

BE AWARE: MACHINE TRANSLATED COPY, FROM THE ORIGINAL IN SPANISH

**MAY
2023**

TORTURE IN CUBA

**FIRST
COMPREHENSIVE
STUDY**

**PRISONERS
DEFENDERS**

TRANSITION
Transition Promotion Program



VICTIMS OF COMMUNISM
MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

Quantitative, qualitative and statistically representative research on 181 cases as a sample of the 1,277 civilian political prisoners tortured in prisons in the last 12 months.

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I. INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY AND TO THE COMPLAINT

This study has been developed using a sample of 181 political prisoners, taking into account as the universe the people who have been on the list of political prisoners for the last 12 months (1,277 political prisoners, April 2022 to March 2023). The methodology combines quantitative methods (questionnaires with closed questions); 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 regarding acts of torture and inhuman and degrading treatment against the defendants.

First-hand sources in direct contact with the defendants, who have been **direct witnesses of the situations**, have been used for this study. This study has made use of a variety of sources of information, such as those listed below:

- Political prisoners who are recognized human rights activists who share a cell or prison compound with the exposed cases.
- Blood relatives and first level relatives of political prisoners.
- The political prisoners themselves, in case they are in situations of restriction of freedom that do not involve internment in a penitentiary center.
- Political prisoners who have recently been released.
- Other first-level relatives who care for 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 181 cases of torture/maltreatment have been studied and documented. Tabulated responses have been obtained from 168 of these cases through an online form with 38 response fields, which allows for extrapolation and statistical analysis, as well as the delivery of an analytical result in an [Excel file](#) format [with the results of these 168 statements](#). Herein, 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 work that is not related to their status as a criminal defendant or convicted person.
3. Highly uncomfortable, harmful, degrading and prolonged positions.
4. Prolonged 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.

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II. RECIPIENTS OF THE COMPLAINT

This complaint is being forwarded to the following international human rights bodies to whom the information herein may be of use or who are mandated to undertake human rights advocacy on their own initiative and/or under a complaint procedure in view of the evidence presented herein:

- United Nations Human Rights Council
- United Nations Committee Against Torture (CAT)
- United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
- Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders
- Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders
- Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association
- Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression
- Rapporteurship on the Rights of Persons Deprived of Liberty (IACHR)
- Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression (IACHR)
- Rapporteurship on the Rights of the Child (IACHR)
- Office of the Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders (IACHR)
- Commissioner for Cuba (IACHR)
- Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International and dozens of regional and Cuban NGOs
- Embassies and representatives from more than 50 democratic governments
- Political representatives from all ideological backgrounds
- Press media
- Relatives of political prisoners, activists, and Cuban and Latin American civil society

III. TORTURE IN THE INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly in Resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984 (hereinafter the "Convention"), defines torture in its Article 1 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, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, 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."*

Article 2 of the Convention requires States Parties to adopt and implement effective legislative, administrative and judicial measures to prevent the commission of acts of torture, as described above. It also affirms the impossibility of justifying the use of torture with exceptional circumstances, vetoing the State in which such acts are allegedly committed in a situation of war, political instability or that, for example, the acts have been carried out as a result of the direct order of officials or authorities of a higher order.

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If the acts strictly prohibited by the Convention, in addition to other international texts that will be referred to below, take place in the jurisdiction of a State Party, in accordance with the provisions of Article 6.2 of the Convention, "a preliminary investigation of the facts shall be carried out immediately". The Convention also establishes a series of obligations for States Parties, such as the following:

- To punish as criminal acts all acts constituting torture as defined in Article 2 of the Convention (Article 4.1 of the Convention).
- Arrest or bring to the attention of the authorities persons who commit acts of torture (Article 6.1 of the Convention).
- Include as an essential part of the education and public information of law enforcement personnel (especially those responsible for conducting interrogations or who have persons deprived of their liberty in their custody) the absolute prohibition of acts of torture (Article 10(1) of the Convention).
- Collaborate with the Committee against Torture for the investigation and clarification of the facts that may be denounced in accordance with the postulates of the Convention (Article 20 of the Convention).

The prohibition in Article 15 of the Convention on the use of confessions obtained by torture in criminal proceedings cannot be ignored, whether the subject of the proceedings in question is the person being tortured or a third party.

The prevention of torture, a fundamental and core element of the Convention, has also been the subject of other international texts, as well as the consideration of various courts, including the European Court of Human Rights, which in 1999 handed down a judgment on July 28, 1999 (Selmouni v. France case), in which it held that:

"The Court observes that all the injuries mentioned in the various medical certificates, as well as the applicant's statements concerning the ill-treatment to which he was subjected during his detention, attest to the existence of physical and undoubtedly also mental pain and suffering [...]. The development of the facts also shows that the pain or suffering was intentionally inflicted on the plaintiff, with the aim above all of obtaining confessions about the acts of which he was accused. Finally, it is clear from the medical certificates attached to the case file that the multiple assaults were carried out directly by police officers in the performance of their duties. [In these circumstances, the Court is convinced that the acts of physical and mental violence committed against the applicant's person, taken as a whole, caused "severe" pain and suffering and were of a particularly serious and cruel nature. Such assaults must be considered acts of torture within the meaning of Article 3 of the Convention." Another clear case in which conduct is qualified as torture is found in the case of Aydin v. Turkey, where the Court emphasizes that "the rape of a detainee by an agent of the State must be regarded as a particularly severe and heinous form of ill-treatment, leaving the victim with profound psychological injuries [...] is convinced that the totality of acts of physical and mental violence committed against the applicant's person and the rape, which is of a particularly cruel character, constitute torture prohibited by Article 3 of the Convention. The Court further states that it would have reached the same conclusion on the basis of any of these grounds taken separately". In this sense, it can be concluded that "an act of rape can by itself constitute an act of torture".

The Convention has been signed by 156 countries to date, but 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, for its part, 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.

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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
- c) Intimidating the victim or intimidating third parties

Consequently, 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, facilitating and constituting a safeguard for the massive and widespread violation of the most basic human rights by public officials responsible for the custody of persons deprived of their freedom in any form, either with the acquiescence of the public authorities or following their instructions.

IV. TORTURE IN CUBA AND THE CONTEXT IN WHICH IT OCCURS

The Cuban State has an extensive history of human rights violations, which it commits systematically and in a generalized manner against various sectors of civil society, especially those who recognize themselves as dissidents or those who disagree with the system. Torture, which is methodological and extended over groups of individuals, is one of the most common human rights violations on the island, a fact that has been reported in numerous cases that have been verified and adopted 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 and to date, its domestic criminal legislation has not been made compatible to the minimum degree necessary to punish conduct related to this scourge, in contravention of Article 4.1 of the Convention. In addition, 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, such behaviors and patterns of violations have not ceased.

In order to understand the context in which the acts constituting torture, inhuman and degrading treatment take place, it is necessary to explain to this worthy Committee, the socio-political-legal context existing in Cuba. This context proves that the acts of torture, all of which are prohibited by the UN Convention which will refer to in subsequent sections, are committed by agents of the Cuban authorities, in full harmony with the directives of the public authorities, and that this type of illegal act, which is persecuted in practically all countries of the world, is based on motives of political dissidence and discrimination against their own citizenry.

As is widely known due to extensive media coverage, on July 11, 2021 and during the subsequent days, a series of peaceful demonstrations took place across the Republic of Cuba (hereinafter, the "demonstrations"), which began in the municipality of San Antonio de los Baños at around 10:00 a.m. and quickly spread throughout the country.

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These demonstrations had a marked pro-democratic character, generating uneasiness in the authorities of the Cuban Government, as these pro-democratic pretensions collided with the one-party political organization in the country.

The illegitimate, excessive and illegal reaction of the Cuban Government to the demonstrations took place that same day, at the hands of the President of the Government himself, Miguel Díaz-Canel, who stated on public television that "criminals" and "officials of the US Government" were hiding behind the demonstrations and calling the Cuban people to "combat" against those who questioned the Government. This action is in direct contravention of the right to the peaceful exercise of freedom of expression, including that of public criticism of the Government, and at the same time constitutes a dangerous exercise of alteration of public order, inciting the "revolutionaries and communists" to violently confront the demonstrators.

In 2021, following 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 of 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.

This whole set of circumstances that violates the human rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been channeled in a separate document presented to the United Nations Human Rights Council, exposing a series of patterns that violate the aforementioned human rights. Likewise, the particularities of the Cuban legal system that reflect the absence of true democracy in the country were also noted, since all institutions, political and legal, are subordinated in the first instance to the Communist Party of Cuba, which according to Article 5 of its Constitution is the only "**superior leading political force of society and of the State**". The acts constituting torture, other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment are, therefore, a reflection of the repression that has been exercised on the grounds of political dissidence since July 11, 2021 and, at the same time, a means to obtain confessions, fabricated and false, with the aim of keeping activists in prison for long periods of time.

V. THE DIFFICULTIES ON DOCUMENTING TORTURES IN CUBA

On March 7, 2022 Prisoners Defenders received a standard request from the United Nations with a deadline of March 28, 2022 to send a report/complaint on the state of torture in Cuba. On that occasion, 101 cases of torture were reviewed, including 87 tabulated cases submitted to the Committee for the Periodic Review of Cuba by the Committee Against Torture (CAT). In January 2023 another random sample was carried out and a total of 103 statements were collected. Of these, 84 were new cases and 19 were extensions of cases already submitted to the CAT.

The achievement of this study and denunciation in Cuba has had to overcome great difficulties. Given the lack of reporting mechanisms by the authorities on the accused, the prohibition of the presence of international human rights NGOs on the island and even the United Nations human rights rapporteurs, the reduced capillarity of the activist organizations necessary to reach the entire affected population, the arrests of activists and the restrictions on their movement and communications, the panic that exists among the population and families to speak out (each one of the relatives of the detainees is systematically threatened so that they will not speak out), the scarce penetration of modern, effective and free communication among the inhabitants as well as the very poor state of the internal transportation

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infrastructure, we estimate that only a very small percentage of the actual cases of torture, as well as other violations, are being denounced, being that only a minority of families denounce these facts.

Added to this adverse context is a general 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 which would be unthinkable in democratic countries. The population 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 in a very thoughtful way, and it was not 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 the **most recent cases of torture on the island, many of which are still ongoing**. 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 in the possession of this organization.

VI. FIRST-HAND STATEMENTS AND RESULTS OF THE STUDY

A total of 181 cases were documented. In 168 cases, the complainants also completed a tabulated statement. These 168 cases were collected from a random sample of the 1,277 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 feature prominently, as might be expected in the case of documenting the most serious cases of torture.

This work has been complemented by 13 additional cases that have been investigated on an ad hoc basis, bringing the total number of cases analyzed to 181.

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 from the victims themselves, their direct family members, and/or fellow prisoners, as long as they were **first-hand witnesses** of what happened.

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

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RANDOM SAMPLE

When taking statements, **we did not solicit responses from specific cases in which we were previously aware of the torture**, but rather respondents were invited to offer their statements through networks, forums and groups. **They were not able to see the questions to be filled out when they started the form.** The cases were checked, verified and complemented with other sources, and the identity of the declarants was verified.

More than 200 relatives, the affected persons themselves and/or first-hand witnesses responded to this procedure, filling in **information on 168 cases in a tabulated and regulated manner.** From this tabulated random sample, we also added the research carried out in March 2022 on **13 additional cases** that we considered essential or emblematic, thus covering 181 cases in total.

This methodology is key in determining that the **168 cases are therefore a random sample and so representative** (16% of the total) that it is appropriate to resemble a homogeneous sample, and therefore the results can be extrapolated to the 1,277 cases present in the Prisoners Defenders list of political prisoners, without expecting a statistically significant deviation.

The various sources in each case, the primary declarants, will not be revealed, **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 168 cases for which the complainants have filled in the tabulated form, **100% have suffered torture and ill-treatment mechanisms**, the table below shows the resulting list ordered by the age of the tortured victim:

POLITICAL PRISONER (on the list of 168 cases per random sample)	AGE AT ARREST	TYPES OF TORTURE
Jonathan Torres Farrat	17 years old	15 types of torture
Gabriela Zequeira Hernández	17 years old	14 types of torture
Brandon David Becerra Curbelo	17 years old	8 types of torture
Cristian Enrique Salgado Vivar	17 years old	8 types of torture
Adán Kuibel Castillo Echevarría	18 years old	3 types of torture
Marcos Antonio Alfonso Breto	19 years old	11 types of torture
Kevin Damián Frómata Castro	19 years old	9 types of torture
Michael Gerardo Carey Abadín	19 years old	9 types of torture
Beatriz Valdés García	19 years old	6 types of torture
Leoalys de la Caridad Valera Vázquez	19 years old	6 types of torture
John Luis Machado Marrero	19 years old	5 types of torture
Brusnelvis Adrián Cabrera Gutiérrez	20 years old	13 types of torture
Leandro Cerezo Sirut	20 years old	13 types of torture
William Manuel Leyva Pupo	20 years old	13 types of torture
Yoel David Ochoa Álvarez	20 years old	12 types of torture
Frank Alejandro Felipe Gómez	20 years old	8 types of torture
Dariel Cruz García	20 years old	4 types of torture
Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán	21 years old	13 types of torture
Luis Armando Cruz Aguilera	21 years old	12 types of torture

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Maikiel Armando Peña Suárez	21 years old	11 types of torture
Walnier Luis Aguilar Rivera	21 years old	9 types of torture
José Ángel Cuba García	21 years old	3 types of torture
Jaime Alcide Firdó Rodríguez	21 years old	1 type of torture
Yoirdan Revolta Leyva	21 years old	1 type of torture
Magdelys Curbelo Anglés	22 years old	9 types of torture
Dairon Yuniór Labrada Linares	22 years old	8 types of torture
Lisdiany Rodríguez Isaac	22 years old	8 types of torture
Lisdany Rodríguez Isaac	22 years old	7 types of torture
José Alejandro Rodríguez Gelin	22 years old	5 types of torture
Andy Dunier García Lorenzo	23 years old	14 types of torture
Abel Lázaro Machado Conde	23 years old	12 types of torture
Carlos Manuel García Rodríguez	23 years old	10 types of torture
Carlos Alberto Hernández Pérez	23 years old	7 types of torture
Eduardo Reynaldo Machado Arocha	23 years old	6 types of torture
Eddy Gutiérrez Alonso	23 years old	3 types of torture
Miguel Enrique Girón Velázquez	24 years old	13 types of torture
Yuniór Consuegra Sotolongo	24 years old	13 types of torture
Marlon Noval Alonso	24 years old	9 types of torture
Yunaiky De La Caridad Linares Rodríguez	24 years old	7 types of torture
Daniel Antonio Díaz Gálvez	24 years old	5 types of torture
Yasiel Arnaldo Córdova Rodríguez	24 years old	3 types of torture
Iván Hernández Troya	25 years old	15 types of torture
Aníbal Yasiel Palau Jacinto	25 years old	9 types of torture
Adel De La Torre Hernández	25 years old	8 types of torture
José Miguel Gómez Mondeja	25 years old	6 types of torture
Daniela Cecilia Rojo Varona	25 years old	4 types of torture
Ángel Jesús Véliz Marcano	26 years old	11 types of torture
Rosa Janis Millo Espinosa	26 years old	11 types of torture
Luis Miguel Valls Pérez	26 years old	10 types of torture
Victor Alejandro Paineira Rodríguez	26 years old	8 types of torture
Iván Arocha Quiala	26 years old	7 types of torture
Mario Josué Prieto Ricardo	26 years old	1 type of torture
Yoanky Báez Alborno	27 years old	14 types of torture
Yasiel Martínez Carrasco	27 years old	11 types of torture
Brenda (in sentence, "Freddy Luis") Díaz García	27 years old	10 types of torture
Yurién Rogelio Méndez Herrera	27 years old	9 types of torture
Yuniór Medina Ruffin	27 years old	8 types of torture
Yoan De La Cruz Cruz	27 years old	5 types of torture
Lázara Karenia González Fernández	28 years old	10 types of torture
Camila Acosta Rodríguez	28 years old	3 types of torture
Frank Aldama Rodríguez	28 years old	3 types of torture
Osdany Antonio Ricardo Aguilar	28 years old	2 types of torture
Hansel Felipe Arbolay Prim	28 years old	1 type of torture
Jonatan Martínez Delgado	29 years old	9 types of torture

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Daniel Fernández Álvarez	29 years old	6 types of torture
Leonardo Manuel Fernández Otaño	29 years old	5 types of torture
José Manuel Arias Campo	29 years old	1 type of torture
Liván Hernández Sosa	30 years old	8 types of torture
Nosley Lázaro Domínguez Linares	30 years old	7 types of torture
Yunior Jorge Ramos Yera	30 years old	6 types of torture
Francisco José Candiot García	30 years old	2 types of torture
Luis Mario Nieras Hernández	31 years old	13 types of torture
Yadir Ayala Ibañez	31 years old	13 types of torture
Eduardo Álvarez Rigal	31 years old	12 types of torture
Adrián Miguel Góngora Santiesteban	31 years old	11 types of torture
Yeremín Salcines Jane	31 years old	8 types of torture
Duniesky Ruiz Cañizares	31 years old	7 types of torture
Rolando Vázquez Fleita	31 years old	7 types of torture
Wilber Enmanuel Álvarez Salvat	31 years old	6 types of torture
Alexander Fábregas Milanés	31 years old	5 types of torture
Randy Arteaga Rivera	31 years old	3 types of torture
Renán Julio Vilches Wong	32 years old	14 types of torture
Yosvany Rosell García Caso	32 years old	11 types of torture
Maikel Mediaceja Ramos	32 years old	10 types of torture
Noel Martínez Tapanes	32 years old	8 types of torture
Yeriel Cruz Perez	32 years old	8 types of torture
Julián Yasmany Díaz Mena	33 years old	11 types of torture
Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara	33 years old	9 types of torture
Duniel Monterrey Santiesteban	33 years old	6 types of torture
Joel Tor Caballero	33 years old	6 types of torture
Osvaldo Lugo Pita	33 years old	6 types of torture
Esmérito Galván Santiesteban	33 years old	4 types of torture
Alexander Lore Martinez	34 years old	10 types of torture
Maikel Rodriguez Del Campo	34 years old	6 types of torture
Dixán Gaínza Moré	35 years old	14 types of torture
Lizandra Góngora Espinosa	35 years old	14 types of torture
Daniel Joel Cardenas Diaz	35 years old	13 types of torture
Katia Beirut Rodriguez	35 years old	12 types of torture
Caleb Martínez Delgado	35 years old	11 types of torture
Yasmany Porras Perez	35 years old	7 types of torture
Diosdeny Santana Madera	36 years old	14 types of torture
Yunior Iglesias Velázquez	36 years old	11 types of torture
Orelvys Cabrera Sotolongo	36 years old	10 types of torture
Yunior Luis Pino Pérez	36 years old	5 types of torture
Michael Onairan Troya Llinás	36 years old	3 types of torture
René Fabián Ferrer Reyes	36 years old	2 types of torture
Nadir Martín Perdomo	37 years old	12 types of torture
Edelmer Góngora Morales	37 years old	10 types of torture
Jorge Reinier Arias García	37 years old	9 types of torture

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Rodisley Martínez Valdés	37 years old	5 types of torture
Enrique Mustelier Sosa	38 years old	11 types of torture
Jorge Martín Perdomo	38 years old	11 types of torture
Roberto Perez Fonseca	38 years old	9 types of torture
Yonay Moreu Leal	38 years old	5 types of torture
Fidel García Hernández	38 years old	3 types of torture
Yanet Sánchez Cocho	39 years old	13 types of torture
Leonardo Luis Rivera	39 years old	4 types of torture
Liuvel Mendoza Hernández	39 years old	2 types of torture
Demis Valdés Sarduy	40 years old	8 types of torture
Oriandy Oviedo Acosta	40 years old	6 types of torture
Maykel Arnaldo Reyes Álvarez	40 years old	4 types of torture
Yosvani Daniel Ríos Cervantes	40 years old	3 types of torture
María Cristina Garrido Rodríguez	41 years old	15 types of torture
Yoan Labrada Morgado	41 years old	15 types of torture
Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez	41 years old	14 types of torture
Maikel Puig Bergolla	41 years old	13 types of torture
Karen Vázquez Pérez	41 years old	6 types of torture
Yunier Claro La Guardia	42 years old	12 types of torture
Panter Rodríguez Baró	43 years old	13 types of torture
Nestor Hechavarría Cintra	43 years old	12 types of torture
Edgar Soto Torres	43 years old	10 types of torture
Jorge Bello Domínguez	44 years old	15 types of torture
Maikel Martínez Sirey	44 years old	4 types of torture
Andres Quinta Torres	44 years old	3 types of torture
Bradys Barreras González	45 years old	12 types of torture
Yordis García Fournier	45 years old	11 types of torture
Elizabeth Arias García	45 years old	10 types of torture
Jorge Luis Salazar Brioso	45 years old	9 types of torture
Yobel Sevilla Martínez	45 years old	7 types of torture
Ciro Alexis Casanova Pérez	45 years old	3 types of torture
Eglis Heredia Rodríguez	46 years old	10 types of torture
Samuel Pupo Martínez	46 years old	10 types of torture
Jorge Luis García García	46 years old	8 types of torture
Julio César Ruiz Bacot	46 years old	8 types of torture
Liván Hernández Lago	46 years old	8 types of torture
Jesús Yoel Díaz Hernández	47 years old	12 types of torture
Alexander Rodríguez Cárdenas	47 years old	11 types of torture
Damián de Jesús Hechavarría Labrada	47 years old	10 types of torture
Miguel Diaz Sosa	47 years old	4 types of torture
Dariel Ruiz García	48 years old	7 types of torture
Ariel Perez Montesino	48 years old	3 types of torture
Alayn Toledano Valiente	49 years old	13 types of torture
Armando Guerra Perez	49 years old	10 types of torture
Carlos Manuel Peña Marrero	49 years old	8 types of torture

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Yaquelin Castillo Garcia	49 years old	4 types of torture
José Daniel Ferrer García	50 years old	13 types of torture
Iván Mauricio Arocha Arocha	51 years old	6 types of torture
Meivis Mulen Diaz	51 years old	2 types of torture
Ezequiel Rafael Hermida Rodríguez	53 years old	9 types of torture
Javier Delgado Torna	53 years old	8 types of torture
Ángel Serrano Hernández	54 years old	12 types of torture
Ángel Santiesteban Prats	54 years old	9 types of torture
Alexis Borges Wilson	57 years old	12 types of torture
Luis Frómeta Compte	58 years old	5 types of torture
Manuel Díaz Rodríguez	58 years old	4 types of torture
Lazaro Yuri Valle Roca	59 years old	14 types of torture
Cruz García Domínguez	59 years old	7 types of torture
Pedro Albert Sánchez	65 years old	4 types of torture
Total	168	1396 tortures

THE MOST TORTURED PRISONER

The victim with the highest intensity of torture is José Daniel Ferrer García, 52 years old, who has been receiving constant sonic attacks since he entered Mar Verde prison in 2021, in addition to chemical poisoning in his water and food. Since the beginning of his captivity, almost two years ago, He has been locked up in an isolated punishment cell technologically prepared for this torture. His physical and psychomotor degradation is gradual due to this constant torture aimed at slowly killing him. However, his words of encouragement, of strength, in the few calls he has been able to have, recall high moral concepts of martyrs with very evident parallels to figures of the collective imagination such as Gandhi or Jesus Christ himself.

TORTURE OF MINORS (< 18 YEARS)

Of the 181 victims of torture and ill-treatment studied, **4 were minors at the time of arrest and during the torture** (Jonathan Torres Farrat, Gabriela Zequeira Hernández, Brandon David Becerra Curbelo and Cristian Enrique Salgado Vivar), **and 22 of them (12%) were 21 years old or younger at the time of arrest and during the torture.**

The victim who reported the highest number of types of torture is a minor detained at the age of 17, Jonathan Torres Farrat. The other three minors report 14 types of torture (Gabriela Zequeira Hernández) and 8 types of torture (Brandon David Becerra Curbelo and Cristian Enrique Salgado Vivar).

The table below shows the results obtained from the statements of the 4 tortured persons who were detained as minors:

TORTURE ON MINORS IN THE STUDY	
Medical care: systematic deprivation among political prisoners	100,00%
Has the defendant been denied proper medical care at any time?	4
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	100,00%
Has the defendant been forced to perform any task by force that was not proper to his status as a defendant or criminal conviction?	4

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Highly uncomfortable, harmful, degrading and prolonged positions	50,00%
Has the defendant been forced to remain in a highly uncomfortable and/or degrading position for a long time without cause?	2
Solitary confinement	75,00%
Has the defendant been held/confined in solitary confinement for a long time without cause?	3
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	75,00%
Has the defendant been exposed to very high or low temperatures?	3
Physical aggressions	75,00%
Has the defendant been subjected to physical aggression?	3
Abnormal driving to locations unknown to inmates and family members	50,00%
Has the defendant been driven in an irregular/abnormal manner to places of which he/she was unaware of the location?	2
Intentional disorientation	50,00%
Has the defendant been purposely subjected to disorientation?	2
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	100,00%
Was the defendant deprived of liquids and/or food longer than reasonable or permissible?	4
Intentional sleep deprivation	100,00%
Was the defendant sleep deprived through forced wakefulness beyond reason?	4
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	100,00%
Was the defendant deprived of communication with his family, relatives or lawyer?	4
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	75,00%
Was the defendant threatened sexually, with injury, with irregular/abnormal retaliation, with death, with imprisonment, or even with harming or affecting loved ones?	3
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	50,00%
Was the defendant exposed to the threatening display or exhibition of weapons or elements of torture?	2
Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty about the situation of a family member	25,00%
Was the defendant exposed to anguish, grief or uncertainty because of the situation of a family member also subjected to imprisonment or enforced disappearance?	1
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	100,00%
Was the defendant humiliated, degraded or verbally abused?	4

The most common tortures among these minors turned out to be:

- Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse (suffered by 100% of them).
- Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives (suffered by 100% of them).
- Intentional sleep deprivation (suffered by 100% of them)
- Deprivation of liquids and/or food (suffered by 100% of them)
- Medical care: systematic deprivation among political prisoners (suffered by 100% of them)
- Forced labor not related to their status as a defendant or criminal conviction (suffered by 100% of them).
- Solitary confinement (suffered by 75% of them)
- Use of temperature as a torture mechanism (suffered by 75% of them).
- Physical aggressions (suffered by 75% of them)
- Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and that of their loved ones (suffered by 75% of them).

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The following are some of the reported tortures to which the minors were subjected.

1. Has the defendant been denied proper medical care at any time?

- Case of **Brandon David Becerra Curbelo**: "Hepatitis, Wound in the foot, without attention".
- Case of **Gabriela Zequeira Hernández**: "Hemorrhagic dengue, and her hemoglobin was too low and she had a fever. They did not want to treat her mother either, nor did they treat her grandmother well when she was sick because she had a daughter and granddaughter who were supposedly counterrevolutionaries."
- Case of **Cristian Enrique Salgado Vivar**: "He is epileptic and they kept him without the medication he needs".
- Case of **Jonathan Torres Farrat**: "Hypertensive, Hypertrophy of the left ventricle of the heart. Without any medical attention".

2. Has the defendant been forced to perform any task by force that was not proper to his status as a defendant or criminal conviction?

- Case of **Brandon David Becerra Curbelo**: "Forced labor in the green areas of the prison".
- **Gabriela Zequeira Hernández** case: "She was coerced with torture to tell lies and incriminate herself so that she could go free and she did not do it because she was innocent".
- Case of **Cristian Enrique Salgado Vivar**: "He has been a child psychiatric patient since second grade and was sentenced in the same way".
- Case of **Jonathan Torres Farrat**: "Saying slogans and slogans in favor of the Revolution".

3. Has the defendant been forced to remain in a highly uncomfortable and/or degrading position for a long time without cause?

- Case of **Gabriela Zequeira Hernández**: "*They put their finger in her vagina while squatting, they almost raped her, she had to cough before squatting, too many things that happened to her that she did not overcome and will not overcome*".
- Case of **Jonathan Torres Farrat**: "*Handcuffed to a fence, hung in a cold room, beaten*".

4. Has the defendant been held/confined in solitary confinement for a long time without cause?

- Case of **Brandon David Becerra Curbelo**: "He was confined in a punishment cell for singing the song "La Feria de los tontos de Carlos Varela".
- Case of **Gabriela Zequeira Hernandez**: "She was alone in a cell, they left her alone for not saying what they wanted to hear, they tortured her psychologically, they played the news in the morning, at noon, in the afternoon and at night she could not sleep, they called her every 5 minutes to ask her more questions and sometimes the same questions, when she was almost asleep they gave her too many blows when they called her to see the person who was attending her at 100 and Aldabó".
- Case of **Jonathan Torres Farrat**: "He was confined to a cold room for demanding not to be beaten anymore and asking to see the head of the police unit".

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5. Has the defendant been exposed to very high or low temperatures?

- Case of **Gabriela Zequeira Hernández**: "Sometimes both temperatures. Sometimes very cold and sometimes too hot, alone and without a sheet or quilt, nothing."
- Case of **Cristian Enrique Salgado Vivar**: "They handcuffed him inside the car and drove him around the city as much as they wanted, as a form of torture, while he was in the heat".
- Case of **Jonathan Torres Farrat**: "He was beaten and, because he complained, he was put in a cold room without clothes, where he was also deprived of food and liquids".

6. Has the defendant been subjected to physical aggression?

- Case of **Gabriela Zequeira Hernández**: "They gave her too many blows and months later she still had the marks, which is much worse. She does not hear very well in one ear because of the kind of blows they gave her there. They hit her on the head, pushed her, mistreated her psychologically, sexually and physically."
- Case of **Cristian Enrique Salgado Vivar**: "He was beaten up by the sector chief, his family complained and nothing, all with threats".
- Case of **Jonathan Torres Farrat**: "Hanged on a fence, subjected to cold, naked, beaten severely for not wanting to undress".

7. Has the defendant been driven in an irregular/abnormal manner to places of which he/she was unaware of the location?

- Case of **Gabriela Zequeira Hernández**: "At 100 and Aldabó without knowing where she was going".
- Case of **Jonathan Torres Farrat**: "He was taken, without telling him anything, to a children's hospital because he is a minor, handcuffed by his feet, hands and waist (Shakiras)".

8. Has the defendant been purposely subjected to disorientation?

- Case of **Gabriela Zequeira Hernández**: "At one point she was with other girls in a cell, but the others left without knowing why and she was left alone in a dark and cold cell".
- Case of **Jonathan Torres Farrat**: "He was told he was going to one police unit and was taken to another".

9. Was the defendant deprived of liquids and/or food longer than reasonable or permissible?

- Case of **Brandon David Becerra Curbelo**: "During the detention prior to his incarceration he was deprived of food for 24 hours".
- Case of **Gabriela Zequeira Hernández**: "They never gave her food and when they gave it to her she was horrible and did not eat it at all and became super thin or thinner than that".
- Case of **Cristian Enrique Salgado Vivar**: "Yes, while in the cell he was deprived of food and liquids".
- Case of **Jonathan Torres Farrat**: "The day he was put in the cold room he was deprived of food and liquids".

10. Was the defendant sleep deprived through forced wakefulness beyond reason?

- Case of **Brandon David Becerra Curbelo**: "Taken for interrogation periodically without the presence of lawyers or guardians, interrupting his sleep on countless occasions despite his young age".

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- Case of **Gabriela Zequeira Hernández**: "They played the news, the guards spoke loudly, the doors were made of iron and they closed them very hard, making a deafening noise while she slept, to wake her up so she would not sleep. Other times they would play communist music at full volume to disturb her and keep her awake. She came out with terrible dark circles under her eyes."
- Case of **Cristian Enrique Salgado Vivar**: "They took him out at all hours for "instruction" to deprive him of sleep".
- Case of **Jonathan Torres Farrat**: "The day of the cold room, logically he could not sleep because he was naked, without sheets or mattress, and he was like that for more than 24 hours".

11. Was the defendant deprived of communication with his family, relatives or lawyer?

- Case of **Brandon David Becerra Curbelo**: "*The minor was kept incommunicado for more than a week*".
- Case of **Gabriela Zequeira Hernández**: "*Her mother thought she was kidnapped, she did not know where she was and they never let her see her mother. Her daughter was more than scared, as if she was in the middle of nowhere. They didn't let her see a lawyer either, nor did they let her talk to the lawyer... who only saw her on the same day of the trial, the same day.*"
- Case of **Cristian Enrique Salgado Vivar**: "*They said they could not see him because he was 'under investigation' and they kept him for weeks*".
- Case of **Jonathan Torres Farrat**: "*On several occasions they left him for more than 15 days without calling and took away the visits, without reason, as a mechanism of torture*".

12. Was the defendant threatened sexually, with injury, with irregular/abnormal retaliation, with death, with imprisonment, or even with harming or affecting loved ones?

- Case of **Brandon David Becerra Curbelo**: "He has been threatened with death. His mother is under duress accused of "dangerousness", signing every week in the police sector and assaulted on the days of the trial".
- Case of **Gabriela Zequeira Hernández**: "They did threaten her with her mother. They even told her that her mother was outside the Oncena with a stick to beat her. They also threatened her with a hose and mandarría, that is, they threatened to take her to the ward with the two of them and they were going to force her. They also threatened her with imprisonment forever, that is, life imprisonment, because they said she was the ringleader".
- **Jonathan Torres Farrat** case: "With disappearance of his mother and relatives and with disappearance of him".

13. Was the defendant exposed to the threatening display or exhibition of weapons or elements of torture?

- Case of **Gabriela Zequeira Hernández**: "She was threatened with various weapons, and she was beaten a lot and still has the marks".
- **Jonathan Torres Farrat** case: "They are taught the apparatus of repression that includes police officers".

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14. Was the defendant exposed to anguish, grief or uncertainty because of the situation of a family member also subjected to imprisonment or enforced disappearance?"

- Case of **Jonathan Torres Farrat**: "One day the State Security kidnapped his mother (Barbara Farrat Guillen) and kept her missing and told him so that he would suffer".

15. Was the defendant humiliated, degraded, or verbally abused?

- Case of **Brandon David Becerra Curbelo**: "They keep them under constant humiliation exposing them to the sun and forcing them to shout slogans".
- Case of **Gabriela Zequeira Hernández**: "Yes, she had to undress in front of a woman who was a lesbian because she said it to her face when she undressed, and she put her finger inside her vagina. They said a lot of bad words to her like she was a 'comepinga' and so on. They insulted her for being so skinny. They called her a prostitute and told her that her mother prostituted her with many men, even women, and then gave her money to support her and her grandmother".
- Case of **Cristian Enrique Salgado Vivar**: "They called him 'fucking nigger'".
- Case of **Jonathan Torres Farrat**: "They locked him up, beat him and insulted him and called him a stone thrower, making fun of him".

TORTURE OF YOUNG PEOPLE (< 21 YEARS)

Of the 181 victims of torture and ill-treatment studied, **22 were young people (12%) aged 21 or younger at the time of arrest and during the torture.**

The table below shows the results obtained from the statements of the 22 tortured youths who were detained and tortured when they were 21 years old or younger:

TORTURES ON THE YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE STUDY (21 YEARS OF AGE OR YOUNGER)	
Medical care: systematic deprivation among political prisoners	59,09%
Has the defendant been denied proper medical care at any time?	13
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	63,64%
Has the defendant been forced to perform any task by force that was not proper to his status as a defendant or criminal conviction?	14
Highly uncomfortable, harmful, degrading and prolonged positions	68,18%
Has the defendant been forced to remain in a highly uncomfortable and/or degrading position for a long time without cause?	15
Solitary confinement	72,73%
Has the defendant been held/confined in solitary confinement for a long time without cause?	16
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	45,45%
Has the defendant been exposed to very high or low temperatures?	10
Physical aggressions	72,73%
Has the defendant been subjected to physical aggression?	16
Abnormal driving to locations unknown to inmates and family members	68,18%
Has the defendant been driven in an irregular/abnormal manner to places of which he/she was unaware of the location?	15
Intentional disorientation	40,91%
Has the defendant been purposely subjected to disorientation?	9
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	54,55%
Was the defendant deprived of liquids and/or food longer than reasonable or permissible?	12

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Intentional sleep deprivation	50,00%
Was the defendant sleep deprived through forced wakefulness beyond reason?	11
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	72,73%
Was the defendant deprived of communication with his family, relatives or lawyer?	16
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and that of their loved ones	63,64%
Was the defendant threatened sexually, with injury, with irregular/abnormal retaliation, with death, with imprisonment, or even with harming or affecting loved ones?	14
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	45,45%
Was the defendant exposed to the threatening display or exhibition of weapons or elements of torture?	10
Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty about the situation of a family member	27,27%
Was the defendant exposed to anguish, grief or uncertainty because of the situation of a family member also subjected to imprisonment or enforced disappearance?	6
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	81,82%
Was the defendant humiliated, degraded or verbally abused?	18

The most common tortures among these minors turned out to be:

- Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse (suffered by 81.82% of them).
- Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives (suffered by 72.73% of them).
- Physical aggressions (suffered by 72.73% of them)
- Solitary punishment confinement (suffered by 72.73% of them)

The following are some of the reported tortures to which the young people in this study were subjected (we exclude those of minors, whose descriptions were given in the previous section):

1. Has the defendant been denied proper medical care at any time?

- Case of **Adán Kuibel Castillo Echevarría**: *"He is a chronic asthmatic, allergic and has not been treated for parasites or scabies"*.
- Case of **Brusnelvis Adrián Cabrera Gutiérrez**: *"Blood pressure, respiratory infections, ear infections. 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."*
- Case of **Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán**: *"Otitis, COVID. No medical attention."*
- Case of **Leandro Cerezo Sirut**: *"Leandro is presenting mental problems, depression, post-traumatic stress, has ulcer and chronic gastritis, sometimes vomiting blood, is malnourished, diabetic, skin problems, allergic, sick nails"*.
- Case of **Maikiel Armando Peña Suárez**: *"He had a wound and they did not cure him or give him antibiotics, he had fungus on his feet and hands and the doctor did not attend to him or give him medicine, he had COVID and very high fever and they did not attend to him"*.
- Case of **Michael Gerardo Carey Abadín**: *"COVID 19 dengue hepatitis herpes staphylococcus very high fever etc. etc. etc. He has been refused to be checked for sequelae of COVID 19, he was not treated for hepatitis, staphylococcus, scabies and very high fevers"*.
- Case of **Walnier Luis Aguilar Rivera**: *"A brain injury, they are not medicating him"*.

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- Case of **William Manuel Leyva Pupo**: *"He is schizophrenic with dual personality and they do not give him treatment. He is schizophrenic and has gastritis from the medications."*

2. Has the defendant been forced to perform any task by force that was not proper to his status as a defendant or criminal conviction?

- Case of **Frank Alejandro Felipe Gómez**: *"He is working under compulsion."*
- Case of **Leandro Cerezo Sirut**: *"They have forced him to paint his cell with lime, against his will since he is allergic to this paint. They forced him on occasions to leave his cell for interrogations and for refusing to do so they have put him in punishment cells for months."*
- Case of **Maikel Armando Peña Suárez**: *"They threaten him for not studying or participating in politically obligated acts in prison"*.
- Case of **Michael Gerardo Carey Abadín**: *"Lipoma cervical for excessive force, how to carry water tanks for not having fair conditions to take a shower, even if you are sick, they exploit the prisoners excessively. It doesn't matter how your state of health is, neither sick nor with very high fevers, to put you to clean the cubicle and do what they impose on you"*.

3. Has the defendant been forced to remain in a highly uncomfortable and/or degrading position for a long time without cause?

- Case of **Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán**: *"Handcuffed with Shakiras for standing up on November 14"*.
- Case of **Leandro Cerezo Sirut**: *"Although he has spent 17 years in a very small cell where he can barely open his two arms, he has been subjected on several occasions without reason to the tapiada (punishment cell)"*.
- Case of **Luis Armando Cruz Aguilera**: *"Esposado was mistreated"*.
- Case of **Maikel Armando Peña Suárez**: *"He was held for 23 consecutive days in a punishment cell for no reason whatsoever in appalling conditions"*.
- Case of **Marcos Antonio Alfonso Breto**: *"Handcuffed with beads that he could not bear because he was in so much pain"*.
- Case of **Michael Gerardo Carey Abadín**: *"Handcuffed unnecessarily."*
- Case of **William Manuel Leyva Pupo**: *"He has been handcuffed for several hours with his hands behind his back. When he was in criminal proceedings they handcuffed him by one foot and one hand for several hours and beat him several times while he was handcuffed, and in the prison where he is currently being held he was handcuffed and thrown against some power cables"*.

4. Has the defendant been held/confined in solitary confinement for a long time without cause?

- Case of **Dariel Cruz García**: *"He was in a punishment cell for 3 days"*.
- Case of **Frank Alejandro Felipe Gómez**: *"While in prison he was put in a punishment cell in unpleasant conditions"*.
- Case of **Jaime Alcide Firdó Rodríguez**: *"Prisoners in punishment cells for the July 11 revolt."*
- Case of **John Luis Machado Marrero**: *"Yes, he was in solitary confinement for a month"*.

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- Case of **Leandro Cerezo Sirut**: "He has been in solitary confinement for 17 years. He has been for months in the *tapiada* (punishment and torture cell) for no reason, where he has been brutally beaten causing injuries to his head and body."
- Case of **Luis Armando Cruz Aguilera**: "Punishment cell for shouting homeland and life."
- Case of **Maikel Armando Peña Suárez**: "In a punishment cell where he could not stand up because the ceiling was too low and he had to bathe crouching down".
- Case of **William Manuel Leyva Pupo**: "They have kept him in solitary confinement for several days. And when he was in criminal prosecution."

5. Has the defendant been exposed to very high or low temperatures?

- Case of **Kevin Damián Frómata Castro**: "During the investigation process, in order to extract an unfavorable statement from him and destabilize him psychically, he was exposed for a long time to low temperatures".
- Case of **Leandro Cerezo Sirut**: "He has been subjected to a punishment cell without clothes and sheets in cold temperatures".
- Case of **Marcos Antonio Alfonso Breto**: "On January 17, when he was taken to trial, he was kept in such a low temperature that he was shivering without a coat or quilt to cover him".
- Case of **Michael Gerardo Carey Abadin**: "He has been subjected to 3 degrees of temperature without proper clothing, and has been subjected to 34 degrees without water for hydration, and little oxygen. During the investigative process he was subjected to very low temperatures as torture, so that he would talk."
- Case of **William Manuel Leyva Pupo**: "In very cold temperature in the penal instruction. When he has been in punishment cells there it is very cold and he is not allowed clothes."

