days without us knowing her whereabouts. Even knowing later where she was, we did not have the possibility of seeing her until the day of the trial.'
- Case of Yunaikis Linares Rodríguez: 'From the investigation center of 100 and Aldabó to the prison of Guatao (Mujeres de Occidente) they told her "Give it to her, you're going home!" And she thought it was true and gave it all away, but they never told her she was going to prison'.
- Case of Jonathan Torres Farrat: 'He was taken to a children's hospital because he is a minor handcuffed by his feet, hands and waist (shakiras)'.
- Case of Livan Hernández Lago: 'They transferred him from the Bauta police station to the Mariel police station without informing him and from there a few days later he was transferred to the Guanajay prison without telling him where he was going'.
- Case of Karen Vázquez Pérez and Leoalys De La Caridad Valera Vázquez: 'When they were arrested they were taken without official summons supposedly for an interview God knows where'.
- Alexander Fábregas Milanés case: 'The day of his arrest was July 11, 2021. For more than 72 hours the authorities gave no information about his location and reasons for his arrest. He was forcibly taken from his home. He never came out to demonstrate.'
- Case of Lizandra Góngora Espinosa: 'She visited many PNRs: Zanja 100 and Aldabó, Reloj Club, Guatao'.
- Joel Díaz Hernández case: 'They took him out blindfolded'.
- Cruz García Domínguez case: 'When he was arrested, we didn't hear anything about him until 2 months after the arrest. That was in criminal investigation'.
- Case of Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez: 'When he was in the Sida prison, they took him out of the punishment cell with his face covered, and transferred him to an office, and gave him another beating because he refused to sign a paper'.
- Case of Marco Antonio Alfonso Breto: 'When they took him from the Capri police station to Jibaro, they pushed him into a car without telling him where they were taking him'.
- Diosdeny Santana Madera case: 'When I went on hunger strike they took me out of the prison and took me to jail on several occasions and I never knew which place it was'.
- Yoan De La Cruz case: 'On the day of his arrest (July 23) he was taken without a court order, he spent almost 30 days in a prison of the (DTI) and from there he was transferred to another prison without prior notice to him or his family'.
- Case of Bradys Barreras González: 'I was detained without justification, without reason, they put me in a small van, sat me on a tire that was in the aisle between the seats, handcuffed my hands backwards and forcibly pulled my head down with their hands so that I could not see where they were taking me. They abandoned me in a place completely unknown to me with various threats.'

- Case of Ángel Santiesteban Prats: 'They put my head between my legs and forced me to stay like that in the back of the car so that I could not see where they were taking me'.
- Case of Yosvany Rosell García Caso: 'Bueno was taken to the trial in a cage, chained and hidden, both entering and pushing him out so that no one could see him'.
- Case of Orelvys Cabrera Sotolongo: 'I was kidnapped and whereabouts unknown at the SE operations center in Matanzas.'
- Case of Noel Martínez Tapanes: 'After being handed over to the authorities, he was declared missing by the PNR ...the family did not know when, how and where he was'.
- Case of Nadir Martín Perdomo: 'Violently transferred in a military car to an unknown prison'.
- Case of Brusnelvis Adrián Cabrera Gutiérrez: 'Forcibly handcuffed from one station to the other, one in front of the other'.
- Case of Jorge Martín Perdomo: 'From the same day of his arrest at night he was violently transferred in a military car to an unknown prison'.
- Yadir Ayala Ibañez case: 'Transferred from trial to another prison'.
- Case of Maikel Puig Bergolla: 'At the time of his arrest he was taken to a place called the AIDS prison where he remained for more than 15 days incommunicado and the family did not know his whereabouts, it was an arbitrary detention without cause or reason as to why he was being detained'.
- Case of Aníbal Yasiel Palau Jacinto: 'Since he was forcibly disappeared, denying his whereabouts, he was taken to a remote prison in the municipality of SAN JOSÉ DE LAS LAJAS, they called it the Classification Center, they kept us disoriented and told us lies until he was transferred after fifteen days to the High Security Prison of Quivicán. Since he was detained they have pressured and intimidated him with long sentences, forcing him and torturing him psychologically'.
- Roberto Pérez Fonseca's case: 'He was taken to Quivicán prison and then to AIDS Prison without the family's knowledge'.
- Case of Kevin Damián Frómata Castro: 'His detention was arbitrary, in his workplace, where several officers of the PNR brutally and with mistreatment and denigrating ways lead him to a place called the hole and threaten him with a gun. All other transfers to other units without his prior knowledge. During his detention, the family had to go through several police units until they found him'.
- Case of Yoirdan Revolta Leyva: 'On July 14/2021 they looked for him at his house in the afternoon in a motor vehicle and drove him to the police unit and that same day in the evening they drove him to the prison processing, I was at home and they did not give him time to tell me'.
- Case of Leonardo Luis Rivera: 'on the drive to 100 and Aldabó, he was handcuffed with his hands behind his back, head down between his legs the whole trip, with an officer imprisoned on his back so that he could not see where he was being driven to'.

- Case of Luis Mario Nidas Hernández: 'The first days after the arrest there was hardly any communication to notify the whereabouts and conditions of the arrested person'.
- Case of Miguel Enrique Girón Velázquez: 'When he was arrested on July 13, 2021, he was never told where he was being taken'.
- Case of Carlos Alberto Hernández Pérez: 'When he was taken from the house on the day of his arrest, we did not know until the next day where he was'.
- Dixán Gainza Moré case: 'When he was arrested on June 11 without notifying anyone in the family and later when he was transferred to the maximum security prison kilo 8'.
- Case of Daniela Cecilia Rojo Varona: 'I was lifted by 10 people, thrown into a car and taken to the unit of another municipality that was not mine.'
- Enrique Mustelier Sosa case: 'Yes, the first month we knew where he was from a neighbor who worked in the prison, because the repressors never gave any information for almost two months'.
- Case of Daniel Joel Cárdenas Díaz: 'Al técnico d matanzas al combinado y la prisión de Agüica'.
- Andy Dunier García Lorenzo case: 'He was in a provisional prison and, without being tried yet, he was transferred to a maximum security prison where he still remains'.

Intentional disorientation

29.55%, 26 random cases collected, report having been subjected to intentional disorientation. The victims reveal that they were arbitrarily detained and released in remote and unknown places, deprived of their senses, locked in vans without windows, or hooded so that they could not know where they were; some report having suffered disorientation because they were locked for long periods in punishment cells totally isolated and without windows so that they lost track of time and space. These are some of the situations of intentional disorientation. We only expose a part of them as a random sample (the rest can be consulted in full in the [declaration file](#)), briefly summarizing the cases and as they were declared:

- Iván Hernández Troya's case: 'They took him to the technician and then he didn't show up for days until he appeared in prison'.
- Case of Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca: 'In the Villa Marista torture center. Subjected to physical and psychological torture'.
- Case of Yuniór Consuegra Sotolongo: 'Sleep deprivation, nutritional etc, independent medication provided'
- Case of Alayn Toledano Valiente: 'While traveling in our car we have been stopped at checkpoints and taken out of our car and driven to distant places, police stations etc., and released in remote parts of the city without our belongings and our car several times, wandering for more than 24 hours in cities outside our own'.
- Case of Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán: 'They transferred him to another prison'.
- Case of Yuniór Consuegra Sotolongo: 'In the local police unit and in prison Cotorro youths...'