6. Has the defendant been subjected to physical aggression?

- Case of **Brusnelvis Adrián Cabrera Gutiérrez**: "Mistreatment such as beatings, handcuffed for no reason and taken to a cell".
- Case of **Dariel Cruz García**: "At the Western Youth Prison there was a tumultuous brawl where at the end the guards handcuffed them and beat them with a *tonfa*".
- Case of **John Luis Machado Marrero**: "Some guards beat him up".
- Case of **Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán**: "During the arrest, the black berets and the police gave him a tremendous beating".
- Case of **Leandro Cerezo Sirut**: "In June 2023, he was taken out of his cell for no reason and 5 guards beat him, causing a 14-stitch wound on his head and many bruises on his body and a wound on his leg".
- Case of **Maikel Armando Peña Suárez**: "When he was arrested he was beaten in handcuffs".
- Case of **Marcos Antonio Alfonso Breto**: "Cigarette burns on his arms and he was beaten by an instructor."
- Case of **Michael Gerardo Carey Abadin**: "He has been physically assaulted such as twisting his arm, punching him in the nose until he bled....".

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- Case of **Walnier Luis Aguilar Rivera**: *"They handcuffed him between 3 guards and sprayed bell pepper spray in his eyes".*
- Case of **William Manuel Leyva Pupo**: *"He has been beaten in criminal proceedings and in the prison where he is being held he was handcuffed and thrown against the power lines. Several times, one of the many times he was handcuffed and beaten, he was grabbed by the neck and thrown against the power lines by the second head of the Holguin provisional unit. One day, just for saying that he wanted to talk to a relative, they handcuffed him and beat him up and broke his nose and mouth. They cracked him with him handcuffed, and told him that he was not to ask".*

7. Has the defendant been driven in an irregular/abnormal manner to places of which he/she was unaware of the location?

- Case of **Frank Alejandro Felipe Gómez**: *"They transferred him 20 black berets for no reason and kidnapped them for 16 days without communication with the outside world".*
- Case of **John Luis Machado Marrero**: *"Yes, he is only 20 years old and they didn't tell him where they took him".*
- Case of **Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán**: *"From the Guanajay prison 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 he had supposedly been transferred to Havana to a hospital, where he had never been".*
- Case of **Kevin Damián Frómata Castro**: *"His detention was arbitrary, in his workplace, where several officers of the PNR brutally and with mistreatment and degrading ways lead him to a place called the hole and threaten him with a gun. All the others were transferred 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 **Maikiel Armando Peña Suárez**: *"When he was detained, his entire family did not know where he was for days because they were not given any information".*
- Case of **William Manuel Leyva Pupo**: *"When he was taken to the medical examination he was handcuffed with the shakiras with his head always looking down and because he looked to the front to know where he was being taken he was mistreated by a major".*
- Case of **Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán**: *"In the prison where he was transferred he spent a month without knowing where he was being held".*

8. Has the defendant been purposely subjected to disorientation?

- Case of **Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán**: *"They transferred him to another prison without telling him, to generate anguish".*
- 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. He was confined in dark and unventilated cells for an indefinite period of time and was easily disoriented, as he was taken out of the cell for interrogation without being able to see even a ray of sunlight".*
- Case of **Leandro Cerezo Sirut**: *"They tortured him. They have taken him to places inside the prison to torture him with questions and strange noises."*
- Case of **Marcos Antonio Alfonso Breto**: *"In 100 and Aldabó they kept him with psychological confusions and threats. Then they moved him again to another detention center."*

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- Case of **William Manuel Leyva Pupo**: *"When they took him to the medical 'expertise' without wanting to tell him where they were taking him and when he was taken from instruction to the prison field hospital when he was with COVID".*

9. Was the defendant deprived of liquids and/or food longer than reasonable or permissible?

- **Brusnelvis Adrián Cabrera Gutiérrez** case: *"For 6 days".*
- Case of **Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán**: *"In the DTI they only gave him water for his food".*
- Case of **Leandro Cerezo Sirut**: *"He has taken away the food brought to him by his relatives even though he knows that the prison food intoxicates him".*
- Case of **Luis Armando Cruz Aguilera**: *"Yes, food and water in punishment cell for 4 days".*
- Case of **Maikiel Armando Peña Suárez**: *"When he was detained they did not give him water, at this moment in the prison where he has been for more than 20 days they have very limited water to drink".*
- **Michael Gerardo Carey Abadin's** case: *"Most of the time."*

10. Was the defendant sleep deprived through forced wakefulness beyond reason?

- Case of **Brusnelvis Adrián Cabrera Gutiérrez**: *"Well, they would take him out at any hour of the morning to instruct him".*
- 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".*
- Case of **Kevin Damián Frómeta Castro**: *"During the instructive process, his rest was interrupted at intervals to interrogate him".*
- Case of **Marcos Antonio Alfonso Breto**: *"At 100 and Aldabó for long hours."*
- Case of **Michael Gerardo Carey Abadin**: *"Unjustified searches, invasion of the cubicle due to other people's indiscipline, receiving unjustified physical punishment. They woke him up during the all-night schedule and did not let him sleep by interrogating him."*
- Case of **William Manuel Leyva Pupo**: *"In the pretrial investigation they took them out every hour to take statements so that they could not sleep. In criminal prosecution, during the month he spent there, they took him out every two hours to torture him mentally and physically, he was beaten and mistreated physically and mentally".*

11. Was the defendant deprived of communication with his family, relatives or lawyer?

- Case of **Brusnelvis Adrián Cabrera Gutiérrez**: *"He had his first call after 15 days and a visit after 20 days".*
- Case of **Frank Alejandro Felipe Gómez**: *"16 days without telephone since the day he was detained and no word from family members or lawyer".*
- Case of **Kevin Damián Frómeta Castro**: *"First call to family members 72 hours after his arrest. He has been up to 12 days without being able to communicate with the family for no apparent reason."*
- Case of **Leandro Cerezo Sirut**: *"He has not spoken on the phone with his mother, brother and family for 3 years, communication is forbidden".*
- Case of **Luis Armando Cruz Aguilera**: *"Yes, 3 and a half months without calls or visits."*

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- Case of **Maikel Armando Peña Suárez**: "He was 53 days incommunicado and more than 2 months without seeing a lawyer".
- Case of **Marcos Antonio Alfonso Breto**: "He was held incommunicado for 12 days because he had been beaten and his lawyer was informed that they were restrictions by COVID 19".
- Case of **William Manuel Leyva Pupo**: "When he was arrested his first telephone communication was 7 or 10 days later. Three months later was his first visit, and his lawyer was never able to see him."
- Case of **Yoel David Ochoa Álvarez**: "He spends days without being heard from. He is only allowed visits from his mother or father, rarely from his brother or sibling, never from both or from other family members".

12. Was the defendant threatened sexually, with injury, with irregular/abnormal retaliation, with death, with imprisonment, or even with harming or affecting loved ones?

- Case of **José Ángel Cuba García**: "They told him: do you want us to charge your family for disobedience?"
- Case of **Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán**: "That they were going to take his father and mother to prison and that they would never see him again. During the DTI investigation process, the instructor told him that he was going to rot in prison because he was a worm."
- 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 **Leandro Cerezo Sirut**: "The state security forces injured his 74-year-old grandmother, causing the amputation of a leg, and threatened his mother and younger brother with imprisonment".
- Case of **Luis Armando Cruz Aguilera**: "They told him that if his mother continued to file complaints they would take him to the cordillera and move him to the murderers' cell to complicate his situation, in fact he is in that company".
- Case of **Maikel Armando Peña Suárez**: "They told him that he was going to be in prison for 30 years and that he was going to pay for the accusations made by his family and friends".
- Case of **William Manuel Leyva Pupo**: "Yes, a guard threatened him that he was going to beat him and cut him by the testicles. And when they grabbed him by the neck. And they threatened to put his mother in jail."

13. Was the defendant exposed to the threatening display or exhibition of weapons or elements of torture?

- Case of **Kevin Damián Frómata Castro**: "During the investigation he was threatened with a firearm (pistol) in his stomach by the officer".
- Case of **Maikel Armando Peña Suárez**: "They threw dogs on him".
- **Marcos Antonio Alfonso Breto** case: "Yes, at 100 and Aldabó, with a gun."

14. Was the defendant exposed to anguish, grief or uncertainty because of the situation of a family member also subjected to imprisonment or enforced disappearance?

- Case of **Frank Alejandro Felipe Gómez**: "A cousin, they disappeared him and gave no sign of life".
- Case of **Luis Armando Cruz Aguilera**: "Not letting him see his mother, who was very ill".

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- Case of **William Manuel Leyva Pupo**: "His cousin was forcibly banished from the country, his only first cousin. And they told him that they were going to put his mother in jail".
- Case of **Yoel David Ochoa Álvarez**: "Because of all the pressure to which his parents are subjected due to threats that if they do not remain calm they could worsen his situation in prison".

15. Was the defendant humiliated, degraded or verbally abused?

- Case of **Brusnelvis Adrián Cabrera Gutiérrez**: "They call the protesters of June 11 counterrevolutionary. They humiliate them."
- Case of **Dariel Cruz García**: "Yes, he was verbally abused by the guards who called him 'little faggot'".
- Case of **Frank Alejandro Felipe Gómez**: "They told them horrors, they put the shakiras on him and that we had no rights to anything, they treated him like a dog".
- Case of **Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán**: "That they were going to rape him in prison for being a worm and cut out his tongue for speaking ill of this."
- 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 **Maikel Armando Peña Suárez**: "The guards ordered the other prisoners to shout things at him".
- Case of **William Manuel Leyva Pupo**: "He was mistreated many times by MININT and state security".
- Case of **Yoel David Ochoa Álvarez**: "They make him out to be a ringleader, a pimp, and treat him in a vexatious manner. They constantly try to force him to give up and renounce his ideals, calling him a worm, like all those who think like him".

TORTURE OF WOMEN

Of the 181 victims of torture and ill-treatment studied, 17 were women (9%), including one trans woman, 2 young women (under 21 years of age) and one under 18 years of age at the time of arrest and torture.

The table below shows the results obtained from the statements of the 17 women, all of whom were tortured:

TORTURE ON THE WOMEN IN THE STUDY	
Medical care: systematic deprivation among political prisoners	70,59%
Has the defendant been denied proper medical care at any time?	12
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	64,71%
Has the defendant been forced to perform any task by force that was not proper to his status as a defendant or criminal conviction?	11
Highly uncomfortable, harmful, degrading and prolonged positions	58,82%
Has the defendant been forced to remain in a highly uncomfortable and/or degrading position for a long time without cause?	10
Solitary confinement	52,94%
Has the defendant been held/confined in solitary confinement for a long time without cause?	9
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	70,59%
Has the defendant been exposed to very high or low temperatures?	12

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Physical aggressions	58,82%
Has the defendant been subjected to physical aggression?	10
Abnormally shaped conduction to locations unknown to reas and family members	58,82%
Has the defendant been driven irregularly/abnormally to places whose location was unknown to her?	10
Intentional disorientation	35,29%
Has the defendant been purposely subjected to disorientation?	6
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	47,06%
Was the defendant deprived of liquids and/or food longer than reasonable or permissible?	8
Intentional sleep deprivation	41,18%
Was the defendant deprived of sleep through forced wakefulness beyond what is reasonable?	7
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	94,12%
Was the defendant deprived of communication with her family, relatives or attorney?	16
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	82,35%
Was the defendant threatened sexually, with injury, with irregular/abnormal retaliation, with death, with imprisonment, or even with harming or affecting loved ones?	14
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	41,18%
Was the defendant exposed to the threatening display or exhibition of weapons or elements of torture?	7
Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty about the situation of a family member	52,94%
Was the defendant exposed to anguish, grief or uncertainty because of the situation of a relative also subjected to imprisonment or forced disappearance?	9
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	88,24%
Was the defendant humiliated, degraded or verbally abused?	15

The most common tortures among women turned out to be:

- Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives (suffered by 94.12% of them).
- Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse (suffered by 88.24% of them).
- Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and that of their loved ones (suffered by 82.35% of them).
- Medical care: systematic deprivation among female political prisoners (suffered by 70.59% of them).
- Use of temperature as a torture mechanism (suffered by 70.59% of them).

The following are some of the reported tortures to which the women in this study were subjected (we exclude those of minors and young women, whose descriptions have been presented in the two previous sections):

1. Has the defendant been denied proper medical care at any time?

- **Brenda Díaz García's** case: *"Without medical care: HIV, chronic gastritis and kidney stones."*
- Case of **Elizabeth Arias García**: *"She has been denied medical attention for her ailments."*
- Case of **Katia Beirut Rodriguez**: *"Without medical attention, having chronic gastritis crises, migraines, gallstones and kidney stones, recently operated on for cancer in the belly."*
- Case of **Lizandra Góngora Espinosa**: *"Allergy, bronchial asthma, severe pain"*.
- Case of **María Cristina Garrido Rodríguez**: *"Due to COVID virus, hip pains, fever, lung pains due to humidity, headaches, and bone pains."*

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- Case of **Rosa Janis Millo Espinosa**: *"She had COVID and was not treated, infection in a tooth and wisdom tooth and was not attended to. Due to the lack of attention it caused gastritis and fainting. At the moment she has psoriasis on her legs."*
- 2. Has the defendant been forced to perform any task by force that was not proper to her status as a defendant or criminal conviction?**
- **Brenda Díaz García's** case: *"She was forced to dress and dress like a man in spite of her trans status".*
 - Case of **Katia Beirut Rodríguez**: *"Taken to punishment cells in very bad conditions unnecessarily and when she was under investigation at the center for investigation and crimes against state security (100 and Aldabó) she was forced to take tramadol to extract information from her under the effects of the pill plus all the psychological torture she was subjected to during the process plus mistreatment of her children when they went to see her".*
 - Case of **Lázara 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 despite the fact that they also threatened to keep her in prison for more than 15 years if she did not agree".*
 - Case of **Lisdany Rodríguez Isaac** and **Lisdiany 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 **Lizandra Góngora Espinosa**: *"Political activities in which she does not wish to participate."*
 - 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 relatives where she was being held until 3 days later."*
 - Case of **Yanet Sánchez Cocho**: *"Working as if she were a man in the chapea forces that we women should not do".*
- 3. Has the defendant been forced to remain in a highly uncomfortable and/or degrading position for a long time without cause?**
- Case of **Brenda Díaz García**: *"They threw her down the stairs in handcuffs. They beat her and put her in a punishment cell for 15 days without water to bathe and barely enough to drink."*
 - Case of **Elizabeth Arias García**: *"Yes, when she was in Versailles, 9 days, there she was in very uncomfortable positions on a cement bed in the dark with no water and in terrible conditions and handcuffed and they threw her to the floor and opened her legs".*
 - Case of **Lázara Karenia González Fernández**: *"She was up against a wall all night without being able to change her position".*
 - Case of **Lizandra Góngora Espinosa**: *"Handcuffed."*
 - Case of **María Cristina** and **Angélica Garrido Rodríguez**: *"María Cristina and Angélica were tortured and brutally handcuffed when they were beaten".*
 - **Yanet Sanchez Cocho** case: *"Handcuffed and being beaten."*

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4. Has the defendant been held/confinement in solitary confinement for a long time without cause?

- Brenda Díaz García case: "Punishment cell."
- Elizabeth Arias García case: "She was in solitary confinement for many moments".
- Case of Katia Beirut Rodriguez: "Punishment cells."
- Case of Lizandra Góngora Espinosa: "43 days in isolation every time a high-ranking government official visits."
- Case of María Cristina Garrido Rodríguez: "María Cristina and Angélica were in separate punishment cells for more than 60 days without family visits".
- Case of Rosa Janis Millo Espinosa: "Punishment cells, that's how she spent 21 days".
- Yanet Sanchez Cocho case: "Calabozo punishment cell."
- Case of Yaquelin Castillo García: "Prisoners in punishment cells for the July 11 revolt."

5. Has the defendant product been exposed to very high or low temperatures?

- Case of Camila Acosta Rodríguez: "On several occasions, during arrests, she has been left in a police patrol car, with windows closed and exposed to extreme heat. In cells she has also been in similar conditions. Three of the four days she was detained and held incommunicado for participating in the 11J protests, she was in a cell where there was hardly any ventilation, and the women were forced to walk around half-naked due to the intense heat."
- Case of Daniela Cecilia Rojo Varona: "In the transfer to the prison, the 'guasabitas' are hell".
- Case of Katia Beirut Rodriguez: "Cold times and cold fronts and they don't give her the necessary coats."
- Case of Lázara Karenia González Fernández: "She spent 38 days in a dungeon without sufficient air, extremely hot because July is one of the hottest months in Cuba".
- Case of Lisdany and Lisdiany Rodríguez Isaac: "Bathing in cold water in the middle of winter without any heating."
- Case of Lizandra Góngora Espinosa: "In isolation they took all her clothes and mattress."
- Case of Rosa Janis Millo Espinosa: "In the shelters where she is detained in summer the heat is terribly strong, with no ventilation, and the heat dazes them and in winter they only give her a blanket to cover herself and there are bars without doors, the air catches them".
- Yanet Sánchez Cocho's case: "In the rain, cold or heat, working in the fields in high or low temperatures".
- Case of Yaquelin Castillo García: "Yaquelin spent more than 15 days in a cell for having an argument with a guard".

6. Has the defendant been subjected to physical aggression?

- Case of Brenda Díaz García: "They beat her with a tonfa and threw her down the stairs handcuffed on her back."

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- Case of **Elizabeth Arias García**: *"From the beginning, when they assaulted her brother she approached and they assaulted her, then when they took her to Versalles, they also threw her to the ground and assaulted her".*
- Case of **Lázara 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 prevented her from ingesting food or liquids for approximately 5 days".*
- 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, got a blow on her forehead which caused her to have a bruise on her forehead for many days".*
- Case of **María Cristina and Angélica Garrido Rodríguez**: *"María Cristina was beaten inside the patrol car while handcuffed, Captain Juan beat her and kicked and punched her in the head, Angélica, her sister, while handcuffed at the time of the arrest, four policemen applied a technique to the point of suffocating her, she was also thrown into the street where they humped her fingers backwards and today she has problems and defects in her fingers of her left hand".*
- Case of **Yanet Sánchez Cocho**: *"When they were taking him to the former AIDS prison in San Jose he was beaten by three female guards they beat him handcuffed they kicked him with their boots they took off his clothes they rubbed him on the floor, they split his head, they shouted offensive things at him, they threw the sheepdogs at him so they could assault him, they gave him so much that he almost lost consciousness while between two grabbed her husband who was with Shakiras so that he could see how they beat his wife until they hit him with a tonfa that today he has a ball in his head that has never been attended to, and he fell unconscious from the blow and I today suffers from cervical, his hands swell and he has balls from the tonfazos that they gave him by the hands."*

7. Has the defendant been taken in an irregular/abnormal manner to places of which she was unaware of the location?

- Case of **Daniela Cecilia Rojo Varona**: *"She was lifted by about 10 people, thrown into a car and taken to the unit of another municipality that was not hers."*
- Case of **Elizabeth Arias García**: *"The only thing missing was the bag over their heads. Yes, they were taken without an identified whereabouts and they were disoriented and thought they were going to disappear, in panic they were in total uncertainty while they were being taken".*
- Case of **Lizandra Góngora Espinosa**: *"She visited many: PNR, Zanja, 100 y Aldabó, Reloj Club, Guatao".*
- Case of **Magdelys Curbelo Anglés**: *"Once arrested, she was taken to the Zanja station. She was there from 4:00 p.m. until approximately 11:00 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 **Rosa Janis Millo Espinosa**: *"On the days of her arrest she was taken late at night without being told where she was going, she never knew exactly which police station she was in".*
- Case of **Yanet Sanchez Cocho**: *"Former Sida prison handcuffed with handcuffs that peeled her hands so tightly."*

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8. Has the defendant been purposely subjected to disorientation?

- Case of **Lizandra Góngora Espinosa**: "Because she was detained in many places she became disoriented and we declared her missing".
- Case of **Magdelys Curbelo Anglés**: "I didn't know the time. She didn't know if it was day or night. They made her long interrogations at night."
- Case of **María Cristina and Angélica Garrido Rodríguez**: "María Cristina and Angélica were taken to the PNR in Quivicán and later transferred to the Mayabeque technician".
- Case of **Yanet Sánchez Cocho**: "Every time they moved us we did not know where they were taking us under abuse and offenses and always handcuffed".

9. Was the defendant deprived of fluids and/or food longer than reasonable or permissible?

- Case of **Brenda Díaz García**: "When she was in the punishment cell also on the day of the trial where she was sentenced to 14 years, those days she was taken to the trial fasting and now only on the 14th she was taken to the trial without breakfast until 4 o'clock in the afternoon".
- Case of **Elizabeth Arias García**: "They were deprived of liquids in the Polipalo, before where I was at present."
- Case of **Katia Beirut Rodriguez**: "Of all, for more than 6 hours, when she was in the institution already mentioned before 100 and Aldabó."
- Case of **Lizandra Góngora Espinosa**: "When the trials, hours sitting without food, without water and enduring physiological needs".
- Case of **Magdelys Curbelo Anglés**: "They gave her water once a day".
- Case of **María Cristina and Angélica Garrido Rodríguez**: "María Cristina and Angélica were deprived of food for two days; they were also deprived of the food that their relatives brought them".

10. Was the defendant deprived of sleep through forced wakefulness beyond reason?

- **Katia Beirut Rodriguez** case: "If in 100 and Aldabó to use sleep to extract information."
- Case of **Lázara Karenia González Fernández**: "They subdued her for a whole night standing against the wall".
- Case of **Lizandra Góngora Espinosa**: "Yes, during the period of instructions she said that if they were going to kill her they should kill her but not make her suffer so much".
- Case of **Magdelys Curbelo Anglés**: "They interrupted her sleep to interrogate her. They would make noises in the night."
- Case of **María Cristina and Angélica Garrido Rodríguez**: "María Cristina and Angélica when they were in San José in the investigation technician, according to María Cristina, they picked her up every half hour to question her and interview her with the state security, and the same thing happened with Angélica, her sister".
- Case of **Rosa Janis Millo Espinosa**: "On the days of her arrest she was picked up in the wee hours of the morning and subjected to statements".

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11. Was the defendant deprived of communication with her family, relatives or attorney?

- Brenda Díaz García's case: *"Phones for up to a month without letting her call her parents and relatives"*.
- Case of Daniela Cecilia Rojo Varona: *"She was not able to speak to her family until the 4th day of detention."*
- Case of Elizabeth Arias García: *"She was deprived, yes, of all contact and knowledge of her relatives in the first days/weeks of detention and with the lawyer, after a while, she only had one communication"*.
- Case of Katia Beirut Rodriguez: *"With her relatives for more than 30 days"*.
- Case of Lázara Karenia González Fernández: *"Lazara's first phone call was at 28 days, and her first contact with the lawyer was at 34 days"*.
- Case of Lisdany and Lisdiany Rodríguez Isaac: *"At first the family could not talk to them for 20 days. The lawyer spoke to them the first time after they had been in prison for weeks."*
- Case of Lizandra Góngora Espinosa: *"The family was almost 1 month without knowing about her, a lot of anguish for her 5 children"*.
- Case of Magdelys Curbelo Anglés: *"The family and relatives were not able to see her until the day of the trial. That day they were not able to talk to her either, only to see her as she arrived and left the courtroom along with the rest of the July 11 detainees."*
- Case of María Cristina and Angélica Garrido Rodríguez: *"If María Cristina and Angélica were detained on June 1, 2021, the family was not notified, the lawyer was also denied for 17 days to see her due to the bruises from the blows, the family was also denied visits for 18 days, after the bruises were removed, María Cristina and Angélica were given visits every 15 days for only half an hour"*.
- Case of Rosa Janis Millo Espinosa: *"The lawyer came only once in the days before the trial, she went 30 days without speaking on the phone and three months without seeing her."*
- Yanet Sanchez Cocho case: *"Almost 20 days in women's prison."*
- Case of Yaquelin Castillo García: *"Her youngest son was caught with a cell phone on him and was suspended from visiting his sister and nephew for a year"*.

12. Was the defendant threatened sexually, with injury, with irregular/abnormal retaliation, with death, with imprisonment, or even with harming or affecting her loved ones?

- Brenda Díaz García case: *"They threaten to take the mother to the eastern prisons and her too so that the mother does not file complaints."*
- Case of Camila Acosta Rodríguez: *"In several interrogations she has been threatened with being sentenced to pressure to continue her work as an independent journalist. She has also been threatened with consequences for her family, especially her grandparents, who are in fragile health."*
- Elizabeth Arias García's case: *"She was threatened that if she said anything, her daughters would be imprisoned as well"*.
- Case of Katia Beirut Rodriguez: *"Threats against her father that they were going to kill him in prison."*
- Case of Lázara 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"*.

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- Case of **Lisdany and Lisdiany 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 **Magdelys Curbelo Anglés**: *"They threatened her saying that because of her they were going to 'screw' her mother's business"*.
- Case of **María Cristina Garrido Rodríguez**: *"María Cristina and Angélica were repressed, threatened to death, beaten with injuries, María Cristina suffered from waist pains for 98 days and Angélica had two fingers fractured and was injured for life, María Cristina was dragged along the ground and beaten to such an extent that she urinated. They forced her to shout viva Fidel"*.
- Case of **Rosa Janis Millo Espinosa**: *"In her detention, which was very cruel under the effects of a beating, she was threatened with death and with definitive separation from her family (daughter, mother)"*.
- Case of **Yanet Sánchez Cocho**: *"Threats with the children that they were going to imprison them too for the years they had to serve, which would have been a long time"*.

13. Was the defendant exposed to the threatening display or exhibition of weapons or elements of torture?

- **Brenda Díaz García** case: *"With a tonfa with which she was beaten."*
- 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 **María Cristina and Angélica Garrido Rodríguez**: *"Yes, María Cristina and Angélica were known and at the same time they were beaten, they were beaten with steel tonfas"*.
- **Yanet Sanchez Cocho** case: *"Tonfa."*

14. Was the defendant exposed to anguish, grief or uncertainty because of the situation of a relative also subjected to imprisonment or forced disappearance?

- Case of **Elizabeth Arias García**: *"Yes, with respect to her eldest daughter, who had participated in the demonstration and was detained and threatened. Also with respect to her brother and his prison situation. They also threatened her that they were going to put her daughter in prison as well."*
- Case of **Katia Beirut Rodriguez**: *"Yes with her father and brother currently imprisoned."*
- Case of **Lázara 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 woman was exposed to a strong interrogation which caused her several convulsions since she is operated on for a brain tumor, regardless of her condition they also put her in a dungeon from which she was only released after 8 days"*.
- Case of **Lisdany and Lisdiany Rodríguez Isaac**: *"When they detained the mother and they became desperate because of the mother's situation"*.
- Case of **María Cristina and Angélica Garrido Rodríguez**: *"Yes, they were threatened, tortured, and they are in a prison where they can kill you and the two sisters are living in fear of the police because of all the threats"*.

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- Case of **Rosa Janis Millo Espinosa**: *"When she went to punishment cells they threatened her that her relative was going to be taken to the cell with her, just so that she would confess something that was a lie".*
- **Yanet Sánchez Cocho** case: *"No one knew where we were until days later without knowing anything about us and we didn't know anything about our children".*

15. Was the defendant humiliated, degraded or verbally abused?

- Case of **Brenda Díaz García**: *"Being a trans woman, the guards assault her quite frequently".*
- Case of **Camila Acosta Rodríguez**: *"On two occasions she has been forced to undress, the first of which was the most aggressive and humiliating. That day she was kidnapped in the public street, at the police station she was taken to a room where two women, one dressed as a civilian and the other as a military woman, ordered her to undress with the indirect threat that if she refused, they would do it by force."*
- Case of **Elizabeth Arias García**: *"Yes, on multiple occasions on a regular basis, humiliated and verbally degraded."*
- Case of **Katia Beirut Rodríguez**: *"Humiliated and verbally abused in very inappropriate ways".*
- Case of **Lázara Karenia González Fernández**: *"They called her a worm, a traitor, a counterrevolutionary. For the simple fact of thinking differently".*
- Case of **Lisdany and Lisdiany Rodríguez Isaac**: *"Yes, Héctor de la Fe, the police delegate threatened them, offended them, called them prostitutes and handcuffed them.... And by the state security, who threatened them and told them that if they wanted they could move them from one place to another and that if they wanted they could put whatever they wanted in the file."*
- Case of **Lizandra Góngora Espinosa**: *"They told her that she was a bad mother, that she was a lesbian prostitute, all kinds of offenses".*
- Case of **María Cristina and Angélica Garrido Rodríguez**: *"Yes, María Cristina and Angélica were humiliated and mistreated in front of their neighbors in their town, everything they did to the Garrido Rodríguez sisters was criminal".*
- Case of **Rosa Janis Millo Espinosa**: *"She was beaten during her arrest and when they arrived at the prison the police called her tirapiedras, gusana."*
- **Yanet Sánchez Cocho** case: *"Dog, stone thrower, lousy pig, you'll know who you messed with... Many blows... they were going to 'disappear'."*

CITIZENS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

Of the 168 victims of the set of cases taken randomly, 164 (98%) cases have only Cuban citizenship, while the remaining 4 (2%) have - in addition to Cuban citizenship - Canadian, Spanish, American and German citizenship. Except for the United States, the rest of the countries, **Spain, Canada and Germany, to give three examples, have left all or part of their citizens without any real protection so far**, at least that we know of or that has transpired, since the release of only one prisoner with dual Spanish nationality on "extrajudicial license" under threat (a reversible sword of Damocles) was mainly due, regardless of possible steps taken by his government but which have not been disclosed, to the fact that he was not an activist, something vital for the regime, and to his serious illness, given the risk of death in prison.

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Despite the fact that the collection of the 168 random statements was limited 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 THAT LED TO THEIR ARREST AND TORTURE

90 of the 181 victims, 50%, 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.

The Cuban judicial authorities applied two variants of the type of Public Disorder against the demonstrators. The first variant applied is the one indicated in Article 200.1 of the Cuban Penal Code in force at the time of the facts (Law 62 "Penal Code", published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Cuba on December 30, 1987): "whoever, without a justifiable cause, in public places, shows or large gatherings, shouts an alarm, or makes threats of a common danger, incurs the penalty of deprivation of liberty from three months to one year or a fine of one hundred to three hundred quotas or both". In its paragraph 2, it establishes that "if the acts foreseen in the previous paragraph are carried out with the purpose of causing panic or tumult, or in any other way alter public order, the sanction is deprivation of liberty from one to three years or a fine of three hundred to one thousand quotas or both".

The second variant applied was that provided for in art. 201.1: "whoever, provokes fights or altercations in establishments open to the public, public transportation vehicles, social circles, shows, family or public parties or other events or places attended by numerous persons, incurs the penalty of deprivation of liberty from three months to one year or a fine of one hundred to three hundred quotas or both"; likewise in its paragraph 2 it establishes that: "if the acts provided for in the previous section are carried out with the purpose of altering public order in any way, the sanction is deprivation of liberty from one to three years or a fine of three hundred to one thousand quotas or both", being the variant of art. 201.1 of the commented crime being the most widely used.

69 victims (38%) have been accused of the fabricated crime of **Disrespect** 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.

Regarding the crime of contempt, provided for in art. 144, according to the provisions of its paragraph 1: "whoever threatens, slanders, libels, defames, insults, insults, insults or in any way outrages or offends, by word or in writing, in their dignity or decorum an authority, public official, or their agents or assistants, in the exercise of their functions or on occasion or because of them, incurs the penalty of deprivation of liberty from three months to one year or a fine of one hundred to three hundred quotas or both"; its section 2 contemplates what Cuban doctrine calls "Aggravated Contempt": "if the act provided for in the preceding section is carried out with respect to the President of the Council of State, the President of the National Assembly of People's Power, members of the Council of State or of the Council of Ministers or Deputies to the National Assembly of People's Power, the penalty is deprivation of liberty from one to three years."

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Another **58 victims (32%)** have been charged with the fabricated crime of **Assault**, 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 fiscal petitions we have had access, the alleged assaulted -in 100% of the cases- have been police and agents -not civilians-, and in spite of the supposedly immense volume of aggressions, almost none of them have presented medical reports of injuries.

The crime of Assault provided for in Article 142 of the Penal Code establishes that: "whoever uses violence or intimidation against an authority, a public official, or his agents or assistants, to prevent them from performing an act proper to their functions, or to demand that they perform it, or out of revenge or retaliation for the exercise of their functions, incurs the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of one to three years".

These three types contain, in their criminal development, references to indeterminate legal concepts that depend absolutely on the interpretation that prosecutors and judges give to them. The high degree of abstraction is an element that collides with the principle of legality and predetermination of criminal norms, which results in an evident violation of the rights of freedom of expression, demonstration, association and assembly recognized in Articles 54 and 56 of the Cuban Constitution and Articles 19 and 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, insofar as the facts described in the sentences, which evidently correspond to peaceful demonstrations, are interpreted as criminal acts.

The crime of **Sedition** was the **fabricated crime chosen to incriminate 37 victims** of this group of 181 political prisoners (**20%**), who were also subjected to a wide range of torture and ill-treatment, **2 of them minors**, Brandon David Becerra Curbelo and Jonathan Torres Farrat, and **13 of them 21 years of age or younger at the time** of arrest (Adán Kuibel Castillo Echevarría, Adán Kuibel Castillo Echevarría, Brandon David Becerra Curbelo, Brusnelvis Adrián Cabrera Gutiérrez, Dariel Cruz García, Jaime Alcide Firdó Rodríguez, Jonathan Torres Farrat, Kevin Damián Frómata Castro, Leoalys de la Caridad Valera Vázquez, Luis Armando Cruz Aguilera, Marcos Antonio Alfonso Breto, Walnier Luis Aguilar Rivera, William Manuel Leyva Pupo, Yoirdan Revolta Leyva).

With respect to the crime of **Sedition**, provided for in art. 100 of Law 62 "Penal Code" published on December 30, 1989 in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Cuba, establishes that "*those who, tumultuously and by express or tacit agreement, using violence, disturb the socialist order or the holding of elections or referendums, or prevent the fulfillment of any sentence, legal provision or measure dictated by the Government, or by a civil or military authority in the exercise of their respective functions, or refuse to obey them, or make demands, or resist the fulfillment of their duties, are punished*".

Paragraphs 91 and 92 of Report No. 27/18 of the **Inter-American Commission on Human Rights**,² state with respect to this crime of sedition that (paragraph 91) "*the IACHR warns that the norm is not precise as to the punishable conduct and, on the contrary, uses vague and indeterminate concepts to define the crime of sedition, which do not allow foreseeing the conduct that it seeks to punish. According to this provision,*

² Report No. 27/18 of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1mc2YaR5cbozuuec1KMEvhsniSpn5-FVj>

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sedition would be committed by those who tumultuously and using violence 'disturb the socialist order', 'prevent the fulfillment of any sentence, legal provision or measure dictated by the government', 'make demands' or 'resist the fulfillment of their duties'. These are ambiguous concepts that open space for arbitrary judicial interpretation." And in paragraph 92 it indicates that *"the terms used by the norm could enable the criminalization of social protest, civic activism or any criticism of public authorities. A social protest could be understood as a 'tumultuous' action of a collective or multitude of persons aimed at 'making demands' or 'preventing the fulfillment of a measure dictated by the government'. Likewise, the expression 'disturbing the socialist order' can be interpreted to sanction the legitimate right of persons to express, in association with others, controversial opinions, messages that induce protest actions and legitimate claims to public authorities about the problems that afflict a population or group".*

Likewise, the **United Nations Committee Against Torture** in its Conclusions of the Third Periodic Report of Cuba on May 9, 2022,³ has expressed regarding the crime of "Sedition" that this crime *"punishes a wide variety of behaviors, including those that would disturb public order"*, and request that the State Party *"modify the above mentioned provisions of the Penal Code with the purpose of putting an end to detention based on subjective, vague and imprecise penal figures such as predelinquent social dangerousness and sedition."*

These three types contain, in their criminal development, references to indeterminate legal concepts that depend absolutely on the interpretation that prosecutors and judges give to them. The high degree of abstraction is an element that collides with the principle of legality and predetermination of criminal norms, which results in an evident violation of the rights of freedom of expression, demonstration, association and assembly recognized in Articles 54 and 56 of the Cuban Constitution and Articles 19 and 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, insofar as the facts described in the sentences, which evidently correspond to peaceful demonstrations, are interpreted as criminal acts.

Instigation to commit a crime was a fabricated crime for 13 victims, 7.2% of the 181 analyzed. **Resistance** was a fabricated crime for 12 victims, 6.6% of the 181 analyzed. **Enemy propaganda** was the crime that the regime chose to fabricate for 7 victims, 4% of the total.

These **offenses of the Cuban Penal Code** have been qualified *ad nauseam* by the **United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention** as invalid under international criminal law (Cuban Opinions [63/2019 WGAD](#), [4/2020 WGAD](#), [65/2020 WGAD](#), [41/2021 WGAD](#) and [63/2021 WGAD](#)). In Opinion 63/2019, paragraph 79 indicates that: *"The Group wishes to point out that the criminal offenses of **contempt, disorder, social dangerousness and assault**, contained in the Penal Code, are extremely vague and lack the requisite precision sufficient to provide legal certainty to the population."* In Opinion 4/2020, the Working Group states in its conclusions that, *"the criminal types of **desacato, desórdenes, peligrosidad social and atentado**, contained in the Penal Code, are extremely vague and lack the requirement of sufficient precision to provide legal certainty to the population."* In Opinion 65/2020, the Committee reiterates: *"... the crimes of **resistance and disobedience** contemplated in articles 143 and 147 of the Criminal Code. The Working Group has previously determined that these and similar offenses are vague and overly broad, as they do not clearly define the type of criminal activity that may be punishable."* Paragraph 109 of Opinion No. 41/21 of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention in reference to **Contempt of Court** states that: *"it **has determined that this and similar***

³ Conclusions of the Third Periodic Report of Cuba on May 9, 2022 of the United Nations Committee Against Torture: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CAT/Shared%20Documents/CUB/INT-CAT-COC-CUB_48650_S.pdf

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offenses are vague and overbroad, as they do not clearly define the type of criminal activity that may be punishable. The principle of legality requires that laws be formulated with sufficient precision so that the individual can understand it, and regulate his conduct accordingly". In Opinion No. 63/21, paragraphs 66 and 67, it ratifies this observation with respect to the crime of **Assault, Disrespect, Resistance and Disobedience**, among others.

The control and influence that the Communist Party has over the judicial function in criminal courts implies the existence of a common practice of the courts in the use of the criminal offenses of **Public Disorder, Disrespect, Assault, Sedition, Instigation to commit a crime, Resistance, Pre-criminal Social Dangerousness and Disobedience**, discredited for their laxity and ambiguity by both the IACHR and the WGAD, along with other figures to punish behaviors that involve the exercise of the rights contained in Articles 18, 19 and 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. 18, 19 and 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

These offenses contain: **(A) abstract governing verbs and indeterminate legal concepts** and **(B) limitations to the rights of expression, demonstration and assembly based on** criteria of "public order" or "national security". Taking into account the dependence of the legal, prosecution and judiciary on political power, and the repressive context ordered by the President and First Secretary of the Communist Party himself, in all the cases presented in this complaint it is confirmed that the interpretation of the Cuban Courts is restrictive and harmful to the fundamental rights of the demonstrators, who are considered counterrevolutionaries, opponents and/or dissidents. In the opinion expressed by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, in paragraph 107 of Report No. 27/18, *"it is not sufficient to invoke mere conjectures about possible affectations of order, nor hypothetical circumstances derived from interpretations of the authorities in the face of facts that do not clearly pose a reasonable risk of serious disturbances."*

Another important argument to take into account is that public disorder, in order to be considered a crime under Cuban law, must generate a disorder which, logically, will result in a private complaint by the citizen affected. Not a single one of the cases of this Complaint that have been accused of this crime has suffered the particular denunciation of any citizen for the alleged "Public disorder". As for "Assault", it requires a violent action against the authority. In none of the cases presented in this complaint accused of "Assault" has it been determined that any police officer has had injuries or sequels of aggressions, which is clarifying with respect to the use that has been given to this crime.

Thus, contrary to international standards, the Courts interpret and apply the laws with the purpose of injuring and punishing opponents and dissidents. The emission of ideas that imply a criticism of the authority or the Government of the Republic is qualified as **Disrespect and Disobedience**, the occupation of public space on the occasion of demonstrations is qualified as **Public Disorder**, the interactions of the demonstrators with the agents of order or civilians in the service of the Government and the Communist Party are qualified as **Public Disorder**, politically stronger and more effective demonstrations against the Government are qualified as **Sedition**, and **Instigation to commit a crime** is used against anyone who encouraged others to demonstrate.

It should also be noted that in the crimes of "Assault", "Resistance" and "Disrespect" or "Disobedience", the forces of law and order must be in the exercise of their functions. There is ample evidence that the authorities assaulted the demonstrators following the President's clear order, as can be seen in ANNEX III. As soon as they followed the order and quelled the demonstrations with active, not reactive violence, the

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authorities ceased to be protected as they were acting in the exercise of their duties, since they were not exercising but in contradiction with the exercise of their duties.

Cuban doctrine and jurisprudence itself,⁴ has been precise in that it does not qualify the crimes of disobedience, contempt, assault or resistance when the action of the agent or the authority against the person is an excessive and illegal act, far from the full exercise of its functions, especially when it is carried out in violation of such functions.

Judgment No. 3325, of September 22, 2010 issued by the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court of Cuba with respect to the crime of assault and also of resistance as it applies to the case, expressly considered "(...) *In any case, it should be noted that the notorious excess of the passive subject [agent of the authority] in the exercise of his functions deprives him of the special protection afforded by this article [crime of assault] and turns him into a mere private individual.*" That is to say, at the moment of violating the legality of his functions, agent Andris Roberto Celestino Cueto must cease to be a police officer protected by criminal law to become, for criminal purposes, a mere private individual.

Judgment No. 1782 of July 23, 2013 issued by the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court of Cuba with respect to the crime of attempt expressly considered: "*That in the crime of assault (also resistance) the legal property protected is the proper performance of public functions in the field of administration or jurisdiction*". In this regard it is expressed that "(...) *The object of protection is the function that is exercised, which is useful and necessary for life in society*". *The "sphere of criminal protection (...) [of the crime of assault] is the proper functioning of the administration and jurisdiction, (...)*".

In the same sense, Judgment No. 955 of April 26, 2013 of the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court of Cuba itself had to be pronounced with respect to the requirement and circumstance in which the crime of assault, etc. must be qualified. Against any private individual.

For its part, in its own bibliography edited, printed and distributed by the National Organization of Collective Law Firms of Cuba (Organization of the State Attorney's Office of Cuba), in its work "Cuban Criminal Code", it is made explicit about the crimes of assault, contempt, resistance and disobedience that "*when the mentioned subjects [officials] exceed or overreach in the performance of their duties, these crimes [against the administration and jurisdiction] cannot protect such excess*" (Código Penal Cubano, ONBC, Judith López Soria, pp.. 59 and 60)⁵.

For its part, although in the beginning dozens of innocent people were charged for **Propagation of Epidemic**, when [Prisoners Defenders denounced internationally the illegality in the use of the crime and contrary to the repressive Cuban legislation \(ES / EN / FR\)](#), since it contravened the Decree 31 of Public Health in force on July 11, 2021, ⁶ and because the article of the Penal Code of Propagation of Epidemic is a "**blank law**", something internationally condemned as illegal, an internal debate was provoked in the

⁴ See in Bulletin of the Supreme People's Court, year 2010. Edited and published by the TSP website. Link: https://www.tsp.gob.cu/sites/default/files/documentos/boletin-2010_0.pdf See in POPULAR SUPREME COURT BULLETIN, year 2013. Edited and published by the TSP website. Link: <https://www.tsp.gob.cu/sites/default/files/documentos/boletin-2013.pdf> See POPULAR SUPREME COURT BULLETIN, year 2013. Edited and published by the TSP website. Link: <https://www.tsp.gob.cu/sites/default/files/documentos/boletin-2013.pdf>.

⁵ Cuban Penal Code, ONBC:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20201120002427/https://www.onbc.cu/uploads/media/page/0001/01/c1d2d7c14b9828fba0f10ce964c876ff7cdf7905.pdf>

⁶ Decree 31-21 "On infringements of sanitary measures for Covid-19": <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1dtbVhqrBNDxPknm-Jncuv4plOT9NNkeZ>

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Supreme Court regarding the discredit for accusing for this crime and it was resolved in such a way that at this moment only 7 of the victims of this denunciation, only 4%, keep this fabricated and false crime of Propagation of Epidemic.

THE LACK OF DEFENSE ATTORNEYS IN CUBA

The non-existence of the independent legal profession in Cuba is a reality that the United Nations WGAD has proven and denounced on numerous occasions.

In particular, Opinion 63/2019 (Cuba) concludes: *"...the Working Group was able to verify that, under the Decree-Law on the Practice of Law and the National Organization of Collective Law Firms, and its Regulations (issued by the Ministry of Justice), the Ministry of Justice exercises extensive regulatory and supervisory functions over the legal profession. This includes the high inspection of the National Organization of Collective Law Firms, the determination of fees for legal services, serves as administrative instance of appeal against decisions denying admission or separating individuals from the legal profession, receives reports from the National Board of Directors, may authorize the practice of the profession, approves the creation and extinction of collective law firms, supervises the training regime of newly graduated lawyers, among many others (see Articles 3, 11, 20, 29 and First Special Provision of the Decree-Law, as well as Articles 20 and 42 of the Regulations)."*

Likewise, in Opinion 63/2021 (Cuba) it is determined, in relation to the alleged "lawyer" in the case: *"the aforementioned professional belongs 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 it cannot be considered as an independent legal counsel", and subsequently it is indicated "Mr. Castillo was denied legal assistance of his own choice and therefore the right to challenge the legality of detention, in violation of Articles 8 and 9 of the Universal Declaration and Principles 11 and 37 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Castillo was denied legal assistance of his own choosing and thus the right to challenge the legality of the detention, in contravention of Articles 8 and 9 of the Universal Declaration and Principles 11 and 37 of the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment."*

According to Article 3 paragraph b) of Decree-Law No. 81 "On the Practice of Law and the National Organization of Collective Law Firms" published on June 8, 1984 in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Cuba, regarding the practice of the profession in Cuba, the practice **of law as an independent professional is prohibited.** That is to say, a professional may not hold the professional title of Attorney at Law unless he/she works under the protection of the National Organization of Collective Law Firms or is authorized by the Minister of Justice under "exceptional" conditions (articles 3, second paragraph and article 4).

And, with respect to this organization, for many years this was indicated on the ONBC's own website in its "History of the ONBC" section, which can still be read in its entirety on the automatic auditing service Web Archive on the Internet⁷ :

"On April 25, 1966, the Council of Ministers of the Revolutionary Government issued Law No. 1189, by means of which it provided for the registration of lawyers in the Registry of the Ministry of Justice, as a requirement for professional practice, eliminating the control of the bar until that date in the hands of the Bar Associations. This measure, together with the creation of the Collective Law Firms as units for the rendering

⁷ Excerpt from the official website of the National Organization of Collective Law Firms of Cuba: <https://web.archive.org/web/20210122174705/https://www.onbc.cu/historia>

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of legal services, was the first step in the elimination of the legal profession as a private practice in the country, with time the Collective Law Firm became another dependency of the Ministry of Justice, which affiliated this form of practicing the profession to what is internationally known as the State Bar".

The Law of June 8, 1984, Decree-Law No. 81⁸, "On the Practice of Law and the ONBC" establishes that in order to practice law "...it is required to be admitted to the practice of law by the National Organization of Collective Law Firms" (art. 3, paragraph b), and in art. 16 indicates that it is necessary, in addition, "To have moral conditions in accordance with the principles of our society".

Decree-Law No. 81 affirms the necessary "admission" to the Collective Law Firms, but does not mention, neither the Law nor the Regulation, the requirements or the mechanism for this, lacking, therefore, the lawyers, of rights against the denial of admission. However, Article 25, on the other hand, does state that "disciplinary proceedings may be initiated against members of the Organization (...) by the Provincial Director of Justice and the Minister of Justice".

The dependence of the ONBC on the Ministry of Justice is also evidenced by the fact that the National Board of Directors of the ONBC, as indicated in the Decree-Law No. 81 Arts. 20 and 11, **reports** "periodically to the Ministry of Justice on the development of its activities and the disciplinary measures it applies to Provincial and Unit Directors of Law Firms, and member attorneys, as well as any additions and removals that occur in the Organization" and, likewise, its function is to "**submit to the consideration of the Ministry of Justice** the tariff for the collection of the legal services provided by the Organization".

In the Special Provisions of the aforementioned Law, in case this dependence was not clear, it is specified that "the **Ministry of Justice is responsible for the high inspection, supervision and control of the activity of the National Organization of Collective Law Firms and its members**. It also corresponds to the Ministry of Justice to issue the Regulations of this Decree-Law, as well as any other provision or regulation necessary for its application", and that "it corresponds to the provincial bodies of the People's Power, through the **provincial directorates of Justice**, to inspect the units of collective law firms located in their respective territories, and to participate, at the request of the Ministry of Justice, in the inspections carried out by the latter".

It is the Ministry of Justice who therefore defines the remuneration of lawyers and their services and to whom the activities, disciplinary measures and discharges and discharges of members are reported, and who has absolute control over the activity of the ONBC and its members. Since, in **addition, the members are paid from public funds of the Ministry of Justice and the State**, the members are, de facto and in all possible dimensions, **employees of the Ministry of Justice**.

The link with the Ministry of Justice is evident through legislation, but also in its daily public operations. The recently appointed President of the National Organization of Collective Law Firms, **Lilia María Hernández Doejo**, a very prominent member of the Communist Party, held the position of **Vice-Minister of Justice**. The predecessor in her position until 2021, **Ariel Mantecón Ramos**, was at the same time holding political positions in the Communist Party of Cuba as an important member of the Party and Deputy of the

⁸ Law of June 8, 1984, Decree Law No. 81 and Ministerial Resolution No. 142 of the Ministry of Justice, or Regulation: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1_9cn4_Q6hS-YF1WsPhcACYggU0a5Xap6

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National Assembly of the People's Power of Cuba for the municipality of Ciénaga de Zapata, province of Matanzas, as is public and notorious.⁹

This circumstance has consequences essentially in two key aspects for the purposes of this Complaint, namely:

- (a) A "lawyer" in Cuba will not be able to freely and adequately defend a defendant when his defense strategy clashes with the ideology of the Communist Party of Cuba and/or the governmental narrative, a circumstance more than foreseeable in the case of the defendants in the demonstrations against the Government, essentially because the lawyer could lose the practice of his profession, his permanence being subordinated to the decision of the high officials of the Ministry of Justice and the ONBC, appointed, in turn, by officials of the Executive and the Communist Party of Cuba.
- (b) A "lawyer" who works and receives the principal of his emoluments directly from the State, cannot display the basic qualities of his profession when his counterpart is precisely his employer and patron, lacks absolute independence and is clearly in a conflict of interests, a circumstance that occurred in all of the defendants for the 11 - J demonstrations and, in general, all defendants and victims referred to in ANNEX I accompanying this document.

For its part, the United Nations Committee against Torture clearly stated in its conclusions of the Third Periodic Report of Cuba on May 9, 2022¹⁰, that: *"The Committee is concerned about the restrictions on the independent practice of law, since only members of the National Organization of Collective Law Firms may practice law in the State party, with exceptions such as the representation and management of certain matters of their own or of their family members by lawyers who are not members of that organization. In particular, the Committee expresses its concern at reports questioning the autonomy of the National Organization of Collective Law Firms, whose decisions concerning the refusal of admission or definitive withdrawal from the organization may only be appealed in final instance to the Minister of Justice (articles 4 and 29 of Decree-Law No. 81 on the practice of law and the National Organization of Collective Law Firms) (arts. 2, paras. 1, 12 and 13).*

That is to say, the different opinions of the WGAD and the Committee Against Torture of the United Nations regarding this abuse of the legal defense profession, which entails the complete extermination of its independence, are fully founded, since a "lawyer" in Cuba cannot act as such, with all the expected guarantees when (i) he must face a counterpart who pays his salary - in this case the State -, and (ii) he has a severe limitation in his argumentation when he could not in any way contradict the dictates of the Communist Party of Cuba, at the risk of losing the "moral" and "prestigious" suitability that allows him to practice his profession and, therefore, be expelled from it.

This set of circumstances implies, in turn, two direct violations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: (a) the first, in relation to Article 11, in that it limits the right to a defense, key to access to a fair and impartial trial, and (b) the second, in relation to Article 10, concerning equal treatment before the Law and the Courts of Justice, in that it is particularly the political opponents of the Government of Cuba who see

⁹ Ariel Mantecón Ramos's profile on Wikipedia of Cuba, audited by Web Archive:

https://web.archive.org/web/20221018000239/https://www.ecured.cu/Ariel_Mantec%C3%B3n_Ramos

¹⁰ Conclusions of the 3rd Periodic Report on Cuba of the United Nations Committee Against Torture:

https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CAT/Shared%20Documents/CUB/INT_CAT_COC_CUB_48650_S.pdf

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their procedural rights and consequent legal treatment limited with respect to access to effective judicial protection.

This means that all of the persons referred to in ANNEX I attached to this Complaint were not assisted or defended, at any time, by an independent attorney, which cannot but imply the need to declare null and void and repeat each and every one of the judicial proceedings in which the victims were a party, This declaration entails, as an inherent consequence, the immediate annulment of the convictions derived from the proceedings vitiated by the absence of legal defense, in addition to the rest of the patterns that will be formulated below.

This presents and proves a fact that generates multiple violations of human rights, in relation to the aforementioned articles. The accused does not have access to an independent lawyer during his interrogation, he does not have access to an independent lawyer during the investigation phase, nor during his defense, nor does he have an independent lawyer to monitor his possible penitentiary regime and the filing of appeals in the face of a more than certain conviction. It follows that there is no effective right to defense when the defendant is a political opponent or is being tried for any circumstance contrary to the political principles developed by the Communist Party of Cuba.

PRETRIAL DETENTION OF ALL CASES

In addition to many patterns of torture and mistreatment, 100% of all the political prisoners examined in this complaint and 100% of the cases analyzed by Prisoners Defenders in its entire experience in Cuba coincide in this: **all of them have been deprived of their 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, in violation of all international law.

On the one hand, the European Court of Human Rights has been developing a solid jurisprudence in relation to the exercise of judicial functions in the framework of criminal proceedings (Nikolova v. Bulgaria)¹¹. Thus, the officer exercising jurisdictional functions must, on the one hand, belong to the judicial p and, on the profession other hand, meet two basic requirements: (a) independence from the executive and (b) independence from the parties.

In this case, none of the requirements are met:

Regarding the processes that took place before January 1, 2022, all of them, the Criminal Procedure Law in force and applicable (Law 5 of 1977)¹², granted full powers to the POLICE called "Instructors" (a figure that has nothing to do with the Instructing Judge) to take a detainee by the police, after 24 hours (art. 245, Law 5 of 1977), and impose another precautionary measure of partial deprivation of liberty, or keep him in detention until even the seventh day. AND THIS WAS DONE IN ALL THE CASES REFERRED TO IN THIS COMPLAINT, thus flagrantly violating due process in all of them.

Indeed, after the 24-hour police custody, the POLICE officer called "Instructor" had 72 hours more (art. 246, Law 5 of 1977), apart from the initial 24 hours, to keep the accused in custody and make a further decision. The prosecutor, in turn, had an additional 72 hours to make a decision upon the recommendation of the investigating POLICE (art. 247, Law 5 of 1977). In no case, during these 168 hours (24+72+72), or 7 days, did

¹¹ (1999) Case of Nikolova v. Bulgaria, The International Journal of Human Rights, 3:4, 108-109, DOI: 10.1080/13642989908406850

¹² Criminal Procedure Law in force in all the cases under study: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=13IKUy40oPvbSePcFTMIA9P2UzdR-XnDq>

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any judge take part in the process defined in the Cuban Law itself. That is to say, **no judge was even informed of the arrests carried out by the police, the investigating POLICE and the Prosecutor's Office.**

These precautionary measures thus defined were prolonged for the victims listed in this complaint without judicial intervention during the entire investigation phase, which has a presumed maximum time limit of 6 months, during which the accused will be in provisional detention, or other measures of partial or total deprivation of liberty, decreed first by the police, then by the investigating police officer and, subsequently by the Public Prosecutor (art. 107, Law 5 of 1977). However, the time of the investigation - and the pre-trial detention, which is closely linked to it - may be extended by law for as long as necessary after 6 months: only the approval of the General Prosecutor (art. 107, Law 5 of 1977), that is to say, **another acting force of the State outside the judiciary**, is sufficient.

All the defendants present in this brief comply with having been subjected to arrests and pre-trial detention for more than 24 hours and more than 6 months in the majority, and even in many cases significantly longer, which means without a doubt that the Republic of Cuba, through its instruments, the Police, the Instructing Police and, This means without a doubt that the Republic of Cuba, through its instruments, the Police, the Instructing Police and then the Prosecutor's Office, has appropriated the roles of party, judge and executioner, in a sort of anticipation of the penalty, deliberately ignoring the Human Rights related to the presumption of innocence and that the adoption of precautionary measures restricting the right to freedom in the criminal process be authorized by an independent and impartial Court.

In the new criminal procedure legislation, Law 143 On Criminal Procedure, in force since 1/1/22, the facts have not changed in this respect. The police officers in charge of the investigation, in accordance with arts. 124 and 127 of Law 143 On Criminal Procedure¹³, are officers of the Ministry of the Interior, whose functions are carried out by agents operating under orders of the Department of State Security¹⁴. These officials are police officers subject to the moral suitability and prestige of the Communist Party of Cuba and are also employees and salaried employees of one of the parties to the lawsuits in question. In fact, all the cases presented have in common that **the accusations in all the proceedings are made directly by the State without any private accusations having been made.**

In the same way as in the previous Criminal Procedure Law, in the current Criminal Procedure Law, the **provisional imprisonment order**, an **act that should be linked to the exercise of the judiciary**, however, in accordance with Art. 122 paragraph f) of Law 143 of Criminal Procedure (in force), is again carried out in a completely autonomous manner by the Prosecutor's Office, an interested party in the procedure itself, which of course does not have the preceptive quality of independence. That is to say, the prosecuting party also in the current Criminal Procedure Law, outside the Judge, who is unaware of the existence of the procedure, can impose imprisonment or other measures of limitation of freedom to the accused party.

Therefore, under the Criminal Procedure Law that was in force in 2021 for detentions considered arbitrary in this complaint, as in the current Criminal Procedure Law, the intervention of the judge only begins upon the referral of the case to the court **at the end of the Preparatory Phase File** or, only in the new Criminal Procedure Law, if the prosecutor agrees upon request of the defense to have a judge control the

¹³ Criminal Procedure Law in force since 1/1/22: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1hs3TKUb2673bLcaVtx-zQs7c5rueyUPI>

¹⁴ Explanation and description of the functions of the State Security provided by the Cuban state media: "To confront and penetrate the counterrevolutionary organizations" - https://www.ecured.cu/%C3%93rganos_de_la_Seguridad_del_Estado

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precautionary measure. The end of the Preparatory Phase File results in the Prosecutorial Petition, or the Brief of "Provisional Accusatory Conclusions" (arts. 166 to 178 in the new Criminal Procedure Law, or arts. 104 to 110 in the Criminal Procedure Law in force during the detentions and all of 2021). It must be insisted again that, in the norm, this procedure cannot be considered limited in time, that is, it has an indefinite character, since the prosecutor and the Attorney General, accusing parties and interested in the result of the procedure, exempt from the due independence and impartiality, as dictated by the Criminal Procedure Law and the subsequent Criminal Procedure Law, can extend the process as long as necessary without any judicial intervention. **Deprivation of liberty for periods of more than 48 hours and in many cases for more than a year without the presence or knowledge of any court and without independent legal defense has occurred in all the cases presented in this complaint.**

Opinion n.º 63/2021 approved by the WGAD (Working Group on Arbitrary Detention) of the Human Rights Council, in its 92nd period of sessions, dated November 15 to 19, 2021¹⁵, stated that the pattern defined and justified in this section, **violates the due process, the procedural guarantees and the international norms, being cause for the classification of an arbitrary detention based on category III.** For its part, abounding in the use of the prosecutor's office at the service of political power, the United Nations Committee Against Torture clearly expressed in its Conclusions of the Third Periodic Report of Cuba on May 9, 2022,¹⁶ that "*the Committee is concerned about the subordination of the Attorney General's Office to the President of the Republic established in Article 157 of the Constitution*".

This is, as has been expressed, a structural circumstance that generates very serious human rights violations in relation to: (a) the obligation of the State and the right of the accused to appear publicly before a judge, who cannot be replaced by a State Security Agent (art. 10 UDHR) and, (b) the assumption of jurisdictional functions, particularly the issuance of pre-trial detention orders and measures limiting liberty, by personnel from outside the judiciary without the quality of independence. 10 UDHR) and, (b) the assumption of jurisdictional functions - particularly, the issuance of provisional detention orders and measures limiting freedom - by personnel outside the judiciary without the quality of independence and impartiality, since the Prosecutor's Office is an interested party in the criminal process, being dependent by nature, and more broadly in the Cuban criminal system, as indicated by the Committee Against Torture, on the political power.

These procedural deviations, established by law in the Republic of Cuba, imply: (a) that none of the defendants appeared before a Judge, in the legal sense of the word, during the entire pre-trial process (Preparatory Phase) and, (b) none of the orders of provisional detention and/or limitation of liberty issued against the defendants were issued by a Judge, or not even with the knowledge of a Judge, Therefore, they cannot but be considered illegitimate in relation to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, entailing authentic material defenses, since the persons under investigation and prosecution are deprived of the most elementary rights, to whose protection the Republic of Cuba is obliged to protect as a signatory party to the UDHR.

The Republic of Cuba has developed and established under national law two practices that have been profusely denounced by the European Court of Human Rights, the first of them referred to in the heading

¹⁵ Opinion No. 63/2021 adopted by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention of the Human Rights Council: <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2022-02/A-HRC-WGAD-2021-63-AEV.pdf>

¹⁶ Conclusions of the 3rd Periodic Report on Cuba of the United Nations Committee Against Torture: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CAT/Shared%20Documents/CUB/INT_CAT_COC_CUB_48650_S.pdf

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of this section and the second of them, in relation to the term "reasonable delay" of the public appearance before a Judge (Brogan and others v. the United Kingdom), which cannot be substituted by a State Security Agent, even less so in a criminal proceeding in which the accused are systematically deprived of their liberty, in which all parties to the proceedings are systematically deprived of their liberty. the United Kingdom)¹⁷, which cannot be replaced by a State Security Agent, even less so in a criminal proceeding in which the accused are systematically deprived of their liberty, in which all the parties (Police, Investigating Police and Prosecutor's Office) are employees and dependents of the State, the accusing party.

All of the cases listed in this complaint have suffered these due process violations.

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CASES

In addition to the 168 statements that have allowed the synthetic "x-ray" of 168 victims of torture, 13 other cases have been studied through research, allowing a better description of the torture to which these civilians, including students, professionals, clergymen, journalists and human rights activists, have been subjected.

STATISTICS OF ALL CASES BY TYPE OF TORTURE

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 168 victims whose statements have been tabulated with the 38 questions; another 13 cases analyzed in detail with another methodology are not 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 type allows us to infer without room for error that practically all of them suffer such denial of medical attention.

The table below shows the results obtained from the statements on the 168 tabulated cases:

DEPRIVATION OF MEDICAL CARE AMONG POLITICAL PRISONERS	72,62%¹⁸
Has the defendant been denied proper medical attention at any time (only for those who have requested and been denied)?	122
FORCED LABOR NOT RELATED TO HIS STATUS AS A CRIMINAL DEFENDANT OR CONVICTION	51,19%
Has the defendant been forced to perform any task by force that was not proper to his status as a defendant or criminal conviction?	86
HIGHLY UNCOMFORTABLE, DAMAGING, DEGRADING AND PROLONGED POSITIONS	54,76%
Has the defendant been forced to remain in a highly uncomfortable and/or degrading position for a long time without cause?	92
SOLITARY CONFINEMENT FOR PUNISHMENT	60,71%
Has the defendant been held/confined in solitary confinement for a long time without cause?	102
USE OF TEMPERATURE AS A TORTURE MECHANISM	55,36%
Has the defendant been exposed to very high or low temperatures?	93
PHYSICAL AGGRESSIONS	67,86%
Has the defendant been subjected to physical aggression?	114
DRIVING ABNORMALLY TO LOCATIONS UNKNOWN TO INMATES AND FAMILY MEMBERS	48,21%
Has the defendant been driven in an irregular/abnormal manner to places of which he/she was unaware of the location?	81
WILFUL DISORIENTATION	27,38%

¹⁷ Brogan and Others v. the United Kingdom, Nos. 11209/84 and others 3, ECtHR (Plenary), 29 November 1988

¹⁸ This parameter is only measured on prisoners who have actually been in need of medical care and have been denied. A prisoner who does not require medical attention will not report the denial of medical attention. The high value obtained suggests that **all political prisoners do not receive medical attention when they require it.**

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Has the defendant been purposely subjected to disorientation?	46
FLUID AND/OR FOOD DEPRIVATION	47,02%
Was the defendant deprived of liquids and/or food longer than reasonable or permissible?	79
INTENTIONAL SLEEP DEPRIVATION	47,02%
Was the defendant sleep deprived through forced wakefulness beyond reason?	79
DEPRIVATION OF COMMUNICATION WITH FAMILY, DEFENSE AND RELATIVES	83,93%
Was the defendant deprived of communication with his family, relatives or lawyer?	141
THREATS TO THEM, THEIR INTEGRITY, THEIR SAFETY AND THE SAFETY OF THEIR LOVED ONES.	58,93%
Was the defendant threatened sexually, with injury, with irregular/abnormal retaliation, with death, with imprisonment, or even with harming or affecting loved ones?	99
DISPLAY OR THREATENING EXHIBITION OF WEAPONS OR ELEMENTS OF TORTURE	36,90%
Was the defendant exposed to the threatening display or exhibition of weapons or elements of torture?	62
INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF ANGUISH, GRIEF OR UNCERTAINTY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF A FAMILY MEMBER	43,45%
Was the defendant exposed to anguish, grief or uncertainty because of the situation of a family member also subjected to imprisonment or enforced disappearance?	73
HUMILIATION, DEGRADATION AND VERBAL ABUSE	75,60%
Was the defendant humiliated, degraded or verbally abused?	127

THE MOST COMMON AND WIDESPREAD TORTURES

Of obvious concern is the fact that among the highest values of complaints of torture executed against these prisoners are:

1. 83.93% of the prisoners were deprived of communication with their family, defense and relatives.
2. Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse to 75.60% of prisoners
3. 72.62% of political prisoners are deprived of medical care.
4. Physical assaults on 67.86% of prisoners
5. 60.71% of prisoners are confined in solitary confinement.

These values are consistent with our experience over the years of dealing with hundreds of families with relatives in prison in Cuba.

All these forms of torture are applied in a **generalized and systematic way**, without any limitation, except (we can intuit) the conscientious objection of some commanders or guards who do not act in the same way as others.

It is, in fact, alarming that **all the most common tortures are**, if we analyze them, a set of **simple and direct tools**, and that do not require excessive need for control, **to degrade the psyche and the body of the rebels** who dare to express a different opinion with the logical purpose of **breaking them and leaving sequels that limit them**, in addition, in case they are released from prison one day.

EXTRAPOLATION TO THE 1,277 PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE OF THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Taking into account that the taking of statements on 168 prisoners has been random and spontaneous, and that the sample is very significant with respect to the list of the 1,277 political prisoners present on the Prisoners Defenders list in the last 12 months, it is **scientifically and statistically** obligatory to extrapolate the values to the total of the 1,277 political prisoners in order to appreciate approximately how many of the political prisoners are being subjected to torture per year in Cuba. The following table shows the following results:

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TYPOLOGY OF TORTURE	AFFECTED (among the 1,277 political prisoners)
Deprivation of medical care among political prisoners	927 tortured
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	654 tortured
Highly uncomfortable, harmful, degrading and prolonged postural patterns	699 tortured
Solitary confinement	775 tortured
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	707 tortured
Physical aggressions	867 tortured
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	616 tortured
Intentional disorientation	350 tortured
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	600 tortured
Intentional sleep deprivation	600 tortured
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	1072 tortured
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	753 tortured
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	471 tortured
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	555 tortured
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	965 tortured

BE AWARE: MACHINE TRANSLATED COPY, FROM THE ORIGINAL IN SPANISH**PRISONERSDEFENDERS****VII. TABLE OF VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED**

Political prisoner	Medical Attention	Forced Forced	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
María Cristina Garrido Rodríguez	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	15
Yoan Labrada Morgado	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	15
Jorge Bello Domínguez	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	15
Gabriela Zequeira Hernández	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	14
Andy Dunier García Lorenzo	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	14
Yoanky Baez Albornoz	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	14
Renán Julio Vilches Wong	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	14
Dixán Gaínza Moré	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
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
Brusnelvis Adrián Cabrera Gutiérrez	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	13
Leandro Cerezo Sirut	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	13
William Manuel Leyva Pupo	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
Miguel Enrique Girón Velázquez	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
Luis Mario Niedas 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
Daniel Joel Cardenas Díaz	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	13
Yanet Sánchez Cocho	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	13

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Political prisoner	Medical Attention	Forced Forced	Postural Punishments	Temperature	Aggressions	Offshoring	Disorientation	Liquids / Food	Dream	Incommunication	Threats	Weapons	Anguish	Verbal abuse	Types of Torture
Maikel Puig Bergolla	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	13
Panter Rodríguez Baró	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	13
Alayn Toledano Valiente		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	13
Yoel David Ochoa Álvarez		X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	12
Luis Armando Cruz Aguilera	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	12
Abel Lázaro Machado Conde	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	12
Eduardo Álvarez Rigal	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	12
Katia Beirut Rodriguez	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	12
Nadir Martín Perdomo	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	12
Yunier Claro La Guardia	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X	12
Nestor Hechavarria Cintra	X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	12
Bradys Barreras González	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	12
Jesús Yoel Díaz Hernández	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	12
Ángel Serrano Hernández	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	12
Alexis Borges Wilson	X		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	12
Marcos Antonio Alfonso Breto		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	11
Maikiel Armando Peña Suárez	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X		X	11
Ángel Jesús Véliz Marcano	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X	11
Rosa Janis Millo Espinosa	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	11
Yasiel Martínez Carrasco	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	11
Adrián Miguel Góngora Santiesteban	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			11
Julián Yasmany Díaz Mena	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X			11
Caleb Martínez Delgado	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	11
Yunior Iglesias Velázquez	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		11

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Political prisoner	Medical Attention	Forced Forced	Postural	Punishments	Temperature	Aggressions	Offshoring	Disorientation	Liquids / Food	Dream	Incommunication	Threats	Weapons	Anguish	Verbal abuse	Types of Torture
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
Yordis García Fournier	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X		X	X	X	11
Alexander Rodríguez Cárdenas	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	11
Carlos Manuel García Rodríguez	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	10
Luis Miguel Valls Pérez	X	X	X		X	X		X			X	X		X	X	10
Brenda (in sentence, "Freddy Luis") Díaz García	X	X	X	X		X			X		X	X	X		X	10
Lázara Karenia González Fernández		X	X		X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	10
Maikel Mediaceja Ramos	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X		X	X	10
Alexander Lore Martínez	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
Edelmer Góngora Morales	X	X	X		X				X	X	X	X		X	X	10
Edgar Soto Torres	X				X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	10
Elizabeth Arias García	X		X	X		X	X		X		X	X		X	X	10
Eglis Heredia Rodríguez	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X		10
Samuel Pupo Martínez	X			X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X	10
Damián de Jesús Hechavarría Labrada	X		X	X	X			X	X		X		X	X	X	10
Armando Guerra Perez	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X			X	10
Kevin Damián Frómata Castro		X			X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X	9
Michael Gerardo Carey Abadin	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X				X	9
Walnier Luis Aguilar Rivera	X		X	X		X	X		X		X	X			X	9
Magdelys Curbelo Anglés		X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	9
Marlon Noval Alonso	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X			X		9
Anibal Yasiel Palau Jacinto	X			X	X	X	X		X		X	X			X	9
Yurién Rogelio Méndez Herrera		X		X	X	X				X	X	X		X	X	9
Jonatan Martínez Delgado	X		X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	9

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Political prisoner	Medical Attention	Forced Forced	Postural Punishments	Temperature	Aggressions	Offshoring	Disorientation	Liquids / Food	Dream	Incommunication	Threats	Weapons	Anguish	Verbal abuse	Types of Torture
Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara	X		X		X	X			X	X	X		X	X	9
Jorge Reinier Arias García	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	9
Roberto Perez Fonseca	X	X	X		X	X				X	X	X		X	9
Jorge Luis Salazar Brioso	X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X				9
Ezequiel Rafael Hermida Rodríguez		X	X			X		X	X	X		X		X	9
Ángel Santiesteban Prats	X	X	X	X		X				X	X	X	X		9
Brandon David Becerra Curbelo	X	X	X					X	X	X	X			X	8
Cristian Enrique Salgado Vívar	X	X		X	X			X	X	X				X	8
Frank Alejandro Felipe Gómez		X	X	X		X				X	X		X	X	8
Dairon Yunion Labrada Linares	X				X			X	X	X	X		X	X	8
Lisdiany Rodríguez Isaac	X	X	X		X					X	X		X	X	8
Adel De La Torre Hernández	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X					8
Victor Alejandro Paineira Rodríguez	X	X	X		X				X	X	X			X	8
Yunion Medina Ruffin	X	X	X		X			X	X	X				X	8
Liván Hernández Sosa	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X				X	8
Yeremín Salcines Jane	X	X			X				X	X	X	X		X	8
Noel Martínez Tapanes		X		X	X	X			X	X	X		X		8
Yeriel Cruz Perez	X			X		X			X	X	X	X		X	8
Demis Valdés Sarduy	X		X	X	X			X		X	X			X	8
Jorge Luis García García	X		X	X	X	X	X			X		X			8
Julio César Ruiz Bacot	X		X		X				X	X	X	X		X	8
Liván Hernández Lago			X		X	X	X			X	X		X	X	8
Carlos Manuel Peña Marrero			X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8
Javier Delgado Torna	X		X	X	X	X		X		X	X				8
Lisdany Rodríguez Isaac	X	X		X						X	X		X	X	7
Carlos Alberto Hernández Pérez		X			X	X				X	X	X		X	7

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Political prisoner	Medical Attention	Forced Forced	Postural	Punishments	Temperature	Aggressions	Offshoring	Disorientation	Liquids / Food	Dream	Incommunication	Threats	Weapons	Anguish	Verbal abuse	Types of Torture
Yunaiky De La Caridad Linares Rodríguez	X			X			X	X	X		X	X				7
Iván Arocha Quiala	X		X		X	X			X		X				X	7
Nosley Lázaro Domínguez Linares	X	X		X		X					X		X	X		7
Duniesky Ruiz Cañizares	X					X	X			X	X		X	X		7
Rolando Vázquez Fleita	X		X	X	X	X				X	X					7
Yasmany Porras Perez	X		X	X		X				X	X				X	7
Yobel Sevilla Martínez	X		X	X	X					X				X	X	7
Dariel Ruiz García	X					X			X		X	X		X	X	7
Cruz García Domínguez	X			X		X	X				X	X			X	7
Beatriz Valdés García		X	X			X	X				X				X	6
Leoalys de la Caridad Valera Vázquez	X						X				X	X		X	X	6
Eduardo Reynaldo Machado Arocha	X								X		X	X		X	X	6
José Miguel Gómez Mondeja		X	X	X	X	X					X					6
Daniel Fernández Álvarez	X			X		X	X		X						X	6
Yunior Jorge Ramos Yera	X	X		X		X					X				X	6
Wilber Enmanuel Álvarez Salvat			X			X					X		X	X	X	6
Duniel Monterrey Santiesteban	X		X			X	X			X					X	6
Joel Tor Caballero			X	X	X	X				X	X					6
Osvaldo Lugo Pita	X	X	X										X	X	X	6
Maikel Rodríguez Del Campo				X						X	X	X		X	X	6
Oriandy Oviedo Acosta	X			X		X					X	X			X	6
Karen Vázquez Pérez	X						X				X	X		X	X	6
Iván Mauricio Arocha Arocha	X		X		X				X		X				X	6
John Luis Machado Marrero			X	X	X	X	X									5
José Alejandro Rodríguez Gelin		X			X							X	X		X	5
Daniel Antonio Díaz Gálvez		X	X								X	X			X	5

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Political prisoner	Medical Attention	Forced Forced	Postural	Punishments	Temperature	Aggressions	Offshoring	Disorientation	Liquids / Food	Dream	Incommunication	Threats	Weapons	Anguish	Verbal abuse	Types of Torture
Yoan De La Cruz Cruz			X				X			X	X				X	5
Leonardo Manuel Fernández Otaño				X		X					X	X			X	5
Alexander Fábregas Milanés							X	X			X	X			X	5
Yunior Luis Pino Pérez		X		X								X		X	X	5
Rodisley Martínez Valdés	X	X		X		X					X					5
Yonay Moreu Leal	X					X			X		X	X				5
Luis Frómata Compte	X	X				X					X		X			5
Dariel Cruz García				X	X	X									X	4
Daniela Cecilia Rojo Varona					X		X	X			X					4
Esmérito Galván Santiesteban				X					X	X				X		4
Leonardo Luis Rivera		X			X		X				X					4
Maykel Arnaldo Reyes Álvarez					X	X					X				X	4
Maikel Martínez Sirey			X	X					X		X					4
Miguel Díaz Sosa				X	X					X	X					4
Yaquelin Castillo Garcia	X			X	X						X					4
Manuel Díaz Rodríguez						X					X			X	X	4
Pedro Albert Sánchez			X	X								X			X	4
Adán Kuibel Castillo Echevarría	X					X									X	3
José Ángel Cuba García			X	X								X				3
Eddy Gutiérrez Alonso	X				X						X					3
Yasiel Arnaldo Córdova Rodríguez	X					X									X	3
Camila Acosta Rodríguez					X							X			X	3
Frank Aldama Rodríguez	X	X													X	3
Randy Arteaga Rivera	X			X							X					3
Michael Onairan Troya Llinás					X									X	X	3
Fidel García Hernández						X					X				X	3

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Political prisoner	Medical Attention	Forced Forced	Postural	Punishments	Temperature	Aggressions	Offshoring	Disorientation	Liquids / Food	Dream	Incommunication	Threats	Weapons	Anguish	Verbal abuse	Types of Torture
Yosvani Daniel Ríos Cervantes	X					X									X	3
Andres Quinta Torres		X				X					X					3
Ciro Alexis Casanova Pérez	X			X		X										3
Ariel Perez Montesino	X			X	X											3
Osdany Antonio Ricardo Aguilar						X									X	2
Francisco José Candioli García											X				X	2
René Fabián Ferrer Reyes	X								X							2
Liuvél Mendoza Hernández											X			X		2
Meivis Mullen Díaz	X	X														2
Jaime Alcide Firdó Rodríguez				X												1
Yoirdan Revolta Leyva							X									1
Mario Josué Prieto Ricardo	X															1
Hansel Felipe Arbolay Prim	X															1
José Manuel Arias Campo											X					1

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AVERAGE NUMBER OF TORTURES PER POLITICAL PRISONER

In Cuba, looking at the result of the statements, with a complete statistical value on the universe of political prisoners, the high statistical figures of incidence of the most serious types of torture is not the only frightening fact. The number of means of different tortures that are executed against each one of the political prisoners is also alarming.

This is more evident by looking at the following results of the 168 randomly obtained statements, since not only do all the prisoners, 100% of the victims, declare – either personally or via their relatives – to have suffered torture, and 97% declare that they had suffered more than 1 type of torture, but rather they report having been subjected to an alarming number of different types of torture:

- More than 80% report suffering more than 5 different types of torture.
- More than 40% report suffering more than 10 different types of torture.
- More than 24% report suffering more than 12 different types of torture.
- Only less than 3% report suffering 1 type of individual torture.

The macabre reality of the use of torture against political prisoners in Cuba, run 64 years ago by the Castro family, can also be clearly visualized in the table below, which shows the number of different tortures that each of the victims, or family members, who have testified, have suffered:

DIFFERENT TYPES OF TORTURE SUFFERED	NUMBER OF VICTIMS	ACCUMULATED VICTIMS
15	5 (3% of total)	3% of victims suffer 15 types of torture
14	9 (5% of total)	8% of the victims suffer 14 or 15 types of torture
13	14 (8% of total)	17% of victims suffer 13 or more types of torture
12	12 (7% of total)	24% of victims suffer 12 or more types of torture
11	14 (8% of total)	32% of victims suffer 11 or more types of torture
10	14 (8% of the total)	40% of victims suffer 10 or more types of torture
9	14 (8% of total)	49% of victims suffer 9 or more types of torture
8	18 (11% of the total)	60% of victims suffer 8 or more types of torture
7	11 (7% of total)	66% of victims suffer 7 or more types of torture
6	14 (8% of the total)	74% of victims suffer 6 or more types of torture
5	10 (6% of total)	80% of victims suffer 5 or more types of torture
4	10 (6% of total)	86% of victims suffer 4 or more types of torture
3	13 (8% of the total)	94% of victims suffer 3 or more types of torture
2	5 (3% of total)	97% of victims suffer 2 or more types of torture
1	5 (3% of total)	All victims (100%) suffer 1 or more types of torture

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VIII. IDENTIFICATION AND CASES OF THE 181 VICTIMS INCLUDED IN THE STUDY

CASES BY INVESTIGATION AND TABULATED STATEMENT

1. Abel Lázaro Machado Conde

Abel Lázaro Machado Conde, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban Identity Card No. 97120904628, and domiciled at Calle 70, #10520, e/ Avenida 105 y Avenida 107, Güines, Mayabeque. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 8/25/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Public disorder and Sabotage, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 9 years, served in the penitentiary Aguacate Prison, Quivicán, Mayabeque. He was born on 9/12/1997, is 25 years old, and was 23 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 97120904628. Final judgment in Case 38, regarding EFP 94 of the Mayabeque Military Prosecutor's Office of the Western Military Court. Protester who was detained more than a month after the demonstration of June 11. He was arrested in Güines Mayabeque, and charged by the military prosecution in a joint case in which they were accused: Serguey Pérez Hernández, Yasmany Scull Cárdenas, Abel Lázaro Machado Conde, Luis Enrique Álvarez González, Randey Boyero Cueto, Yoel Saavedra González, Mario Alain Sierra Travieso, Alberto Lara Rojo, José Alberto Oliva Arencibía, Lázaro Ramírez Lugo, Jorge Luis Liriano Álvarez, Humberto Betancourt Padrón, Kleider Torres Bacallao, Alexander Vega Calvo (acquitted), Yasiel Martínez Carrasco, Yunior Medina Ruffin, Evelio Luis Herrera Duvergel, Nosley Lázaro Domínguez Linares, Yordanis Díaz Sánchez, Lázaro Jesús Piloto Campos and Aníbal Yasiel Palau Jacinto. The military prosecutor's office requested a 16-year prison sentence for the crimes of public disorder, robbery, sabotage, disobedience, propagation of epidemics and damages. He was sentenced to 9 years imprisonment. His wife reports that his mother is very conflictive and does not want to know anything due to her illness (Feb 2023). In a letter in his own handwriting that he managed to get out of prison, 11J prisoner Abel Lázaro Machado Conde accused the second chief of the maximum security prison of Quivicán, in Mayabeque province, Yuliesky Montero, of beating him when he refused to be transferred to company number 8, where he had already been threatened by a common prisoner. Due to his refusal, Machado Conde now faces a new judicial process, accused of the crime of "resistance", his mother Beatriz Conde Mesa warned on Monday in a conversation with Radio Martí. "He is now in Company 4 and under investigation. Yes, they raised a new case against him for resisting," said the woman. "I have to pick up a letter of complaint that my son took out of the prison. My son sent me to tell me to upload it to Facebook... to spread it on social networks, and even if they punish him for that action. He doesn't care where they send him," she added. Conde Mesa is now looking for a lawyer to defend her son's cause. The mother of the political prisoner also recalls that a week ago she filed two complaints about this abuse, committed by this high official of the penitentiary against her son, before the competent State agencies, but up to this moment nobody has taken care of the case. As she explained, she filed written complaints in 15 and K, before the Directorate of Penitentiary Establishments of the Ministry of the Interior (MININT), and also before the Military Prosecutor's Office of

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Güines, and to this day no member of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic has appeared in that prison to investigate the physical abuse suffered by her son, which caused bruises in several parts of his body. Abel Lázaro Machado Conde, 25 years old, sentenced to nine years in prison for the alleged crimes of "sabotage" and "public disorder", after his participation in the popular demonstrations of July 11, 2021 in the town of Güines, suffers from intellectual disability and epilepsy. With a high suicide risk, due to an organic behavior disorder, the young man has been isolated several times in punishment cells in that penitentiary center (April 2023) <https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/en-carta-de-pu%C3%B1o-y-letra-presos-del-11-j-denuncia-golpiza-en-c%C3%A1rcel-de-quivic%C3%A1n/354390.html?withmediaplayer=1> His brother, Guillermo Sierra Conde, presents before the Department of Attention to the Population of the Office of the Presidency of the Republic of Cuba a complaint in which he denounces that Abel Lázaro has been beaten by the second head of the prison (Yuliesky Méndez Montero) and that he sleeps on the floor, on a mattress full of bedbugs.