- Yunaikis Linares Rodriguez case: 'In the transfer of 100 and Aldabó to prison'.
- Case of Armando Guerra Perez: 'At times they have the assistance of some manipulated psychologist who in their case is pursuing something else'.
- Case of Magdelys Curbelo Anglés: 'I didn't know the time. She didn't know if it was day or night. They made long interrogations at night.'
- Case of Yunaikis Linares Rodríguez: 'When she arrived at the prison of Mujeres de Occidente she did not know where she was'.
- Jonathan Torres Farrat case: 'He was told he was going to one police unit and was taken to another'.
- Case of Livan Hernández Lago: 'When his son was taken off probation they did not tell him where they were taking him and that was intentional because in his desperation he argued with a captain and was punished for that. Only later did they tell him why they had taken his son out'.
- Alexander Fábregas Milanés case: 'Mrs. Lidia Echevarría, who in real life is the inmate's sentimental partner, has made every effort to generate a state of confusion and extreme pressure on the inmate due to extremely suspicious circumstances'.
- Case of Luis Miguel Valls Perez: 'They arrested him in the park for no reason and took him to the Sida prison for no reason and assaulted him'.
- Lizandra Góngora Espinosa's case: 'Because she was detained in many places she became disoriented and we declared her missing'.
- Case of Marco Antonio Alfonso Breto: 'In Sien and Aldabó they kept him with psychological confusions and threats. Then he was transferred again to another detention center'.
- Diosdeny Santana Madera's case: 'For example, they used to stop me in Pinar del Rio and let me go to San Cristobal so that I could work when I returned home'.
- Case of Angel Jesús Véliz Marcano: 'Interviews with persons not of his own free will, as well as interviews without prior notice and without his consent'.
- Case of Bradys Barreras González: 'Detention without being able to see where they are taking me and without knowing what they are going to do to me and leave me lost in some distant and uninhabited place in the middle of the night'.
- Case of Nadir Martin Perdomo: 'Yes, while he was being transferred from one prison to another at night without knowing where he was going'.
- Case of Jorge Martin Perdomo: 'He was transferred in a fetal position in a military car during the night, for a time he does not remember how long it was, to the punishment cell in an unknown prison.'
- Yadir Ayala Ibañez case: 'When he was arrested and for the appeal'.

- Case of Kevin Damián Frómata Castro: 'During his stay in the well-known torture center Centro Provincial de instrucción penal 100 y Aldabó, here he was subjected to interrogations under coercion and threats, confined in dark and unventilated cells for an indefinite period of time and easily disoriented, as he was taken out of the cell for interrogation without being able to see even a ray of sunlight'.
- Case of Miguel Enrique Girón Velázquez: 'During the 23 days he was detained in the MININT criminal investigation unit in Holguín he did not know what time of the day he was living, he was kept with a high voltage and luminescence light bulb during the whole time he was there'.
- Dixán Gainza Moré case: 'In kilo 8 in a hammock under the midday sun for 2 hours without knowing why and handcuffed'.
- Case of Daniela Cecilia Rojo Varona: 'In the first transfer to the Bivouac, we were not told where we were being taken to, only that we would be transferred to another unit'.

Deprivation of liquids and/or food

35.23%, 31 random cases collected, refer to having been deprived of liquids and/or food for longer than the maximum permissible time. They refer to having been deprived of food for periods of many hours or days, others to having been deprived of water for several days and others to having suffered severe weight loss as a result of detainees being provided with insufficient portions of food and water, or regularly exposed to a 12 to 14 hour gap between meals daily. These are some of the situations of fluid and food deprivation. We only present a part of them as a random sample (the rest can be consulted in full in the [declaration](#) file), briefly summarizing the cases and as they were declared:

- Iván Hernández Troya's case: 'The day they were taken to the technician they arrived in the evening and went more than 16 hours without eating'.
- Case of José Daniel Ferrer García: 'One day they only gave him half a glass of tea, the rest of the days they give him very little and bad food'.
- Case of Yuniór Consuegra Sotolongo: 'He was deprived of food water, for more than a month,'
- Case of Luis Mario Nidas Hernández: 'Yes, they denied him water'.
- Alayn Toledano Valiente case: 'For more than three days without food or water, under constant interrogation'.
- Case of Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán: 'In the DTI they only gave water to the food'.
- Andy Duniel García Lorenzo case: 'Sometimes he was interrogated for a period of 5 to 10 hours'.
- Case of Yuniór Consuegra Sotolongo: 'When his detention in a cell of more than 20 or 30 men from 6pm until 6am without water or food then he was transferred to Cotorro prison in a totally closed truck without ventilation where they continued with the punishments and tortures without water or any food under the sun and the brain...'
- Case of Yunaikis Linares Rodríguez: 'In the 16 days she was held incommunicado she was not attended or given food'.

- Case of Magdelys Curbelo Anglés: 'They gave her water once a day'.
- Case of Yunaikis Linares Rodríguez: 'When she arrived at the prison she was taken to solitary confinement and there she had no food, lost a lot of weight and got fungus in her body'.
- Jonathan Torres Farrat case: 'The day they put him in the cold room'.
- Case of Adrián Góngora Santiesteban: '16 hours in detention'.
- Case of Lizandra Góngora Espinosa: 'When the trials hours sitting without food without water and enduring physiological needs'.
- Case of Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez: 'When he arrived at the AIDS prison, he was denied food for 3 days'.
- Case of Marco Antonio Alfonso Breto: 'In the prison of Jóvenes de Occidente at the beginning of his arrival, twice a day'.
- Case of Brandon David Becerra Curbelo: 'During the detention prior to his incarceration he was deprived of food for 24 hours'.
- Case of Maikel Martínez Sirey: 'I was in prison for 15 days without knowing his condition, when I managed to see him a month later he had already lost more than 40 pounds due to the lack of food, his weight is now 175 pounds. He is very skinny'.
- Diosdeny Santana Madera case: 'Yes, on several occasions, in Cuban prisons this is a normal occurrence'.
- Case of Bradys Barreras González: 'Access to water is always restricted, you can never have free access to water, and in fact you get very thirsty in hot weather, something they use to torture you in detention'.
- Case of Esmérito Galván Santiesteban: 'When he was planted without wanting food or water for the simple fact of asking for his freedom and because he was unjustly imprisoned'.
- Case of Orelvys Cabrera Sotolongo: 'One meal a day.... They kept me 3 days without water.'
- Edelmer Góngora Morales case: 'We had a 14-hour term from lunch to breakfast'.
- Case of Jorge Martín Perdomo: 'During 15 days in the punishment cell, he was sporadically given 1.5 liters of water to drink and if he had enough to wash himself. This was sometimes every two days.'
- Case of Maikel Puig Bergolla: 'In the Sida prison where he remained after his arrest he was left without food or water for 4 days where he remained in a solitary cell.'
- Case of Aníbal Yasiel Palau Jacinto: 'For more than 12 hours he was deprived of food and water in the Sida prison'.
- Case of Demis Valdés Sarduy: 'In the slope they spent two days giving him food only once a day'.

- Case of Miguel Enrique Girón Velázquez: 'All the time he has been detained the water they drink in prison is not drinkable and is in bad condition and the food he receives is terrible and below the minimum daily nutritional standards for a person to avoid malnutrition'.
- Case of Dixán Gainza Moré: 'After leaving the 19-day strike, he was denied water for 2 days'.
- Enrique Mustelier Sosa's case: 'The day of the arrest they did not eat or drink water until the next day'.

Intentional sleep deprivation

51.14% of the defendants, 45 random cases collected, report having been subjected to irregular intentional sleep deprivation. Among the complaints, the most widespread case is intentional sleep deprivation to subject defendants to interrogation during the months-long pretrial process, and to get defendants to incriminate themselves.

These are some of the situations of intentional sleep deprivation. We only present a part of them as a random sample (the rest can be consulted in full in the [declaration file](#)), briefly summarizing the cases and as they were declared:

- Iván Hernández Troya's case: 'In the technician's office when he was in prison, they didn't let him train with the interrogations'.
- Case of José Daniel Ferrer García: 'Due to sonic attacks he has insomnia'.
- Case of Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca: 'In the General Directorate of torture Villa Marista. I was called at any time for interrogation, I never knew if it was during the day, at night or in the early morning'.
- Case of Yuniór Consuegra Sotolongo: 'During the first confinement, which was about a month and a half, he was deprived of sleep'
- Case of Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara: 'During the month he was imprisoned in Calixto García hospital in May 2021 he always had a light on in his room, something that constantly deprived him of sleep.'
- Luis Mario Nidas Hernandez case: 'I don't have the exact information'.
- Alayn Toledano Valiente case: 'Yes, for three days under constant interrogation'.
- Yoan de la Cruz Cruz case: 'when he was arrested before being taken to prison, he was picked up at any time and interrogated and humiliated as if he had been paid to make the recording'.
- Miguel Díaz Sosa's case: 'When they lifted him up to take him to the punishment cell'.
- Case of Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán: 'In the DTI because of the instructor who threatened him all the time with the family and woke him up at dawn to interrogate him'.
- Andy Duniel Garcia Lorenzo case: 'Interrogations were at intervals and when he fell asleep he was interrogated again'.
- Livan Hernandez Sosa Case: 'Under Instruction'.