<https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/familiares-de-un-presos-del-11-j-aseguran-que-presentaron-a-la-presidencia-una-queja-por-golpizas-/355012.html>.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Abel Lázaro Machado Conde:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	ABEL LÁZARO MACHADO CONDE
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Abel Lázaro Machado Conde are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0.

2. Adán Kuibel Castillo Echevarría

Adán Kuibel Castillo Echevarría, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 03070566382, and domiciled at Altura del Rosario #3A e/ Guinera y Loma, La Guinera, Arroyo Naranjo, Havana. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 12/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 7 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión de jóvenes de Occidente, El Guatao, La

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Habana. He was born on 5/7/2003, is 19 years old, and was 18 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 03070566382. Sentence of Cassation of Case 12, related to EFP 145B of Havana. Without criminal record, filed by the Organ of Criminal Investigation and Operations of Havana. Received the Prosecutor's Petition of 14 years of imprisonment (for the crime of Sediton), secured under the precautionary measure of provisional imprisonment until the day of the trial. The case is for participating in the July 11 demonstration in La Güinera, Havana. He was subsequently sentenced on 03/16/2022 and taken to prison. He was accused, according to the Provisional Conclusions, along with a group of people, of generating confusion, chaos and social unrest by shouting slogans against social order in the demonstration on 1st Avenue, between D and F, Reparto La Güinera, Arroyo Naranjo municipality, Havana province. According to his mother, Yusimi Castillo, he was recently transferred from the Combinado del Este prison to the Jóvenes de Occidente prison (Feb 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Adán Kuibel Castillo Echevarría:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	ADÁN KUIBEL CASTILLO ECHEVARRÍA
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Adán Kuibel Castillo Echevarría are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

3. Adel De La Torre Hernández

Adel De La Torre Hernandez, has Cuban citizenship, with Cuban Identity Card No. 95121529009, and address at Calle D #10 Apt. 3 e/ Camino de la Virgen y calle A, Reparto modelo Arcoiris, Antigua tannery, Regla, Havana. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Ambulance driver. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 7 years, served in the penitentiary Prison 1580, San Miguel del Padron, Havana. He was born on 15/12/1995, is 27 years old, and was 25 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

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CI: 95121529009. Addendum to the sentence of Case 212, related to EFP 755/2021 of Diez de Octubre, Havana, but it was not included in the initial sentence of said EFP. He must have suffered a change of file during the prosecution process, which is incomprehensible since he was included in the prosecutor's petition of said file. He has no criminal record. He was arrested on July 11, 2021 in the afternoon, near Virgen del Camino, in the municipality of San Miguel del Padrón, and taken to the detention center "Jóvenes del Cotorro". He remained there for 10 days, seven of them in forced disappearance and without legal assistance. According to several testimonies, the San Miguel sector chief, Luis Angel Manso Iglesias, "broke his rib" and coerced him to sign a statement of guilt with elements that would later come to light in the Preparatory Phase File EFP 755, where 10 years of imprisonment were requested as a joint sanction for Attempt, Disrespect, Public Disorder and Instigation to commit a crime. In EFP 755, Adel is not a paramedic, but an "unemployed person" with ninth grade education. His studies and the certifications that qualify him as a worker in the emergency system have no place in the profile of an antisocial created by the State Security in collusion with the Attorney General's Office and the National Revolutionary Police. Desperate, the mother filed a search request at the 24th police station in Regla and on July 18 she received a call from State Security notifying her where the young man was being held. He was then transferred to another prison, "Jóvenes de Occidente", where he was infected with COVID. A month and a half after his arrest, he was released on bail and under threat. While in custody, he was savagely beaten by the authorities and charged with the crimes of assault, contempt of court and incitement to commit a crime. Since then, he has been under psychiatric treatment at home and in hospitals in Havana. His mother, Anayl Hernández Collado, commented to CiberCuba that "he wanted to commit suicide several times because he says that he was beaten a lot to make him say that he did do something he did not commit". Adel has been a psychiatric patient since adolescence and suffers from paranoid schizophrenia. The medical terms, according to the diagnosis of the psychiatrist Reynol A. Moreno Puebla dated October 6, 2021, are "anxiety disorder" and "schizoaffective disorder". The last time he was admitted before his imprisonment was in April 2022, in the Calixto García hospital, after a new suicide attempt. Finally the trial took place on September 2, 2022, where he was sentenced to 7 years of imprisonment, sending him to Valle Grande Prison, in Havana, on October 17, 2022. Before the trial, it is remarkable that, as a paramedic but despite his psychological ailments, he is one of the rescuers who participated in the evacuation of survivors after the explosion at the Saratoga Hotel, and was integrated into society collaborating with his fellow citizens despite the hell experienced in his detention. https://www.cibercuba.com/noticias/2022-10-26-u208060-e208060-s27061-rescatista-explosion-hotel-saratoga-condenado-siete-anos?utm_medium=buffer&utm_source=facebook&utm_campaign=cibercuba_noticias. He re-entered prison on October 17, 2022. He was recently transferred from Valle Grande Prison to 1580, Havana (March 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented on Adel De La Torre Hernandez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Adel De La Torre Hernández
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES

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Use of temperature as a torture mechanism

YES

The types of torture suffered by Adel De La Torre Hernandez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0".

4. Adrián Miguel Góngora Santiesteban

Adrián Miguel Góngora Santiesteban, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 90012640208, and domiciled at Calle Cristino Naranjo #46 E Arsenio Pérez y Adonis Cabrera Rpto La Victoria, Las Tunas. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 4/21/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Unlawful Economic Activities, Attempt and Resistance, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 2 years and 6 months, served in the penitentiary Prison of forced labor El Molino, next to the prison Las Mangas Nuevas, Bayamo. He was born on January 26, 1990, is 33 years old, and was 31 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 90012640208. Ruling related to EFP 542/2021. Adrián Miguel was called by Damián de Jesús, at the moment when the latter was being fined, appearing at the scene of the events. He was arrested for recording the events. During the investigation, three cell phones belonging to the accused were seized and Adrián's bank accounts were frozen for alleged cell phone trafficking. He has no criminal record. Prosecutor's request for 2 years of imprisonment. On April 21, 2021 Adrián Miguel Góngora, Damián Hechevarría and Taimir García held a protest in Las Tunas over the application of an arbitrary fine of 8,000 pesos, many times an average monthly salary, to Damián de Jesús Hechevarría, a medicinal plant seller. Although the protest was peaceful (<https://www.facebook.com/adrianmiguel.gongorasantiesteban/videos/108727881351922>) and very much in keeping with the situation of misery in Cuba and the enormous amount of the fine, the activists were even accused of the crime of Attempt (Damian), Resistance (Adrian) and Resistance and Contempt (Taimir), fabricating crimes of violence that did not exist, only motivated in retaliation for the protest.

He was sentenced to two and a half years of imprisonment and has appealed. He was recently transferred from the maximum severity prison Las Mangas de Bayamo, to the minimum severity regime El Molino, which is a forced labor camp adjacent to the aforementioned prison, according to statements made by the victim himself (Feb 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Adrián Miguel Góngora Santiesteban:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Adrián Miguel Góngora Santiesteban
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES

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Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and that of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Adrián Miguel Góngora Santiesteban are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJeuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

5. Alayn Toledano Valiente

Alayn Toledano Valiente, has Cuban citizenship and resides in Cuba. He was detained on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders. He was born on 4/4/1972, is 51 years old, and was 49 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

Not available.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Alayn Toledano Valiente:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Alayn Toledano Valiente
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty for a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Alayn Toledano Valiente are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', and especially

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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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0".

6. Alexander Fábregas Milanés

Alexander Fábregas Milanés, has Cuban citizenship and resides in Cuba. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders. He was born on 12/18/1989, is 33 years old, and was 31 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Alexander Fábregas Milanés:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Alexander Fábregas Milanés
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES

The types of torture suffered by Alexander Fábregas Milanés are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

7. Alexander Lore Martinez

Alexander Lore Martinez, is a Cuban citizen, residing in Cuba. He was detained on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders. He was born on 2/23/1987, is 36 years old, and was 34 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Alexander Lore Martinez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Alexander Lore Martinez
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

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The types of torture suffered by Alexander Lore Martinez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0".

8. Alexander Rodríguez Cárdenas

Alexander Rodríguez Cárdenas, is a Cuban citizen residing in Cuba. He was detained on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders. He was born on 6/8/1973, is 49 years old, and was 47 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Alexander Rodríguez Cárdenas:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Alexander Rodríguez Cárdenas
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES

The types of torture suffered by Alexander Rodríguez Cárdenas are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0".

9. Alexis Borges Wilson

Alexis Borges Wilson, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban Identity Card No. 64061131127, and domiciled at Calle Mario #69 e/ Armando and Santa Amelia, Arroyo Naranjo, Havana. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Movimiento Opositores por una Nueva República (MONR) / Cuentapropista. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 17 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión Combinado del Este, Havana. He was born on 11/6/1964, is 58 years old, and was 57 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

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Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 64061131127. Cassation Judgment in Case 11, regarding EFP 143/21 Havana. Arrested for participating in demonstrations at Toyo corner, October 10, Havana. No criminal record (last record dates from 1997). He was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment by Decision 10/2022 of March 10, 2022, issued by the People's Provincial Court of Havana. In the cassation it was reduced to 17 years of imprisonment. His brother, Mario Borges Wilson, reports having eye problems that are not being treated (Feb 2023). His nephew Edilberto explains that on March 16 he was supposed to have a visit and they did not give him one, they do not allow him to call by telephone, they scheduled the visit again for April 26. They know from other prisoners that he has been subjected to punishments and they are waiting for the visit to know exactly what it is about (April 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Alexis Borges Wilson:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Alexis Borges Wilson
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Alexis Borges Wilson are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0".

10. Andres Quinta Torres

Andrés Quinta Torres, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 77032923940, and domiciled at Lora, number 209, e/ Libertad y Paraíso, Palma Soriano, Santiago de Cuba. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 7 years, served in the penitentiary Prison of forced labor Bungo 11, Contramaestre, Santiago de Cuba. He was born on 29/3/1977, is 46 years old, and was 44 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

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Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 77032923940. Final judgment in Case 92, related to EFP 275/2021 of Palma Soriano. No criminal record. Andres participated in the 11j demonstrations in Palma Soriano, Santiago de Cuba and because of the persecution against the demonstrators he was arrested and criminally prosecuted. He was in Mar Verde prison until December 24, 2022, when he was transferred to La Caoba Forced Labor Prison, where he is currently being held (Feb 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Andrés Quinta Torres:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Andres Quinta Torres
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES

The types of torture suffered by Andrés Quinta Torres are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0".

11. Andy Dunier García Lorenzo

Andy Dunier García Lorenzo, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 97100810508, and domiciled at Calle D #60 E/ Segunda y Tercera Rpto la Vigía, Santa Clara, Villa Clara. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Foro Antitotalitario Unido (FANTU). He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Desacato and Desórdenes públicos, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 4 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión La Pendiente, Santa Clara, Villa Clara. He was born on 8/10/1997, is 25 years old, and was 23 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 97100810508. Judgment in Case 161/2021, related to EFP 689/2021 of Villa Clara. Arrested in Santa Clara for peaceful protest, accused of public disorder, contempt and spreading of epidemic. Imprisoned in La Pendiente de Santa Clara. He was on hunger strike for 10 days until 10/29. The provincial prosecutor of Villa Clara asked him for the crimes of public disorder and two of contempt, 7 years of imprisonment. He was arrested on the 11th. He has no criminal record. The father and sister tell what they have experienced on numerous occasions during detention: <https://youtu.be/FlwcOBEGX5U> ; <https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100029635481170> and <https://www.facebook.com/andydunil.Garcíalorenzo> . In March 2022 it is reported that he is being psychologically tortured in Guamajal prison in Villa Clara, according to statements made by his sister Roxana to the media. Roxana denounced that her brother has been subjected to confinement for 8 months

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and that he suffers all kinds of hostile actions by the jailers directed by the State Security, such as: searches, denial of air and sun and others. / Finally, he was sentenced to 4 years of deprivation of liberty for the crimes of Public Disorder and Disrespect. He was released from prison in May 2022 with limited freedom and, after making some statements where he remained firm in the struggle for freedom, he was sent to the Soler Forced Labor Camp, in Santa Clara, to serve his sentence immediately. He suffers from a disease, hypercalcemia, which without proper treatment and precautions can be dangerous for the sufferer. They have filed a request for parole.

<https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/presentan-solicitud-de-libertad-condicional-para-el-presodel-11j-andy-garc%C3%ADa-lorenzo/354543.html> (April 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Andy Dunier García Lorenzo:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Andy Dunier García Lorenzo
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Andy Dunier García Lorenzo are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0.

12. Ángel Jesús Véliz Marcano

Ángel Jesús Véliz Marcano, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 94082441329, and domiciled at Calle Rito Arencibia #66 Alto e/ Matadero y San Rafael, Camagüey, Camagüey. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Physical Education Teacher and bar employee. He was arrested on 7/18/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and / or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 6 years, served in the penitentiary Prison Kilo 9, Camagüey. He was born on 24/8/1994, is 28 years old, and was 26 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest.

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Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 94082441329. Arrested at his home by PNR agents. Transferred to Montecarlo station. Montecarlo PNR station, Provisional Prison. His mother accurately narrates the events and manner of his violent detention as follows: "Angel Jesus came home and did not know about the demonstration. I myself told him that I had heard what was happening. He went out to see it and was present. He saw that the Security agents broke the head of a Catholic Church Priest among others beaten by the Security. My own son took a stone thrown by the agents into the crowd with no target control. He returned home in the evening and came back shocked, but with no major problems. On the 17th, the Sector Chief and a PNR officer came to talk to him and I told them he was not there. Then we went to the Unit. They put in front of him a warning letter that we were forced to sign for an hour, about participating in the demonstration. The letter contained statements from the mildest to the most serious and they told us that everyone had to sign the same letter, that they had no other model letter. Although we told them that most of the things in the letter did not apply to my son, they insisted that we had no choice. This same thing happened with a multitude of nearby neighbors. In the end my son signed the letter under the informed reassurance that nothing in the letter would have any criminal consequences and that, even though many of the things did not apply to him, we would still sign it so we would not get in trouble. The next day I was arrested in my own house without my presence, because at the same time I was summoned by the State Security (morning of July 18), through the director of the institution to which I belong, the INDER, chief that even abnormally on Sunday came to pick me up in his car next to the one that attends the State Security in the institution, which seemed to me very strange and at the same time very distressing. In that appointment the State Security offended me and I was exposed to an unpleasant situation for no reason. When I returned home and saw the arrest everything made sense. I was not in the presence of the arrest, which was the presumed objective of the whole situation created. My father, in need of care, was left alone in my house. My son has not had any anomalous legal situation before and has no criminal record. My son has two jobs, both as a self-employed worker in a bar and also in a cooperative, and he is a good citizen and has the best opinion of neighbors, teachers, friends and his co-workers. I am a model citizen, an international brigadista, and I have always fought to do a good job in society. I don't understand anything that is happening and I feel helpless." He was revoked on October 18, 2022 and interned in a punishment and confinement cell at the Kilo 8 extreme severity prison in Camagüey. After almost 2 months of confinement (80 days), he agreed to go to Galley 6, according to the insistence of his mother, Ailex Marcano, with whom he talked for 3 hours. This was because Angel had decided to remain in solitary confinement, after being the victim of dirty actions by the state security, who have placed sharp objects in his belongings to incriminate him and keep him under psychological torture. His mother refers to a systematic harassment to silence her, who does not cease to denounce through the networks, the aggressive actions of which they are victims. He is in Prison Kilo 8 ("La 26"). He is transferred from Kilo 8 Prison, Camagüey to Kilo 9 Prison, Camagüey.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Ángel Jesús Véliz Marcano:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Ángel Jesús Véliz Marcano
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES

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Solitary confinement	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Ángel Jesús Véliz Marcano are reflected in the table of the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0.

13. Ángel Santiesteban Prats

Ángel Santiesteban Prats, is a Cuban citizen, and domiciled in Cuba. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders. He was born on 2/8/1966, is 56 years old, and was 54 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Ángel Santiesteban Prats:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Ángel Santiesteban Prats
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Angel Santiesteban Prats are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0.

14. Ángel Serrano Hernández

Ángel Serrano Hernández, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 67042711460, and domiciled at Calle F #147, e/ Calle Güinera y Calle 3ra, Reparto Rosario, Arroyo Naranjo, Havana. In our records his affiliation and profession are listed as: Movimiento Opositores por una Nueva República (MONR),

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Movimiento Democracia (MD) and Movimiento por la Libertad de Cuba Coronel Vicente Méndez Hernández. He was arrested on 24/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 14 years, served in the Combinado del Este Prison, Havana. He was born on 4/27/1967, is 56 years old, and was 54 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 67042711460. Cassation Judgment 7/2022 of Case File 6/2022 of Case 9, related to EFP 145/2021 of Havana. Without criminal record, filed by the Organ of Criminal Investigation and Operations of Havana. Received in writing the Prosecutor's Petition of 22 years of deprivation of liberty (for the crime of Sedition), secured under precautionary measure of provisional imprisonment until the day of the trial. The case is for participating in the July 11 demonstration in La Güinera, Havana. He was subsequently sentenced on 03/16/2022 and taken to prison. The oral hearing carried out by the People's Provincial Court of Havana was conducted in violation of the most essential Human Rights. The trial was carried out without evidence against the defendants, they simply presented the recordings of the demonstrators themselves obtained under pressure. In addition, people who were present at the hearing affirm that the prosecution had plenty of time to present its case, but that when the defense attorneys asked their questions, the judge did not allow them to speak. All the attendees agree that the moment that impacted them the most was when the judge began to cry, after the conclusions. <https://www.cubanet.org/noticias/condenas-de-entre-15-y-25-anos-para-otros-17-manifestantes-del-11j/> His son Anry, complains about the bad conditions that Angel is going through with the medical assistance at the Combinado, with the medicine for the prostate problem, Tenaxocin, despite the confirmation of his existence there (April 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Ángel Serrano Hernández:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Ángel Serrano Hernández
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Angel Serrano Hernandez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped,

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consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0.

15. Anibal Yasiel Palau Jacinto

Anibal Yasiel Palau Jacinto, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban Identity Card No. 95110727628, and domiciled at Calle 50 #6908 interior e/ Avenida 69 y Avenida 71, San José de Lajas, Mayabeque. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 7/13/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Assault, Public Disorder and Robbery with force, and is currently documented as a prisoner and / or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 5 years, served in the penitentiary Melena Prison, Mayabeque. He was born on 7/11/1995, is 27 years old, and was 25 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 95110727628. Final judgment in Case 38, concerning EFP 94 of the Mayabeque Military Prosecutor's Office of the Western Military Court. He was arrested for demonstrating on 11J but weeks after the 11J demonstration took place, thanks to a prospective and rights-violating investigation. He was arrested in Güines Mayabeque, and charged by the military prosecutor's office in a joint case in which they were accused: Serguey Pérez Hernández, Yasmany Scull Cárdenas, Abel Lázaro Machado Conde, Luis Enrique Álvarez González, Randey Boyero Cueto, Yoel Saavedra González, Mario Alain Sierra Travieso, Alberto Lara Rojo, José Alberto Oliva Arencibía, Lázaro Ramírez Lugo, Jorge Luis Liriano Álvarez, Humberto Betancourt Padrón, Kleider Torres Bacallao, Alexander Vega Calvo (acquitted), Yasiel Martínez Carrasco, Yunior Medina Ruffin, Evelio Luis Herrera Duvergel, Nosley Lázaro Domínguez Linares, Yordanis Díaz Sánchez, Lázaro Jesús Piloto Campos and Anibal Yasiel Palau Jacinto. Anibal Yasiel is a demonstrator arrested on July 12 with a delicate state of health, and suffering from lithiasis, who was receiving medical studies for this disease, arterial hypertension, acquired in prison an infection in his foot which is not walking and is not receiving medical assistance. He was shouting in the park and after receiving a call from his uncle he was heading home and in front of the bakery in the central park of Güines a group of uniformed policemen, civilians, black berets with batons, tonfas, shields, attacked him with blows more than eight of them. They gave him shocks of electric current that made him urinate, and handcuffed they hit him in the face with the tonfas. A change of precautionary measure was presented to him, which was denied, and his lawyer denies the request. The Prosecutor is trying to charge another crime of an alleged robbery. / With a measure of "provisional imprisonment" and awaiting trial for the alleged commission of the crimes of "Attempt and Public Disorder", according to the Preparatory Phase File No. 387, of the Criminal Investigation and Operations Unit of San José de Las Lajas, Mayabeque / He is being represented in the Criminal Proceeding by Attorney Lic. Odalys Zarza Estopiñán of the Collective Law Firm of San José de Las Lajas, Mayabeque on the basis of the Legal Service Contract signed between the lawyer and the wife of the detainee <https://www.facebook.com/452785905548799/posts/1073640673463316/> / He was arrested days after the demonstration of June 11. The military prosecutor's office requests a sentence of 13 years of imprisonment for the crimes of public disorder, robbery with force in things, assault and propagation of epidemics. In July 2022 the prosecution intended to increase his request to 15 years of imprisonment. He was transferred from Aguacate Prison to Melena Prison in Mayabeque (March 2023).

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TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Aníbal Yasiel Palau Jacinto:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Anibal Yasiel Palau Jacinto
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation, and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES

The types of torture suffered by Aníbal Yasiel Palau Jacinto are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

16. Ariel Perez Montesino

Ariel Perez Montesino, has Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 73053127309, and domicile at Avenida 43, # 5009 apartment 7, between 50th and 54th streets, San Antonio de los Baños, Artemisa. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Maintenance worker at the "Iván Portuondo" Hospital in San Antonio de los Baños. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 10 years, served in the penitentiary Guanajay Prison, Artemisa. He was born on 31/5/1973, is 49 years old, and was 48 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 73053127309. Ruling 1/2022 of March 15, 2022, from Case 34/2021, regarding EFP 484/491/492/501/522 of the UPICO of Artemisa and issued by the People's Municipal Court of San Antonio de los Baños. In the context of 11j and without just cause, he was arrested along with other activists and citizens on Sunday, July 11 during protests in San Antonio De Los Baños, Artemisa. The prosecutor is asking for 6 years imprisonment for assault, 6 years for contempt (art.144.1.2 CP), 1 year and 6 months for contempt (art.144.1CP), 6 years for public disorder and a joint and sole sanction of 15 years imprisonment. The family commented: "Julio Ariel woke up and in the street he found out about the walk through the town and followed the group of people supporting the request to stop the blackouts, since a few days ago the cold machine had burned, due to the instability of the electrical noise, he raised his hands or applauded the slogans shouted by the rest of the people, he did not offend or verbally or physically attack any authority of the country". Finally, he was sentenced by Ruling 1/2022 of March 15, 2022, referred to Case 34 of 2021 and issued by the People's Municipal Court of San Antonio de los Baños, to 10 years in prison, 2 and 5 years

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for two crimes of contempt and 5 years for a crime of public disorder. He claims to have been on hunger and thirst strike several times for denouncing mistreatment by prison officials (Feb 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Ariel Pérez Montesino:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Ariel Perez Montesino
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES

The types of torture suffered by Ariel Pérez Montesino are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJeuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

17. Armando Guerra Perez

Armando Guerra Pérez, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 72041415103, and domiciled at Calle San Miguel 626-B e/ Calles Libertadores y Sterling, Reparto Raúl Sancho, Santa Clara, Villa Clara. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Desacato and Desórdenes públicos, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 6 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión Guamajal, Villa Clara. He was born on 14/4/1972, is 51 years old, and was 49 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 72041415103. Judgment in Case 161/2021, related to EFP 689/2021 of Villa Clara. He has no criminal record. He went out to demand his rights in the peaceful demonstrations that took place in the country in the early hours when he was arrested in Santa Clara, among the demonstrators by police forces without a legal order or crime he was committing. Arrested in front of the 5th PNR Unit in Santa Clara, between 10am and 8pm on July 11. A group of people were arrested because some of them were broadcasting live on Facebook. Accused of public disorder, detained under provisional detention in the Santa Clara PNR Unit. EFP 689/2021 instructed by First Lieutenant Luis Enrique González, orders provisional detention on July 16, 2021. According to the order of imposition of precautionary measure, on July 11 he was from 10am to 8pm ""violating the restrictive measures of mobility"" imposed by COVID-19 in Villa Clara / Finally, he was sentenced to 6 years of imprisonment for the crimes of Public disorder and contempt.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Armando Guerra Perez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Armando Guerra Perez
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES

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Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES

The types of torture suffered by Armando Guerra Perez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

18. Beatriz Valdés García

Beatriz Valdés García, has Cuban citizenship and resides in Cuba. He was detained on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders. She was born on 2/8/2001, is 21 years old, and was 19 years old at the time of arrest. She is a female, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented in relation to Beatriz Valdés García:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Beatriz Valdés García
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES

The types of torture suffered by Beatriz Valdés García are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

19. Bradys Barreras González

Bradys Barreras González, has Cuban citizenship and resides in Cuba. He was detained on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders. He was born on 4/6/1976, is 46 years old, and was 45 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Bradys Barreras González:

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PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Bradys Barreras González
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES

The types of torture suffered by Bradys Barreras González are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

20. Brandon David Becerra Curbelo

Brandon David Becerra Curbelo, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 03110767369, and domiciled at Rabi Street #560, between Santa Irene and San Bernadino, Santo Suarez, Diez de Octubre, Havana. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 16/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 5 years, with the measure of Forced Labor without internment under threat. He was born on 7/11/2003, is 19 years old, and was 17 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore a minor at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 03110767369. Cassation Judgment in Case 11, regarding EFP 143/21 Havana. Arrested for participating in demonstrations at Toyo corner, October 10, Havana. No criminal record. His mother reports that he was kidnapped by state security on July 16, 2021, that he was under 17 years old and that he was held incommunicado for 3 months, where he acquired COVID 19, Hepatitis, Dengue and Scabies. He is a 17 year old minor accused of Sedition with 18 years of deprivation of liberty. He is part of the case in which some are accused of overturning the patrol car on the 10 de Octubre Causeway, with sentences ranging from 13 to 25 years in prison. In the trial of his case, from a prosecutor's request of 18 years, the sentence was 5 years of house arrest, but in the appeal in cassation they again requested a sentence of 13 years. In the last trial the sentence was 5 years of house imprisonment. A requested sentence that represents a repressive act of the highest magnitude, which clearly indicates the search for public punishment for political motivations. In the juvenile prison Guatao, formerly known as Manto Negro. 11 days under investigation in different units. Pre-trial detention for Public Disorder. Under precautionary measure of

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provisional imprisonment / 10/25/21_ According to Yanaisy Curbelo, her son Brandon remained in prison on charges of Public Disorder, propagation of epidemic and attempt, but now he has been handed a fiscal petition in which he is asked for 18 years in prison for the crime of "sedition". "Sedition, 18 years," said the mother of the detained protester. At no time does my son Brandon David appear in any video committing an act of vandalism, stated Yanaisy <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> / He was sentenced to 13 years of imprisonment by Ruling 10/2022 of March 10, 2022, issued by the Provincial People's Court of Havana / The Provincial Court of Diez de Octubre, in Havana, after having resolved the cassation trial against July 11 demonstrators, subsidized the deprivation of liberty in which he was held by a home measure. <https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/excarcelan-a-j%C3%B3venes-manifestantes-condenados-por-las-protestas-del-11jcuba/326279.html> <https://www.facebook.com/salome.garciabacallao/posts/pfbid02xHN5yWkPzM9w76ser7eN9C74LpXVxftGvvFhZeEfJ58rHHJN9ubjfTnRjTwxiKbvl> When he was released from prison on May 27, 2022 to serve his sentence of house arrest, he was offered a job as a Green Areas Operator, mopping and cleaning garbage. He is currently working as a janitor at the Mariana Grajales High School in his municipality, in the theater area, his work schedule is from 7:00 am to 5:00 pm from Monday to Friday. According to his mother, he is not being harassed by the police or State Security, only that he must go every month to sign before an Execution Judge (March 2023). His mother, Yanaisy Curbelo, says that her son continues to be harassed, he is constantly summoned to the enforcement judge and the head of the sector to evaluate his behavior, according to this mother, at her son's workplace he is forced to work more than the established hours. The mothers of other youths in the neighborhood where the sanctioned person lives do not allow them to associate with him because they consider him to be a bad influence (April 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Brandon David Becerra Curbelo:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Brandon David Becerra Curbelo
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES

The types of torture suffered by Brandon David Becerra Curbelo are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', and especially in the Excel book where the torture situations of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0".

21. Brenda (in sentence, "Freddy Luis") Díaz García

Brenda (in sentence, ""Freddy Luis"") Díaz García, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 94012927062, and domicile at Calle 77 #7412 e/ 74 y 76, Gueriilla, Güira de Melena, Artemisa. In our records

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his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Public disorder, Sabotage and Disrespect, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 14 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión Cuba-Panamá, Güines, Mayabeque. She was born on 29/1/1994, is 29 years old, and was 27 years old at the time of arrest. She is a woman (trans), of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 94012927062. Cassation Judgment in Case 23/2022, regarding EFP 102/21 of the Military Prosecutor's Office, Artemisa Region. Transsexual woman. Her legal name is "Freddy Luis". She is the sister of Luis Manuel Diaz Garcia and they were arrested together for participating in the 11j demonstrations. She received in writing the Public Prosecutor's Petition of 18 years of imprisonment (for the crimes of Public Disorder, Sabotage, Assault, Damage and Robbery with force in things), accused by means of prospective investigation, fabrication of evidence and with a disproportionate and politically motivated accusation. He was secured under precautionary measure of provisional imprisonment until the day of the trial. The case is for participating in the July 11 demonstration in Güira de Melena. He was subsequently sentenced on 11/03/2022 and taken to prison. He has no criminal record. From the wording of the sentence, there is a marked ideological intention ("did not take part in activities called by neighbors" or "did not participate in the activities of mass organizations" (page 39), "social misconduct" (page 39), "unstable social and moral conduct" (page 41), "unfavorable social conduct" (page 41), "regular social conduct" (page 42), etc.). He suffers from human immunodeficiency virus disease (HIV) for which he requires appropriate treatment. She reports not receiving her medication and suffering a lot of pain due to prison conditions (Feb 2023). She was recently transferred from the HIV-AIDS prison to the Cuba-Panama prison, Güines, Mayabeque (March 2023). On April 6, 2023, it was verified with Ana Maria Garcia, her mother, that her daughter is awaiting a new trial on April 14, for contempt of a prison guard. "I want to inform you that my daughter Brenda will be tried by the Court of Mayabeque province, for the alleged crime of contempt. What I do not understand is that if my daughter was brutally beaten and taken to a punishment cell for 15 days, she is the one who has to pay for it. Enough is enough, until when?", criticized the mother of the political prisoner. On previous occasions, Diaz's mother has denounced that her daughter, a trans person, has been beaten and harassed by agents of the regime in prison, where she was placed in a section for men. Last October, the mother of this political prisoner denounced that her daughter was thrown down the stairs by a guard, which caused an injury to her ribs. According to García, on that occasion the abuse occurred only because her daughter asked the guard "not to disrespect her. According to testimony obtained by Justicia 11J, Brenda was systematically sexually assaulted by a common prisoner. Diaz has reported being a victim of mistreatment and has described the harsh prison conditions in which she is held. The reason for her confinement in the punishment cell was that a guard told her 'el maricón este me tiene cansado' and Brenda demanded respect.

<https://www.cibercuba.com/noticias/2023-04-01-u199482-e199482-s27061-transexual-cubana-golpeada-prision-ira-juicio-desacato> In one of the letters she was able to get out of prison, the political prisoner expressed: "they forced me to peel my hair short, like a man. The medical care is fatal, not to mention the food. I want the world to know that, despite the situation in which I find myself, Brenda will not stop fighting for a free and sovereign Cuba" (April 2023). <https://diariodecuba.com/derechos->

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humanos/1680531831_46228.html The Cuban Center for Human Rights denounces her case, highlighting in its March report her case, since they want to prosecute her for contempt when she was the one who was thrown down the stairs and beaten, and she is in an HIV prison for men and not for women.

<https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/centro-cubano-de-derechos-humanos-denuncia-nueva-causa-contra-presa-trans-del-11j/355074.html>.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Brenda Díaz García:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Brenda Diaz Garcia
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Brenda (originally and in sentence, "Freddy Luis") Díaz García are reflected in the table of the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the concrete situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

22. Brusnelvis Adrián Cabrera Gutiérrez

Brusnelvis Adrián Cabrera Gutiérrez, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban Identity Card No. 00080766466, and domiciled at Calle 2da No 164 e/ las calles C y D, Reparto Rosario, municipality Arroyo Naranjo, Havana province. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 7/27/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 10 years, served in the Combinado del Este Prison, Havana. He was born on 7/8/2000, is 22 years old, and was 20 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 00080766466. Cassation Judgment in Case 10/2021, related to EFP 145-A/21 of Havana. No criminal record. He was arrested in the La Güinera neighborhood of Havana in the context of the 11J demonstrations and was missing for 20 days without contact with his family. This is what Mirdalia told Prisoners Defenders: "On July 12 he was at the farm working with witnesses to prove it. Even so, he was summoned 3 times and the third time he was detained at 100th and Aldabo, 37 days, where we were threatened by the Instructor and after 37 days he was given bail of \$2,000. Until the 16th, the last day of the trial, he was jailed and sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. During the time he was on bail, the sector chief of the Güinera zone

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went every day to supposedly investigate and find out about his movements". "Relatives of some of the defendants told CubaNet that the hearing was held behind closed doors. Only one family member per defendant was allowed to enter the courtroom. The sources themselves said that numerous police officers were present in the courtroom, in addition to the 15 guards who were guarding the demonstrators. According to the testimony of the relatives, the court was composed of military personnel from the National Directorate of Jails and Prisons, located at 15th and K, Vedado, in the municipality of Plaza de la Revolución. The relatives stated that during the first day of the trial the defendants made brief statements. Then, the experts, who had more time, showed the videos of the events. They also denounced that on the second day the witnesses' statements were interrupted "at the slightest reference to police repression". That same day a few lawyers were allowed to present a minimal defense. The next day, they added, the conclusions were presented." <https://www.cubanet.org/destacados/dictan-condenas-de-entre-12-y-30-anos-contra-15-manifestantes-del-11j/>. <https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/sentencian-a-15-años-a-un-joven-que-ni-siquiera-participó-en-las-protestas-del-11j-denuncia-su-madre/315372.html>. In the trial the prosecutor falsified a multitude of data: the profession, the documents and the photos proving that he was not in the demonstration were not admitted in the trial, and in the only photo which they say is of him in the demonstration, the person was seen to have no tattoos while Brusnelvis has his arms covered with tattoos. The prosecutor falsified all the evidence. His mother says that he is not receiving the medical attention he needs.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7gr6g5dJg8E>.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented about Brusnelvis Adrián Cabrera Gutiérrez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Brusnelvis Adrián Cabrera Gutiérrez
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES

The types of torture suffered by Brusnelvis Adrián Cabrera Gutiérrez are reflected in the table of the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the concrete situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

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23. Caleb Martínez Delgado

Caleb Martinez Delgado, is a Cuban citizen, residing in Cuba. He was detained on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders. He was born on 1/4/1986, is 37 years old, and was 35 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Caleb Martínez Delgado:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Caleb Martínez Delgado
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES

The types of torture suffered by Caleb Martínez Delgado are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0.

24. Camila Acosta Rodríguez

Camila Acosta Rodriguez, is a Cuban citizen residing in Cuba. He was detained on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders. She was born on 6/23/1993, is 29 years old, and was 28 years old at the time of arrest. She is a female, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Camila Acosta Rodriguez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Camila Acosta Rodríguez
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES

The types of torture suffered by Camila Acosta Rodriguez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped,

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consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

25. Carlos Alberto Hernández Pérez

Carlos Alberto Hernández Pérez, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 98051106421, and domiciled at Narciso López #22, apt. 3 E Pasaje Gutiérrez y Calzada de Bejucal, Párraga", Arroyo Naranjo, Havana. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 12/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 5 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión Combinado del Este, Havana. He was born on 11/5/1998, is 24 years old, and was 23 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 98051106421. Cassation Judgment in Case 13/2021, regarding EFP 145D/21 of Havana. Arrested in the context of the 11j demonstrations in La Güinera. No criminal record. Sanctioned by virtue of Sentence 8/2022 issued by the Tribunal of the People's Province of Havana, charging him with the crime of Sedition for having "thrown stones at MIINT troops. The evidence used was: testimony of the officers (who claim to have thrown stones, but over houses) and videos in which the expert affirms that "very probably" he coincides with the figure of Carlos Alberto. In addition, the court affirms that the COVID-19 situation was taken advantage of. He remains imprisoned in the Combinado del Este prison, but in zone 0 working in a camp. He recently had a summons where he was accused that he was gathering prisoners to organize a disorder and because of that he was moved to a different floor (March 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Carlos Alberto Hernández Pérez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Carlos Alberto Hernández Pérez
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Carlos Alberto Hernández Pérez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

26. Carlos Manuel García Rodríguez

Carlos Manuel García Rodríguez, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban Identity Card No. 98033104340, and domiciled at 132 B Street #24512 between 245 and 247 Bauta, province of Artemisa. In our records his

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affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / State worker. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 5 years, with the measure of Forced Labor without internment under threat. He was born on 31/3/1998, is 25 years old, and was 23 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 98033104340. EFP 481 of 2021, Provincial Criminal Investigation Unit of Artemisa. He has no criminal record. Upon appeal, his sentence was reduced to 5 years of deprivation of liberty subsidized by correctional work without internment under threat.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Carlos Manuel García Rodríguez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Carlos Manuel García Rodríguez
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES

The types of torture suffered by Carlos Manuel García Rodríguez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

27. Carlos Manuel Peña Marrero

Carlos Manuel Peña Marrero, has Cuban citizenship, and domicile at Refinería #78, e/ Fomento y 21, Cárdenas, Matanzas. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Carpenter and welder. He was arrested on 25/1/2023 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempted illegal exit of the territory, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a pending conviction, with the measure of Bajo auto fiscal de medida cautelar de fianza y amenazas. He was born on 3/5/1973, is 50 years old, and was 49 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

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He was suddenly taken to prison on January 25, 2023 for an alleged attempt to illegally leave the country, which is nothing more than a clear violation of Article 13 of the Declaration of Human Rights; to subsequently impose a precautionary measure of bail (January 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Carlos Manuel Peña Marrero:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Carlos Manuel Peña Marrero
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and that of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Carlos Manuel Peña Marrero are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

28. **Ciro Alexis Casanova Pérez**

Ciro Alexis Casanova Pérez, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 75091831665, and domiciled at 11na Del Oeste #49 e/ 2da Y 3ra del Sur, Placetas, Villa Clara. In our records his affiliation and profession are listed as: Academia Julio Machado, Juventud Despierta and Movimiento Cubano Reflexión (MCR). He was arrested on 7/15/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Desacato and Desórdenes públicos, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 4 years and 6 months, served in the penitentiary Prisión El Pre, Santa Clara. He was born on 9/18/1975, is 47 years old, and was 45 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 75091831665. **Ciro Alexis** holds the 2014 Pedro Luis Boitel Liberty Award in recognition of his civic struggle. He has been indicted for EFP 694 and 690 of Placetas (there are inconsistencies and gaps about EFPs and locations in the different phases). No prior criminal record. Prosecution requests 8 years in prison. Sentenced to 4 years and 6 months for contempt of court and public disorder. Arrested in Placetas after the demonstrations of 11J. He was taken to the police unit in Caibarién. Subsequently taken to La Pendiente Prison, Villa Clara. Accused of joining the purpose of disturbing public order and tranquility on July 11, 2021. As well as of getting 300 people to join him. He has been condemned by Sentence 26/2022, issued on 2/2/2022, by the Popular Municipal Court of Santa Clara, being such facts proven for the Court, based only on the statement of PNR officers or MININT (Ministry of Interior) workers, whose testimonies have been endowed with full veracity, being invalidated those witnesses who intended to demonstrate the

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peaceful participation of the accused. His family is in dire straits from every point of view. With 2 children and a very sick wife and without any financial income....

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for **Ciro Alexis Casanova Pérez**:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Ciro Alexis Casanova Pérez
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES

The types of torture suffered by **Ciro Alexis Casanova Pérez** are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

29. Cristian Enrique Salgado Vivar

Cristian Enrique Salgado Vivar, has Cuban citizenship and resides in Cuba. He was detained on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders. He was born on 11/25/2003, is 19 years old, and was 17 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore a minor at the time of arrest.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for **Cristian Enrique Salgado Vivar**:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Cristian Enrique Salgado Vivar
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation, and verbal abuse	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES

The types of torture suffered by **Cristian Enrique Salgado Vivar** are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

30. Cruz García Domínguez

Cruz García Domínguez, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 62050319463, and domiciled at Calle Cristino Naranjo #30, reparto Alcides Pino, Holguín. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of

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fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 12 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión Provincial de Holguín. He was born on 3/5/1962, is 61 years old, and was 59 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 62050319463. Final sentence of Case 1/2021, related to the EFP 11/21 of Holguin. Cruz participated in the demonstrations of June 11 in Holguin and because of the persecution against the demonstrators he was arrested and criminally prosecuted. Finally, after the Sentence 2/2022, issued by the Provincial People's Court of Holguin, he has been sentenced to 17 years of Deprivation of Liberty. The Supreme People's Court admitted the cassation appeal against the sentence, whose resolution was to reduce the sentence to 12 years of deprivation of liberty. Cruz participated in the demonstrations of June 11 in Holguin and because of the persecution against the demonstrators he was arrested and criminally prosecuted. PD Torture Report (7 types of torture)...