- Case of Magdelys Curbelo Anglés: 'They interrupted her sleep to interrogate her. They made noises in the night.'
- Case of Jonathan Torres Farrat: 'The day of the cold room because he was naked without sheets or mattress for more than 24 hours.'
- Yasmany Porra Perez case: 'Questioned all the time'.
- Adrián Góngora Santiesteban's case: 'In the tunas instruction they called me at any time to interrogate me and to be mistreated by the State Security'.
- Lizandra Góngora Espinosa case: 'During the instruction period she said that if they were going to kill her, they should kill her but not make her suffer so much'.
- Case of Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez: 'they took him out more than 3 times at dawn, to interrogate him and then beat him'.
- Case of Marco Antonio Alfonso Breto: 'In Sien and Aldabó for long hours'.
- Case of Brandon David Becerra Curbelo: 'Taken for interrogation periodically without the presence of lawyers or guardians, interrupting his sleep on countless occasions and taking into account his age'.
- Michael Gerardo Carey Abadin's case: 'They woke him up all night long and didn't let him sleep by interrogating him'.
- Yasmani Porra Perez case: 'When he was under investigation, he was interrogated many times when he was sleeping'.
- Case of Yurién Rogelio Méndez Herrera: 'While he was being interrogated at 100 and Aldabó. Every time it occurred to them, they took him out to instruct him without respecting the schedule'.
- Yoan de la Cruz case: 'On many occasions for interrogation'.
- Case of William Manuel Leyva Pupo: 'Many times he was taken out every hour at dawn to take statements in criminal proceedings he was beaten and mistreated physically and mentally'.
- Esmérito Galván Santiesteban's case: 'That was before being transferred to Guanajay prison, that is, he was in the technical room on the 4th floor and they interrogated him late at night'.
- Case of Yosvany Rosell García Caso: 'Sometimes they would touch the tolas of the criminal investigation as a psychological punishment in the early hours of the morning'.
- Case of Orelvys Cabrera Sotolongo: 'Interrogations extended into the wee hours of the morning.'
- Case of Samuel Pupo Martinez: 'I narrated it before when they used to pick him up at dawn for hours to interview him in the Bellotex'.
- Noel Martínez Tapanes case: 'They called him several times in the early hours of the morning to be interrogated'.
- Edelmer Góngora Morales case: 'They would wake us up at any time for interrogation'.

- Case of Nadir Martin Perdomo: 'I could not sleep because of the screams and blows on the bars of the cells by the guards while they threatened them with torture.'
- Brusnelvis Adrián Cabrera Gutiérrez case: 'Well, they would take him out at any hour of the morning to instruct him'.
- Case of Jorge Martin Perdomo: 'They shouted at them all the time and woke them up at all hours by beating on the bars of the dungeon and threatening to take them back to torture them'.
- Yadir Ayala Ibáñez case: 'In prison he has to sleep at 10 o'clock'.
- Case of Maikel Puig Bergolla: 'In the early morning of Saturday the 12th he was transferred to another prison far away at 3:00 a.m. in the morning, depriving him of his sleep'.
- Maikel Rodriguez Del Campo case: 'When he was under investigation in criminal investigations they interrupted his sleep to interrogate him'.
- Case of Víctor Alejandro Panceira Rodriguez: 'He has been 8 months with a light that they never turn off, so he can hardly sleep'.
- Case of Kevin Damián Frómata Castro: 'During the instructive process at intervals I interrupted his rest to interrogate him'.
- Case of Luis Mario Níedas Hernández: 'Luis Mario was in very poor conditions during the aforementioned period he spent in maximum security cells. It was impossible in such a small space where he had to bathe, eat, relieve himself and sleep that there were the minimum conditions to fall asleep'.
- Case of Miguel Enrique Girón Velázquez: 'During the time he has been in prison, the guards rattle the bars of the cells and do not turn off a light bulb that shines brightly in the cell where he is'.
- Yeremin Salsine Jane's case: 'They have been woken up in the early hours of the morning, with aggressive shouting, and their cells have been collected'.
- Case of Lazara Karenia González Fernández: 'They subdued her for a whole night standing against the wall'.
- Dixán Gainza Moré case: 'Psychological torture of being called by the guards at any time to interrogate him and as they could not get him to give in, he stayed 21 days'.
- Enrique Mustelier Sosa case: 'Yes, it is a torture mechanism used by the dictatorship, they call them at any time of the night to make statements'.
- Andy Dunier García Lorenzo's case: 'He claims, I don't know if it is this provoked behavior, that he cannot sleep more than two hours a day'.

Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.

84.09% of the defendants, 74 random cases collected, report having been deprived of communication with their family, relatives or lawyer. The victims are subjected to periods of incommunicado detention that can range from 72 hours to more than 3 months without being able to receive family visits, clean

clothes and clean toiletries, and without being able to see their lawyer. These are some of the situations of deprivation of communication. We only expose a part of them as a random sample (the rest can be consulted in full in the [declaration file](#)), briefly summarizing the cases and as they were declared:

- Iván Hernández Troya's case: 'The lawyer went more than 3 times to the technician who would not let him see him'.
- Case of José Daniel Ferrer García: 'After 90 days they gave him the first phone call, then they violated the 5 minutes of weekly phone calls'.
- Case of Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca: 'For about four months he was not allowed to communicate with his relatives. Supposedly because he was under investigation'.
- Case of Lisdiany Rodríguez Isaac and Lisdani Rodríguez Isaac: 'At first the family could not talk to them for 20 days. Now we only talk twice a week by phone. The lawyer spoke to them the first time after they had been in prison for weeks'.
- "Case of Yuniór Consuegra Sotolongo: 'He was incommunicado for a month and a half,
- The reasons are unknown to me"
- Case of Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara: 'Luis Manuel's uncle has never been allowed to visit him in prison because according to state security, his uncle is harmful to him. In addition, they took away his right to a phone call when he began his hunger strike on September 27, 2021.'
- Case of Luis Mario Níedas Hernández: 'In my case, I am a witness to the deprivation of visitation for several months, and then I was prevented from visiting him despite his repeated requests. The officials determine who can see him and who cannot. The cause of this selection is related to the political ideas of his friends.' Another testimony from a close relative indicates 'From January 23 to February 19 he was in a punishment cell because of a phone call he made and that later transcended in an audio.'
- Alayn Toledano Valiente case: 'Yes, whenever I have been detained, they never let me communicate with anyone until I was released'.
- Yoan de la Cruz Cruz case: 'due to isolations by Covid'.
- Miguel Díaz Sosa's case: 'When he was transferred to prison, according to them, it was protocol because of covid'.
- Case of Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán: 'In the prison where he was transferred because I didn't know where he was being held for a month'.
- Case of Andy Duniel García Lorenzo: 'He was without phone calls for two months for asking his sister to send food to prisoners who were in need and now he is again sanctioned without phone calls for two more months for having his bed badly made. This is another pretext to put him in solitary confinement'.
- Case of Ángel Jesús Véliz Marcano: 'Due to protocols'.

- Case of Yunior Consuegra Sotolongo: 'After his arrest I managed to see him after a month, for three minutes sitting opposite each other at each premiere of a table in a room guarded by two armed officers then he was transferred to another prison and I did not see him again alone after Three months...'
- Case of Livan Hernandez Sosa: 'On February 25 they changed his visitation without reason and took away his phone'.
- Case of Yunaikis Linares Rodríguez: 'After she testified in the trial they took away her visitation and the coat for 6 months, but we went to claim and they only took away 2 visits'.
- Case of Yoel David Ochoa Álvarez: 'He is only allowed to be visited by his mother or father, rarely by his brother or sister, never by both or by other relatives'.
- José Miguel Gómez Mondeja's case: 'Using was in the punishment cell and when he was planted'.
- Case of Magdelys Curbelo Anglés: 'We could not see her until the day of the trial. That day we couldn't talk to her either, just watch her as she arrived and left the courtroom along with the rest of the detainees on July 11.'
- Case of Yunaikis Linares Rodriguez: 'After the trial they denied her visitation and food bag for 6 months, but her family went and complained and they only suspended 2 visits'.
- Manuel Díaz Rodriguez case: 'when he was detained, we didn't know where he was for two days'.
- Fidel Garcia Hernandez case: 'I was more than a month without communication with him because they had him at the Bellotex technician'.
- Case of Jonathan Torres Farrat: 'On several occasions he leaves them for more than 15 days without calling and takes away their visits'.
- Case of Livan Hernández Lago: 'While he was at the Bauta police station he was not given permission to make even the first call.'
- Case of Karen Vázquez Pérez and Leoalys De La Caridad Valera Vázquez: 'In 100 y Aldabó they were both denied to call their lawyer and Leoalys was not allowed to make the phone call that she is allowed to make when she is arrested'.
- Yasmany Porra Perez case: '90 days, for the prosecution'.
- Alexander Fábregas Milanés case: 'He did not have access to a legitimate defense. The authorization to hire a lawyer was issued 18 hours before the summary trial that was applied to the detainee. Said trial was held 9 days after his arrest.'
- Case of Luis Miguel Valls Perez: 'We were three weeks without knowing about him, the visits began in October and he was arrested on July 20'.
- Case of Adrián Góngora Santiesteban: 'I was held incommunicado for several days by the DSE from my family and something very bad happened to me in Holguín when they denied the food that my cousin was bringing me just because I was an opponent and they took care of me'.

- Case of Lizandra Góngora Espinosa: 'She was almost 1 month without hearing from her, very anguished for her children'.
- Case of Joel Díaz Hernández: '15 days without calling'.
- Cruz García Domínguez case: 'When they arrested him they told us that he was under investigation and that we could not see him or give him any food, only a 5 liter bottle of water once a week'.
- Case of Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez: 'at the beginning of his stay in Melena, he was not allowed to call his family, and his lawyer was denied to see him, after 2 months of being in Melena, his lawyer allowed him to see him'.
- Case of Marco Antonio Alfonso Breto: 'He was held incommunicado for 12 days due to beatings and his lawyer was informed that they were restrictions by Covid 19'.
- Case of Brandon David Becerra Curbelo: 'The minor was kept incommunicado for more than a week'.
- Michael Gerardo Carey Abadin case: 'First 72 hours they never let him call+3 months of deprivation of not seeing him, alleged COV-19 motives'.
- Maikel Martínez Sirey case: '1 time a week for only 3 minutes'.
- Diosdeny Santana Madera case: 'In Cuba there are no lawyers capable of defending a cause against the so-called revolution because they lose their job... '
- Luis Frómata Compte's case: 'after one month first call from dad'.
- Case of José Miguel Gómez Mondeja: 'At the beginning of the pandemic we could not see him when he was in punishment cell and was deprived of phone calls'.
- Yasmani Porra Perez case: 'When he was under investigation'.
- Case of Yurién Rogelio Méndez Herrera: 'Detained on 01.11.21 and his first contact with his relatives was on 03.12.21, denying him established personal hygiene visits. Since he was detained, more than 30 days passed without seeing him, I was never given the visit of personal hygiene, no matter how much I asked for it'.
- Yoan De La Cruz case: 'He has been deprived of phone calls and visits under the pretext of covid'.
- Case of William Manuel Leyva Pupo: 'When he was arrested his first communication via telephone was at 7 or 10 days after three months was his first visit'.
- Case of Angel Jesús Véliz Marcano: 'With his lawyer, without justifying the reason'.
- Bradys Barreras González case: 'There is no communication with lawyers when you are detained. Nor can you communicate with your family immediately, it has been up to a week without my family knowing that I have been detained'.
- Case of Ángel Santiesteban Prats: 'They deprived me of this communication as a form of punishment for my constant denunciations. I was moved to another prison and days went by before I was able to inform my family. They also deprived me of visits from my lawyer'.

- Case of Yosvany Rosell Garcia Case: 'If the calls were taken away several times so that he would not say the lack of rights for which he was deprived for weeks'.
- Orelvys Cabrera Sotolongo case: '37 days without communication'
- Case of Samuel Pupo Martinez: 'After 9 days he made the first call to tell me that he was in prison and where. I took him toiletries every week, but I could not see him. He was 16 days with the same clothes, nasobuco, without cleanliness and without his medicines. I was able to see him physically 3 months and 11 days after his arrest. Currently he has been with only one adult at the visit for 2 months, which makes our child very sad, because he cannot see daddy. They say because of the pandemic.'
- Case of Noel Martínez Tapanes: 'We had no communication with his relatives until a lawyer was appointed and the reasons were that he could not be seen because he was under investigation and could not talk to anyone'.
- Edelmer Góngora Morales case: 'I only had access to a few phone calls when I got sick with covid I had to stand up to talk to my family and the time I was detained for 35 days I was never able to see any of my relatives'.
- Oriandy Oviedo Acosta's case: 'On calls for more than a week and visits for a month'.
- Randy Arteaga's case: 'He has been held incommunicado on several occasions'.
- Case of Nadir Martin Perdomo: '62 days without speaking to his family and 65 without speaking to his lawyer'.
- Case of Brusnelvis Adrián Cabrera Gutiérrez: 'He had his first call after 15 days and a visit after 20 days'.
- Jorge Martin Perdomo case: '62 days without being able to talk to his family and 65 days without being able to talk to his lawyer'.
- Yadir Ayala Ibáñez case: 'In process of investigation and pandemics'.
- Case of Maikel Puig Bergolla: 'His phone calls were suspended for 10 days and he received his first visit after 4 months without having her after the 10 days of punishment.
- Case of Aníbal Yasiel Palau Jacinto: 'From the day he was disappeared on July 12, he was not allowed to be seen by the family until after more than three months... and even asking for assistance from his lawyer, he was visited by the prosecutor's office on more than one occasion, however, they kept depriving him of the right to see his lawyer for more than 70 days'.
- Roberto Perez Fonseca's case: 'For 2 months they did not let him be seen, nor did they communicate where he was'.
- Case of Demis Valdés Sarduy: 'In the pretrial investigation they did not give him the 7-day visit he was supposed to have. In the prison when he was transferred he spent three months without phone calls and without visits, we did not know if he was alive or dead'.

- Case of Maikel Rodriguez Del Campo: 'He was allowed visits after three months and calls after two months and saw his lawyer on 1/10/22 one day before the trial, that is, almost 6 months without seeing the lawyer'.
- Víctor Alejandro Paineira Rodriguez case: 'In one of the first visits he had in prison he kissed his mother and they took away his next visit'.
- Case of Kevin Damián Frómeta Castro: 'First call to family members 72 hours after his arrest. While in the Jóvenes de Occidente penitentiary, it is a very frequent violation. He has been up to 12 days without communicating with the family for no apparent reason'.
- Case of Leonardo Luis Rivera: 'during the investigative process, he was not allowed to see his family, he had no phone calls and was not given a file number to hire a legal defense'.
- Case of Luis Mario Nidas Hernández: 'During the period January 23-February 19 the family had no communication with the inmate. The penitentiary authorities limited themselves to informing his grandmother Ramona Brito that he is well without going into details.'
- Case of Miguel Enrique Girón Velázquez: 'In the two arbitrary detentions he has been deprived for more than 17 days without communication or physical contact with his relatives and the reasons given were that they were isolated by covid or waiting for the results of a PCR test. On February 14, when he was sentenced to 14 years of imprisonment and taken to the provincial prison of Holguín, he was not allowed to say goodbye to his mother who was present in front of him when he was taken away, although she was shouting for him and so was he, and both were mistreated by the police who were present on the scene'.
- Liubel Mendoza Hernandez case: 'When they were in the technician for being under investigation'.
- Yeremin Salsine Jane case: 'We heard about him after he was arrested, after 7 days, by third parties'.
- Case of Leonardo Manual Fernández Otaño: 'After my detention on July 11 and 12, 2021'.
- Case of Carlos Alberto Hernández Pérez: 'At first we could not see him, but after a week his father was able to see him for 5 minutes and in the company of guards'.
- Case of Lazara Karenia González Fernández: 'Lazara's first phone call was at 28 days, and her first contact with the lawyer was at 34 days.'
- Dixán Gainza Moré case: 'More than a month, just because he did not want to talk on the phone with a guard next to him'.
- Eddy Gutiérrez Alonso case: 'He used to call every day, now it turns out he can only call twice'.
- Daniela Cecilia Rojo Varona's case: 'I was not able to talk to my family until the 4th day of detention.'
- Enrique Mustelier Sosa case: 'Yes, for two months we didn't have a phone call'.
- Case of Daniel Joel Cárdenas Díaz: 'My husband was arrested on June 13 and after 3 months I was able to see him and hear from him and now, two months ago, they took away his visitation with his family and children'.