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented in relation to Cruz García Domínguez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Cruz García Domínguez
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES

The types of torture suffered by Cruz García Domínguez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

31. Dairon Yuniór Labrada Linares

Dairon Yuniór Labrada Linares, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 98072021644, and domiciled at Calle Juan Bruno Zayas #49 Int, el Caney, Santiago de Cuba. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect, Public disorder and Propagation of epidemic, and is currently documented as a prisoner and / or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 7 years, served in the penitentiary Prison of forced labor Tarea Confianza, Santiago de Cuba. He was born on 7/20/1998, is 24 years old, and was 22 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

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CI: 98072021644. Appeal Judgment 98/22, from Judgment 65/22 of Case 448/2021, regarding EFP 523/2021 of the Territorial Criminal Investigation Unit of Santiago de Cuba / He was finally sentenced to 7 years in prison by Judgment 65/2022 of March 23, 2022, issued by the People's Municipal Court of Santiago de Cuba, a sentence that ratified the appeal judgment....

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Dairon Yunior Labrada Linares:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Dairon Yunior Labrada Linares
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty for a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES

The types of torture suffered by Dairon Yunior Labrada Linares are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

32. Damián de Jesús Hechavarría Labrada

Damián de Jesús Hechavarría Labrada, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 73080836921, and domiciled at 241 Julián Santana Street, e/ Cubalambé Rubí, Reparto Santo Domingo, Las Tunas. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 4/21/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect and Resistance, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 5 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión El Típico Nuevo, Las Tunas. He was born on 8/8/1973, is 49 years old, and was 47 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 73080836921. Ruling regarding EFP 542/2021. The provisional findings determine that on 04/21/2021 he was fined by a supervisor for not wearing a mask, once he was handed the ticket stub, he apparently began to shout "offensive phrases against the revolutionary process", ending such event in an alleged aggression to a student of the MININT. During the investigation, three cell phones belonging to the accused were seized. On April 21, 2021 Damián Hechevarría, Adrián Miguel Góngora and Taimir García held a protest in Las Tunas over the application of an arbitrary fine of 8,000 pesos, many times an average monthly salary, to Damián de Jesús Hechevarría, a medicinal plant seller. Although the protest was peaceful (<https://www.facebook.com/adrianmiguel.gongorasantiesteban/videos/108727881351922>) and very much in keeping with the situation of misery in Cuba and the enormous amount of the fine, the activists were

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even charged with the crime of Attempt (Damian), Resistance (Adrian) and Resistance and Contempt (Taimir), fabricating crimes of violence that did not exist, only motivated in retaliation for the protest. His sentence request is for 7 years of imprisonment. He was finally sentenced to 5 years of deprivation of liberty.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Damián de Jesús Hechavarría Labrada:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Damián de Jesús Hechavarría Labrada
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty for a family member	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Damián de Jesús Hechavarría Labrada are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

33. Daniel Antonio Díaz Gálvez

Daniel Antonio Díaz Gálvez, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 97031321549, and domiciled at Avenida Garzón #322 e/ calle 2da y calle 3ra, Reparto Santa Bárbara, Santiago de Cuba. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Disrespect, Public disorder and Instigation to commit a crime, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 5 years, served in the penitentiary Prison of forced labor El Caguayo, Santiago de Cuba. He was born on 13/3/1997, is 26 years old, and was 24 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of detention.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 97031321549. Judgment in Case 447, regarding EFP 126/2021 in Santiago de Cuba. Protester of July 11, 2021 in Santiago de Cuba who was detained, later a precautionary measure and has spent months until the sentence affected his freedom and threatened for demonstrating, without any judge in the country even knowing about his case. The Appeal lowered the sentence to 5 years of deprivation of liberty subsidized with Correctional Work with Internment (prison of forced labor)...

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented on Daniel Antonio Díaz Gálvez:

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PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Daniel Antonio Díaz Gálvez
Humiliation, degradation, and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES

The types of torture suffered by Daniel Antonio Díaz Gálvez are reflected in the table of the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0".

34. Daniel Fernández Álvarez

Daniel Fernández Álvarez, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 92021548869, and domiciled at Calle Cespedes #556 e/ Otto Parellada y final, Palma Soriano, Santiago de Cuba. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 7 years, served in the penitentiary Boniato Prison, Santiago de Cuba. He was born on 2/15/1992, is 31 years old, and was 29 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 92021548869. Final judgment in Case 92, related to EFP 275/2021 of Palma Soriano. No criminal record. Daniel participated in the demonstrations of June 11 in Palma Soriano, Santiago de Cuba and because of the persecution against the demonstrators he was arrested and criminally prosecuted. He reports suffering from sciatica, but does not receive medical assistance and needs to be washed by other prisoners. He was arrested during the July 11 demonstration and was imprisoned for 1 month and transferred to the Boniato maximum-stringent prison. On December 24, 2022 he was transferred to La Caoba prison, where he is now (Feb 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Daniel Fernández Álvarez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Daniel Fernández Álvarez
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES

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The types of torture suffered by Daniel Fernández Álvarez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

35. Daniel Joel Cardenas Diaz

Daniel Joel Cárdenas Díaz, has Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 85080409542, and domicile at Velázquez #772 e/ Palma y Campiña, Cárdenas, Matanzas. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Cuentapropista in a cafeteria. He was arrested on 7/13/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Public disorder and Sabotage, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 15 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión Agüica, Colón, Matanzas. He was born on 4/8/1985, is 37 years old, and was 35 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 85080409542. Judgment of Case 39, related to EFP 77-2021 Military of Matanzas. At 11 o'clock in the morning they entered his house and shot him for no reason with his entire family inside the house. He suffered police violence that was not only unconscionable, but criminal, as one of the shots hit him in the head and filled his house with blood. The video is on the networks and his case has been profusely documented, as well as the testimonies of neighbors, and even from the same hospital where he was taken after the shooting in his house against him and his family. The conviction charging him with all kinds of crimes has been nothing more than a smokescreen to prevent the police violence against him from being exposed. On trial on December 11 and 12, 2021. Subjected to a military trial for demonstrating on 11J, where there was not the slightest guarantee of effective defense or due process. Before the trial, he suffered a precautionary measure of deprivation of liberty dictated by the prosecutor and the police, without any judge knowing about his case until the day of the oral hearing, months after the imposition of the measure. Recently his wife informed us that he was being held in a cell with 17 prisoners convicted of murder and was having problems with them, to which she filed several complaints and claims until she managed to get him moved to another cell. She also filed an appeal in Havana for a review of the case, where she was told that the court in Matanzas should give her an answer and she is still waiting. She alleges that her food is terrible and they are not letting anything happen to improve it (Feb 2023). State Security told her that not everyone would be released, that those who did the least on the street would be free and the most visible ones would be banished (March 2023). His wife says that they took the files and medical records of him and other 11j prisoners to Havana and did not tell them the reasons. His family is in total uncertainty because they have heard rumors that they were going to be released soon, which causes expectation in them and their families (April 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Daniel Joel Cárdenas Díaz:

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Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Daniel Joel Cárdenas Díaz are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

36. Daniela Cecilia Rojo Varona

Daniela Cecilia Rojo Varona, has Cuban citizenship and resides in Cuba. He was detained on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders. She was born on 8/27/1995, is 27 years old, and was 25 years old at the time of arrest. She is a female, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Daniela Cecilia Rojo Varona:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Daniela Cecilia Rojo Varona
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES

The types of torture suffered by Daniela Cecilia Rojo Varona are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

37. Dariel Cruz García

Dariel Cruz García, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban Identity Card No. 01071566303, and domiciled at Calle G #16 e/ Ave Del Rosario y Guinera, La Guinera, Arroyo Naranjo, Havana. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 7/16/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and is currently

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documented as a prisoner and / or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 5 years, served in the penitentiary Prison of forced labor La Lima, Guanabacoa. He was born on 7/15/2001, is 21 years old, and was 20 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 01071566303. Cassation Judgment in Case 12, related to EFP 145B of Havana. Without criminal record, filed by the Organ of Criminal Investigation and Operations of Havana. Received the Prosecutor's Petition of 15 years of imprisonment (for the crime of Sedition), secured under the precautionary measure of provisional imprisonment until the day of the trial. The case is for participating in the July 11 demonstration in La Güinera, Havana. He was subsequently sentenced on 03/16/2022 and taken to prison. He was accused, according to the Provisional Conclusions, together with a group of people, of generating confusion, chaos and social unrest by shouting slogans against social order in the demonstration on 1st Avenue, between D and F, Reparto La Güinera, Arroyo Naranjo municipality, Havana province; in addition to allegedly joining those who picked up and threw stones at law enforcement officers. He was stabbed with a rusty metal object in prison after receiving a family visit when he was alone in his cubicle. He received up to three stitches. Before the stab wounds, the guards gave him a severe beating, which left him with bruises (<https://www.cibercuba.com/noticias/2022-01-09-u185759-e185759-s27061-apunalan-carcel-joven-cubano-presos-11j>). He was recently transferred to La Lima Forced Labor Camp (Feb 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Dariel Cruz García:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Dariel Cruz García
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES

The types of torture suffered by Dariel Cruz García are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

38. Dariel Ruiz García

Dariel Ruiz García, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 73080900788, and domiciled at Avenida 41 #1805 e/ 18 y 20, Aguacate, Madruga, Mayabeque. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 8/17/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Desacato, Public disorder, Instigation to commit a crime and Resistance, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 2 years and 6 months, served in the penitentiary

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Prisión Melena, Mayabeque. He was born on 9/8/1973, is 49 years old, and was 48 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 73080900788. EFP 452/21 of Madruga, Mayabeque. No criminal record. Dariel is physically handicapped, lost one of his legs in an accident, is half blind, has no criminal record and his youngest son is in his care since his mother lives outside Cuba. He participated in a demonstration on July 13 in the town of Aguacate, Madruga, in Mayabeque, and was arrested for it in August. He is initially charged with public disorder for protesting at a "toque de calderos". The prosecutor's accusation is shameful. It is a clear case of conscience without more than reading it. He was transferred to Melena prison. The prosecution asks for 9 years of imprisonment. After serving half of his sentence, he has been denied the benefit of parole that applies to all prisoners, alleging indiscipline that never existed...

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Dariel Ruiz García:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Dariel Ruiz García
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation, and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES

The types of torture suffered by Dariel Ruiz García are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0.

39. Demis Valdés Sarduy

Demis Valdés Sarduy, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban Identity Card No. 80110911703, and domiciled at Hotel Placetás, Carretera Central e/ 2 y 3 del Oeste, Placetás, Villa Clara. In our records his affiliation and profession are listed as: Academia Julio Machado and Movimiento Cubano Reflexión (MCR). He was arrested on 7/18/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 3 years, with the measure of Extrapenal License under threat. He was born on 9/11/1980, is 42 years old, and was 40 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 80110911703. EFP 694 and 690 of Placetás (there are inconsistencies and gaps about EFPs and locations in the different phases). No criminal record. Arrested for participating in the demonstrations in Placetás. He was arrested at the hospital in Placetás, Villa Clara, together with his 5-year-old son Daniel Valdés.

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Charged with public disorder, propagation of epidemic, contempt of court, assault and incitement to commit a crime. Awaiting trial with precautionary measure of provisional imprisonment. He has a heart condition and is the sole breadwinner for his family as a self-employed worker. His two children have permanent health problems. <https://www.cubanet.org/noticias/regimen-envia-a-prision-a-miembros-de-la-academia-julio-machado-y-la-asociacion-yorubas-libres-de-cuba/> August 11 - 9/10/21: By: Omara Rodríguez Aparicio. CRDHC: The Santa Clara Prosecutor's Office sent a 10-year prison sentence request for human rights activist and demonstrator Demis Valdés Sarduí, accusing him of the crimes of Attempt and Public Disorder, for his participation in the July 11 protests.

December 2021: his life is at serious risk, as he has a pacemaker that has not been reprogrammed and he is losing consciousness. In addition, he has gone on hunger strike because of all the injustices committed against him and his comrades. He has been in prison for months. His sentence was changed on March 21, 2022 but only until the execution of the sentence for 3 years of correctional work with internment. Accused of joining the purpose of disturbing public order and tranquility on July 11, 2021. As well as of getting 300 people to join him. He has been sentenced by Sentence 26/2022, issued on 2/2/2022, by the People's Municipal Court of Santa Clara, being such facts proven for the Court, based only on the statement of PNR officers or workers of the MININT (Ministry of Interior), whose testimonies have been endowed with full veracity, being invalidated those witnesses who sought to demonstrate the peaceful participation of the accused. After spending some time in home confinement, his sentence was subsidized, according to his family, by a sentence of the same term in limited freedom. He was placed on extrapenal license until the end of his sentence. He has an aggravated ischemic heart disease in addition to arrhythmias that caused him to have a pacemaker implanted 10 years ago. He is married and has 2 children and his delicate health condition prevents him from working.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented on Demis Valdés Sarduy:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Demis Valdés Sarduy
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES

The types of torture suffered by Demis Valdés Sarduy are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

40. Diosdeny Santana Madera

Diosdeny Santana Madera, has Cuban citizenship and resides in Cuba. He was detained on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically

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persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders. He was born on 2/18/1985, is 38 years old, and was 36 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Diosdeny Santana Madera:

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

The types of torture suffered by Diosdeny Santana Madera are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

41. Dixán Gainza Moré

Dixán Gaínza Moré, has Cuban citizenship, and domicile in Calixto García street #159 apartment 1 int e/ Palma and Vergues, Camagüey. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Unión Patriótica de Cuba (UNPACU). He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Public disorder and Propagation of epidemic, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 6 years, served in the penitentiary Prison of forced labor San José, Camagüey. He was born on 7/3/1986, is 37 years old, and was 35 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of detention.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

He participated in the protest that culminated in the Cristo Park in the city of Camagüey and then went to his home, at 159 Calixto García Street. Around eight o'clock in the evening of that same day Gainza Moré was arrested at his home by police and State Security agents. Subsequently, he was taken to the third police unit, where he remains until today. After several days without providing information to his relatives, the political police allowed the opponent to receive a visit. María Moré told this newspaper that the activist "has lost his eyesight and is a little weak due to the strike", but that they are in good spirits. She also said

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that if he is released, the activist will go to protest again. Moré also learned that his son has been on hunger and thirst strike since he was detained, but that he has already agreed to drink water. Third Unit of Camaguey known as Montecarlos. He went on hunger strike. He was transferred to Kilo 8 prison in Camaguey. Moré has carried out several hunger strikes since he was imprisoned in protest against the unfairness of his judicial process. State Security has increased in the last weeks of early 2022 its harassment actions against protester Dixán Gainsa Moré and his relatives, according to denunciations by his sister Disney Azahares Moré. Disney said through the networks that the state security agents used a neighbor of hers to violate her home and steal a suitcase of food and had previously denounced that she was violently arrested in her house in front of her young son, at which time her cell phone was taken away from her. Azahares Moré is the victim of a fierce persecution, which has been going on for months, by the military of the State Security, who try to silence her so that she will no longer demand her brother's freedom. For his part, his comrade Ramón Enrique Montero Meriño explained at the end of last year that the military punished Dixán in revenge for maintaining communications by telephone with our report, depriving him of all his prison rights for a month, among them they did not allow him to telephone or call his relatives. In addition, he was placed in a prison with highly dangerous criminals, where his life is in danger. The State Security agents are psychologically torturing the Moré family to terrorize them, enervate them and make them abandon their activism in defense of human rights. His family has been the victim of harassment by State Security for making denunciations to Radio Martí and other independent media (Feb 2023). 11J political prisoner Dixán Gáinza Moré was transferred at the end of January from the Cerámica Roja Prison to the San José Camp in Camaguey province, where he works as a kitchen assistant, reports Radio Televisión Martí. By moving to a regime of minimum severity, the political prisoner can work. Everything seems to indicate ""that he will have his salary, since he has to help our grandparents, because they are here, in Camaguey, living, and they are rented"", said Disney Azahares Moré, sister of the political prisoner, to the US portal. Among the "benefits" that this prison transfer will provide to Gáinza Moré is that of being able to receive family visits every weekend. He is calmer, because he is in an open place, although we are not satisfied, because, really, my brother did nothing", emphasized this relative of the political prisoner. "He has been in prison for a year and seven months and they still have not told him if he will receive a reduction in his sentence," lamented Azahares Moré. Dixán Gáinza Moré, 35 years old, and activist of the Patriotic Union of Cuba (UNPACU), is serving six years in prison on charges of public disorder and attempt, imposed for his participation in the protests of July 11, 2021, in the city of Camaguey. <https://www.facebook.com/245682772795/posts/pfbidOTcTpP9HYFxidxEknVWsaWG43PEnZSGxM7ZpXfbcPGXusckx2dM5a2gEqB2rh7yVBI/> Dixán is currently in the San José Camp at Kilometer 40 of the Santa Cruz highway. His family is worried because they cannot communicate with their relatives due to the issue of the cards because now they are required to make deposits to some cards in order to be able to make calls (April 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Dixán Gáinza Moré:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Dixán Gáinza Moré
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES

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Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Dixán Gaínza Moré are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

42. Duniel Monterrey Santiesteban

Duniel Monterrey Santiesteban, has Cuban citizenship, and domicile in Building 5D07 apt: 24 Zone 6, distribution: Alamar, municipality: Habana del Este, Havana. In our records his affiliation and profession appears as: Movement 18. He was arrested on 12/4/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Desacato, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 4 years, served in the penitentiary Prison 1580, San Miguel del Padrón, Havana. He was born on 11/13/1987, is 35 years old, and was 33 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

EFP 14 of 2021 from Havana. Daniel Monterrey Santiesteban (El Trompo), Jorge Luís Méndez López and Luis Darién Reyes Romero were arrested on Monday, April 12 in Alamar, Havana, and the following day taken to Villa Marista, a criminal prosecution unit for crimes against state security. According to Luis Darién's mother, the arrest occurred because they uploaded a video on social networks talking about the situation in Cuba. In the videos published on social networks, the three young Cubans criticize the Government - especially Miguel Díaz-Canel-, the actions of the Police and the shortage of food, medicines and other basic necessities in the country, for which they could be sentenced for aggravated contempt with up to 3 years in prison.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Duniel Monterrey Santiesteban:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Duniel Monterrey Santiesteban
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES

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The types of torture suffered by Duniel Monterrey Santiesteban are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

43. Duniesky Ruiz Cañizares

Duniesky Ruiz Cañizares, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 90040323369, and domiciled at Calle 124 #7310 e/ 73 y 75, Güines, Mayabeque and Calle 108 s/n, e/ 47 y 49, Güines, Mayabeque. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 11/8/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 5 years, served in the penitentiary Aguacate Prison, Quivicán, Mayabeque. He was born on 3/4/1990, is 33 years old, and was 31 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 90040323369. Cassation Judgment in Case No. 215/2022 of Case No. 10/2022, regarding EFP 388-2021 of Mayabeque. No criminal record. Deprived of liberty for demonstrating on July 11 in Mayabeque. Incommunicado. Detained in Güines. The prosecutor asked for 8 years of imprisonment, being finally sentenced to 5 years. The Court proved his guilt only with the testimony of government officials. The trial was held from January 12 to 14, 2022. He has an 11 year old daughter and an invalid brother who live under his financial support. The wife is unemployed. They are having an extremely difficult time financially. The invalid brother receives a miserable allowance. An appeal was made and it was dismissed. He has been punished and transferred to Detachment 13 because his wife has met with the Archbishop of Havana.

<https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/castigan-a-presos-del-11j-porque-su-esposa-se-entrevist%C3%B3-con-el-arzobispo-de-la-habana/353668.html> (April 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Duniesky Ruiz Cañizares:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Duniesky Ruiz Cañizares
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty for a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Duniesky Ruiz Cañizares are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped,

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consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

44. Eddy Gutiérrez Alonso

Eddy Gutiérrez Alonso, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 97121104108, and domicile at Calle 48, nº 2912 e/ 39 y 31, Artemisa and Calle 27, #5619, e/ 56 y 58, Artemisa. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 7/15/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 6 years, served in the penitentiary Prison of forced labor Ceiba 5, Artemisa. He was born on 11/12/1997, is 25 years old, and was 23 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 97121104108. Final sentence in Case 81/2021, related to EFP 476/2021 of Artemisa. No criminal record. Received a written Prosecutor's Petition for 12 years of imprisonment for the crimes of public disorder, contempt and assault, under precautionary measure of provisional imprisonment until the day of the trial. The case is for participating in the July 11 demonstration in Artemisa. He was subsequently sentenced on 27/12/2021 and taken to prison. He works as a laborer at the Mártires de Artemisa Cement Factory. He was detained by members of the National Revolutionary Police, after which he was transferred to the Criminal Prosecution Unit of the Technical Department of Investigations and subsequently sent to Guanajay Prison. On the 11th he demonstrated peacefully and went home. On the 15th, 2 cars of the State Security went to arrest him, but when they did not find him at home, they left him an appointment for that same day at 4 p.m. in the afternoon. First, he was accused of being a leader (Instigation to commit a crime) in the protests, of Attempt and Disrespect. Later he was also charged with Sabotage, a whole list of false crimes, possibly due to his strong disaffection with the system. He was accused, together with a group of people, of generating confusion, chaos and social unrest in the demonstration in the city of Artemisa, but he is reported to have a normal moral and social conduct during the criminal proceedings and in his daily life, corroborated by the deposition made by some witnesses. His mother, Zoila Alonso Cueto, says that he was transferred from Guanajay prison to Ceiba 5 camp, in Artemisa (March 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Eddy Gutiérrez Alonso:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Eddy Gutiérrez Alonso
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES

The types of torture suffered by Eddy Gutiérrez Alonso are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', and especially in the Excel book where the torture situations of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

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45. Edelmer Góngora Morales

Edelmer Góngora Morales, has Cuban citizenship and resides in Cuba. He was detained on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders. He was born on 11/30/1983, is 39 years old, and was 37 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Edelmer Góngora Morales:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Edelmer Góngora Morales
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES

The types of torture suffered by Edelmer Góngora Morales are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

46. Edgar Soto Torres

Edgar Soto Torres, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 77102824565, and domiciled at Calle 40 #28, Manatí, Las Tunas. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Cuentapropista. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 5 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión Provincial de Las Tunas. He was born on 28/10/1977, is 45 years old, and was 43 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 77102824565. Appeal Judgment in Case 48/21, related to EFP 863 of Manatí Las Tunas. Arrested in Manatí, Las Tunas, under provisional detention and charged with assault. Released on bail on 07/20/2021. Sentenced to 5 years imprisonment. They grotesquely invented an attempted assault, which did not happen, but in the prosecutor's account the prosecutor himself describes the tremendous beating he took, even on the ground, while those he supposedly assaulted did not even acknowledge having suffered a single blow, and that is what they have called legitimate self-defense. A full-fledged theater for which he was asked for 10 years of imprisonment for Assault and Contempt. Edgar was finally sentenced to 5 years

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imprisonment for Attempt and the companion, Gabriel Bauzá Machado, escaped from the island before the trial. The sentence was upheld on appeal.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented in relation to Edgar Soto Torres:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Edgar Soto Torres
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and that of their loved ones	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Edgar Soto Torres are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0".

47. Eduardo Álvarez Rigal

Eduardo Álvarez Rigal, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 89112220549, and domiciled at Avenida Rosario No 218 e/ las calles D y F, reparto Rosario, Arroyo Naranjo, La Habana. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 7/21/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 13 years, served in the Combinado del Este Prison, Havana. He was born on 11/22/1989, is 33 years old, and was 31 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 89112220549. Cassation Judgment in Case 14/21, regarding EFP 145C of Havana. Arrested for participating in the demonstrations in La Güinera. No criminal record. According to Judgment 6/2022 issued by the Provincial People's Court of Havana, they themselves carried out violent actions or incitement to violence with the purpose of subverting the socialist social order established in Cuba. In addition, according to an expert report, there was a full coincidence between the fingerprint obtained and the sample image provided (without knowing very well what such evidence consists of). He has been sent to prison in an irregular manner and without due process while he is the father of 4 minor children. His sister reports that she was allowed to have telephone communication again since March 17, as she had been prevented from doing so; on the 21st she was able to speak with him (April 2023).

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TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Eduardo Álvarez Rigal:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Eduardo Álvarez Rigal
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Eduardo Álvarez Rigal are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

48. Eduardo Reynaldo Machado Arocha

Eduardo Reynaldo Machado Arocha, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 9711221403, and domiciled at Calle Roberto Lamela #62 e/ Martha Abreu y Padre de las Casas, El Caney, Santiago de Cuba. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Barber. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect, Public disorder, Evasion of prisoners or detainees and Propagation of epidemic, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 9 years, served in the penitentiary Boniato Prison, Santiago de Cuba. He was born on 12/11/1997, is 25 years old, and was 23 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 9711221403. Appeal Judgment 98/22, from Judgment 65/2022 of March 23, 2022, issued by the People's Municipal Court of Santiago de Cuba, regarding EFP 523/2021 of the Territorial Criminal Investigation Unit of Santiago de Cuba. No criminal record. On July 19 he posted on his Facebook wall thanks to those who cared about him, assuring that he was already at home, after having paid the bail (<https://www.facebook.com/eduardo.machadoarocha>). He was detained and held incommunicado from July 11 to 18. On 07/29 he was summoned to sign a fine for propagation of epidemic (as an additional charge) but refused. He alleges that where he was, the rules against propagation were not complied with, as he was in a cell together with 13 other people and they only had six glasses. In addition, he was moved in a cage that held between 48 and 50 people, although the maximum capacity was less. He was in several

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detention centers: in the 3rd of Caney, then in Versailles, then in the Energetic. Released on 07/18 on 1500 CUP bail pending trial. In this case are together the Arocha family (Iván Aroche Quiala, Iván Mauricio Aroche Aroche Aroche and Eduardo Reynaldo Machado Aroche, plus two other members of the family who were later released with a fine). The events took place on the 11th at the Manifestation in the city of Santiago de Cuba. That day they went down from their house to the demonstration and there they expressed themselves with different slogans such as "Patria y Vida" (Homeland and Life), "Libertad" (Freedom), and so on. Immediately the police arrived and began to beat the demonstrators and took them and 4 family members into custody; 2 of them have been released after months of fines. They did not resist or carry out any violent act, according to the different witnesses consulted. / Finally he was sentenced to 9 years imprisonment, a sentence that was ratified by the appeal sentence, first in the Energetic, then he was released on bail and then again transferred to the Energetic alleging that they made a mistake. He was later transferred to Mar Verde prison, but has recently been transferred to Boniato prison, where he is currently (Feb 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented on Eduardo Reynaldo Machado Arocha:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Eduardo Reynaldo Machado Arocha
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty for a family member	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES

The types of torture suffered by Eduardo Reynaldo Machado Arocha are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', and especially in the Excel book where the torture situations of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0.

49. Eglis Heredia Rodríguez

Eglis Heredia Rodríguez, is a Cuban citizen and resides at Calle 9 sn, e/ Celda y Julio Sanguilli, Reparto Flores, Santiago de Cuba. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Unión Patriótica de Cuba (UNPACU). He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Robbery with force, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, served in the penitentiary Boniato Prison, Santiago de Cuba. He was born on 27/12/1974, is 48 years old, and was 46 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

He was granted extrajudicial leave due to illness (cancer of the larynx) and later revoked for his activism. According to his wife, Sodalís, he can hardly speak and has to communicate by sign language. He reports a lack of help. .

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TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Eglis Heredia Rodríguez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Eglis Heredia Rodríguez
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES

The types of torture suffered by Eglis Heredia Rodríguez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

50. Elizabeth Arias García

Elizabeth Arias García, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban Identity Card No. 76010113693, and domiciled at Final Street and Paraiso Street, Palma Soriano, Santiago de Cuba, and Lora Street #211, between Paraiso Street and Libertad Avenue, Palma Soriano, Santiago de Cuba. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Desacato, public disorder, Instigation to commit a crime and Resistance, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 4 years, with the measure of Forced Labor without internment under threat. She was born on 1/1/1976, is 47 years old, and was 45 years old at the time of arrest. She is a woman, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 76010113693. Judgment in Case 92, regarding EFP 275/2021 in Palma Soriano. She is the sister of Jorge Reinier Arias García, also convicted for the 11J. Elizabeth participated in the 11J demonstrations in Palma Soriano, Santiago de Cuba and because of the persecution against the demonstrators she was arrested and criminally prosecuted. The State took away her self-employed license and refuses to give her a license, and forces her to work as a cleaner despite her studies...

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Elizabeth Arias García:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Elizabeth Arias García
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES

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Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES

The types of torture suffered by Elizabeth Arias García are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

51. Enrique Mustelier Sosa

Enrique Mustelier Sosa, has Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 82122932365, and domicile at Paseo, nº 208 e/ Moncada Y Agramonte, Guantánamo, Guantánamo. In our records his affiliation and profession are listed as: Patriotic Union of Cuba (UNPACU) and Emilia Project. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Disrespect, Public Disorder and Resistance, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 4 years and 6 months, served in the penitentiary Combined Prison of Guantanamo. He was born on 12/29/1982, is 40 years old, and was 38 years old at the time of detention. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of detention.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 82122932365. Judgment regarding the EFP 330/21 of Guantanamo. In the morning of the day 07/11/2021 went out to the demonstrations in the city of Guantanamo peacefully. In the middle of the street the repressive forces beat them tumultuously. Son of Enrique Mustelier Turro, military deserter, Enrique is a peaceful activist who did nothing more than express his opinion. Sergio Osmin Fernández Palacios, president of the organization Inteligencia Ciudadana stated: "Last July 11, in the afternoon, the young Guantanamero, along with others, was peacefully demonstrating against the one-party dictatorship on Camilo Cienfuegos Avenue, when a human barrier formed by violent people, dressed as civilians and without identifying themselves, protected by uniformed agents and patrols of the PNR, unleashed an unprecedented scene of violence against the peaceful demonstrators. Amidst [keys of] strangulation and beatings, several people were arrested."

On December 29, 2021, the People's Municipal Court of Guantánamo sentenced him to 4 years and 6 months of imprisonment for the crimes of public disorder and contempt, in ideal concurrence with the crime of resistance.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Enrique Mustelier Sosa:

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Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES

The types of torture suffered by Enrique Mustelier Sosa are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

52. Esmérito Galván Santiesteban

Esmérito Galván Santiesteban, has Cuban citizenship, and domicile at Calle 82 #8017, e/ 71 y 73 Güira de Melena, artemisa. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and / or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 7 years, served in the penitentiary Guanajay Prison, Artemisa. He was born on 2/7/1988, is 34 years old, and was 33 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

Arrested for participating in the demonstrations that took place in Artemisa. Native of Güira de Melena. Arrested at the Guanajay technician. There he suffered a fainting spell. He is accused of assault and public disorder for asking a policeman to let him pass with his motorcycle. The prosecutor asked for 9 years in prison. He was punished and has appealed. He is very poor and has two very young children. His mother, Miracle Santiesteban, reports that his sentence was reduced to 7 years of imprisonment.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Esmérito Galván Santiesteban:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Esmérito Galván Santiesteban
Solitary confinement	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES

The types of torture suffered by Esmérito Galván Santiesteban are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific

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situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

53. Ezequiel Rafael Hermida Rodríguez

Ezequiel Rafael Hermida Rodríguez, is a Cuban citizen residing in Cuba. He was detained on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders. He was born on 10/24/1967, is 55 years old, and was 53 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Ezequiel Rafael Hermida Rodríguez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Ezequiel Rafael Hermida Rodríguez
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Ezequiel Rafael Hermida Rodríguez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

54. Fidel García Hernández

Fidel García Hernández, is a Cuban citizen, and domiciled at Calle 36 Edif 36 #712 Apto 4 e/ Cristina y 36 A, Rpto 13 De Marzo, Cardenas, Matanzas. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 14 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión Agüica, Colón, Matanzas. He was born on 2/20/1983, is 40 years old, and was 38 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

Prisoner for demonstrating in Cárdenas on 11J. Sentenced to 14 years imprisonment. Detention was very violent, even hitting him on the head.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Fidel García Hernández:

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PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Fidel García Hernández
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Fidel García Hernández are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

55. Francisco José Candiot García

Francisco José Candiot García, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 91060848223, and domiciled at Calle Maceo #60, e/ Calle Bartolomé Masso y Calle José Antonio Saco, Palma Soriano, Santiago de Cuba. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 6 years, served in the penitentiary Prison of forced labor La Caoba, Palma Soriano. He was born on 8/6/1991, is 31 years old, and was 30 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 91060848223. Final judgment in Case 92, related to EFP 275/2021 of Palma Soriano. No criminal record. Francisco José participated in the 11j demonstrations in Palma Soriano, Santiago de Cuba and because of the persecution against the demonstrators he was arrested and criminally prosecuted. The woman was left alone after his arrest with their three-month-old daughter. The daughter is now two years old. He was transferred in December from the maximum rigorous prison of Mar Verde, in Santiago de Cuba to La Caoba Forced Labor Prison, in Palma Soriano (Dec 2022).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Francisco José Candiot García:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Francisco José Candiot García
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Francisco José Candiot García are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

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56. Frank Aldama Rodríguez

Frank Aldama Rodríguez, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 92112330284, and domiciled at Avenida del Rosario #17-A e/ las calles D y E, Reparto Rosario, municipality Arroyo Naranjo, Havana province. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 12/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 16 years, served in the Combinado del Este Prison, Havana. He was born on 11/23/1992, is 30 years old, and was 28 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 92112330284. Cassation Judgment in Case 10/2021, related to EFP 145-A/21 of Havana. No criminal record. He was arrested in the context of the 11J demonstrations in La Güinera. "Relatives of some of the defendants told CubaNet that the hearing was held behind closed doors. Only one family member per defendant was allowed to enter. The sources themselves said that numerous police officers were present in the courtroom, in addition to the 15 guards who were guarding the demonstrators. According to the testimony of the relatives, the court was composed of military personnel from the National Directorate of Jails and Prisons, located at 15th and K, Vedado, in the municipality of Plaza de la Revolución. The relatives stated that during the first day of the trial the defendants made brief statements. Then, the experts, who had more time, showed the videos of the events. They also denounced that on the second day the witnesses' statements were interrupted "at the slightest reference to police repression". That same day a few lawyers were allowed to present a minimal defense. The following day, they added, the conclusions were presented." <https://www.cubanet.org/destacados/dictan-condenas-de-entre-12-y-30-anos-contra-15-manifestantes-del-11j/>..

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Frank Aldama Rodriguez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Frank Aldama Rodríguez
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES

The types of torture suffered by Frank Aldama Rodriguez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

57. Frank Alejandro Felipe Gómez

Frank Alejandro Felipe Gómez, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 00112462201, and domiciled at Calle C #17, e/ 3 y 5, La Cuba, Reparto Lumumba, Contramaestre, Santiago de Cuba. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 12/7/2021 for his

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activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 3 years and 6 months, with the measure of Forced Labor without internment under threat. He was born on 24/11/2000, is 22 years old, and was 20 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 00112462201. Final Appeal Judgment in Case 76/21 of the Criminal Section of the Municipal People's Court of Contramaestre, regarding EFP 276/2021. Filed by the Territorial Criminal Investigation Unit of Contramaestre. He was deprived of liberty for 10 months in a juvenile prison for a fiscal precautionary measure without any judicial protection. He received in writing the Prosecutor's Petition of 6 years of imprisonment (for the crimes of Public Disorder and Attempt), accused by means of prospective investigation, fabrication of evidence and with a disproportionate and politically motivated accusation. Secured under precautionary measure of provisional imprisonment until the day of trial. The case is for participating in the July 11 demonstration in Santiago de Cuba. He has no criminal record. From the wording of the sentence on the accused in general, a marked ideological intention is evident ("is not a member of any of the political and mass organizations" (page 11), "persons of unbalanced moral and social conduct" (page 11), "frequently ingests alcoholic beverages" (page 11), "does not participate in the activities called for" (page 12), etc.), etc.). On appeal, the sentence was upheld and his cell phone, with which he transmitted the demonstration to social networks, was confiscated. On appeal, the sentence was upheld.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Frank Alejandro Felipe Gómez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Frank Alejandro Felipe Gómez
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty for a family member	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES

The types of torture suffered by Frank Alejandro Felipe Gómez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0".

58. Gabriela Zequeira Hernández

Gabriela Zequeira Hernández, has Cuban citizenship, and domicile in Cuba. He was detained on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders. She was born on 8/1/2004, is 19 years old, and was 17 years old at the time of arrest. She is a female, therefore a minor at the time of arrest.

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TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Gabriela Zequeira Hernández:

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

The types of torture suffered by Gabriela Zequeira Hernández are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0.

59. Hansel Felipe Arbolay Prim

Hansel Felipe Arbolay Prim, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 93061705468, and domiciled at Lincoln Street #25, apt. 15, between Gómez and Aranguren, Barrio Azul, Arroyo Naranjo municipality, Havana province. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 10 years, served in the penitentiary Valle Grande Prison, Havana. He was born on 17/6/1993, is 29 years old, and was 28 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 93061705468. Judgment 1/23 of Case 6 of 2022, related to EFP 833/21, of the Territorial Unit of Criminal Investigation-III. Protester of 11J in Calzada 10 de Octubre (Toyo), Havana. No criminal record. Prosecutor's request for 7 years for the crime of Assault and 4 years for the crime of Public Disorder. Single and joint sentence of 11 years imprisonment. He is the father of two children. The trial was held on November 23 and 24, 2022. He was finally sentenced for the crime of sedition to 10 years of deprivation of liberty. <https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/han-acabado-con-la-vida-de-estos-j%C3%B3venes-nuevas-sentencias-de-hasta-a-13-a-%C3%B1os-a-los-manifestantes/348540.html>.

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TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented on Hansel Felipe Arbolay Prim:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Hansel Felipe Arbolay Prim
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Hansel Felipe Arbolay Prim are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

60. Iván Arocha Quiala

Iván Arocha Quiala, has Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 95052847421, and domicile at Calle Juan Bruno Zayas 49, El Caney, Santiago de Cuba, Santiago de Cuba and Calle Roberto Lamela 562 e/ Martha y Casas, El Caney, Santiago de Cuba. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: State hotel officer (he was fired from his job after being arrested). He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect, Public disorder, Instigation to commit a crime, Propagation of epidemic and Resistance, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 10 years, served in the penitentiary Boniato Prison, Santiago de Cuba. He was born on 28/5/1995, is 27 years old, and was 26 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 95052847421. Appeal Judgment 98/22, from Judgment 65/22 of Case 448/2021, related to EFP 523/2021 of the Territorial Unit of Criminal Investigation of Santiago de Cuba. No criminal record. The Arocha family (Iván Arocha Quiala, Iván Mauricio Arocha Arocha and Eduardo Reinaldo Machado Arocha, plus two other members of the family who were later released with a fine) are together in this case. The events took place on the 11th at the Manifestation in the city of Santiago de Cuba. That day they went down from their house to the demonstration and there they expressed themselves with different slogans such as "Patria y Vida" (Homeland and Life), "Libertad" (Freedom), and so on. Immediately the police arrived and began to beat the demonstrators and took them into custody. They did not resist or carry out any violent act, according to the different witnesses consulted / Finally he was sentenced to 10 years in prison by sentence 55/2022 of March 23, 2022, issued by the People's Municipal Court of Santiago de Cuba, a sentence that ratified the appeal sentence.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Iván Arocha Quiala:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Iván Arocha Quiala
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Physical aggressions	YES

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Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES

The types of torture suffered by Iván Arocha Quijala are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

61. Iván Hernández Troya

Iván Hernández Troya, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban Identity Card No. 95122325343, and domiciled at Avenida 36, #1707, e/ calle 17 y 19, Artemisa, Artemisa. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Farmer of the Cooperative of Credits and Services (CCS) Rigoberto Corcho. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 6 years, served in the penitentiary Guanajay Prison, Artemisa. He was born on 12/23/1995, is 27 years old, and was 25 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 95122325343. Final judgment in Case 81/2021, related to EFP 476/2021 of Artemisa. No criminal record. Received a written Prosecutor's Petition for 9 years of imprisonment for the crimes of public disorder, contempt and assault, under precautionary measure of provisional imprisonment until the day of the trial. The case is for participating in the July 11 demonstration in Artemisa. He was subsequently sentenced on 27/12/2021 and taken to prison. He participated in the demonstration in San Antonio de los Baños, Artemisa. According to the account of young people released from prison, he was badly beaten. It was not until 36 days later that, during his pre-trial detention, he was able to speak to his family by telephone, when he had not yet been allowed to see his lawyer. He was accused, together with a group of people, of generating confusion, chaos and social unrest in the demonstration in the city of Artemisa, but he is reported to have a normal moral and social conduct during the criminal proceedings and in his daily life, corroborated by the testimony of some witnesses. She has a small baby in her care. She reports having been beaten (Feb 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Iván Hernández Troya:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Iván Hernández Troya
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES

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Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Iván Hernández Troya are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

62. Iván Mauricio Arocha Arocha

Iván Mauricio Arocha Arocha, has Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 69092314143, and domicile at Roberto Lamela 62 e/ Martha Abreu and Padre de las Casas, El Caney village, Santiago de Cuba, Santiago de Cuba. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Waiter at the Heredia Theater in Santiago de Cuba. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect, Public disorder, Instigation to commit a crime, Propagation of epidemic and Resistance, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 10 years, served in the penitentiary Boniato Prison, Santiago de Cuba. He was born on 9/23/1969, is 53 years old, and was 51 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 69092314143. Appeal Judgment 98/22, from Judgment 65/22 of Case 448/2021, related to EFP 523 of 2021. Without antecedents. Arrested for participating in the demonstrations that took place in Santiago de Cuba. He was in the 3rd prison of Caney, then in "El Energético" and later in Aguadores. The trial was held on 20/12/21. In this case are together the Arocha family (Iván Aroche Quiala, Iván Mauricio Aroche Aroche Aroche and Eduardo Reinaldo Machado Aroche, plus two other members of the family who were later released with a fine). The events took place on the 11th at the Manifestation in the city of Santiago de Cuba. That day they went down from their house to the demonstration and there they expressed themselves with different slogans such as "Patria y Vida" (Homeland and Life), "Libertad" (Freedom), and so on. Immediately the police arrived and began to beat the demonstrators and took them into custody. They did not resist nor did they carry out any violent act, according to the different witnesses consulted. He was finally sentenced to 10 years in prison by Ruling 65/2022 of March 23, 2022, issued by the People's Municipal Court of Santiago de Cuba, a sentence that ratified the sentence on appeal.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Iván Mauricio Arocha Arocha:

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PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Iván Mauricio Arocha Arocha
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation, and verbal abuse	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES

The types of torture suffered by Iván Mauricio Arocha Arocha are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

63. Jaime Alcide Firdó Rodríguez

Jaime Alcide Firdó Rodríguez, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 99102908745, and domiciled at Calle Roosevelt #202 e/ Simón Bolívar y Avenida Rosario, Arroyo Naranjo municipality, Havana. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 7/13/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 7 years, served in the Combinado del Este Prison, Havana. He was born on 10/29/1999, is 23 years old, and was 21 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 99102908745. Cassation Judgment in Case 14/21, regarding EFP 145C of Havana. Arrested for participating in the demonstrations in La Güinera. No criminal record. According to Judgment 6/2022 issued by the Provincial People's Court of Havana, they themselves carried out violent actions or incitement to violence with the purpose of subverting the socialist social order established in Cuba. Furthermore, according to an expert report, probable results were obtained regarding the coincidence of the fingerprint obtained and the sample image provided (without knowing very well what such evidence consists of)...