- Case of Andy Dunier García Lorenzo: 'At the beginning he was missing, it took days to find his whereabouts, right now he has been missing for three months without phone calls and he has one more month left, supposedly for not making his bed correctly'.

Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and that of their loved ones

65.91% of the defendants, 58 random cases collected, report having been subjected to threats to themselves, their integrity, their safety and that of their loved ones. Among the complaints there are all kinds of threats both to them and retaliatory threats to their family members. Usually the objective of the threats is to obtain docility and silence from them and their relatives and to obtain confessions.

These are some of the situations of threats reported. We do not include in these declarations all the direct and separate threats to their loved ones, which are occurring in almost all the cases so that the relatives do not denounce, as well as the lawyers, who are also threatened in this sense so that they do not hand over the documentation to the defendants on pain of it being exposed and serving for international denunciation. We only expose a random sample (the rest can be consulted in full in the [declaration file](#)), briefly summarized of the cases and as they were declared:

- Iván Hernández Troya case: 'Yes, they were going to arrest his father'.
- Case of José Daniel Ferrer García: 'They have threatened him with brutal beatings, with imprisoning his wife and son who they also deny him the right to see, he has previously been beaten and threatened with death, they have also tried to murder him'.
- Case of Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca: 'I have threatened to stay for several years in jail. And to take his wife to prison. That our children and friends will be harmed by our activism'.
- Case of Lisdiany Rodríguez Isaac and Lisdani Rodríguez Isaac: 'They threatened them and took their mother prisoner on November 15, and that if their mother was not calm and quiet they were going to disappear her like them'.
- Case of Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara: 'When he was detained on April 24, 2021, Luis was locked in a dungeon with two common criminals sent by the Cuban regime who were threatening and intimidating him all night long. The harassment was such that Luis the next day when he was released, he went on hunger strike in order to denounce the state of siege in which he had been for weeks and for the return of his works of art stolen by the government itself.'
- Case of Luis Mario Nidas Hernandez: 'Beatings to his person, and threats to him and his relatives. An example is when they threatened his grandmother with transferring him to Camagüey province if his friends insisted on communicating with him or being spokespersons for his denunciations'.
- Case of Alayn Toledano Valiente: 'Yes, threatened to die in traffic accidents and then I was approached by state cars on the road several times, threatened to die at the hands of someone in the street, in prison, etc.'
- Case of Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán: 'They were going to take his father and me to jail and we were not going to see him again'.

- Case of Andy Duniel García Lorenzo: 'They told him that if there is an intervention in Cuba they will shoot him, that if he continues to denounce by telephone everything that happens and we continue to be active in social networks it will be worse for him and that his sister will go to prison. His parents have also received threats from State Security agents in the presence of his younger brother. Also through social networks they threaten us and we notice that his parents and siblings are following us'.
- Case of Angel Jesús Véliz Marcano: 'He has been threatened with the integrity of his mother (detaining her for exercising her right as a mother in order to obtain justice and to deprive her of her freedom)'.
- Case of Yunaikis Linares Rodríguez: 'At 100 and Aldabó they told him they were going to cut off his ear'.
- Case of Yoel David Ochoa Álvarez: 'He is tortured through coercion by State Security that if he receives money or support from any group of human rights defenders he could be seriously harmed'.
- Case of Armando Guerra Pérez: 'They harass the relatives that if we do anything they will arrest us, among others, watched in the places where we live'.
- Case of Magdelys Curbelo Anglés: 'They threatened her, telling her that because of her they were going to "screw" my mother's business'.
- Case of Yunaikis Linares Rodríguez: 'At 100 and Aldabó a policeman told her 'You want me to cut off your ear! And she replied 'come on, which one do you want me to cut off, the left or the right one?'
- Jonathan Torres Farrat case: 'With his mother, family and himself disappearing'.
- Case of Livan Hernández Lago: 'The head of MININT in Bauta told him that he was going to send his son to a prison far from his own so that he would be singled out (fornicated). Pardon the words, but that's how it was.
- Case of Karen Vázquez Pérez (mother) and Leoalys de la Caridad Valera Vázquez (daughter): 'Leoalys was told that if she changed her statement they would withdraw her bail and put her in a special cell because she was pregnant'.
- Case of Pedro Albert Sánchez: 'A State Security officer who interviewed him at the Alamar Technician when he was arrested for the second time, tried to change his position by means of direct threats to him and his relatives, alleging that he was going to stay in jail until he changed his mind'.
- Alexander Fábregas Milanés case: 'The mother of inmate Luisa María Milanés Valdés is under threat of imprisonment and expulsion from her job for representing and defending her son.'
- Case of Luis Miguel Valls Pérez: 'He was beaten, he was offended with unfair words that he is a stone thrower and many other unfair things'.

- Case of Adrián Góngora Santiesteban: 'Yes, in Holguín I have been threatened and beaten by common prisoners who seek benefits from the regime and the detentions have been arbitrary with beatings, strangulation and degrading treatment'.
- Lizandra Góngora Espinosa case: 'Military prosecutor's office verbally, physically and mentally threatened'.
- Cruz García Domínguez case: 'They gave him a paper to sign without reading it and if they didn't, they were going to arrest one of his sons and confiscate the carpentry bathroom he owns'.
- Case of Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez: 'the guards threatened him, they told him that they were going to take his family member prisoner again, and that his children would be left alone in the street, as they deserve, for having worm parents'.
- José Alejandro Rodríguez Gelin's case: 'He was threatened with many years in prison'.
- Case of Brandon David Becerra Curbelo: 'He has been threatened with death, his mother is currently under duress accused of dangerousness signing every week in the police sector and assaulted on the days of the trial'.
- Diosdeny Santana Madera case: 'Threats of all kinds against me and that they were going to kill me, that is normal in Cuba'.
- Case of Yurién Rogelio Méndez Herrera: 'While his youngest daughter was born under investigation, the instructor asked her mother for photos of the newborn and used them in favor of his work as an investigator, talking to the detainee about the girl and not showing him the photos'.
- Case of Camila Acosta Rodríguez: 'In several interrogations I have been threatened with being sentenced to pressure to continue my work as an independent journalist. They have also threatened me with consequences for my family, especially my grandparents, who are in fragile health'.
- Case of William Manuel Leyva Pupo: 'Yes, when they grabbed him by the neck and threatened to put me in jail, because I am his mother'.
- Case of Angel Jesús Véliz Marcano: 'Threatened with implicating his mother in crimes without Reasons'.
- Case of Bradys Barreras González: 'They threaten you with an absurd amount of years in jail, formulating against you any variety of crimes that they invent out of thin air. In my last arrest I was threatened with prosecution and sentenced to 2 years in jail for a non-existent contempt crime.'
- Case of Ángel Santiesteban Prats: 'During an interrogation they showed me a photo of my underage son (15 years old) in a cell with adults, they told me that they could take him to prison or harm him. They accused me of false crimes that did not even carry a prison sentence, and before that I already knew my sentence because I had been warned, they told me I would never get out of prison. A State Security officer put a gun to my head to threaten me, then told me that he would not do it, that he had better send someone on the street to hit me with a hammer on the head and that way

it would look like an assault. My daughter had to drop out of college and leave the country because of the constant threats.'

- Case of Yuniors Luis Pino Perez: 'Threatened with not allowing my mother who lives abroad to enter the country and me with regulating me so that we could not see each other anymore and if otherwise my mother insisted on entering the country she would be prosecuted with the crime of mercenarism, using the state of remittances that my mother sent me to present it as CIA funding according to them. I was drugged, raped, filmed without my consent to then use this video as a threat against me, making it public on social networks and other media. My partner and I were threatened with death in the street by a black person carrying a white weapon where he suggested us to leave the country otherwise there would be consequences. I was charged with a crime of illegal economic activity, and another of dangerousness, according to them for working for myself without a license and for not working in a state labor center for more than 10 years'.
- Case of Yosvany Rosell García Caso: 'Yes, he was threatened with death by Captain Osbaldo Pérez, the instructor who was attending him, and both he and his family have been besieged by the State Security'.
- Case of Orelvys Cabrera Sotolongo: 'Threats against my partner and my family'
- Case of Samuel Pupo Martínez: 'At present. The head of security at Aguica constantly tells her that if the woman continues denouncing, publishing and commenting, they are going to put her in jail. And that her child will be left alone. Because they say that the woman is asking for freedom for political prisoners and that in Cuba there are no political prisoners'.
- Noel Martínez Tapanes case: 'They told him that if he did not cooperate they would send him to prison, where he is today'.
- Edelmer Góngora Morales case: 'I was threatened to be imprisoned again from 25 years to death penalty for the crime of sedition'.
- Oriandy Oviedo Acosta case: 'Yes, he was threatened with death'.
- Brusnelvis Adrián Cabrera Gutiérrez case: 'The mother was told that if she did not cooperate she would also be tried'.
- Case of Maikel Puig Bergolla: 'They constantly threaten him with the issue of his minor children that may be taken away from him in this case his wife if he continues to make visible and denounce his case for all the abuses and violations that the same officials commit since day one of his unjust imprisonment he himself is innocent.'
- Case of Aníbal Yasiel Palau Jacinto: 'That we are aware of the threat of imprisonment'.
- Roberto Perez Fonseca's case: 'He has been threatened with transfer to a prison far from the province and with the introduction of knives or narcotics among his belongings in order to frame him and prosecute him for another crime'.

- Demis Valdés Sarduy's case: 'The second chief of the State Security of Villa Clara, Arturo Montenegro, told him to try to keep the pacemaker intact because he was going to be alive until it had to be changed'.
- Case of Maikel Rodríguez Del Campo: 'Lieutenant Juan Daniel González who was in charge of Maikel's case put in the statement what he wanted and not what Maikel had actually declared, for this reason Maikel refused to sign the statement and the lieutenant told him that even if he did not sign it he would only have to call another officer as a witness and then Maikel would be a liar in front of the court. Maikel asked why he was doing that and the lieutenant replied: 'Because I feel like it and I want you to get many years in jail'.
- Case of Víctor Alejandro Páinzera Rodríguez: 'Before being in prison, they threatened to bury him alive if he denounced the beating he was subjected to on 11J, that is to say, this was during the investigative technique, before taking him to the prison where he is currently being held'.
- Case of Kevin Damián Frómata Castro: 'Threatened with a firearm during his detention, and with the threat of bringing other bladed weapons to assault him'.
- Case of Luis Mario Níedas Hernández: 'Luis Mario's grandmother Ramona Brito is threatened by State Security. The last time she suffered threats was at the beginning of January of this year'.
- Case of Miguel Enrique Girón Velázquez: 'Every time he was interrogated by Cuban state officials he was mistreated with obscene words and psychologically and they threatened to take his mother and his younger brother if he did not confess to the alleged crimes committed by him during the march on July 11'.
- Yeremin Salsine Jane case: 'They threatened to deprive his wife of her freedom'.
- Case of Leonardo Manuel Fernández Otaño: 'I have received death threats at the door of my residence on February 8, 2022. State Security systematically harasses my father through anonymous profiles and calls to threaten my mother by telephone'.
- Case of Carlos Alberto Hernández Pérez: 'They threatened him that he would not see his son in 15 years'.
- Case of Lazara Karenia González Fernández: 'She was threatened by state security that if she did NOT sign a document saying that she would work for them, she would be sent to prison for at least 15 years'.
- Dixán Gainza Moré case: 'They're going to tell a prisoner to beat him up; they're going to put his sister in jail'.
- Enrique Mustelíer Sosa case: 'They called his mother and threatened to take away the power of attorney from her granddaughter whom she cares for if he insisted on his political stance'.
- Case of Daniel Joel Cárdenas Díaz: 'When they were in the technician's office they threatened him that if he did not sign some documents they would come to get his wife and put her in jail because he did not want to sign a document'.

- Case of Andy Dunier García Lorenzo: 'Threats to imprison his family if he continues to denounce, he himself has been threatened to be shot in case of a revolt in the country'.

Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.

32.95% of the defendants, 29 random cases collected, report having been subjected to the threatening display or exhibition of weapons or elements of torture. Among the complaints, the most common is the display of firearms, both in detention and during interrogations and in prison, in many cases pointing the weapons at their temples, stomachs and bodies and threatening to shoot and kill them.

These are some of the situations of display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture. We only expose a part of them as a random sample (the rest can be consulted in full in the [declaration file](#)), briefly summarizing the cases and as they were declared:

- Iván Hernández Troya's case: 'They intimidated him with weapons'.
- Case of José Daniel Ferrer García: 'In his home the Castro hit men even assaulted him with firearms, in this prison they are torturing him physically and psychologically with sonic radiation.'
- Case of Yuniór Consuegra Sotolongo: 'Guards who interrogated him daily carried weapons with them in a threatening manner with the intent of coercion'
- Case of Luis Mario Níedas Hernández: 'Military's own weapons in arrest proceedings'.
- Case of Alayn Toledano Valiente: 'In the two evictions that have been carried out from our properties, there have been beatings, helicopter presence, patrols, guns in our hands, verbal threats, etc.'
- Case of Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán: 'During the DTI investigation process, the instructor told me that he would go to prison for worms'.
- Andy Dunier García Lorenzo case: 'When he was in pretrial detention they put a gun to his head and threatened him that if he did not cooperate they would kill him'.
- Case of Angel Jesús Véliz Marcano: 'Subjected to interviews and interrogations, being coerced and psychologically tortured.'
- Case of Yuniór Consuegra Sotolongo: 'Totally naked in the presidency of other detainees also naked for several hours in the presence of armed officers who beat him, threatened him and set him on fire, sometimes not allowing his face to be identified (only his voice).'
- Case of Yoel David Ochoa Álvarez: 'Sociological, so that he would bend his attitude'.
- Case of Adrián Góngora Santiesteban: 'Beaten unconscious'.
- Case of Lizandra Góngora Espinosa: 'They put her in a dungeon and told her that there were monkeys and crocodiles making animal sounds'.
- Case of Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez: 'they tied him hand and foot, beat him with tonfas, sprayed him in his mouth and eyes'.
- Case of Marco Antonio Alfonso Breto: 'At Sien and Aldabó with a gun'.

- Diosdeny Santana Madera case: 'Torture in handcuffs where we cannot defend ourselves ...'.
- Case of William Manuel Leyva Pupo: 'If he is a victim of physical and mental torture, the first time was when he asked to speak to me by telephone, they beat him with handcuffs and told him he was not there to ask'.
- Ángel Santiesteban Prats case: 'A State Security officer put a gun to my head'.
- Case of Yosvany Rosell García Caso: 'State Security has sent other prisoners to beat him and look for trouble'.
- Yadir Ayala Ibañez case: 'In the lead up to trial'.
- Roberto Perez Fonseca case: 'He was threatened with a cabilla by a prison police officer and pepper sprayed'.
- Case of Kevin Damián Frómeta Castro: 'He was threatened with a firearm (pistol) in his stomach'.
- Case of Miguel Enrique Girón Velázquez: 'During the four days of his trial there was an excessive police deployment around the provincial court of Holguín where he was tried, in addition to barricades, the closing of the surrounding streets and the officers and policemen were armed, some even with long weapons'.
- Yeremin Salsine Jane case: 'Watched colleagues being brutally beaten and handcuffed'.
- Case of Carlos Alberto Hernández Pérez: 'When he was arrested, an officer dressed as a civilian pointed his pistol at him and raked him'.
- Case of Lazara Karenia González Fernández: 'She was threatened all the time that she would spend years in prison if she did not agree to work for state security'.
- Dixán Gainza Moré case: 'Chained by hand and feet as if he were a criminal'.
- Case of Daniel Joel Cárdenas Díaz: 'He was arrested at home in front of my 3 minor children and shot by the police and the black berets'.

Intentional subjecting to anguish, grief or uncertainty about the situation of a family member.