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Jaime Alcide Firdó Rodríguez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Jaime Alcide Firdó Rodríguez
Solitary confinement	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Jaime Alcide Firdó Rodríguez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and

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grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0".

64. Javier Delgado Torna

Javier Delgado Torna, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 68020824767, and domiciled at Calle 18 #1193, Apt. 5 Interior e/ 11 y 13, Caibarién, Villa Clara and Ave 41 Edif #2 Apt C 6 e/ calle 14 y calle 16, Caibarién, Villa Clara. In our records his affiliation and profession are listed as: Movimiento Cubano Reflexión (MCR) and Instituto Patmos. He was arrested on 12/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Damage and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 3 years and 6 months, with the measure of Extrapenal License under threat. He was born on 8/2/1968, is 55 years old, and was 53 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 68020824767. Judgment in Case 143/21, related to EFP 687 of Caibarién. Physically disabled. He has been missing his right arm since October 13, 1998 and has suffered other conscientious convictions. By order of precautionary measure of provisional imprisonment. Dated July 16, 2021. He also suffers from ischemic heart disease, and is hypertensive and diabetic. He was arrested on July 11, 2021 at his home for uttering offensive words against the Revolution and Diaz Canel when he was peacefully participating in the national and local demonstration that was taking place. On July 16, 2021, the prosecutor issued an order imposing a precautionary measure of provisional imprisonment for the alleged crime of Public Disorder. His daughter told us the story: "On Sunday in Caibarién, Villa Clara there was a demonstration so he joined it, he went out walking with the other people, then he arrived at the house, and at about 11:40 pm there was a knock on the door and when he arrived at the house there was a loud knock on the door:40 pm they knocked on the door and when he opened the door it was the police and they asked my dad to accompany them (I did not see them show him any paper), the next day they called me early in the morning that I was in the Bivouac to take my dad toiletries and I took him those things and his medicines since he suffers from ischemic heart disease, I spoke with the instructor and they told me that he had to be detained for 72 hours and that after 7 days if he was still detained they would let him see him for 10 minutes and that he was fine, then they told me that he was detained for disturbing the public order. Every day I asked about him, and on the 3rd day they authorized me to take him food and lunch due to his illness, that day I asked what they were going to do with him and they told me that they still did not know until the 72 hours were up, after those 72 hours he was pending the decision of a prosecutor, On Friday afternoon I found out that they were going to transfer him to the Pendiente, which is in Santa Clara, since the prosecutor ordered provisional detention for him and 3 other people from here in Caibaríen who are accused of the same thing, that same Friday before they transferred him I was able to see him for 5 minutes, as well as the family of the other people, he told me that he was fine and that he was calm. Then I called the Pending and there they informed me that they were isolated for 14-15 days due to the transfer from here to there, that after they passed the isolation they let him call and they told me that they were fine. Yesterday, July 31, the 15 days of isolation were over and he called me, it was a short call, he told me that he was fine and that he needed some things and that they would let him send some things next Friday and I think that due to covid measures they do not let him see, he did not tell me much since the call was short, and wait until today in

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the morning to call". He had a family visit in the first days of November 2021. The Cuban government ordered a deployment of Red Berets, Black Berets, State Security and National Revolutionary Police (PNR) to prevent access to the general public to this trial. The 11j protester from Caibarién, Villa Clara, Javier Delgado Torna, has been claiming medical assistance in the Guamajal prison in Santa Clara for 8 months, his daughter Adriana Delgado Seara told the Council of Rapporteurs. Seara said that she had a family visit with her father on February 26, where he told her that all his ailments remain without medical treatment despite his claims. Javier is diabetic, hypertensive and suffers from ischemic heart disease. His relatives denounce denial of specialized medical assistance (April 2022). Javier was sent home in July 2022 to avoid dying in prison, he can barely fend for himself due to his precarious health through an extrapenal license for one year. He reports having a delicate state of health: a very advanced cardiopathy in which only one third of his heart works, he is diabetic and severely hypertensive, he also has a disability in his right upper limb. It was not until 8 days after his arrest that he received medical attention. He belonged to the association of Balseiros Paz-Democracia-Libertad, where Margarito Broche Espinosa, a political ex-president and member of the group of the 75, was the president. He was an independent librarian in the Miguel Valdés Tamayo library, which was decommissioned. He belongs to the Council of Human Rights Rapporteurs in Cuba since its foundation directed by Juan Carlos Glez Leiva. He is a signatory of the Varela Project and collector of signatures of the same project directed by Oswaldo Payá Sardiña. He was part of the Central Opposition Coalition where the leader was Idania Yanes Contrera. He belonged to the FANTU whose leader was Guillermo Fariñas "El Coco". He belonged to the Cuban Reflection Movement where he was a municipal delegate of Caibarién led by its president Librado Linares García, a political prisoner of the group of the 75. He has participated in different events and activities. He is a promoter of the Cuba Decide platform led by Rosa María Payá as well as her daughter. He continues to be sanctioned, he was only sent home to avoid dying in prison....

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Javier Delgado Torna:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Javier Delgado Torna
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES

The types of torture suffered by Javier Delgado Torna are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJeuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

65. Jesús Yoel Díaz Hernández

Jesús Yoel Díaz Hernández, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 74012800109, and domiciled at Avenida 25 Edificio 667 Apto 2 Comunidad Tabaco San Antonio De Los Baños, Artemisa. In our records his

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affiliation and profession is listed as: Movimiento Alianza Civica Insurreccional and Proyecto Emilia. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 5 years, served in the penitentiary Guanajay Prison, Artemisa. He was born on 28/1/1974, is 49 years old, and was 47 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 74012800109. Judgment 1/2022 of March 15, 2022, from Case 34/2021, related to EFP 484/491/492/501/522 of the UPICO of Artemisa and dictated by the Popular Municipal Court of San Antonio de los Baños. He was arrested on July 11 at one o'clock in the afternoon at the San Antonio de los Baños demonstrations. He was taken to a technician in Guanajay and on the 28th he was taken to the Guanajay Artemisa Prison with provisional imprisonment. The prosecutor asked for 4 years and 6 months for a crime of assault, 4 years and 6 months for contempt of court, 4 years and 6 months for public disorder and a joint and unique sanction of 12 years in prison. / Finally, he was sentenced by Ruling 1/2022 of March 15, 2022, referred to Case 34 of 2021 and issued by the People's Municipal Court of San Antonio de los Baños, to 5 years imprisonment, 2 years for an offense of assault, 9 months and 1 year and six months for two offenses of contempt and 2 years for an offense of public disorder. He claims to have been denied on several occasions the possibility of relocation.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Jesús Yoel Díaz Hernández:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Jesús Yoel Díaz Hernández
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES

The types of torture suffered by Jesús Yoel Díaz Hernández are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

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66. Joel Tor Caballero

Joel Tor Caballero, has Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 87110339467, and domicile in Altos De Quintero #39, El Resbalón, Santiago De Cuba. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Taxi Driver (motorcycle). He was arrested on 7/13/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and / or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 4 years, served in the penitentiary Prison of forced labor Tarea Confianza, Santiago de Cuba. He was born on 3/11/1987, is 35 years old, and was 33 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of detention.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 87110339467. Judgment in Case 445/2021, related to EFP 528/21 of Santiago de Cuba. No criminal record. Protester of June 11 detained for demonstrating in Santiago de Cuba. He was on the Paseo de Martí when the PNR took away the keys of his motorcycle and started shouting slogans. Under provisional detention since 17/07. He received in writing the Prosecutor's Petition of 7 years of imprisonment (for the crimes of Desacato and Public Disorder), accused by means of prospective investigation, fabrication of evidence and with a disproportionate and politically motivated accusation. He has been under provisional detention since July 17. The case is for participating in the July 11 demonstration in Santiago de Cuba. He has no criminal record. The wording of the sentence shows a marked ideological intention ("wanders late at night" (page 4), "does not engage in any socially useful activity (page 4), "terrible social behavior" (page 4), etc.). His cell phone, with which he transmitted the demonstration to social networks, was confiscated. He was on Paseo de Martí when the PNR took away the keys to his motorcycle. He was deceived in order to proceed with his arrest, so that under threat of having his motorcycle retained and his driving license withdrawn, he went to the place where his vehicle was illegally seized. https://twitter.com/SergioOsminFP/status/1518999402404270086?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw / Finally sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment. The sentence was reduced on appeal to 4 years imprisonment.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented on Joel Tor Caballero:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Joel Tor Caballero
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES

The types of torture suffered by Joel Tor Caballero are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0.

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67. John Luis Machado Marrero

John Luis Machado Marrero, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban Identity Card No. 02030470568, and domiciled at Calle Virtudes e/ Hospital y Alejandro Oms, Santa Clara, Villa Clara; and Brisas del Oeste reparto Virginia, Santa Clara, Villa Clara. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Cuentapropista. He was arrested on 12/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect, Public disorder and Sexual outrage, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 6 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión La Pendiente, Santa Clara, Villa Clara. He was born on 4/3/2002, is 21 years old, and was 19 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 02030470568. Judgment in Case 161/2021, related to EFP 689/2021 of Villa Clara. His name in the judicial papers contains the error of calling him Jhon when it is John. Arrested for his participation in the demonstration in Santa Clara on 11J, where the police attacked peaceful demonstrators as an objective and without a justifiable motive. He has no criminal record / Finally, he was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment for the crimes of public disorder, contempt, assault and sexual abuse....

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for John Luis Machado Marrero:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	John Luis Machado Marrero
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES

The types of torture suffered by John Luis Machado Marrero are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

68. Jonatan Martínez Delgado

Jonatan Martínez Delgado, has Cuban citizenship and resides in Cuba. He was detained on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders. He was born on 1/16/1992, is 31 years old, and was 29 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Jonatan Martínez Delgado:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Jonatan Martinez Delgado
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Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES

The types of torture suffered by Jonatan Martínez Delgado are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

69. Jonathan Torres Farrat

Jonathan Torres Farrat, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban Identity Card No. 04071167368, and domiciled at Calle 10 De Octubre 443 Apt. 5 between San Nicolas and Calzada Luyano, 10 De Octubre, Havana. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 8/13/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and is currently documented as a prisoner and / or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 4 years, with the measure of Limitation of freedom under threat. He was born on 11/7/2004, is 18 years old, and was 17 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore a minor at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 04071167368. Judgment 1/23 of Case 6/2022, related to EFP 833/21, of the Territorial Unit of Criminal Investigation-III. 11J protester. No criminal record. Prosecutor's request for 6 years for the crime of Assault and 3 years for the crime of Public Disorder. Single and joint sentence of 8 years imprisonment. Arrested on August 13. They went to pick him up at his home supposedly for an interview and did not release him. He was in Acosta station and then transferred to Guatao. They denied him Habeas Corpus and changed his precautionary measure to provisional prison. He is hypertensive and dependent on enalapril, and since August 13 he has not been taking any medication. His girlfriend is 8 months pregnant. The trial was held on November 23 and 24, 2022. He was finally sentenced for the crime of sedition to 5 years of deprivation of liberty, subsidized by equal time of limitation of liberty. <https://www.cibercuba.com/noticias/2023-01-26-u1-e208512-s27061-joven-manifestante-11j-jonathan-torres-farrat-condenado-cuatro>
https://diariodecuba.com/derechos-humanos/1674681848_44834.html Currently his baby is 1 year and 3 months old. He is still being harassed and permanently watched by state security, according to his stepfather Orlando Ramírez Cutiño (March 2023). His stepfather states that he continues to study, he has had no problems at school because he is a young man who is very well liked by his teachers and is disciplined. He is studying to become a welder, the stepfather says that he is harassed in the neighborhood because of the constant surveillance he is subjected to. His wife Barbara Farrat Guillén, who is Jonathan's

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mother, was recently taken to a police unit for allegedly not having an identity card and was released after a few hours. This is a family that are all human rights activists (April 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Jonathan Torres Farrat:

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

The types of torture suffered by Jonathan Torres Farrat are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0".

70. Jorge Bello Domínguez

Jorge Bello Domínguez, has Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 76100803069, and domicile at Calle 96 #8711 e/ 87 y 89 Güira de Melena, Artemisa. In our records his affiliation and profession are listed as: Movimiento Opositores por una Nueva República (MONR), Movimiento Democracia (MD) and Plataforma #Otro18. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Disrespect, Public Disorder and Sabotage, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 15 years, served in the Combinado del Este Prison, Havana. He was born on 8/10/1976, is 46 years old, and was 44 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 76100803069. Cassation Judgment in Case 23/2022, related to EFP 102/21 of the Military Prosecutor's Office, Artemisa Region. Received in writing the Prosecutor's Petition of 18 years of imprisonment (for the crimes of Public Disorder, Sabotage, Disrespect and Robbery with force in things), accused by means of prospective investigation, fabrication of evidence and with a disproportionate and politically motivated accusation. He was secured under precautionary measure of provisional imprisonment until the day of the

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trial. The case is for participating in the July 11 demonstration in Güira de Melena, for which he was arrested at 7:00 p.m. at his home. He was subsequently sentenced on 11/03/2022 and taken to prison. From the wording of the Sentence a marked ideological intention is evident ("did not intervene in activities called by neighbors" or "did not participate in the activities of mass organizations" (page 39), "maladjusted social conduct" (page 39), "unstable social and moral conduct" (page 41), "unfavorable social conduct" (page 41), "regular social conduct" (page 42), etc.). He is a freelance journalist. He suffers from diabetes and has lacked adequate treatment during his deprivation of liberty. He reports continuing to receive no medical assistance for his eye problems, which he is losing at an accelerated rate. He is ill with swollen testicles, bleeding and a lot of pain and reports that he has not yet been seen by a urologist. On February 9, his wife, who came to the prison, reported that she is not allowed to see him until next week (Feb 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Jorge Bello Domínguez:

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

The types of torture suffered by Jorge Bello Domínguez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0.

71. Jorge Luis García García

Jorge Luis García García, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 74120512347, and domiciled at Calle E, number 58-Altos e/Calle 2da, Reparto La Cuba, Palma Soriano, Santiago de Cuba. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 7/13/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect, Public disorder, Evasion of prisoners or detainees and Resistance, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 13 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión Mar Verde, Santiago de Cuba. He was born on

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5/12/1974, is 48 years old, and was 46 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 74120512347. Final judgment in Case 92, related to EFP 275/2021 of Palma Soriano. Jorge Luis participated in the 11j demonstrations in Palma Soriano, Santiago de Cuba and because of the persecution against the demonstrators he was arrested and criminally prosecuted. He was previously imprisoned and was assaulted by the chief of police during the demonstration. Transferred to Mar Verde. The prosecution is asking the Municipal Court of Palma Soriano for 12 years of imprisonment for the alleged crimes of public disorder, contempt, assault, resistance, evasion of prisoners or detainees. He was recently transferred from Boniato prison in Santiago de Cuba to the Tarea de Confianza forced labor penitentiary (Feb 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Jorge Luis García García:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Jorge Luis García García
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Jorge Luis García García are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

72. Jorge Luis Salazar Brioso

Jorge Luis Salazar Brioso, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 75111342661, and domiciled at Calle 3 #29 e/ 9 y 7, Reparto La Cuba, Contramaestre, Santiago de Cuba. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 5 years, served in the penitentiary Aguacateca Forced Labor Prison, Contramaestre, Santiago de Cuba. He was born on 11/13/1975, is 47 years old, and was 45 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 75111342661. Final Appeal Judgment in Case 76/21 of the Criminal Section of the Municipal People's Court of Contramaestre, regarding EFP 276/2021. Filed by the Territorial Criminal Investigation Unit of

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Contramaestre. Received in writing the Prosecutor's Petition of 8 years of deprivation of liberty (for the crimes of Public Disorder and Attempt), accused by means of prospective investigation, fabrication of evidence and with a disproportionate and politically motivated accusation. Secured under precautionary measure of provisional imprisonment until the day of trial. The case is for participating in the July 11 demonstration in Santiago de Cuba. He has a criminal record. From the wording of the sentence on the accused in general, a marked ideological intention is evident ("is not a member of any of the political and mass organizations" (page 11), "persons of unbalanced moral and social conduct" (page 11), "frequently ingests alcoholic beverages" (page 11), "does not participate in the activities called for" (page 12), etc.), etc.). On appeal the sentence was upheld. On appeal the sentence was upheld.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Jorge Luis Salazar Brioso:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Jorge Luis Salazar Brioso
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES

The types of torture suffered by Jorge Luis Salazar Brioso are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

73. Jorge Martín Perdomo

Jorge Martín Perdomo, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 83031104341, and domiciled at Calle 54 #2914 E 29 y 31, San José de las Lajas, Mayabeque. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 17/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 8 years, served in the penitentiary Aguacate Prison, Quivicán, Mayabeque. He was born on 11/3/1983, is 40 years old, and was 38 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 83031104341. Sentence 7/2022 of February 8, 2022. No previous criminal record. He participated peacefully in the demonstrations of July 11 of this year, in his town, San José de las Lajas and was detained at the DTI San José de Lajas for a few hours and then released. Immediately upon arriving home, he

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received threats, the house began to be watched by state security and his phone, along with that of the other members of the family, was intercepted by the DTI of the municipality. On the 16th she received a threat that the next day they would come to confiscate the computers in the house. On the 17th, three police officers showed up with a summons without a date or reason for the summons. 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 were detained and that they could not give any more details or information. Officially it is unknown in which prison they are being held, as the government has flatly refused to provide us with any information of any kind. The "lawyer" has filed a request for a change of the precautionary measure and has been denied. The family has been under surveillance and intimidated since July 11 of this year. They have received an anonymous 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. <https://www.cibercuba.com/noticias/2021-08-18-u1-e208049-s27061-hija-cubano-detenido-protestas-11j-exige-libertad-su-padre> / <https://www.cibercuba.com/noticias/2021-08-12-u192519-e192519-s27061-dos-hermanos-san-jose-lajas-acusados-conspiracion> / <https://www.change.org/p/presidente-de-la-rep%C3%BAblica-de-cuba-fiscal-general-presidente-del-tribunal-supremo-onu-libertad-para-los-presos-pol%C3%ADticos-jorge-y-nadir-injustamente-encarcelados-en-cuba> He was transferred from Melena del Sur prison to Aguacate prison, in Mayabeque (Feb 2023) <https://cubanosporelmundo.com/2023/01/16/esposa-presos-politico-11j-exige-libertad-3/> He was finally sentenced to 8 years of deprivation of liberty in Aguacate prison, Quivicán on January 25, 2022. They requested the Appeal and the result was dismissed .

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Jorge Martín Perdomo:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Jorge Martín Perdomo
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES

The types of torture suffered by Jorge Martín Perdomo are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

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74. Jorge Reinier Arias García

Jorge Reinier Arias García, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 83092024986, and domiciled at Calle Lora #211, e/ Calle Paraiso y Avenida Libertad, Palma Soriano, Santiago de Cuba. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Damages, Refusal of assistance and disobedience, Disrespect, Public disorder, Resistance, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 12 years, served in the penitentiary Boniato Prison, Santiago de Cuba. He was born on 20/9/1983, is 39 years old, and was 37 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 83092024986. Final sentence of Case 92, related to EFP 275/2021 of Palma Soriano. He is the brother of Elizabeth Arias García, also convicted for the 11J. Jorge Reinier participated in the 11J demonstrations in Palma Soriano, Santiago de Cuba and because of the persecution against the demonstrators he was arrested and criminally prosecuted. He was arrested during the Palma Soriano demonstrations in a very violent manner. He is confined in Boniato prison. Brother of Elizabeth Arias García, also convicted in conscience for the same cause to 4 years of deprivation of liberty subsidized by forced labor without internment. He was beaten and tortured by the authorities on Saturday, March 25 with a practice known as the "bicycle" which consists of handcuffing the prisoner and throwing him down the stairs. He was then taken to detachment 18 (paramilitarized and more rigorous).

<https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/preso-pol%c3%adtico-maltratado-en-la-c%c3%a1rcel-denuncian-familiares/354469.html> (April 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Jorge Reinier Arias García:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Jorge Reinier Arias García
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES

The types of torture suffered by Jorge Reinier Arias García are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0.

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75. José Alejandro Rodríguez Gelin

José Alejandro Rodríguez Gelin, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 99062600445, and domiciled at Calle 1, #2, e/ Avenida 0 y Avenida 2, Reparto Luisa, Jovellanos, Matanzas. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / University student. He was arrested on 12/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Public disorder and Instigation to commit a crime, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 5 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión Agüica, Colón, Matanzas. He was born on 26/6/1999, is 23 years old, and was 22 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 99062600445. Judgment of Case 68/21, related to the EFP 101-102/21 of 2021. There is also an appeal order: appeal roll 2-16 of 2022. He has no prior record. The Public Prosecutor's Office accuses him of demonstrating on July 11, 2021, while shouting phrases "offensive against the revolutionary process. However, in spite of the fact that, throughout the drafting of the Provisional Conclusions, the Prosecutor's Office makes it appear that he led or starred in said demonstration with statements such as: "JOSÉ ALEJANDRO RODRÍGUEZ GELIN and stopped the march for a term of approximately 20 minutes", at the beginning it narrates how this and other accused "decided to follow the numerous calls that through social networks were made", entering here in contradiction, since after this statement, it is reasonable to think that the Victim was not an organizer or leader of the march. In addition, the Prosecutor accuses her of shouting in a discomposed manner, being this the reason that facilitated confrontations between the agents and the demonstrators. In the Sentence, the sentencing Court, proves the facts mostly with the testimony of the Officers and Agents. He was sentenced to 6 years of imprisonment for the crimes of Assault, Instigation to commit a crime and Public disorder. However, after an appeal, the sentence was 5 years for the crimes of Instigation to commit a crime and Public disorder, and he was acquitted of the crime of assault due to insufficient evidence. At the time of his arrest he was attending university, to which he will undoubtedly not return, among other things because of the prohibition for those disaffected with the revolution to study at university....

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented on José Alejandro Rodríguez Gelin:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	José Alejandro Rodríguez Gelin
Humiliation, degradation, and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by José Alejandro Rodríguez Gelin are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and

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grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

76. José Ángel Cuba García

José Ángel Cuba García, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 99112618588, and domiciled at Avenida 14, #507 bajos, e/ 5 y 7, Jovellanos, Matanzas. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 7/16/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 7 years, served in the penitentiary Agüica Prison, Colón, Matanzas. He was born on 11/26/1999, is 23 years old, and was 21 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 99112618588. Judgment of Case 68/21, related to the EFP 101-102/21 of 2021. Existing in turn Appeal Order: appeal roll 2-16 of 2022. Without antecedents. The Public Prosecutor's Office accuses him of demonstrating on July 11, 2021, while shouting phrases "offensive against the revolutionary process. In addition, he allegedly took stones existing in the place and threw them against agent Rafael Cobas Matos who was intervening in the detention of another demonstrator, apparently hitting him in the helmet and in the back and another of the stones, allegedly thrown, hit agent Rafael Pérez García, causing him a trauma in the left parietal region, which did not require medical treatment, according to the literal wording. However, as the Prosecutor's Office points out, it was the law enforcement officers "Rafael Cobas Matos, Osiel Sánchez León and Dairys Fernández Jorrín" who attempted to arrest the other demonstrator, without establishing that Rafael Pérez García also intervened at that moment; however, he was also hit. As we can see, there is a great inconsistency. At the same time, it is again indicated that he returned, allegedly, to throw stones, reaching a patrol car, causing the breakage of the front glass, the frame and the internal rearview mirror. In addition to all this, there is no evidence beyond the words of the officers themselves that these events took place, since (i) there is no record of the existence of such stones and (ii) in the event that they did exist, there is no evidence to ensure that, in a demonstration, such stones were actually thrown by José Ángel. In addition, it is added to the fact that, coincidentally, in the places where the Victim is, there are stones so that he could use them. Thus, such accusation does not find greater consistency than in a manifest animosity and interest in seeking a conviction of the plaintiff Victim for his condition of political opponent, thus violating his Presumption of Innocence. In the Judgment, the sentencing Court only considers the testimonies of the Officers to be true. He was sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment for the crimes of Assault, Damage and Public Disorder. However, after an appeal, the sentence was 7 years for the crimes of Assault and Public Disorder, and he was acquitted of the crime of Damage due to insufficient evidence. <https://www.diariolasamericas.com/america-latina/cuba-fiscales-buscan-condenas-ejemplarizantes-n4233799>. The father has made a series of very logical allegations on the Internet. For example, he has a medical certificate of his disability due to the Luxofracture of the right humerus. That is, he could not throw a stone to cause damage. José Ángel is one of those clear cases in which the prosecution has invented the accusation of throwing stones without any demure, even to a person crippled in his right arm with an injury incompatible with throwing stones to cause damage (https://www.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid02hG5TGFYAsUZ7rGs7bRoQqZnJU4wi1XVWrnJ8i8jsKoZiU7LUKWtuoFdx7nGCFN3I&id=100011870041811). He is currently in maximum security prison

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without informing his family why he was transferred. Recently his family was falsely accused of passing him a phone inside the prison and although they claimed that this was not true, they threatened to retaliate by leaving him without visits and charging him with contempt of court (Feb 2023). His sister reports that José Ángel's situation remains the same, the food is terrible inside the center, his family manages to bring him food but there are many that the officers themselves keep with them. He is serving his 7 years in prison, of which he has only been incarcerated for 1 year and 8 months, during which time he was denied the minimum sentence (April 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for José Ángel Cuba García:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	José Ángel Cuba García
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES

The types of torture suffered by José Ángel Cuba García are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

77. José Daniel Ferrer García

José Daniel Ferrer García, is a Cuban citizen, residing at Calle 9 #10 e/ E y G, reparto Mármol, Santiago de Cuba. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Unión Patriótica de Cuba (UNPACU). He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Article 91, Injuries, Deprivation of Liberty and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 4 years and 6 months, served in the penitentiary Prisión Mar Verde, Santiago de Cuba. He was born on 7/29/1970, is 52 years old, and was 50 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

He was arrested during the wave of repression launched by the Cuban government against the opposition during Cuba's Black Spring on March 19, 2003. Belonging to the Group of 75, he was then considered internationally as a prisoner of conscience (declared by Amnesty International) imprisoned for exercising his right to freedom of expression, association and assembly. New cause that kept him in prison for six months on false charges and trial without guarantees. On October 1, he suffered a home invasion by 60 special forces troops. From October 4, 2019 until November 7, 2019, his whereabouts and condition were unknown, although the Supreme Court responded to the Habeas Corpus with a brief mention that he is in "preventive detention" for an alleged cause that they have not informed in any degree, despite the said Habeas Corpus. On November 7 he was visited in the Aguadores Prison by his wife and three of his children. Subsequently he has been visited by the Archbishop of Cuba and informs us of the situation of torture, punishment cell, incommunicado detention and poor physical and health condition. c) He was detained

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while trying to get to the demonstrations of June 11/21 in Santiago de Cuba. He claims to have been beaten in front of his family during his visit on December 9, 2022, the day he began his hunger strike. The family of activist José Daniel Ferrer, leader of the Patriotic Union of Cuba (UNPACU), denounced on Wednesday that he is being held "incommunicado" in the Mar Verde Prison and that the only visit he has received is that of the Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba, Monsignor Dionisio García Ibáñez. "Since March 17, when Archbishop Dionisio saw him, no one else has seen him. At that time he was fasting for seven days and from there he would begin a series of peaceful protest actions," Ferrer's wife, Nelva Ortega Tamayo, told Martí Noticias. Tamayo said that she went to visit Ferrer in prison with two of the opposition leader's children, but it was impossible for her to see him. "The head of Internal Order, Major Ortiz, said that they would only accept the food and hygiene products and that there would be no family meeting, since my husband remains under protest until communications are restored", she told the aforementioned media via telephone from Santiago de Cuba. During the call, Ortega Tamayo recalled that since March 6, "they are denying and violating Ferrer's right to ten miserable minutes a week of telephone calls, not even to notify him about today's visit or his current health situation". Tamayo blamed "the dictators Raúl Castro and his murderous puppet Miguel Díaz-Canel, as well as their executioners in the prison area" for the physical and psychological integrity of the opposition leader, and said: "They are the ones in charge of continuing to carry out everything that my husband has denounced so much: that he is being buried alive and killed slowly. We demand not only to hear him, to see him, to stop the abuses, tortures and reprisals against him, but also his immediate and unconditional freedom". José Daniel Ferrer was one of those imprisoned during the 2003 wave of repression known as "Black Spring" and also one of the political prisoners following the demonstrations of July 11, 2021. For joining the protests that took place on that date in Santiago de Cuba, he received a sentence of four years and 14 days, the court considered that he did not meet "the requirements of limitation of freedom" established in a sanction imposed in 2020. Since March 6 he has been denied weekly phone calls with his family, since then only the archbishop has seen him and he is carrying out peaceful protests so he is not allowed to see his family.

<https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/familia-de-ferrer-denuncia-incomunicaci%C3%B3n-y-ques%C3%B3lo-ha-sido-visto-por-el-arzobispo-de-santiago-de-cuba/355136.html> The "incommunicado detention" was denounced by the Legal Information Center Cubalex on Tuesday as "a cruel and inhuman treatment by the Cuban State against detained persons". According to the organization's text, the Cuban Criminal Procedure Law "obliges police agents to facilitate communication between detainees and their families, as a formality that must be complied with during the preliminary investigation". For Cubalex, "the absence of judicial control" at the time of detention "has allowed the use of institutionalized practices such as prolonged isolation and coercive incommunicado detention". The organization considers that these systematic practices "constitute cruel and inhuman treatment and place the person at risk of being a victim of torture and forced disappearance" (April 2023) https://diariodecuba.com/derechos-humanos/1680879064_46330.html.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for José Daniel Ferrer García:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	José Daniel Ferrer García
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES

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Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by José Daniel Ferrer García are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

78. José Manuel Arias Campo

José Manuel Arias Campo, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 91120348187, and domiciled at Calle Maceo, #162, e/ Céspedes y Callamo, Palma Soriano, Santiago de Cuba; and Calle Aguilera #207 e/ 1ro De Mayo y Q, Bandera, Palma Soriano, Santiago de Cuba. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 5 years, served in the penitentiary Prison of forced labor Tarea Confianza, Santiago de Cuba. He was born on 3/12/1991, is 31 years old, and was 29 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 91120348187. Final sentence in Case 92, related to EFP 275/2021 of Palma Soriano. No criminal record. José Manuel participated in the 11j demonstrations in Palma Soriano, Santiago de Cuba and because of the persecution against the demonstrators he was arrested and criminally prosecuted. His arrest took place during the demonstration in Palma Soriano, while he was peacefully observing it from the doorway of a public health center. When the repression began, a large group of police officers went towards the place where Don José Manuel was, carrying truncheons and accompanied by dogs. When he saw them, he ran away, but a police officer chased him and managed to catch him, immobilizing him. After this, he was transferred to the Versailles Unit, where on 07/26/2021 his parents were able to visit their son for the first time, without knowing where he was until that day. On 07/08/2021 he was transferred to the Aguadores Prison. Don José Manuel's lawyer has filed several requests asking to change the precautionary measure of pre-trial detention to pre-trial detention for bail until the trial; however, these have been rejected. The prosecution is requesting 9 years of imprisonment in the Municipal Court of Palma Soriano for the alleged crimes of public disorder, contempt of court and assault. Documented by Prisoners Defenders. His father states that he was on leave from January 9 to 12, and he was released again on March 13, 2023, he is in good health (March 2023).

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TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about José Manuel Arias Campo:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	José Manuel Arias Campo
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES

The types of torture suffered by José Manuel Arias Campo are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

79. José Miguel Gómez Mondeja

José Miguel Gómez Mondeja, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 96070412281, and domiciled at Calle San Pedro #667A e/ Blanca Pérez y Nueva Gerona, rpto Raúl Sancho, Santa Clara, Villa Clara. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / State worker. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Desacato and Desórdenes públicos, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 4 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión de trabajos forzados Ayagán ""El Chivo"", Villa Clara. He was born on 4/7/1996, is 26 years old, and was 25 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 96070412281. Judgment in Case 161/2021, related to EFP 689/2021 of Villa Clara. He has no criminal record. He was missing after participating and being detained in the demonstration of June 11. By means of a medical report it was learned that he had injuries in his nose and in one leg without explaining more details of the degree of such injuries. On 31/07/21 the family was able for the first time to speak with him by telephone without letting him be seen. https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=925923464992347&id=100027241067018&sfnsn=scwspwa / Finally, he was sentenced to 4 years of imprisonment for the crimes of public disorder and contempt.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented on José Miguel Gómez Mondeja:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	José Miguel Gómez Mondeja
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES

The types of torture suffered by José Miguel Gómez Mondeja are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', and especially

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80. Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez

Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 80050203165, and domiciled at Avenida 13 #2015 E 20 y 24, Vegas, Nueva Paz, Mayabeque. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Disrespect, Public disorder and Sabotage, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 8 years, served in the penitentiary Aguacate Prison, Quivicán, Mayabeque. He was born on 2/5/1980, is 43 years old, and was 41 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

Cl. 80050203165. Final sentence of the Case 6/2022, related to the EFP 382/21, filed by the Unit of Crimes against the Security of the State of Mayabeque. Received in writing the Prosecutor's Petition of 12 Years of Deprivation of Liberty (for the crimes of Public Disorder of continued character, Disrespect of continued character, Disrespect of the basic figure and of simple character and Sabotage). The case is for peacefully participating in the demonstrations of July 11. He reports having been beaten in the first prison he was in and suffering a fractured rib as a result. His wife, Dayana Aranda Batista, claims that she has not been able to see her partner for two months, and that all his phone calls and visits and his rights as a prisoner have been restricted. He is also being held in the same prison with murderers sentenced to 40 years in prison.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', and

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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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

81. Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán

Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán, has Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 99082305489, and domicile at Avenida 51 #5016, e/ 50 and 54 streets, municipality of San Antonio de los Baños, province of Artemisa. In our records his affiliation and profession are listed as: Partido Unión por Cuba Libre (PUNCLI), Proyecto Emilia and Unión Patriótica de Cuba (UNPACU). He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 5 years, served in the penitentiary Guanajay Prison, Artemisa. He was born on 23/8/1999, is 23 years old, and was 21 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 99082305489. Sentence 1/2022 of March 15, 2022, of Case 34/2021, related to EFP 484/491/492/501/522 of the UPICO of Artemisa and dictated by the Popular Municipal Court of San Antonio de los Baños. He was at the front of the protest in San Antonio de los Baños. According to other young people detained and already released, this young man is being beaten and tortured in the cell. Finally, he was sentenced by Ruling 1/2022 of March 15, 2022, referring to Case 34 of 2021 and issued by the People's Municipal Court of San Antonio de los Baños, to 5 years in prison, 2 years for a crime of assault, 9 months and 1 year and 6 months for two crimes of contempt and 2 years for a crime of public disorder. He is doing hard labor in Guanajay prison (Feb 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', and

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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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0".

82. Julián Yasmany Díaz Mena

Julián Yasmany Díaz Mena, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 87072510400, and domiciled at Calle D #293 E Loma y Güinera, rpto Mendoza, municipality Arroyo Naranjo, Havana. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 12/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 13 years, served in the Combinado del Este Prison, Havana. He was born on 25/7/1987, is 35 years old, and was 33 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 87072510400. Cassation Judgment in Case 14/21, regarding EFP 145C of Havana. Detained for participating in the demonstrations in La Güinera. According to Judgment 6/2022 issued by the Provincial People's Court of Havana, they had themselves carried out violent actions or incitement to violence with the purpose of subverting the socialist social order established in Cuba. In addition, according to an expert opinion, there was a full coincidence between the fingerprint obtained and the sample image provided (without knowing very well what such evidence consists of)..

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Julián Yasmany Díaz Mena:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Julián Yasmany Díaz Mena
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Julián Yasmany Díaz Mena are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

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83. Julio César Ruiz Bacot

Julio César Ruiz Bacot, has Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 75030405841, and domicile at Spriu Final #6, Albergue, Cardenas, Matanzas. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Cuentapropista. He was arrested on 7/16/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Public disorder and Robbery with force, and is currently documented as a prisoner and / or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 7 years, served in the penitentiary Canaletas Prison, Perico, Matanzas. He was born on 4/3/1975, is 48 years old, and was 46 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 75030405841. Final sentence in Case 37, regarding EFP 69/21 of the Central Military Tribunal, Matanzas. Arrested for participating in the demonstrations that took place in Matanzas. Kidnapped during the demonstrations in Cárdenas. He is in the Combinado del Sur. Tried on 12/21/21 and sentenced to 7 years in prison. Has two children, 12 and 7 years old respectively. They have no maintenance or economic support of any kind. Yaneisi, the wife and mother of his children, tells us that the economic situation is very difficult. She is unable to get a job because she has been affected by these events. An appeal was filed but the sentence was kept the same.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Julio César Ruiz Bacot:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Julio César Ruiz Bacot
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Julio César Ruiz Bacot are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

84. Karen Vázquez Pérez

Karen Vázquez Pérez, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 80041004172, and domiciled at Calle C #235 e/ 3ra y Guinera, reparto Rosario, Arroyo Naranjo, La Habana. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 7/14/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a

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sentence of 7 years, served in the penitentiary Prison of forced labor Las Delicias, Havana. She was born on 10/4/1980, is 43 years old, and was 41 years old at the time of arrest. She is a woman, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 80041004172. Cassation Judgment in Case 10/2021, related to EFP 145-A/21 of Havana. No criminal record. She is the mother of Leoalys de la Caridad Valera Vázquez, also prosecuted and sentenced to 5 years imprisonment for Sedition, subsidized at home. She was arrested in the context of the 11J demonstrations. "Relatives of some of the defendants told CubaNet that the hearing was held behind closed doors. Only one family member per defendant was allowed to enter. The sources themselves said that numerous police officers were present in the courtroom, in addition to the 15 guards who were guarding the demonstrators. According to the testimony of the relatives, the court was composed of military personnel from the National Directorate of Jails and Prisons, located at 15th and K, Vedado, in the municipality of Plaza de la Revolución. The relatives stated that during the first day of the trial the defendants made brief statements. Then, the experts, who had more time, showed the videos of the events. They also denounced that on the second day the witnesses' statements were interrupted "at the slightest reference to police repression". That same day a few lawyers were allowed to present a minimal defense. The next day, they added, the conclusions were presented." <https://www.cubanet.org/destacados/dictan-condenas-de-entre-12-y-30-anos-contra-15-manifestantes-del-11j/>. She was placed in a severe regime, in the Mujeres Occidente prison, common prisoners introduced blades in her food, when she denounced the fact she was not taken seriously by the prison guards, but rather she was transferred to the Las Delicias camp where she is at the moment, this was done as a form of repression since the objective was to separate her from her sisters in struggle, also imprisoned. So far she has not been notified that her sanction will change. She has been diagnosed with pulmonary Epoc and will be released on May 19 and has to work in a clinic in Vedado (April 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Karen Vázquez Pérez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Karen Vázquez Pérez
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty for a family member	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES

The types of torture suffered by Karen Vázquez Pérez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJeuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0.

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85. Katia Beirut Rodriguez

Katia Beirut Rodríguez, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 85092128039, and domiciled at Calle C, no 14, e/ Ave Del Rosario y Ave Tercera, Arroyo Naranjo, Havana. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Cuentapropista de restauración. He was arrested on 7/19/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and has been documented as a prisoner and / or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 10 years, served in the prison Prisión de Mujeres de Occidente, El Guatao, Havana. She was born on 9/21/1985, is 37 years old, and was 35 years old at the time of arrest. She is a woman, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 85092128039. Cassation Judgment 7/2022 of Case File 6/2022 of Case 9, related to EFP 145/2021 of Havana. Without criminal record, filed by the Organ of Criminal Investigation and Operations of Havana. Received in writing the Prosecutor's Petition of 23 years of deprivation of liberty (for the crime of Sedition), secured under precautionary measure of provisional imprisonment until the day of the trial. The case is for participating in the July 11 demonstration in La Güinera, Havana. She was subsequently sentenced on 16/03/2022 and taken to prison. She was arrested along with her husband and her father in the municipality of La Güinera after being summoned by State Security to go to the 100 y Aldabó Prison. Her mother tried to see her on July 22 and was denied contact, being completely incommunicado. The oral hearing carried out by the People's Provincial Court of Havana was conducted in violation of the most essential human rights. The trial was carried out without evidence against the defendants; they simply presented the recordings of the demonstrators themselves, obtained under pressure. In addition, people who were present at the hearing affirm that the prosecution had plenty of time to present its case, but that when the defense attorneys asked their questions, the judge did not allow them to speak. All those present agreed that the moment that had the greatest impact on them was when the judge began to cry, after the conclusions. <https://www.cubanet.org/noticias/condenas-de-entre-15-y-25-anos-para-otros-17-manifestantes-del-11j/>. The provisional imprisonment order, sent by Milagros Beirut, was quite censored by the lawyer, who acts following the guidelines of the State Security and does not obey the interests of the clients. She suffers from acute health problems related to low platelets and underwent cancer surgery.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Katia Beirut Rodriguez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Katia Beirut Rodriguez
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation, and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty for a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES

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Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.