37.50% of the defendants, 33 random cases collected, reported having been intentionally subjected to anguish, grief or uncertainty due to the situation of a family member also subjected to imprisonment or forced disappearance. In this case, both the defendants and their relatives were victims. Anguish is inflicted on the family members through the incommunicado detention of the accused, in retaliation for any denunciation or public complaint made by them about the situation of the political prisoners; similarly, the accused are subjected to incommunicado detention regimes or it is suggested to them that their family members may be in danger in order to cause anguish and suffering in retaliation against any denunciation or protest made by them. Another form of inflicting pain or anguish is the unannounced transfer of the accused to detention centers that are difficult to access or the frequent forced disappearances. These are some of the situations of this type. We only present a part of them as a random sample (the rest can be consulted in full in the [declaration file](#)), briefly summarized from the cases and as they were declared:

- Iván Hernández Troya case: 'They told him they were going to disappear his father'.
- Case of José Daniel Ferrer García: 'His adolescent son was unjustly detained with him, in the torture center "Versalles" they led him through a dark corridor where they were pushed, both were confined in walled dungeons where they did not even know where each one was, his son was denied even food and medicine, so he went on hunger strike'.
- Case of Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca: 'He is constantly exposed to anguish. They let him know when his wife is detained. Sometimes he is only allowed two or three minutes to communicate with his family'.
- Case of Lisdiany Rodríguez Isaac and Lisdani Rodríguez Isaac: 'When the mother was arrested and they became desperate because of the mother's situation'.
- Case of Yuniór Consuegra Sotolongo: 'They detained our mother, for defending him in the face of police abuse, This caused her great anguish'
- Case of Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara: 'In one of the arbitrary arrests made against Luis, his partner, Claudia Genlúi, was also violently arrested and Luis saw everything from the patrol car without being able to do anything'.
- Alayn Toledano Valiente case: 'My wife and daughters detained in our house, taken by force and disappeared for hours'.
- Andy Duniel García Lorenzo case: 'He was arrested in the street and the family was not notified. He was missing for two days'.
- Case of Angel Jesús Véliz Marcano: 'Threatened to implicate his mother in judicial proceedings for defending her son. Isolating him from inmates with whom he had already achieved empathy, psychological torture'.
- Case of Yuniór Consuegra Sotolongo: 'I for example mother of the defendant spent four days in maximum security prison for wanting to know notifications of my son and I am still being analyzed under preventive measure from work to home...'
- Case of Yoel David Ochoa Álvarez: 'Because of all the pressure his parents are under due to threats that if they don't stay calm they could worsen his situation in prison'.
- Jonathan Torres Farrat case: 'One day they kidnapped his mother (Barbara Farrat Guillen) and kept her missing and told him'.
- Case of Livan Hernández Lago: 'His son was in the cell in front of his cell and they took him out to beat him and he could not do anything'.
- Case of Karen Vázquez Pérez and Leoalys de la Caridad Valera Vázquez: 'They took the mother and then the daughter and one told lies about the other'.
- Case of Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez: 'They told him that if he did not repent of what he had done, they were going to put his mother in prison again, and that he would never see her or the girls'.

- Diosdeny Santana Madera case: 'Yes, they picked you up and released you after 7 or 8 days without your family knowing where you were'.
- Case of Yurién Rogelio Méndez Herrera: 'The anguish was felt when he learned from the instructor that his wife had given birth, but the instructor, although he had the information of the baby's sex and even photos, decided to keep him in the uncertainty of not knowing any details'.
- Case of Ángel Santiesteban Prats: 'They detained him and put him in a cell with adults, even though he was a minor, to threaten his mother with sending him to prison. With the sister they were trying to mount a criminal case to send her to prison as well'.
- Case of Yuniór Luis Pino Pérez: 'He was missing for 10 days and his whereabouts were not reported, and 37 days in prison for no reason'.
- Case of Esmérito Galván Santiesteban: 'When he was arrested we were almost 4 days without knowing where he was and they did not allow him to call us to let us know where he was'.
- Noel Martínez Tapanes case: 'They arrested his wife and mother of his only child with the sole purpose of getting him to turn himself in... After his arrest they told everyone that she would be missing until he did not turn himself in'.
- Case of Edelmer Góngora Morales: 'I was missing for a day because the national revolutionary police did not want to give my location. My sister had to lie on the floor screaming. I will never forget that'.
- Case of Nadir Martín Perdomo: 'He did not know where and how his brother who had been arrested along with him was.'
- Case of Jorge Martín Perdomo: 'His younger brother, imprisoned with him, subjected to torture and suffering from Covid-19.'
- Case of Maikel Puig Bergolla: 'Forced disappearance, we did not know the causes and whereabouts of the detainee'.
- Maikel Rodríguez Del Campo case: 'His wife and children had the COVID and never allowed him a phone call'.
- Case of Luis Mario Nidas Hernández: 'Luis Mario has expressed his concern about the situation of his grandmother and guardian. She is an elderly woman who has repeatedly been the victim of threats and intimidation (he has lost both parents)'.
- Case of Lazara Karenia González Fernández: 'Seven days later her mother received a call from the prison telling her to go and bring her clothes and toiletries, it was all a trick to put her mother in prison as well, the lady was exposed to a strong interrogation which caused her several convulsions since she is operated on for a brain tumor, regardless of her condition she was also put in a dungeon from which she was released after 8 days.'
- Case of Enrique Mustelíer Sosa: 'His father Enrique Mustelíer Sosa, ex-military, was disappeared by the regime'.

- Case of Andy Dunier García Lorenzo: 'On repeated occasions his sister has been detained for several hours and he has been informed using the other inmates causing much anguish and distress'.

Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse

Of the 67 random cases collected, 76.14% of the defendants reported having been subjected to some type of humiliation, degradation or verbal abuse by the authorities or their assistants. The victims report having been constantly offended by words both during interrogations and in their daily treatment, calling them by denigrating epithets such as "traitor", "dog", "worm", "vendepatria", "counterrevolutionary", "mercenary" and some with homophobic, racist or obscene connotations; They are also forced to undress for no reason in front of other inmates, in front of authorities or in public spaces; they are forced to shout "revolutionary" slogans under duress, and even forced to appear before cameras confessing to crimes they never committed or praising the prison system under threat of severe beatings and punishments. They have also been subjected to "acts of repudiation". These are some of the situations of humiliation, degradation or verbal abuse by the authorities or their assistants. We only present a random sample (the rest can be consulted in full in the [declaration file](#)), briefly summarizing the cases and as they were declared:

- Iván Hernández Troya case: 'Insults, beatings and assaults'.
- Case of José Daniel Ferrer García: 'On several occasions they forcibly removed his clothes, they put him in the uniform of a common prisoner, he took it off and remained in his underwear exposed to the aggressive mosquitoes'.
- Case of Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca: 'Handcuffed, he was stripped of his underwear and belongings without any legal authorization, shouted at as counterrevolutionary, wage earner, worm, beaten and handcuffed. In a state of delirium he was given medication leaving him incoherent and with little memory'.
- Case of Lisdiany Rodríguez Isaac and Lisdani Rodríguez Isaac: 'Yes, Héctor de la Fé, the police delegate threatened them, offended them, called them prostitutes and handcuffed them...'
- Case of Yuniór Consuegra Sotolongo: 'Against shitty revolutionary, scum, etc. you are not a persona grata for this country'.
- Case of Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara: 'He was beaten by the police on several occasions, one of them, on December 17, 2017, and was also locked up on April 24, 2021 with two common criminals who threatened him all night long.'
- Case of Luis Mario Nidas Hernández: 'Offenses such as "you are worthless" and similar'.
- Case of Alayn Toledano Valiente: 'Threats of imprisonment verbally in public and in private, spreading banners all over the city with degrading stories about me with pictures of me and everything'.
- Yoan de la Cruz Cruz case: 'He is gay and they didn't call him by his name, they called him a faggot'.

- Case of Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán: 'They were going to rape him in prison for being a worm and cut out his tongue for speaking ill of this'.
- Case of Andy Duniel Garcia Lorenzo: 'That he should change his ideals, they forced him to declare fatherland or death and that he had repented of going out to the demonstration, which he did not do. He said all the time, 'Ideals are not negotiable'.
- "Case of Angel Jesús Véliz Marcano: 'During the arrest process he was threatened with being beaten and that he was going to be burned alive'".
- At times they lied to him in order to torture him inappropriately, affecting his emotional state."
- Case of Yunior Consuegra Sotolongo: 'Offenses such as tirapiedras, contarevolucionario, escoria, maricón, etcétera...'
- Case of Osdany Antonio Ricardo Aguilar: 'Offense threatens when he was in the technician'.
- Livan Hernandez Sosa case: 'They tell him that his family doesn't want him'.
- Case of Yoel David Ochoa Álvarez: 'They constantly try to force him to give up and deny his ideals, calling him like all those who think like him: worm'.
- Armando Guerra Perez case: 'They exist and it is very normal in that place'.
- Magdelys Curbelo Anglés case: 'She was forced to read a script while being filmed'.
- Manuel Diaz Rodriguez case: 'Thousands of offenses during detention and transfer to a military unit'.
- Fidel Garcia Hernandez case: 'They all call him against revolutionaries, shameless terrorists and many other things that he has told me'.
- Case of Jonathan Torres Farrat: 'They strung him up, beat him and called him the stone throwers'.
- Case of Livan Hernández Lago: 'In the Bauta police station they humiliated him and threatened him with his son and that they would never let him work again, in addition to bad words and mocking him'.
- Case of Karen Vázquez Pérez (mother) and Leoalys de la Caridad Valera Vázquez (daughter): 'The prison guards call Karen the stone thrower to provoke her'.
- Dariel Cruz Garcia case: 'If he was verbally abused by the guards who call him a stone-throwing faggot'.
- Case of Pedro Albert Sánchez: 'He is a Physics and Mathematics professor who has taught several generations of Cubans and who is also ill. However, he is treated as a criminal, handcuffed and taken to prison without any real cause, he was able to attend his mother's funeral handcuffed and in his prison uniform, thus exposed in front of part of his family and friends who could not help crying when they saw him in that precarious situation, simply for stating that he is not a communist and highlighting the total incapacity of the Cuban government.'

- Case of Alexander Fábregas Milanés: 'The accused was repeatedly threatened during the initial interrogation after his arrest. And in the labor camp where he is in police custody he has suffered threats from G2 forces.'
- Case of Luis Miguel Valls Perez: 'Throwing stones, worms and other offenses'.
- Case of Adrián Góngora Santiesteban: 'If stripped and searched by the henchmen of the provisional prison of Holguín'.
- Case of Lizandra Góngora Espinosa: 'They told her she was a bad mother, that she was a lesbian prostitute, all kinds of offenses'.
- Case of Joel Díaz Hernández: 'The way they talk to him as if they were animals'.
- Cruz García Domínguez case: 'They wanted to force him to say things he didn't think'.
- Case of Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez: 'The guards shout at him as a stone thrower, a dog, that he has no right to eat, that he will be imprisoned for 30 years for liking it, they tell him that he has no right to carry the Cuban flag or sing the Cuban national anthem.'
- José Alejandro Rodríguez Gelin case: 'From the first moment he was verbally humiliated with many offenses'.
- Marco Antonio Alfonso Breto's case: 'In Jibaro they told him that he had to take responsibility for his guilt or else he would not get out'.
- Case of Brandon David Becerra Curbelo: 'They keep him under constant humiliation by exposing him to the sun and forcing him to shout slogans'.
- Case of Michael Gerardo Carey Abadin: 'They demoralized my son in front of all of them, they hit him in the face, pushed him, and told him to get out of here, worm, revolutionaries.'
- Diosdeny Santana Madera case: 'Hundreds of times'.
- Yasmani Porra Perez case: 'They used his father to make him eat'.
- Case of Yurién Rogelio Méndez Herrera: 'Verbally.'
- Case of Camila Acosta Rodríguez: 'On two occasions I have been forced to undress, the first was the most aggressive and humiliating. That day I was kidnapped in the street, at the police station I was taken to a room where two women, one dressed in civilian clothes and the other in military clothes, ordered me to undress with the indirect threat that if I refused, they would do it by force'.
- Yoan de la Cruz case: 'In the first days of detention he was referred to by his sexual orientation and not by his name as a faggot'.
- Case of William Manuel Leyva Pupo: 'Several times'.
- Case of Angel Jesús Véliz Marcano: 'Threatened with his physical integrity, to severe torture'.
- Bradys Barreras González case: 'All the time you are humiliated and treated like an animal. All the time you fear for your life or your freedom. You are offended and slandered as a criminal. They make you feel helpless and that your family will be retaliated against. They make you undress for

no reason and expose you publicly. They blackmail you to let you go free in exchange for signing documents that you never know what they are and without a lawyer present to look after your interests.

- Case of Yuniur Luis Pino Perez: 'Every time I went to the PNR looking for information on his whereabouts including my claims to the prosecutor's office to demand my right as a citizen to know his whereabouts'.
- Orelvys Cabrera Sotolongo case: 'Homophobically.'
- Case of Samuel Pupo Martinez: 'I also described it before. When he was taken to the PNR and an officer, while handcuffed, hit him with a cracker because he wanted him to shout 'Patria o Muerte' (Homeland or Death). And in the technical room when they told him now shout Patria y vida, and that he was going to rot in prison.'
- Edelmer Góngora Morales case: 'I was a victim of bullying during my detention and they left me in my underwear in a cell'.
- Oriandy Oviedo Acosta case: 'He was verbally threatened, threatened to death and others'.
- Case of Nadir Martin Perdomo: 'They put him chained and naked in front of a wall while they shouted at him and beat him repeatedly'.
- Case of Jorge Martin Perdomo: 'Forced to undress and repeat slogans in a dark room where lights were put in their eyes to blind them'.
- Yadir Ayala Ibáñez case: 'They wouldn't let him talk to his relatives'.
- Maikel Puig Bergolla case: 'He was forced to plead guilty even though he was innocent and they had no evidence to incriminate him, be it photos, videos or eyewitnesses'.
- Case of Aníbal Yasiel Palau Jacinto: 'Forced to undress, humiliated by disrespectful words and insults such as "bastards", sons of bitches, sons of whores, vandals, violent troublemakers, dogs, in prison they call them "the stone throwers". And forced to say slogans such as Viva Díaz Canel, Viva la Revolución, they put him in front of television cameras in that AIDS Prison forcing him to testify that they treated him well, that they fed him, they did not beat him.....to which he did not refuse, what he did was to say that he had been sleeping for four days on a mattress without sheets, without bathing, without brushing his teeth, that they were making him go hungry and thirsty.... and at that moment they turned off the TV camera and pushed him and shouted derogatory words such as those mentioned above. He says that it was not only him.... But to several.
- Roberto Perez Fonseca's case: 'He has been verbally abused by the head of the prison for his way of thinking and for not going against his principles'.
- Demis Valdés Sarduy's case: 'I wanted him to shout long live the revolution and fatherland or death For not shouting, he was taken to the path of punishment'.
- Case of Maikel Rodríguez Del Campo: 'They verbally offended him by calling him a traitor, a traitor, a traitor of the fatherland'.

- Case of Víctor Alejandro Pinceira Rodriguez: 'They call him a bandit, a troublemaker, a stone thrower; they have even offended him with obscene words, showing his manhood'.
- Case of Kevin Damián Frómata Castro: 'During his detention and instruction he was constantly denigrated, verbally, transferred under offenses and threats where obscene and offensive language was used.'
- Case of Luis Mario Nidas Hernández: 'He was the victim of an act of repudiation by municipal government authorities in the Serafín Sánchez Park prior to his arrest. In prison his family visit is under permanent custody of two penitentiary guards.'
- Case of Miguel Enrique Girón Velázquez: 'All the time he has been detained he has been verbally abused, mainly by State Security officers, and even more so during all the interrogations where he has been forced, blackmailed and humiliated to confess to alleged crimes and even physically abused by the officers interrogating him' (Miguel Enrique Girón Velázquez).
- Yeremin Salsine Jane case: 'After having his head smashed in, they made him pass through two rows of policemen, who continued to verbally and physically assault him'.
- Case of Leonardo Manual Fernández Otaño: 'During my detention on July 11'.
- Case of Carlos Alberto Hernández Pérez: 'They call him tirapiedras o gusano'.
- Case of Lazara Karenia González Fernández: 'They called her gusana, vende patria, contrarrevolucionaria. For the simple fact of thinking differently.'
- Dixán Gainza Moré case: 'Calling him black is racist bullshit'.
- Case of Yosvani Daniel Ríos Cervantes: 'At all times they treat him as an enemy for thinking differently. They even denied him to spend his sentence in an open prison'.
- Case of Enrique Mustelier Sosa: 'Yes, they all receive verbal and physical abuse, when this happens they withdraw family visits so that they do not see the beatings'.
- Case of Daniel Joel Cárdenas Díaz: 'He was beaten up when he was shot in the head and humiliated daily inside the prison'.
- Andy Dunier Garcia Lorenzo case: 'In interrogation rooms he has been harassed calling him a mercenary and unmanly even in the presence of his sister'.