YES

The types of torture suffered by Katia Beirut Rodriguez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

86. Kevin Damián Frómeta Castro

Kevin Damián Frómeta Castro, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban Identity Card No. 01101566805, and domiciled at Calle Bellavista #128 Apt 2 E 2nd and 3rd rpto Víbora Park, municipality Arroyo Naranjo, Havana. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Agricultural worker. He was arrested on 27/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sediton, and is currently documented as a prisoner and / or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 5 years, served in the prison Prisión de jóvenes de Occidente, El Guatao, La Habana. He was born on 10/15/2001, is 21 years old, and was 19 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 01101566805. Cassation Judgment in Case 11, regarding EFP 143/21 Havana. Arrested for participating in demonstrations at Toyo corner, October 10, Havana. No criminal record. He was sentenced to 16 years of imprisonment by Ruling 10/2022 of March 10, 2022, issued by the Provincial People's Court of Havana / The Provincial Court of Diez de Octubre, Havana, after ruling on the cassation trial against the July 11 demonstrators, subsidized his imprisonment with a home detention measure. <https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/excarcelan-a-j%C3%B3venes-manifestantes-condenados-por-las-protestas-del-11jocuba/326279.html>
<https://www.facebook.com/salome.garciabacallao/posts/pfbid02xHN5yWkPzM9w76ser7eN9C74LpXVxftGvvFhZeEfJ58rHHJN9ubjfTnRjTwxikbvl> In the cassation he obtained a reduced sentence of imprisonment but subsidized with correctional work WITH internment....

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Kevin Damián Frómeta Castro:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Kevin Damián Frómeta Castro
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

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The types of torture suffered by Kevin Damián Frómata Castro are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

87. Lázara Karenia González Fernández

Lázara Karenia González Fernández, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 93021334332, and domicile at Calle 19A No 6 escalera 1019 Edificio 6. Apto 3. Entre 38 y 42, Reparto Fructuoso Rodríguez, Cárdenas, Matanzas. In our records his affiliation and profession appears as: Independent / Not affiliated. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Disrespect, Public disorder and Resistance, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 3 years and 6 months, with the measure of Forced labor without internment under threat. She was born on 13/2/1993, is 30 years old, and was 28 years old at the time of arrest. She is a woman, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 93021334332. Judgment in Case 130/2021, regarding EFP 123 of Cardenas. No criminal record. Arrested for participating in the Cárdenas demonstrations. Requested 8 years of imprisonment. Witnesses and images show that she was acting peacefully. A video shows Lázara being lifted up by officers, grabbed by the neck and dragged along the ground to the patrol car. The young woman suffered police chokehold violence by Red Berets. Her lawyer was able to visit her on July 19. After the visit, her mother was also imprisoned for 8 days, but released for convulsions / Finally she was sentenced for the crimes of Public Disorder, Disrespect and Resistance to 3 years and 6 months of imprisonment, subsidized by an equal period of correctional work with internment. She denounces the torture reported in the PD report since her arrest (10 types of torture).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Lázara Karenia González Fernández:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Lázara Karenia González Fernández
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Lázara Karenia González Fernández are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific

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situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

88. Lazaro Yuri Valle Roca

Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 61082607885, and domiciled at Calle Ulloa #8 e/ 45 y 47, Nuevo Vedado, Plaza de la Revolución, Havana. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Journalist in the Independent Press Agency Delibera. He was arrested on 6/15/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Enemy Propaganda and Resistance, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 5 years, served in the Combinado del Este Prison, Havana. He was born on 26/8/1961, is 61 years old, and was 59 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 61082607885. Final judgment in Case 3/2022, related to EFP 31/21 of Havana, of the Specialized Investigation Body for Crimes against State Security. No criminal record. Has been investigated for inappropriate conduct and acting in an "irreverent" manner against law enforcement officers. Prosecutor's request for deprivation of liberty of 1 year for the crime of resistance and 6 years for the crime of enemy propaganda. They are asking for a joint 6-year prison sentence. 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 objective of "closing a contempt file he had open since August 2020", but this was merely a deception to imprison him. Since his arrest in Villa Marista, the State Security headquarters in Havana, he was unable to communicate with his family or have access to a lawyer. Meanwhile, the woman believed that she could continue her hunger strike as of 30/6/2021. The criminal "case" is the file in preparatory phase no.31 of 2021, instructed by the Specialized Organ of Instruction of the "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. 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 to the Government of the Island. Full report at: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1H8Zf70-HwH-yBygmCYjNyP6jKhWJtRvx> / On March 16, 2022, by means of the order of Case 3/2022 of the Chamber for Crimes against State Security in Criminal Matters of the People's Provincial Court of Havana, the opening of an oral trial was decreed, in which he will be prosecuted. The Marianao Municipal Court sentenced him on July 28 to 5 years imprisonment for resistance and enemy propaganda. He has developed a series of lumps in his head and he has not been diagnosed (Oct 2022). According to his wife, who visits him every 15 days, he is in better health (Dec 2022). He is in a delicate state of health and is not being treated or given medication. His wife has submitted a document to the Attorney General's Office demanding the release of the journalist "due to the condition he is in".

He is also losing his vision.

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<https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/esposa-de-periodista-encarcelado-denuncia-que-sigue-sin-ser-atendido/347803.html> (January 2023) Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca is still in prison serving his sentence under subhuman conditions, he is very sick with a flu that has been going on for about 6 months. From prison he reports the bad food he receives, he is fed rotten food. On the 7th, several prosecutors came to see him because of a lawsuit filed by his wife, the Lady in White and human rights activist, Eralidis Frometa Castro. During this visit, the prosecutors met with Lazaro Yuri and told him that nothing can happen in his case because they are "orders from above" (March 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented about Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca:

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

The types of torture suffered by Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

89. Leandro Cerezo Sirut

Leandro Cerezo Sirut, is a Cuban citizen and domiciled in Cuba. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 5/3/2007 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Murder, Desertion, Violation of guard regulations, Attempted illegal exit of the territory, Use of firearms and other means, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a life sentence, served in the penitentiary Prison Kilo 8 (Special), Camagüey. He was born on 5/2/1987, is 36 years old, and was 20 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

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A young man who was performing his compulsory active military service, mutinied together with 3 of his companions tried to desert from the military unit where they were enlisted in order to escape from the country illegally by seizing combat weapons. During the incident, two soldiers were killed...

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Leandro Cerezo Sirut:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Leandro Cerezo Sirut
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Leandro Cerezo Sirut are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

90. Leoalys de la Caridad Valera Vázquez

Leoalys de la Caridad Valera Vázquez, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban Identity Card No. 01072866358, and domicile at Calle C #235, between Avenida del Rosario and 3rd Street, Reparto Rosario, Municipality Arroyo Naranjo, Havana province. In our records her affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Nurse. He was arrested on 17/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 5 years, with the measure of Forced Labor without internment under threat. She was born on 7/28/2001, is 21 years old, and was 19 years old at the time of arrest. She is a woman, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 01072866358. Cassation Judgment in Case 10/2021, related to EFP 145-A/21 of Havana. No criminal record. She was arrested in the context of the 11J demonstrations. Leoalys is a nurse at Julio Trigo Lopez Hospital, and has suffered all this process while pregnant. Her trial was the same day as that of her mother, Karen Vázquez Pérez, imprisoned for the 11J, 12/16/21. Her daughter fainted because she was pregnant. The prosecution asked for 15 years in prison for her. She was sentenced to 12 years and the sentence was reduced to 5 years. <https://www.cubanet.org/destacados/dictan-condenas-de-entre-12-y-30-anos-contra-15-manifestantes-del-11j/>. She has no criminal record. Convicted by sentence 9/2022 issued by the

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Provincial People's Court of Havana, on March 19. Accused of participating on 12/07/2021 in the march, that through the evidence "the sketch of the place" and the photo table, they were able to determine that she was physically present at the place of the events, providing stones to the other defendants. Thus, according to the sentence, the defendants are responsible for "having executed by themselves the violent actions or incitement to violence with the purpose of subverting the socialist social order established in Cuba", together with the aggravating circumstance 53.e) applicable for: "manifesting this in a very intense way since for the commission of the qualified seditious acts it was verified that those responsible took advantage of the existence of a public calamity caused by the Covid-19 pandemic and its serious consequences for the economic and social development of the country". She contacted herself and says that so far she has not been repressed or harassed in the neighborhood, but she does not leave her house much. Her mother, who is also an oppositionist, is in prison. She has to sign a commitment of good behavior every month, but so far this is the only thing she has to do and she has not been bothered any more (April 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Leoalys de la Caridad Valera Vázquez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Leoalys de la Caridad Valera Vázquez
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES

The types of torture suffered by Leoalys de la Caridad Valera Vázquez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

91. Leonardo Luis Rivera

Leonardo Luis Rivera, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban Identity Card No. 73020227146, and domiciled at Calle Rosa Enriquez #521 E Juan Abreu y Marti Perez, 10 de Octubre, Havana. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Taxi Driver (bicycle). He was arrested on 7/21/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and / or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 1 year, with the measure of Bajo auto fiscal de medida cautelar de reclusión domiciliaria y amenazas. He was born on 31/3/1982, is 41 years old, and was 39 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

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CI: 73020227146. Cassation Judgment in Case 23/2022, related to EFP 102/21 of the Military Prosecutor's Office, Artemisa Region. Received in writing the Prosecutor's Petition for 11 years of imprisonment (for the crimes of Public Disorder and Robbery with force in things), accused by means of prospective investigation, fabrication of evidence and with a disproportionate accusation and motivated by political causes. The case is for participating in the July 11 demonstration in Güira de Melena. He was subsequently sentenced on 11/03/2022 and taken to prison. From the wording of the sentence, a marked ideological intention is evident ("did not take part in activities called by the neighbors" or "did not participate in the activities of mass organizations" (page 39), "social misconduct" (page 39), "unstable social and moral conduct" (page 41), "unfavorable social conduct" (page 41), "regular social conduct" (page 42), etc.); mentioning an alleged "maladjusted social and moral conduct", based on his non-participation in the activities called by the mass organizations, his relationship with subjects of similar conduct to his, and his alleged proclivity to commit criminal behavior, situations that are never proven and that, in any case, do not seem to be related to the cause for which he is accused. Rivera is 39 years old and participated in the historic protests in the Havana municipality of 10 de Octubre on July 11. However, it was not until July 21 that he received a summons to appear at the Aguilera Police Station in Lawton for an "interview". As soon as he set foot inside the police unit, he was handcuffed and taken to the dungeon at 100th and Aldabo, charged with instigation to commit a crime. He is now charged with public disorder and assault. When the family arrived at 100 y Aldabó, Leonardo Luis Rivera had been transferred to the dreaded Valle Grande prison (in the municipality of La Lisa), with a precautionary measure of preventive detention. This was done without notifying his family and without his having had access to a defense. Rivera remains "unjustly" imprisoned in Valle Grande for going out to protest peacefully. There he is imprisoned along with youtuber Yoandi Montiel, known as El Gato de Cuba. The trial was postponed, he was released and bail was set and no further progress has been made. He himself states that he was sentenced to one year of house arrest, which he will serve in April of this year. He does not state that he is being constantly harassed or summoned, only once a month to sign the Sector Chief's log book. He says he maintains his political activism independently and is not affiliated to any political organization, he says he remains firm in his principles against the dictatorship (April 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented on Leonardo Luis Rivera:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Leonardo Luis Rivera
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES

The types of torture suffered by Leonardo Luis Rivera are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0.

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92. Leonardo Manuel Fernández Otaño

Leonardo Manuel Fernández Otaño, has Cuban citizenship and resides in Cuba. He was detained on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders. He was born on 2/13/1992, is 31 years old, and was 29 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Leonardo Manuel Fernández Otaño:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Leonardo Manuel Fernández Otaño
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Leonardo Manuel Fernández Otaño are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

93. Lisdany Rodríguez Isaac

Lisdany Rodríguez Isaac, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 98101210679, and domiciled at Seis del Oeste #30 e/ 2 y 3 del Sur, Placetas, Villa Clara. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Julio Machado Academy. He was arrested on 17/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect and Public Disorder, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 8 years, served in the penitentiary Guamajal Women's Prison, Santa Clara. She was born on 12/10/1998, is 24 years old, and was 22 years old at the time of arrest. She is a woman, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 98101210679. Ruling regarding Placetas EFP 694 and 690 (there are inconsistencies and gaps about the EFPs and locations in the different phases). They are twin sisters. She has no criminal record. She was present at the July 11 peaceful demonstration in Placetas in front of the PNR, La Asamblea Municipal del Poder Popular and the municipal headquarters of the Communist Party. They are accused of shouting offenses and generating disorder. They were held incommunicado and disappeared for 15 days. Their mother only knew about them by hearsay. She did not have a single piece of paper of their location. She has no criminal record. She was present at the peaceful demonstration on July 11 in Placetas in front of the PNR, the Municipal Assembly of People's Power and the municipal headquarters of the Communist Party. They are accused of shouting offenses and generating disorder. They are asked to serve 10 years in prison. Sentenced to 8 years imprisonment. Accused of intending to disturb public order and tranquility (intending, but not achieving) on July 11, 2021 and apparently beating two agents to thwart Mitzael's arrest.

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However, such alleged blows did not generate any injuries to the agents, so it is hardly possible to prove in an irrefutable manner that such aggression occurred, in addition, she is again accused of an alleged aggression, this time to the Counterintelligence Operative Officer, motivated by the knowledge of his position and in retaliation for the functions he performed. Well, as before, the Public Prosecutor's Office does not prove that such blows to the back were carried out, since they did not cause any injuries, making it difficult to prove that they happened, as in the previous alleged aggressions. It has been condemned by Sentence 26/2022, issued on 2/2/2022, by the Popular Municipal Court of Santa Clara, being such facts proven for the Court, based only on the statement of PNR officers or MININT (Ministry of the Interior) workers, whose testimonies have been endowed with full veracity, being invalidated those witnesses who intended to prove the peaceful participation of the defendants. She is denied the minimum severity together with her triplet, Lisdianis; last year when it was her turn to analyze them for the minimum, the same jailer appeared and looked for problems with them. Her mother says that her daughters are not problematic, they only study and work, but they do not want to give her a pass (not even for her sister) and her visits are every 21 days. She reports difficulties in bringing food to prison, since both are of legal age; but she does not receive help and only has 10 minutes of phone calls 3 times a week (Feb 2023). Her mother Bárbara Isaacc says that her daughter is working a lot and is upset because she has been working for many months and they don't want to give her a pass, the security is above her every week they visit her to ask her questions and do her work, the telephone is more stable, she gets it 3 times a week and the food is very bad and there is no medicine in the prison, if she asks for a duralgina for a headache they give her half a pill and they visit her every 21 days (March 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Lisdany Rodríguez Isaac:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Lisdany Rodríguez Isaac
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty for a family member	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES

The types of torture suffered by Lisdany Rodríguez Isaac are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0".

94. Lisdiany Rodríguez Isaac

Lisdiany Rodríguez Isaac, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 98101210734, and domiciled at Seis del Oeste #30 e/ 2 y 3 del Sur, Placetras, Villa Clara. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Julio Machado Academy. He was arrested on 17/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect and Public Disorder, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a

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sentence of 8 years, served in the penitentiary Guamajal Women's Prison, Santa Clara. She was born on 12/10/1998, is 24 years old, and was 22 years old at the time of arrest. She is a woman, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 98101210734. Ruling regarding EFP 694 and 690 of Placetás (there are inconsistencies and gaps about EFPs and locations in the different phases). They are twin sisters. She has no criminal record. She was present at the July 11 peaceful demonstration in Placetás in front of the PNR, the Municipal Assembly of People's Power and the municipal headquarters of the Communist Party. They are accused of shouting offenses and generating disorder. They were held incommunicado and disappeared for 15 days. Their mother only knew about them by hearsay. She did not have a single piece of paper of their location. She has no criminal record. She was present at the peaceful demonstration on July 11 in Placetás in front of the PNR, the Municipal Assembly of People's Power and the municipal headquarters of the Communist Party. They are accused of shouting offenses and generating disorder. They are asked to serve 10 years in prison. Sentenced to 8 years imprisonment. Accused of intending to disturb public order and tranquility (intending, but not achieving) on July 11, 2021 and apparently beating two agents to thwart Mitzael's arrest. However, such alleged blows did not generate any injuries to the agents, so it is hardly possible to prove in an irrefutable manner that such aggression occurred, in addition, she is again accused of an alleged aggression, this time to the Counterintelligence Operative Officer, motivated by the knowledge of his position and in retaliation for the functions he performed. Well, as before, the Public Prosecutor's Office does not prove that such blows to the back were carried out, since they did not cause any injuries, making it difficult to prove that they happened, as in the previous alleged aggressions. It has been condemned by Sentence 26/2022, issued on 2/2/2022, by the Popular Municipal Court of Santa Clara, being such facts proven for the Court, based only on the statement of PNR officers or MININT (Ministry of the Interior) workers, whose testimonies have been endowed with full veracity, being invalidated those witnesses who intended to prove the peaceful participation of the defendants. They deny her the minimum severity together with her triplet, Lisdanis; last year when it was her turn to analyze them for the minimum, the same jailer appeared and looked for problems with them. Her mother says that her daughters are not problematic, they only study and work, but they do not want to give her a pass (not even for her sister) and her visits are every 21 days. She reports difficulties in bringing food to prison, since both are of legal age; but she does not receive help and only has 10 minutes of phone calls 3 times a week (Feb 2023). Her mother says that her daughter is in a difficult situation, she is working and desperate to get a pass and they do not want to give her her monthly pass, which she is entitled to by the same prison regulations, she says that this is a security issue, she has a little baby girl named Nasli and it is an injustice because they do not allow her to get a pass and her daughter is crazy to be by her side, and the food is the same. The food is the same, the food is worse and worse, the meals are bad and the food is in bad condition, their visit every 21 days and the telephone is regular when they want to give it to them, they are both suffering from colds because they have to bathe with cold water, they have no way to heat it and the cold does not go away and they suffer from throat and adenoids and there is never any medicine in the prison, the mother has to look for it in the street and take it with her (March 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Lisdiany Rodríguez Isaac:

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PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Lisdiany Rodríguez Isaac
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES

The types of torture suffered by Lisdiany Rodríguez Isaac are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0".

95. Liuvél Mendoza Hernández

Liuvél Mendoza Hernández, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 81101602427, and domiciled at Avenida 64 #5512, e/ avenida 55 y avenida 57, Guanajay, Artemisa. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 7/13/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 6 years, served in the penitentiary Guanajay Prison, Artemisa. He was born on 10/16/1981, is 41 years old, and was 39 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 81101602427. Judgment 8/2022, dated March 1, 2022, related to EFP 473/21 of Guanajay, Artemisa. He is sentenced to 13 years in prison. Arrested for demonstrating in Guanajay, Artemisa. All for demonstrating on 11J in Guanajay. Finally, he was sentenced by Sentence 8/2022 of March 1, 2022, to 10 years imprisonment. He was transferred from Taco Taco prison to Guanajay prison, also in Artemisa (Feb 2023). On March 14, it was verified with Mercedes Hernandez, mother of his brother Liuvél Mendoza, that due to a review of the case, his sentence was reduced to 6 years in prison (April 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Liuvél Mendoza Hernández:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Liuvél Mendoza Hernández
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty for a family member	YES

The types of torture suffered by Liuvél Mendoza Hernández are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', and especially

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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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

96. Liván Hernández Lago

Liván Hernández Lago, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 74112404742, and domiciled at Ave 235B #13405 E/ 134 and 136 Bauta, Artemisa. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 7/13/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 7 years, served in the penitentiary Guanajay Prison, Artemisa. He was born on 11/24/1974, is 48 years old, and was 46 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 74112404742. Sentence related to EFP 481 of 2021, Provincial Criminal Investigation Unit of Artemisa. He has no criminal record. According to his wife, "My husband went out because he knew that his son was at the demonstrations and stayed with him. At one point the police began to make random arrests and brutally my husband tried to defend a boy but a policeman pushed him and another one threw him to the ground, he got up and continued walking but he saw that the same boy was being held by several policemen and he went there again but they pushed him and he dropped a flip-flop and when he came back for it a policeman had it in his hand and he asked for it several times but he did not give it back to him, Then my husband snatched it out of his hands and that policeman accused my husband and my stepson of hitting him and my stepson was not even there (I have the video). On the 13th at noon they were summoned to the Bauta police station and they went voluntarily and there they were detained without resistance. They were in the Bauta police station from July 13 until July 15 when they were transferred to the Mariel Police Station and there they were until July 29 when they were transferred to the maximum security prison of Guanajay. All the transfers were unannounced. They denied them a change of measure despite demonstrating that they are people without criminal records, calm and very sociable with neighbors, very good as family and friends, they are very dear people here in my neighborhood. In addition, we have 2 minor children and the youngest is autistic and it has been very complicated for us this situation and more for the child." The appeal upheld his sentence of 7 years of imprisonment....

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Liván Hernández Lago:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Liván Hernández Lago
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES

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The types of torture suffered by Liván Hernández Lago are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

97. Liván Hernández Sosa

Liván Hernández Sosa, has Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 90100532505, and domicile at Calle Nazareno, #463, e/ Calles Peña Blanca y Amparo, reparto Raúl Sancho, Santa Clara, Villa Clara and Calle Amparo 170 int. e/ San Miguel y San Cristobal, Santa Clara, Villa Clara. In our records his affiliation and profession appears as: Independent / Worker in the pediatric hospital "José Luis Miranda" of Santa Clara. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 4 years, served in the penitentiary Guanajay Prison, Artemisa. He was born on 5/10/1990, is 32 years old, and was 30 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 90100532505. Final judgment in Case 161/2021, related to EFP 689/2021 of Villa Clara. Arrested for his participation in the demonstration in Santa Clara on 11J, where the police attacked peaceful demonstrators as an objective and without a justifiable motive. No criminal record. He is asked for 6 years of joint sanction. Tried on January 11 and 12, 2022 at the Audiencia de Santa Clara. Concluded for sentencing / Finally sentenced to 4 years of deprivation of liberty for the crimes of public disorder and contempt. He did not appeal the sentence.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Liván Hernández Sosa:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Liván Hernández Sosa
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES

The types of torture suffered by Liván Hernández Sosa are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

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98. Lizandra Góngora Espinosa

Lizandra Góngora Espinosa, has Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 85081929155, and domicile at Calle 22 #5308 e/ 53 y 55, Gabriel, Güira De Melena, Artemisa and Calle 76 #10105, e/ 101 y 101 A, municipality Güira de Melena, Artemisa. In our records his affiliation and profession are listed as: Partido Republicano de Cuba (PRC) and Fundación Vuelta Abajo por Cuba. He was arrested on 7/22/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Public Disorder and Sabotage, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 14 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión de trabajos forzados Los Colonos, Isla de la Juventud. She was born on 19/8/1985, is 37 years old, and was 35 years old at the time of arrest. She is a woman, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 85081929155. Cassation Judgment in Case 23/2022, related to EFP 102/21 of the Military Prosecutor's Office, Artemisa Region. Received in writing the Prosecutor's Petition of 15 years of imprisonment (for the crimes of Public Disorder, Sabotage, Attempt and Robbery with force in things), accused by means of prospective investigation, fabrication of evidence and with a disproportionate accusation and motivated by political causes. She was secured under precautionary measure of provisional imprisonment until the day of the trial. The case is for her participation in the July 11 demonstration in Güira de Melena, after which she was especially persecuted as an opponent, especially for her active participation in the marches. It was there where she received a stone that caused an injury that forced her to leave the demonstration. When she found out that they were looking for all the opponents, she left her house and went to the countryside, where some peasants treated her wound; after her return to Havana she was arrested. She was subsequently sentenced on 11/03/2022 and taken to prison. She has no criminal record. The wording of the sentence shows a marked ideological intention ("she did not take part in activities organized by neighbors" or "she did not participate in the activities of mass organizations" (page 39), "social misconduct" (page 39), "unstable social and moral conduct" (page 41), "unfavorable social conduct" (page 41), "regular social conduct" (page 42), etc.), etc.). Thus, he relates his non-participation in mass organizations to "inadequate social behavior" which, on the other hand, does not seem to be related to the cause for which he is accused. He has 5 children, 4 of whom are minors and one of whom suffers from epilepsy, for which he requires special medication. Her eldest daughter is in the care of her paternal grandmother, and the remaining 4 are in the care of the father of the 3 youngest children, who (her husband) has been coerced, unsuccessfully, to testify to false charges against her. Her situation, and therefore that of the children, is tragic. Her ex-husband takes care of them, but he is only the father of one of them. Initially he appeared to be charged with Sabotage and Assault. He could not be charged with any robbery or witness to testify, which seems to have led to the latest information about maintaining the Assault, a fabricated crime, and the attempted robbery with force. All this, as well as the previous information, makes no sense whatsoever. She was stoned, and in no degree did she harm anyone by throwing stones or trying to steal anything. In August 2022, she was threatened with banishment to eastern Cuba by state security officials, where she will not be able to see her 5 young children or her family for many years, according to a complaint she gave by phone to her husband Angel Delgado. Lisandra is the mother of 5 small children, whom State Security prevented for months from seeing or talking to her by phone, granting her only 10 minutes of calls every 15 days, which flagrantly violates the Regulations of the Cuban Penitentiary System. She began a hunger

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strike on September 20 along with two female political prisoners for refusing to wear the uniform of common prisoners. She currently has her head shaved because her hair was falling out due to stress, which she did when she was temporarily transferred to a men's prison to be treated in a psychiatric ward (Feb 2023). Martha Domínguez Calderón, mother of Jorge Bello, said that Lisandra Góngora was transferred to a prison on the Isle of Youth, from the women's prison in Occidente, El Guatao, Havana, but she does not know the reasons, she is 160 kilometers away from her home and her family will only be able to visit her by boat or plane (April 2023) <https://www.cibercuba.com/noticias/2023-04-01-u1-e208512-s27061-trasladan-prisionera-11j-lizandra-gongora-carcel-isla-juventud>. Activist Hilda Diéguez's attempt to bring her clothes, hygiene and food has been prevented.

<https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/impiden-a-activista-llevar-aseo-ropa-y-alimentos-a-presapol%C3%ADtica-lizandra-g%C3%B3ngora-espinoza/356699.html> (April 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Lizandra Góngora Espinosa:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Lizandra Góngora Espinosa
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Lizandra Góngora Espinosa are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

99. Lorenzo Rosales Fajardo

50 years old, Cuban citizen, of legal age, with identity card 71102606866, born on October 26, 1971, Protestant Pastor leader of the Monte de Sion Independent Church in Palma Soriano, with legal domicile 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.

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Their case has been defended by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, through its rapporteurships¹⁹. Likewise, the European Parliament adopted a resolution in their favor due to the enormous repression to which they have been subjected.²⁰

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

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 Versalles Investigation Unit, 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>

100. Luis Armando Cruz Aguilera

Luis Armando Cruz Aguilera, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban Identity Card No. 00020760507, and domiciled at Rivera Street #163 D bajo, e/ Santa Isabel and Alvarado, Santa Amalia district, Arroyo Naranjo municipality, Havana province. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 24/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically

¹⁹ United Nations accusatory letter to Cuba on the case of Pastor Lorenzo Rosales Fajardo:

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

²⁰ 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

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persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 10 years, served in the Combinado del Este Prison, Havana. He was born on 7/2/2000, is 23 years old, and was 21 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 00020760507. Cassation Judgment in Case 11, regarding EFP 143/21 Havana. Arrested for participating in demonstrations at Toyo corner, October 10, Havana. No criminal record. The provincial prosecutor's office is asking for 18 years of imprisonment for the crime of sedition. He is part of the case in which some are accused of overturning the patrol car on the 10 de Octubre Causeway, with sentences ranging from 13 to 25 years in prison. In the case of Luis Armando, the requested sentence is 18 years in prison. The requested sentence is a repressive act of the highest magnitude, and already indicates the search for public punishment for political motivations. He was arrested after having been picked up at the house supposedly to "talk", without even an arrest warrant. In fact, his mother decided that he should turn himself in and called Major Alberto of the National DTI, who went 3 times to "talk" with him, but arrived with 5 more agents, dressed in civilian clothes. So, they took Acosta into custody and urged him to return to the troops where he was doing his military service, which he did not accept. He was then told that he had to report to the Unit, and in the meantime he had to move to another relative's house since he could not return home because there were more prisoners on his block, and supposedly they were asking why he was not also in prison. So, he stayed at his brother's house in El Cotorro for almost 15 days, until they called him, they told him that he had to present himself in Acosta on Saturday, July 24 with all the basics. At 8:30 a.m. they told him that they were going to transfer him to a farm for a few months and a few hours later they told his mother that he had been transferred to 100 y Aldabo, where he was held incommunicado for 17 days. Then he was transferred to the Prisión de Jóvenes del Occidente, days later to Valle Grande and on October 23rd to El Combinado Del Este. He was sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment by sentence 10/2022 of March 10, 2022, issued by the People's Provincial Court of Havana.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Luis Armando Cruz Aguilera:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Luis Armando Cruz Aguilera
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Luis Armando Cruz Aguilera are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', and especially

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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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0".

101. Luis Frómeta Compte

Luis Frómeta Compte, has Cuban and German citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 62111027509, and domicile in Germany, but his address in Cuba is Avenida del Rosario #24 between Trujillo and Popular streets, Reparto Rosario, Arroyo Naranjo, Havana. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Movimiento Opositores por una Nueva República (MONR). He was arrested on 17/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 15 years, served in the Combinado del Este Prison, Havana. He was born on 10/11/1962, is 60 years old, and was 58 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 62111027509. Cassation Judgment 7/2022 of Case File 6/2022 of Case 9, related to EFP 145/2021 of Havana. No criminal record, filed by the Organ of Criminal Investigation and Operations of Havana. He has Cuban and German nationality and has been a resident of Germany for dozens of years. He received in writing the Prosecutor's Petition of 24 years of deprivation of liberty (for the crime of Sedition), secured under precautionary measure of provisional imprisonment until the day of the trial. The case is for participating and recording in the July 11 demonstration in La Güinera, Havana. He was subsequently sentenced on 03/16/2022 and taken to prison. The oral hearing conducted by the People's Provincial Court of Havana was carried out in violation of the most essential Human Rights. The trial was carried out without evidence against the defendants, they simply presented the recordings of the demonstrators themselves obtained under pressure. In addition, people who were present at the hearing affirm that the prosecution had plenty of time to present its case, but that when the defense attorneys asked their questions, the judge did not allow them to speak. All the attendees agree that the moment that had the greatest impact on them was when the judge began to cry, after the conclusions. <https://www.cubanet.org/noticias/condenas-de-entre-15-y-25-anos-para-otros-17-manifestantes-del-11j/> The good man suffers from panic attacks and fainting spells. He has arterial hypertension and recently had an inflammation in his ears.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Luis Frómeta Compte:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Luis Frómeta Compte
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Luis Frómeta Compte are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations

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suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

102. Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara

Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban Identity Card No. 87120209208, and domiciled at Damas #955 between San Isidro and Avenida del Puerto, Habana Vieja, Havana. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Movimiento San Isidro. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of contempt, public disorder and insult to the symbols of the homeland, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 5 years, served in the penitentiary Guanajay Prison, Artemisa. He was born on 2/12/1987, is 35 years old, and was 33 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 87120209208. Judgment in Case 12/22, related to EFP 34 of Centro Habana. The prosecutor's petition asks for 7 years in prison for Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara for insulting the symbols of the homeland, contempt and public disorder. On Sunday, July 11, Otero Alcántara was arrested and taken to a prison in Havana known as Vivac. Later it was reported that he would be transferred to a maximum security prison in Havana known as Guanajay prison, according to MSI member Chavelys. Luis MOA was taken prisoner without an arrest warrant or any crime committed from Prado, near the Sevilla Hotel on July 11, around 2pm, when he tried to join the peaceful protests taking place on Havana's Malecon. He was sentenced with scorn and public opinion of the prosecution before giving it to those affected: <https://www.fgr.gob.cu/noticias/informacion-de-la-fiscalia-general-de-la-republica-sobre-el-proceso-penal-donde-fueron> On February 7, 2023 he went on hunger strike....

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara:

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

The types of torture suffered by Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped,

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consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

103. Luis Mario Nidas Hernández

Luis Mario Nidas Hernández, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban Identity Card No. 89120424301, and domiciled at Carretera Central km 383 #107, Sancti Spiritus, and Bartolomé Massó Street #107a, Sancti Spiritus. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Sympathizer of Foro Antitotalitario Unido (FANTU) / Computer Engineer. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Desacato, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 3 years, served in the penitentiary Nieves Morejon Prison, Sancti Spiritus. He was born on 4/12/1989, is 33 years old, and was 31 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 89120424301. Sentence of Case 150/2021, related to EFP 3/2021. Without criminal record, filed by the Criminal Investigation and Operations Body of Sancti Spiritus. He received in writing the Prosecutor's Petition of 6 years of imprisonment (for the crime of Instigation to commit a crime, Desacato and Propagation of epidemics; although he was finally convicted for the crime of Desacato), secured under a precautionary measure of provisional imprisonment until the day of the trial. The cause is for making public his criticism of the Havana regime in late 2020, following a protest by hundreds of artists, activists and intellectuals outside the Ministry of Culture. He was subsequently sentenced on 8/10/2021 and taken to prison. He was charged, according to the Provisional Conclusions, with generating confusion, chaos and social unrest by disseminating videos and shouting offensive and disrespectful words towards deputies of the National Assembly of People's Power and members of the Council of Ministers at the demonstration in Sancti Spiritus. It was not until July 18 that he was able to maintain contact with his family, his aunt being able to see him for a moment the following day, but the rest of the visits were weekly. Currently the family is alleging harassment by the G2 to silence them (<https://adncuba.com/noticias-de-cuba/derechos-humanos/cuba-maltratan-en-prision-luis-mario-nidas>). Marcel Valdés, a Cuban activist, alerted to the terrible conditions in which the detainee was being held, echoed the detainee's complaint through his social networks: "I have been defecating, urinating and bathing in the cell where I sleep, in very poor conditions. I have been in solitary confinement from October 1 to 9, and from October 11 to 15. I was changed cells only from October 9 to 11 by Officer Ramon. Last Wednesday, October 6, Officer Cedeño told me that he would 'manage' to solve the problem, but he did nothing. I want my family, my lawyer and everyone to be aware of what I have been going through" (<https://cubansporelundo.com/2021/10/17/cubano-detenido-11j-violacion-derechos/>). His grandmother, Ramona Brito, reports that the situation has improved a little thanks to the fact that he himself has asserted his rights and now at least they are giving him visits. However, she tells us that he is being denied access to the farm. She keeps up with his situation and communicates frequently with him through phone calls (March 2023). His grandmother reports that his situation has improved somewhat because he has asserted his rights himself and is at least getting visits. However, she tells us that he is being denied access to the farm. She keeps up with his situation and communicates frequently with him through phone calls (April 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Luis Mario Nidas Hernández:

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

The types of torture suffered by Luis Mario Nidas Hernández are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0".

104. Luis Miguel Valls Pérez

Luis Miguel Valls Pérez, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 94082625703, and domiciled at Avenida 77 #9206 e/ 92 y 94, Güines, Mayabeque. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Cuentapropista. He was arrested on 7/20/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Disrespect, Public disorder, Assault, Prisoner Evasion and Instigation to commit a crime, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 6 years, served in the penitentiary Aguacate Prison, Quivicán, Mayabeque. He was born on 26/8/1994, is 28 years old, and was 26 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 94082625703. Cassation Judgment in Case No. 215/2022 of Case 10/2022, regarding EFP 388-2021 of Mayabeque. No criminal record. Arrested in the days following the demonstration in San José de las Lajas, for his participation in it. The prosecutor asked him for 20 years of deprivation of liberty. Family report: "On July 12, he was going towards the street of the central park crossing where the public bathrooms are and a truck of troops stopped and hit him, they put him in the truck and continued hitting him until a police officer from Güines who knew him gave the order to stop hitting him, Then without telling him anything or giving him an explanation or asking for his license they took him down to the headquarters here and put him in a police car which is called the cage and without handcuffs or anything they put him in the back with three others without officers and the car was old and was already beaten and they drove in the direction of the San José Technician which is when they fled from the car halfway, then he stayed in his house calmly and on the 19th he recovered a little from the beatings and went down to his work normally

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and they did not keep him. On the 20th he goes back down to work and while crossing the street he is stopped by a policeman who puts him in the patrol car and he asks for explanations which he is not given and they treat him badly and take him away. On the 20th when he was detained they treated him badly and did not give explanations neither to his mother who went further back to the headquarters nor to his wife and they put him in a patrol car with two black berets in the back and took him to the Prison of San José de Las Lajas, well known as the Prison of Aids, there when they took him down, he was told that his knees and hands were full of blows, They throw him down and drag him on his knees on the floor and give him cookies and force him to shout "Long live Diaz Canel" and they put cookies in him and hit him all over the place. They don't say anything about him until a few months later when they transfer him to the Quivicán Prison where he is today. Luis Miguel Valls Perez is a boy who has psychological damages which have been affecting him since he was very young after the death of his father caused by his grandfather". It is necessary to add that the Court bases the guilt only on the testimony of the officers. In addition, he is civilly condemned to compensate 22.50 pesos. His aunt and mother send him food and see him frequently. He has a daughter who is not yet one year old. According to his wife, the crimes for which he is accused are 2 counts of contempt (of a continuing nature), public disorder (of a continuing nature), assault, escape from prison and instigation to commit the crime of assault. His mother states that he is also pending trial for the crime of Prison Disorder because he started selling razor blades and Viagra pills, which according to the mother of her 1 year old daughter, he intended to help her with her little girl's birthday (April 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Luis Miguel Valls Pérez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Luis Miguel Valls Pérez
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty for a family member	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES

The types of torture suffered by Luis Miguel Valls Pérez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0".

105. Magdelys Curbelo Anglés

Magdelys Curbelo Anglés, is a Cuban citizen, and domiciled in Cuba. He was detained on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders. She was born on 4/7/1999, is 23 years old, and was 22 years old at the time of arrest. She is a female, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

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TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Magdelys Curbelo Anglés:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Magdelys Curbelo Anglés
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES

The types of torture suffered by Magdelys Curbelo Anglés are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', and especially in the Excel book where the torture situations of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0.

106. Maikel Martínez Sirey

Maikel Martínez Sirey, has Cuban citizenship and resides in Cuba. He was detained on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders. He was born on 6/24/1977, is 45 years old, and was 44 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Maikel Martínez Sirey:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Maikel Martínez Sirey
Solitary confinement	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES

The types of torture suffered by Maikel Martínez Sirey are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0.

107. Maikel Mediaceja Ramos

Maikel Mediaceja Ramos, is a Cuban citizen, residing at Calle A #159 E/ Madre Vieja y C, Reparto Zamorana, Santiago de Cuba. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Unión Patriótica de Cuba (UNPACU). He was arrested on 12/9/2017 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt and Injury, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically

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persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 6 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión Boniato, Santiago de Cuba. He was born on 2/11/1984, is 38 years old, and was 32 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

For his peaceful activism he was arrested, beaten and fined on several occasions. On November 11, 2015 he was sanctioned to 9 months for refusing to pay arbitrary fines. Released in August 2016 he continued to be active in UNPACU and on September 12, 2017 he was arrested and imprisoned again in a judicial farce, as a result of the fact that the head of the prison where Maikel was held crossed paths with him on the public road and offended him by alluding to his status as an opponent. Maikel answered him in a peaceful but energetic way and the officer accused him of an attack and days later he was arrested. In prison, the political police ordered common prisoners to attack him because of his refusal to accept the prison program of "communist re-education". One of the attackers had a sharp object and in the struggle he himself was injured. His wife claims that he was sentenced to 8 years for the crime of contempt of court.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Maikel Mediaceja Ramos:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Maikel Mediaceja Ramos
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES

The types of torture suffered by Maikel Mediaceja Ramos are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

108. Maikel Puig Bergolla

Maikel Puig Bergolla, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban Identity Card No. 80061802508, and domiciled at Calle 44 #8909, e/ 89 y 91, edificio 3 apt 1, Güines, Mayabeque and Avenida 81 #11209 e/ 112 y 120, Güines, Mayabeque. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Road worker. He was arrested on 12/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Attempted Murder, Disrespect, Public disorder, Instigation to commit a crime and Assault, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 12+2 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión Agüica, Colón, Matanzas. He

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was born on 18/6/1980, is 42 years old, and was 41 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 80061802508. Cassation Judgment in Case No. 215/2022 of Case 10-2022, regarding EFP 388-2021 of Mayabeque. He was imprisoned for participating in the demonstrations of June 11. According to the words of the woman "He was detained on the 12th while he was at home without giving reasons or why he was being detained, nor for what charges and we never had details of where he was detained because they always ignored the details. His rights as a citizen were violated because he is still being unjustly detained without any proof, only because of false testimonies. He remained all the time isolated in a cell since his arrest he was 4 days without access to food or water, then in prison he remained 3 months and 8 days living in solitary confinement without knowing the reasons for violations all the time". The family denounces the continuous threats that the wife is suffering from the authorities who even tapped her phone (<https://adncuba.com/noticias-de-cuba/derechos-humanos/le-piden-25-anos-por-estar-en-el-11j>). The trial for the appeal was held on June 15, 2022, who sentenced him to 12 years. He still does not have a final sentence, as he has not been given the papers, due to lack of papers and liquidation, as notified by the National Directorate of Jails and Prisons. For this reason she is visited every 15 days and she requested a transfer, which will be given to her because of her youngest son's affectation, because the papers have not yet arrived. He is awaiting a joint sentence because they set up another summary trial, in which he was sentenced to 2 years, for the crime of assault, with the head of the Quivicán prison where he was, who fabricated that crime and they should do a joint sentence, that is to say, a modification, which they have not done, so it is pending (March 2023). His wife has reported that he has kidney disease, he has lost 7 kilos and the prison does not give him medication. Transfer from Agüica Prison, Colón, Matanzas to Aguacate Prison, Quivicán, Mayabeque.

<https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/esposa-de-maikel-puig-bergolla-preocupada-por-deterioro-de-su-salud-en-prisi%C3%B3n/354695.html> [https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/preso-del-11j-fue-trasladado-de-prisi%C3%B3n-y-no-tiene-acceso-a-sus-medicamentos-denuncia-su-esposa-\(video\)/353333.html](https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/preso-del-11j-fue-trasladado-de-prisi%C3%B3n-y-no-tiene-acceso-a-sus-medicamentos-denuncia-su-esposa-(video)/353333.html).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented about Maikel Puig Bergolla:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Maikel Puig Bergolla
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES

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The types of torture suffered by Maikel Puig Bergolla are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

109. Maikel Rodriguez Del Campo

Maikel Rodriguez Del Campo, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 87062925865, and domicile at Mario Pozo Street between Independencia and Paz Streets, building 2, Luz distribution, Holguin. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Cuentapropista. He was arrested on 7/21/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 13 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión Provincial de Holguín. He was born on 29/6/1987, is 35 years old, and was 34 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 87062925865. Final judgment in Case 1/2021, related to EFP 11/21 of Holguín. He was arrested at his workplace for having participated in the demonstration. He was transferred to the investigation center in Holguin. He has been able to communicate once with his next of kin for months. Finally, after the Sentence 2/2022, dictated by the Provincial People's Court of Holguin, he has been sentenced to 18 years of Deprivation of Liberty. The Supreme People's Court admitted the cassation appeal against the sentence, whose resolution was to reduce the sentence to 13 years of deprivation of liberty. PD torture report (No communication with the family for two months).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Maikel Rodriguez Del Campo:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Maikel Rodriguez Del Campo
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES

The types of torture suffered by Maikel Rodriguez Del Campo are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

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110. Maikel Armando Peña Suárez

Maikel Armando Peña Suárez, has Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 99111704506, and domicile at Calle 24 #1311 e/ 13 y 15, Vegas, Nueva Paz, Mayabeque. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Barber. He was arrested on 7/13/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Disrespect, Public Disorder and Sabotage, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 8 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión Melena, Mayabeque. He was born on 11/17/1999, is 23 years old, and was 21 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

Cl. 99111704506. Final sentence in Case 6/2022, related to EFP 382/21, filed by the Unit for Crimes against State Security of Mayabeque. No criminal record. Prosecutor's request of 4 years of Deprivation of Liberty for the crime of Continuous Public Disorder, 4 years for the crime of Continuous Disrespect and 7 years for the crime of SABOTAJE and as a joint and unique sanction of 12 years of Deprivation of Liberty / Comments: He was two months and 5 days incommunicado. He was in the demonstration in the Nueva Paz Municipality, Mayabeque on July 11. On the 12th in his town they went out again and that day the police beat them up a lot, but he did not go out and spent the 12th at his girlfriend's house, as his relatives testify, especially when he had injured his hand on the 11th, not on the 12th as the Prosecutor accuses him, and required nursing care at his home. After being summoned and arrested on July 13, 2021, he was in the DTI of San José de las Lajas and then in the Sida Prison, until he was transferred to the Melena del Sur prison. The police base the accusation on the fact that they found a stone on the night of the 12th that broke a shop window, they say that they performed "smell tests" on the stone with dogs, and so 3 people were accused. The fundamental problem with this argument is that the arrest and provisional detention came before the "smell tests" of the dogs, so the prosecution had already set the target before determining evidence, which on the other hand are not only circumstantial, but absolutely laughable. In the case at hand, the same stone had the "scent trail" of 3 persons, not even all of whom were at the scene./ In the present case, the following penalties have been imposed: FOUR YEARS of Deprivation of Liberty for the crime of Continuous Public Disorder, FOUR YEARS of Deprivation of Liberty for the crime of Continuous Disrespect and SEVEN YEARS of Deprivation of Liberty for the crime of SABOTAGE, and as a joint and sole sanction, TWELVE YEARS of Deprivation of Liberty, according to articles 30.1 and 56.1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.1 and 56.1, of the Penal Code, with the accessories of articles 37.1.2, on the deprivation of rights and that of 41.1, regarding the prohibition of frequenting determined means or places, in this case public places in the province of Mayabeque, for a term of five years, all of! Penal Code; trial held on December 13 to 15, 2021. Maikel Armando's feet are in very bad condition due to the fungus he suffers from, because of the very bad hygiene in the Melena 2 prison. On September 16 he began a hunger strike after 23 days requesting medical attention. The appeal was held on June 1, 2022 and confirmed his sentence of 8 years...

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Maikel Armando Peña Suárez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Maikel Armando Peña Suárez
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES

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Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Maikiel Armando Peña Suárez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

111. Manuel Díaz Rodríguez

Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 62092300426, and domiciled at Calle 150 #23722 e/ 237 y 239, Bauta Municipality, Artemisa province. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 5 years, served in the penitentiary Guanajay Prison, Artemisa. He was born on 9/23/1962, is 60 years old, and was 58 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 62092300426. EFP 481 of 2021, filed by the Provincial Criminal Investigation Unit of Artemisa. In the Bauta demonstrations, 13 boys were accused of rioting. The narrative about Manuel speaks of expletives and an always aggressive attitude. However, the reality is that there are videos that document that he was always talking about not letting himself be provoked, calming tempers, and even being beaten up and not responding in any way, therefore, in the case of this person as in others, the accusation is an absolute fabrication. The prosecution asked for 8 years in prison. He is in the maximum security prison of Guanajay. He says that, despite the fact that he is due to be transferred to a camp, he has been denied without justification (Feb 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Manuel Díaz Rodríguez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Manuel Díaz Rodríguez
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES

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The types of torture suffered by Manuel Díaz Rodríguez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0.

112. Marcos Antonio Alfonso Breto

Marcos Antonio Alfonso Breto, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban Identity Card No. 02013166449, and domiciled at Calle J #1 E Ave Rosario and Calle Lindero, rpto Rosario, municipality Arroyo Naranjo, Havana. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 7/13/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 5 years. He was born on 1/31/2002, is 21 years old, and was 19 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 02013166449. Cassation Judgment in Case 14/21, related to EFP 145C of Havana. Arrested for participating in the demonstrations in La Güinera. He has no criminal record. According to Judgment 6/2022 issued by the Provincial People's Court of Havana, they themselves carried out violent actions or incitement to violence with the purpose of subverting the socialist social order established in Cuba. In addition, according to an expert report, probable results were obtained with respect to the coincidence of the fingerprint obtained and the sample image provided (without knowing very well what such evidence consists of). He was finally sentenced to 5 years of deprivation of liberty subsidized by forced labor with internment. According to the testimony of the mother (Mrs. Breto Fleitas) the evidence that the Prosecutor's Office presented against her son were the videos that circulated in social networks during the day of protests and in which the young man can barely be seen for a few seconds in the crowd. He escapes and could now be deported from the Bahamas. In a video that reached the editorial office of our magazine, his mother, María Isabel Breto Fleitas, begs the Bahamian government not to deport her son: "I ask the president of the Bahamas to have mercy, not to deport him to Cuba, to send him to any other country". She added that her family lost all contact with the young man last March 4, until they recently learned that he was in the Bahamas. The woman said that Alfonso Breto has suffered several humiliations in prison, as he has been burned with cigarettes and beaten by a policeman (April 2023). <https://adncuba.com/derechos-humanos/se-fuga-presos-politico-del-11j-y-ahora-podria-ser-deportado-desde-bahamas>.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Marcos Antonio Alfonso Breto:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Marcos Antonio Alfonso Breto
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES

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Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Marcos Antonio Alfonso Breto are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0".

113. María Cristina and Angélica Garrido Rodríguez

María Cristina Garrido Rodríguez, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 82112705619, and domiciled at Calle 30 #3110, E 31 y Final, Quivicán, Mayabeque. In our records her affiliation and profession is listed as: Partido Revolucionario Cubano (PRC). She was arrested on 12/7/2021 for her activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, and has been documented as a political prisoner in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 7 years, served in the prison Prisión de Mujeres de Occidente, El Guatao, Havana. She was born on 11/27/1982, is 40 years old, and was 38 years old at the time of arrest. She is a woman, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Angélica Garrido Rodríguez, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 79122403214, and domiciled at Avenida 23 #1618 e/ 16 y 18, Quivicán, Mayabeque. In our records her affiliation and profession is listed as: Partido Revolucionario Cubano (PRC). She was arrested on 12/7/2021 for her activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt and Disrespect, and has been documented as a political prisoner in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 3 years, served in the Women's Prison of Occidente, El Guatao, Havana. She was born on 24/12/1979, is 43 years old, and was 41 years old at the time of arrest. She is a woman, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) on the case of each:

- María Cristina Garrido Rodríguez, with CI: 82112705619. Sentence 3/2022, related to EFP 379/2021, by the People's Municipal Court of Quivicán. She has no criminal record. She was sentenced on 02/18/2022. According to the sentence, the proven facts are: María Cristina and her sister Angélica, on July 12, intended to (watch out for the word) to call for acts tending to destabilize the tranquility of the citizens (and without this happening, as can be inferred from the reading) they proceeded to their arrest and in said arrest was when they proceeded to assault the agents (facts happened inside the police vehicle). Such facts, in the oral trial, have been proven only by witnesses for the prosecution who, in the case of these sisters, have been only PNR officers, the witnesses brought by the defense having been refuted. Detained on July 12 in Quivicán, Mayabeque, due to her active participation in the demonstration of July 11. Exp. 381/21. This case is a joint one with that of her sister Angélica. Maria Cristina's husband has managed to explain quite a few details, but another witness who has contacted Prisoners Defenders

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has been more forthcoming: "For demonstrating on 11J, Angelica and Maria Cristina were detained by two patrol cars where there were 6 uniformed policemen and were brutally arrested and beaten. To such an extent that Angelica fainted three times. From there, they were taken to the PNR of that town where, upon arrival, María Cristina was again beaten by a uniformed policeman. Around two o'clock in the afternoon they were transferred to San José de las Lajas to an Investigation Technician. From there, María Cristina was transferred to a place called Prisión de SIDA, located in the same town of San José de las Lajas. In that place, María Cristina was beaten twice by a uniformed guard. According to the witness, "the woman beat her without limit, to such an extent that Maria urinated twice. After finishing the beatings she was literally thrown into a torture cell where she could not even sit down. All this caused her immense headaches. María Cristina and her sister Angélica are accused of Public Disorder, Resistance, Propagation of an Epidemic, Attempt, and of being "organizers of the demonstration", when there is no evidence against them. Eighteen days after being detained, Maria Cristina had the possibility of a visit, because days before she was denied, today they are both together in the San Jose de las Lajas Technical Center. Maria Cristina is the mother of two 11 year old children, and Angelica is the mother of two children, one is 15 years old and the other is 13 years old. As far as I understand, they call their mothers, suffering every day that passes". They already have a lawyer (Alexis), since very recently. The first visit of the lawyer was on Saturday the 31st. The sister visited Maria Cristina on the 19th and 31st. The Instructor of the case is called Carlos Manuel. Due to the length of time she has been detained, it is imperative that the prosecutor's office issue a precautionary detention order. She began a hunger strike on September 20 together with two political prisoners for refusing to wear the uniform of common prisoners.

- Angélica Garrido Rodríguez, with CI: 79122403214. Sentence 3/2022, related to EFP 379/2021, by the People's Municipal Court of Quivicán. She has no criminal record. Despite a Prosecutor's Petition for 10 years, she was sentenced to 3 years on 02/18/2022. According to the sentence, the proven facts are: That Maria Cristina assaulted an agent on July 11. In addition, Maria Cristina and her sister Angelica, on July 12, intended to (eye on the word) convene acts to destabilize the tranquility of the citizens (and without this happening, as can be inferred from the reading) proceeded to his arrest and in that arrest was when they proceeded to assault the agents (events occurred inside the police vehicle). Such facts, in the oral trial, have been proven only by witnesses for the prosecution who, in the case of these sisters, have been only officers of the PNR, the witnesses brought by the defense having been disproved. Such facts have been proven mostly by the testimonies of the officers involved, there being other testimonies of private individuals, of which only those that reinforce the conclusions of the prosecution (despite the existence of errors in their statements) have been taken as true and, regarding the witnesses brought by the defense, they have been disproved. Arrested on July 12 in Quivicán, Mayabeque, due to her active participation in the demonstration of July 11. Case 381/21. This case is a joint one with that of her sister María Cristina. Maria Cristina's husband has managed to explain quite a few details, but another witness who has contacted Prisoners Defenders has been more forthcoming: "For demonstrating on 11J, Angelica and Maria Cristina were detained by two patrol cars where there were 6 uniformed policemen and were brutally arrested and beaten. To such an extent that Angelica fainted three times. From there, they were taken to the PNR of that town where, upon arrival, María Cristina was again beaten by a uniformed policeman. Around two o'clock in the afternoon they were transferred to San José de las Lajas to an Investigation Technician. From there, María Cristina was transferred to a place called Prisión de SIDA, located in the same town of San José de las Lajas. In that

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place, María Cristina was beaten twice by a uniformed guard. According to the witness, "the woman beat her without limit, to such an extent that María urinated twice. After finishing the beatings she was literally thrown into a torture cell where she could not even sit down. All this caused her immense headaches. María Cristina and her sister Angélica are accused of Public Disorder, Resistance, Propagation of an Epidemic, Attack, and of being "organizers of the demonstration", when there is no evidence against them. Eighteen days after being detained, María Cristina had the possibility of a visit, because days before she was denied, today they are both together in the San Jose de las Lajas Technical Center. María Cristina is the mother of two 11 year old children, and Angelica is the mother of two children, one is 15 years old and the other is 13 years old. As far as I understand, they call their mothers, suffering every day that passes". They already have a lawyer (Alexis), since very recently. The first visit of the lawyer was on Saturday the 31st. The sister visited María Cristina on the 19th and 31st. The Instructor of the case is called Carlos Manuel. Due to the length of time she has been detained, it is imperative that the prosecutor's office issue a precautionary detention order. She began a hunger strike on September 20 together with two political prisoners for refusing to wear the uniform of common prisoners. She has recently suffered from cerebrovascular paralysis. She was finally sentenced to 3 years imprisonment. <https://cubanospoelmundo.com/2022/06/02/ratifican-sentencia-hermanas-garrido-11j/> Although she has the same symptoms as when she suffered her stroke in 2022, she does not receive medical attention. <https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/denuncian-que-hermanas-garrido-son-v%C3%ADctimas-de-desatenci%C3%B3n-m%C3%A9dica-y-hostigamiento-en-la-c%C3%A1rcel-de-mujeres/353972.html> (April 2023)

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for María Cristina and Angélica Garrido Rodríguez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	María Cristina and Angélica Garrido Rodríguez
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by María Cristina Garrido Rodríguez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and

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grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

114. Mario Josué Prieto Ricardo

Mario Josué Prieto Ricardo, has Cuban, Spanish and American citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 94102943083, and domicile at Calle 3ra, number 12 A, e/ 14 y Avenida Capitán Urbino, reparto Libertad, Holguín, Holguín. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Cuentapropista. He was arrested on 7/23/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 12 years, with the measure of Extrapenal License under threats. He was born on 10/29/1994, is 28 years old, and was 26 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 94102943083. Passport I303855. Final sentence of the Case 1/2021, related to the EFP 11/2021 of Holguin. Mario Josue participated in the demonstrations of June 11 in Holguin and because of the persecution against the demonstrators he was arrested and criminally prosecuted. He will be tried from January 11 to 14, 2022. Finally, after the Sentence 2/2022, dictated by the Provincial People's Court of Holguin, he has been sentenced to 17 years of Deprivation of Liberty. The Supreme People's Court admitted the cassation appeal against the sentence, whose resolution was to reduce the sentence to 12 years of deprivation of liberty. No criminal record. Complained of torture in the PD report since his arrest. Lack of medical attention. He suffers from asthma. Mario Prieto and Niurka Ricardo's parents, Mario Prieto and Niurka Ricardo, said in desperation that their son has made two attempts on his life and that he has been a psychiatric patient since he was 5 years old, which is why they are panicking, given the harsh confinement, mistreatment and harassment he is suffering, that his life is in imminent danger. On November 19, 2022, Prieto has again made a suicide attempt given his problems of neurosis and personality disorder. He has Spanish nationality, his family wrote a letter to the Spanish Foreign Ministry pleading to intervene to have him repatriated but their letter was ignored.

<https://www.libertaddigital.com/espana/2022-09-16/mario-josue-prieto-desde-cuba-solo-me-queda-esperar-la-muerte-a-menos-que-el-gobierno-espanol-haga-algo-6933103/>

He has onset of multiple sclerosis and suffers from retrobulbar neuropathy (inflammation of the optic nerve).

<https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/cuba-excarcela-al-presopolo%ADtico-del-11j-mario-josu%AD-prieto-ricardo/345831.html>.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Mario Josué Prieto Ricardo:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Mario Josué Prieto Ricardo
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Mario Josué Prieto Ricardo are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations

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suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

115. Marlon Noval Alonso

Marlon Noval Alonso, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 97040205661, and domiciled at Avenida 91 #9220 e/ 92 y 94, Güira de Melena, Artemisa. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Public disorder and Sabotage, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 10 years, served in the penitentiary Guanajay Prison, Artemisa. He was born on 2/4/1997, is 26 years old, and was 24 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 9704020205661. Cassation Judgment in Case 23/2022, related to EFP 102/21 of the Military Prosecutor's Office, Artemisa Region. Received in writing the Prosecutor's Petition of 11 years of imprisonment (for the crimes of Public Disorder, Sabotage and Robbery with force in things), accused by means of prospective investigation, fabrication of evidence and with a disproportionate accusation and motivated by political causes. He was secured under a provisional precautionary measure of obligation contracted in the record to appear periodically before the Military Tribunal of the Artemisa Region until the day of the trial. The case is for participating in the July 11 demonstration in Güira de Melena. He was subsequently sentenced on 11/03/2022 and taken to prison on August 3, 2022. He has no criminal record. From the wording of the Sentence, a marked ideological intention is evident ("did not intervene in activities called by neighbors" or "did not participate in the activities of mass organizations" (page 39), "maladjusted social conduct" (page 39), "unstable social and moral conduct" (page 41), "unfavorable social conduct" (page 41), "regular social conduct" (page 42), etc.), mentioning an alleged "regular social conduct", based on his relationship with citizens of "inadequate moral and social behavior", a situation that does not seem to be related to the cause for which he is accused. He suffers from an affective-anxious condition caused by the procedural situation he is facing due to the accusation.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Marlon Noval Alonso:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Marlon Noval Alonso
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty for a family member	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES

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The types of torture suffered by Marlon Noval Alonso are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

116. Maykel Arnaldo Reyes Álvarez

Maykel Arnaldo Reyes Álvarez, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 8102020403807, and domiciled at Calle Gonzalo #68 apt. 11 between Mario and Alberto, Santa Amalia neighborhood, Arrollo Naranjo municipality, Havana province. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Cuentapropista. He was arrested on 7/26/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 12 years, served in the Valle Grande Prison, Havana. He was born on 4/2/1981, is 42 years old, and was 40 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 81020403807. Judgment 1/23 of Case 6 of 2022, regarding EFP 833/21, of the Territorial Unit of Criminal Investigation-III. No criminal record. Demonstrator of the 11J in the 10 de Octubre (Toyo) Causeway, Havana. He received a written request from the prosecutor for 12 years of imprisonment (for the crimes of Attempt, Public Disorder and Instigation to commit a crime). The case is for participating peacefully in the demonstrations of 11J in Diez de Octubre, in a clearly ideological Prosecutor's Petition full of subjective references derived from the political opinion of the Prosecutor's Office. The trial was on November 23 and 24, 2022, 8 months after the notification of the Public Prosecutor's Petition corresponding to EFP 833, for which he was convicted for the crime of Sedition. He claims to have been beaten and to have been subjected to constant abuse during his stay in the provisional prison. Although he suffers from weapons and serious eyesight problems, he claims to have been denied the necessary medical attention. He is the father of two minor children. He was finally sentenced for the crime of Sedition to 12 years of imprisonment. Source:

<https://www.facebook.com/yositecreoCuba/photos/a.410139962921258/1171159673485946/?type=3>

<https://twitter.com/justicia11j/status/1593448227470299139?s=20&t=K7A6ZH6phrZ2dy3xrfedHA>

<https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/han-acabado-con-la-vida-de-estos-j%C3%B3venes-nuevas-sentencias-de-hasta-a-13-a%C3%B1os-a-los-manifestantes/348540.html> He was transferred from Combinado del Este prison to Valle Grande prison in Havana (<https://adncuba.com/derechos-humanos/maykel-arnaldo-reyes-otra-victima-de-la-represion-totalitaria-en-cuba>).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Maykel Arnaldo Reyes Álvarez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Maykel Arnaldo Reyes Álvarez
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES

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Use of temperature as a torture mechanism

YES

The types of torture suffered by Maykel Arnaldo Reyes Álvarez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

117. Mevis Mulen Diaz

Mevis Mulen Díaz, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban Identity Card No. 70102230022, and domicile in Luisa Poblado, Las Mercedes, Florida, Camagüey. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Council of Relators and Democratic Municipalist Circles of Cuba (CDM). He was arrested on 2/27/2022 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Public disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 4 years, served in the penitentiary Prison of forced labor Bidó, Camagüey. He was born on 10/22/1970, is 52 years old, and was 51 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 70102230022. EFP 83/2021 of the Florida Territorial Criminal Investigations and Operations Unit. No criminal record. Human rights activist. Released on July 14. Cited for November 9 at 9 am at the municipal court, charged with "Public Disorder" for having participated in the civic and peaceful march on 11J. He was arrested at his home again in the evening hours of February 26, 2022, as reported by the convict himself to the Council of Rapporteurs moments before his arrest. The Prosecutorial Petition refers that he "relates to persons of disorderly conduct" and mentions his administrative fines "for alleged "public disorder" and "is linked to prohibited gambling activities"; despite not having a criminal record. The appendices of justice of the Cuban government have been giving evasions to the human rights defender and 11j protester Meivi Mulén Díaz for 4 months, who presented in September 2022 an appeal for review in which they present a video of the peaceful demonstration, where it is clearly seen that he only marched saying slogans, but did not use any type of violence; for which he considers that his cause is a fabrication by the state security, according to the repeated denunciations of his wife Madelín Ávila, delivered by telephone to the CRDHC. Meivi has repeatedly denounced that some 80 inmates survive in that prison in very poor conditions, eaten by mosquitoes, poorly fed and where, when it rains, the water reaches their knees inside the galleys

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Mevis Mulen Díaz:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Mevis Mulen Diaz
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES

The types of torture suffered by Mevis Mulen Díaz are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered

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can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0".

118. Michael Gerardo Carey Abadin

Michael Gerardo Carey Abadin, has Cuban and Canadian citizenship, with Cuban Identity Card No. 02052668064, and domicile at Calle Lamparilla #363 e/Villegas y Aguacate, Apt 74, 7th floor, Habana Vieja, Havana. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Student of the Spanish International School of Havana. He was arrested on 12/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the manufacture of the crimes of Damage, Illegal possession and carrying of weapons or explosives, and is currently documented as a prisoner and / or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 2 years, with the measure of Bajo auto fiscal of conditional release on bail and threats. He was born on 5/26/2002, is 20 years old, and was 19 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 02052668064. Judgment in Case 104, regarding EFP 3-605/21 of Centro Habana. Cuban-Canadian. He was arrested last July 12 while sitting near his house with a friend, in Old Havana, for allegedly having broken the glass of a nearby patrol car with a stone an hour earlier, two individuals threw stones and ran away, while he was detained. He is under provisional imprisonment in juvenile detention in El Guatao, where he is working as a passerby. He has contracted Covid, hepatitis, herpes HSV-1 and is yellow. Accused of the crimes of illegal possession of weapons and explosives and damages, the provincial prosecutor asks him 6 years of imprisonment. In the provisional conclusions of the investigation file, the experts found an "odor trace" of the stone.

As we were told in detail, Michael came down from the house and met a friend. They sat right in front of the building where his friend lives and, half a block away, at the same time some young people besieged in a building were fighting with the police because of the repression and persecution of the participants in the demonstrations of June 11. It was in a building just a few blocks away. Like anyone who is not doing anything wrong, Michael continued talking with his friend. An hour later some rather tall, athletic looking paramilitaries with bats and sticks appear out of uniform in civilian clothes and ask Michael and his friend for their papers and Michael handed them over without a problem, but the friend's family came out, said he was a minor, that they weren't doing anything, and got them not to take the friend away. Michael was taken to the police unit at Cuba and Chacon. They pushed him, shamed him and demoralized him in front of everyone. They told him "gusano, get out of here, take him to the dungeon". From that moment on, all the fabrication of evidence and accusations of the regime led to his being held in provisional prison for months. During his stay in prison he fell ill, it is not known if of hepatitis, but he became notably thinner; finally, he was released on parole in January 2023 until May, when he will have served his sentence (Feb 2023).

<https://www.facebook.com/100007558665760/posts/3347348285527094/?fLite=scwspnss>
<https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/liberan-a-joven-cubano-canadiense-encarcelado-por-las-protestas-del-11-de-julio/347654.html> The mother of the sanctioned man, Yvis Abadín Rodríguez, was contacted by telephone and stated that her son is currently on parole, that his sentence ends on 17/05/2023, while his son was in El Guatao prison, he was denied parole and the mother had to beg for it

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since the young man is her only son and her only breadwinner. Michael Gerardo Carey Abadín suffers from a cervical lipoma which causes stiffness in his neck and his mother suffers from spinal hernias which compress his bone marrow. The sanctioned prisoner is summoned once a month to control him through the signing of commitments of good behavior and on several occasions he has been summoned up to four times to meetings with the Sector Chief. While he is on probation he is obliged by an enforcement judge to work, at the moment he is working as a clerk in a gastronomic unit. His mother also states that he continues to be harassed and that they have gone to investigate him and her several times in the neighborhood. As a consequence of his unjust detention and imprisonment, Michael Gerardo has been left with psychological problems just like his mother, in the prison of El Guatao they forced him to learn communist slogans and to give speeches related to the regime, they also forced him to work inside this prison without receiving any remuneration. This mother also said that due to the poor hygienic conditions in this prison, her son developed an allergy in the form of pimples in his private parts (April 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Michael Gerardo Carey Abadin:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Michael Gerardo Carey Abadin
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES

The types of torture suffered by Michael Gerardo Carey Abadin are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0".

119. Michael Onairan Troya Llinás

Michael Onairan Troya Llinás, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 85022709483, and domiciled at Obispo #311 e/ Saez y Carrillo, Cárdenas, Matanzas. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 12/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Robbery with force, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 5 years, served in the penitentiary Canaletas Prison, Perico, Matanzas. He was born on 2/27/1985, is 38 years old, and was 36 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

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CI: 85022709483. Sentence of the Cause 35/21, relative to the EFP 73/21 Militar de Matanzas. He was arrested for demonstrating on July 11. It is attributed to him that he took advantage of the vandalism of some people in a MLC store to take something from the store that said people were taking out and distributing, but the reality is that the criminal process has been so violating and dirty from the legal point of view, that this possible exploitation, which has not been proven at all, is small compared to the repression and lack of due process that has been applied to him in this case. He was transferred from the Combinado del Sur prison to the Canaletas prison in Matanzas (March 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Michael Onairan Troya Llinás:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Michael Onairan Troya Llinás
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES

The types of torture suffered by Michael Onairan Troya Llinás are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

120. Miguel Díaz Sosa

Miguel Díaz Sosa, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 73090810325, and domicile at Avenida 45 #6622 e/ 66 and 68 streets, San Antonio de los Baños, Artemisa and 66#4111 e/ 41 and 45 San Antonio de los Baños. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Cuentapropista. He was arrested on 12/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 8 years, served in the penitentiary Guanajay Prison, Artemisa. He was born on 8/9/1973, is 49 years old, and was 47 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 73090810325. Judgment 1/2022 of March 15, 2022, from Case 34/2021, related to EFP 484/491/492/501/522 of the UPICO of Artemisa and dictated by the Popular Municipal Court of San Antonio de los Baños. In the context of 11j and without just cause, he was arrested along with other activists and citizens on Sunday, July 11 during protests in San Antonio De Los Baños, Artemisa. The prosecutor is asking for 4 years and 6 months for attack, 5 years for contempt, 1 year and 6 months for contempt, 5 years for public disorder and a joint and unique sanction of 13 years imprisonment. His wife told us: "My husband was at the demonstration on July 11 demanding his right to work, as he is a fisherman and had been out of work for 20 days as he is the father of a family and has a house to maintain. we live in front of the church park where the protest began, demanding an end to the blackouts. He was handcuffed and I realized that he had not taken his blood pressure medication and I asked them to remove the handcuffs so that I could

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give it to him and the police did not agree. he was held incommunicado for 12 days under investigation. he was transferred to the Guanajay technical center where he spent 15 days. from there he was transferred to the Guanajay prison where he is still being held. He was 10 days without his family knowing anything about him. In the early morning of November 5 he was transferred to a punishment cell where he was very cold because he did not have enough warm clothes and there was a lot of humidity where he suffered a lot of headache because he had a head operation and he has a skull prosthesis." / Finally, he was sentenced by Ruling 1/2022 of March 15, 2022, referring to Case 34 of 2021 and issued by the People's Municipal Court of San Antonio de los Baños, to 8 years in prison, 3 years for a crime of assault, 1 and 2 years for two crimes of contempt and 2 years for a crime of public disorder. He claims to have been placed in punishment cells on numerous occasions for refusing to say slogans.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Miguel Díaz Sosa:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Miguel Díaz Sosa
Solitary confinement	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES

The types of torture suffered by Miguel Díaz Sosa are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJeuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

121. Miguel Enrique Girón Velázquez

Miguel Enrique Girón Velázquez, has Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 96090820365, and domicile at Avenida Libertadores, Edificio 7, Apt.116 e/ 9 y 11, reparto Pedro Díaz Coello, Holguín, Holguín. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Cuentapropista. He was arrested on 7/13/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Seditious, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 11 years, served in the Combinado del Este Prison, Havana. He was born on 8/9/1996, is 26 years old, and was 24 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 96090820365. Final judgment in Case 1/2021, related to EFP 11/21 of Holguín. No criminal record. Miguel Enrique participated in the 11j demonstrations in Holguín. As the disturbances created by the police worsened, Miguel left the demonstrations to return to his home, leaving his motorcycle in the vicinity of the demonstration. He later went to retrieve his motorcycle, only to find that it had been stolen. On July 13, Miguel went to file a complaint with the police, who arrested him for having been at the demonstration. He is accused of having thrown stones only for an odor test, which logically they did not have at the time of the arrest. Initially detained in Holguín Criminal Prosecution Unit. He was released on cash bail. He was requested 25 years of imprisonment for the crime of sedition. Finally, after the Sentence 2/2022, dictated

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by the Provincial People's Court of Holguín, he has been sentenced to 14 years of Deprivation of Liberty. The Supreme People's Court admitted the cassation appeal against the sentence, whose resolution was to reduce the sentence to 11 years of deprivation of liberty. PD Torture Report (12 types of torture). He was transferred from the provincial prison of Holguín to the Penal Processing, in worse conditions, to fabricate another common cause, in this case an alleged riot (<https://lagrimasdecuba.blogspot.com/2022/06/en-huelga-de-hambre-y-bajo-tortura-el.html>). His father reports that he was transferred to the Combinado del Este Prison in La

Havana due to the deterioration of his health, since he has to undergo surgery. They have no relatives in Havana, which makes it difficult for them to visit him.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Miguel Enrique Girón Velázquez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Miguel Enrique Girón Velázquez
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation, and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Miguel Enrique Girón Velázquez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0.

122. Nadir Martín Perdomo

Nadir Martín Perdomo, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 84051203384, and domiciled at Edificio 46, apartamento 11, Micro-Dos, San José de las Lajas, Mayabeque and Calle 54 #2914 E 19 y 31, San José de las Lajas, Mayabeque. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 17/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 8 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión Melena, Mayabeque. He was born on 12/5/1984, is 38 years old, and was 37 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

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CI: 84051203384. Sentence 7/2022 of February 8, 2022. No previous criminal record. He participated peacefully in the demonstrations of July 11 of this year in San José de las Lajas, after which he was detained at the DTI San José de Lajas for a few hours and then released. As soon as he arrived home, he received threats, the house began to be watched by State Security and his telephone, along with that of the other members of the family, was intercepted by the DTI of the municipality. On July 12 at 6:30 pm, he was intercepted by the police and State Security in the middle of the street. He was handcuffed and taken to the police station where he was interrogated and intimidated for 4 hours, after which he was let go. On the 16th he received a threat that the next day they would come to confiscate the computers in the house. On the 17th three police officers showed up with a summons without a date or reason for the summons. 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 were detained and that they could not give any more details or information. From that moment until August 16, 2021 they were held incommunicado. The government has denied the family, and the "lawyer", who is supposedly defending them, any kind of communication. Officially it is not known in which prison they are being held. The "lawyer" has requested a change of the precautionary measure and has been denied. The family has been under surveillance and intimidated since July 11 of this year. They have received an anonymous 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. We know from a call from a supposed DTI officer, that Nadir has had kidney infection, urinary sepsis and Covid-19. Nadir's wife presented Nadir's medical history, and his multiple medical conditions which put him at risk of serious health complications if he is not well cared for, to the Prosecutor's Office of the municipality. These are: Food malabsorption syndrome, gastritis, renal colic and an epilepsy that causes convulsions when he is under a lot of stress or pressure. <https://www.cibercuba.com/noticias/2021-08-18-u1-e208049-s27061-hija-cubano-detenido-protestas-11j-exige-libertad-su-padre> / <https://www.cibercuba.com/noticias/2021-08-12-u192519-e192519-s27061-dos-hermanos-san-jose-lajas-acusados-conspiracion> / <https://www.change.org/p/presidente-de-la-rep%C3%BAblica-de-cuba-fiscal-general-presidente-del-tribunal-supremo-onu-libertad-para-los-presos-pol%C3%ADticos-jorge-y-nadir-injustamente-encarcelados-en-cuba> He was recently transferred from Aguacate prison to Melena del Sur, in Mayabeque (Feb 2023) <https://cubanosporelmundo.com/2023/01/16/esposa-presos-politico-11j-exige-libertad-3/> He had a Wifi Network, legal, where he recorded packages (they are videos, documentaries and other things that he downloaded from the Internet to copy them to people. They requested an appeal, but it was dismissed. He was finally sentenced to 6 years of imprisonment on January 25, 2022.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Nadir Martín Perdomo:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Nadir Martín Perdomo
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES

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Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES

The types of torture suffered by Nadir Martín Perdomo are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0".

123. Nestor Hechavarría Cintra

Nestor Hechavarría Cintra, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 78040830605, and domiciled at Calle 13 #76, e/ 8 y 10, Reparto Lumumba, Contramaestre, Santiago de Cuba. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 5 years, with the measure of Forced Labor without internment under threat. He was born on 8/4/1978, is 45 years old, and was 43 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 78040830605. Final Appeal Judgment in Case 76/21 of the Criminal Section of the Municipal People's Court of Contramaestre, regarding EFP 276/2021. Filed by the Territorial Criminal Investigation Unit of Contramaestre. Received in writing the Prosecutorial Petition of 6 years of deprivation of liberty (for the crimes of Public Disorder and Attempt), accused by means of prospective investigation, fabrication of evidence and with a disproportionate and politically motivated accusation. Secured under precautionary measure of home confinement. The case is for participating in the July 11 demonstration in Santiago de Cuba. He has no criminal record. From the wording of the sentence on the accused in general, a marked ideological intention is evident ("is not a member of any of the political and mass organizations" (page 11), "persons of unbalanced moral and social conduct" (page 11), "frequently drinks alcoholic beverages" (page 11), "does not participate in the activities that are called for" (page 12), etc.), etc.). On appeal, the sentence was upheld. Deprivation of liberty subsidized by correctional work without confinement...

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Nestor Hechavarría Cintra:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Nestor Hechavarría Cintra
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES

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Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Nestor Hechavarría Cintra are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

124. Noel Martínez Tapanes

Noel Martínez Tapanes, is a Cuban citizen, residing in Cuba. He was detained on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders. He was born on 10/14/1988, is 34 years old, and was 32 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Noel Martínez Tapanes:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Noel Martínez Tapanes
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty for a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES

The types of torture suffered by Noel Martínez Tapanes are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

125. Nosley Lázaro Domínguez Linares

Nosley Lázaro Domínguez Linares, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 91052124908, and domiciled at Avenida 85 #6608, e/ 66 y 68, Güines, Mayabeque. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 7/13/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Public disorder and Sabotage, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 7 years, served in the penitentiary Aguacate Prison, Quivicán, Mayabeque. He was born on

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5/21/1991, is 31 years old, and was 30 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 91052124908. Final sentence of Case 38, related to EFP 94 of the Mayabeque Military Prosecutor's Office of the Western Military Court. Protester of June 11 imprisoned. He was detained days after the demonstration of June 11, detention that took place in the middle of the night at 00:50. He was arrested in Güines Mayabeque, and charged by the military prosecutor's office in a joint case in which the following were accused: Serguey Pérez Hernández, Yasmany Scull Cárdenas, Abel Lázaro Machado Conde, Luis Enrique Álvarez González, Randey Boyero Cueto, Yoel Saavedra González, Mario Alain Sierra Travieso, Alberto Lara Rojo, José Alberto Oliva Arencibía, Lázaro Ramírez Lugo, Jorge Luis Liriano Álvarez, Humberto Betancourt Padrón, Kleider Torres Bacallao, Alexander Vega Calvo (acquitted), Yasiel Martínez Carrasco, Yunior Medina Ruffin, Evelio Luis Herrera Duvergel, Nosley Lázaro Domínguez Linares, Yordanis Díaz Sánchez, Lázaro Jesús Piloto Campos and Anibal Yasiel Palau Jacinto. The military prosecutor's office is requesting a 21-year prison sentence for the crimes of public disorder, robbery and sabotage. The trial is scheduled for August 8-13, 2022. He was sentenced to 7 years, maintained on appeal. He has 3 sentences of 1, 2 and 4 years.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Nosley Lázaro Domínguez Linares:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Nosley Lázaro Domínguez Linares
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty for a family member	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Nosley Lázaro Domínguez Linares are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

126. Orelvys Cabrera Sotolongo

Orelvys Cabrera Sotolongo, has Cuban citizenship and resides in Cuba. He was detained on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders. He was born on 3/17/1985, is 38 years old, and was 36 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Orelvys Cabrera Sotolongo:

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PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Orelvys Cabrera Sotolongo
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and that of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES

The types of torture suffered by Orelvys Cabrera Sotolongo are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

127. Oriandy Oviedo Acosta

Oriandy Oviedo Acosta, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 80100902401, and domiciled at Avenida 76 #6703, e/ 67 and 69 streets, Guanajay, Artemisa. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 7/13/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect, Public disorder and Instigation to commit a crime, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 16 years, served in the penitentiary Guanajay Prison, Artemisa. He was born on 9/10/1980, is 42 years old, and was 40 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 80100902401. Ruling 8/2022, dated March 1, 2022, regarding EFP 473/21 of Guanajay, Artemisa. Requested 16 years of imprisonment. Arrested for demonstrating in Guanajay, Artemisa. All for demonstrating on 11J in Guanajay. Finally, he was sentenced by Sentence 8/2022 of March 1, 2022, to 16 years of imprisonment, for one crime of public disorder, one crime of contempt, one crime of instigation to commit a crime and three crimes of assault. The appeal lowered the sentence from 16 to 14 years of imprisonment. His mother reports not being able to communicate with him by telephone, only through visits once a month; she also comments that he does not receive medical assistance for his psychiatric problems (Feb 2023). He was transferred from Taco Taco Prison, San Cristobal, Artemisa to Guanajay Prison.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Oriandy Oviedo Acosta:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Oriandy Oviedo Acosta
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES

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Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Oriandy Oviedo Acosta are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

128. Osdany Antonio Ricardo Aguilar

Osdany Antonio Ricardo Aguilar, has Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 92072646262, and domicile at Avenida 33#4611 between 46th and 48th streets, San Antonio de los Baños, Artemisa. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Bricklayer and carpenter. He was arrested on 7/19/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 4 years, with the measure of Forced Labor without internment under threat. He was born on 26/7/1992, is 30 years old, and was 28 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 92072646262. Ruling 1/2022 of March 15, 2022, referred to Case 34/2021, related to EFP 484/491/492/592/501/522 of the UPICO of Artemisa and issued by the People's Municipal Court of San Antonio de los Baños. No criminal record. In the context of July 11 and without just cause, he was arrested along with other activists and citizens on Sunday, July 11 during the protests in San Antonio de los Baños, Artemisa. His mother told us at the end of December: "My son was the victim of physical, verbal and psychological abuse. He was without communication with his family for a long time". The prosecutor asked for 4 years and 6 months imprisonment for contempt, 1 year and 6 months for contempt, 4 years and 6 months for public disorder and a joint and unique sanction of 6 years imprisonment / Finally, he was sentenced by Sentence 1/2022 of March 15, 2022, referred to Case 34 of 2021 and dictated by the Popular Municipal Court of San Antonio de los Baños, to 4 years, 1 and 2 years for two crimes of contempt and 2 years for a crime of public disorder. Since November 2022 he has not been notified to continue the forced labor (Feb 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Osdany Antonio Ricardo Aguilar:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Osdany Antonio Ricardo Aguilar
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES

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The types of torture suffered by Osdany Antonio Ricardo Aguilar are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

129. Osvaldo Lugo Pita

Osvaldo Lugo Pita, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 87081710423, and domiciled at Avenida 2da #24 e/ Calle 3 y Lindero, Arroyo Naranjo municipality, Havana. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 12/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 12 years, served in the Combinado del Este Prison, Havana. He was born on 17/8/1987, is 35 years old, and was 33 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 87081710423. Cassation Judgment in Case 13/2021, regarding EFP 145D/21 of Havana. He was arrested in the context of the June 11 demonstrations in La Güinera and transferred to the PNR of Capri and from there to the prison of the Combinado del Este. He has no criminal record. Sanctioned by virtue of Sentence 8/2022 issued by the Tribunal of the People's Province of Havana, charging him with the crime of Sedition for having "thrown stones at MIINT troops. The evidence used was: testimony of the officers (who claim to have thrown stones, but over houses) and videos in which the expert affirms that "very probably" he coincides with Osvaldo's figure. In addition, the court affirms that the COVID-19 situation was taken advantage of. He was finally sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Osvaldo Lugo Pita:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Osvaldo Lugo Pita
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation, and verbal abuse	YES
Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty for a family member	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Osvaldo Lugo Pita are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

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130. Panter Rodríguez Baró

Panter Rodríguez Baró, is a Cuban citizen, residing at Calle A e/ 7ma y N, edif.15026 bloque: 8 apt.5 2do piso, reparto: Alta Habana, municipio: Rancho Boyeros, La Habana. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent (presumed "Clandestinos"). He was arrested on 6/1/2020 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Damage to cultural heritage property, Defamation of institutions and organizations and heroes and martyrs and Illicit Drug Trafficking, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 15 years, served in the penitentiary Nieves Morejon Prison, Sancti Spiritus. He was born on 6/3/1976, is 47 years old, and was 43 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

The case is linked to the movement called "Clandestinos", as the alleged perpetrator of throwing paint/blood on certain statues to denounce the dictatorship. In this case, all due process was violated and terrible sentences were handed down to some young people who only allegedly painted some reversible graffiti with pig's blood on certain statues. However, given that they were not caught in flagrante delicto, but by means of a prospective investigation in violation of every minimum norm, and given the absence of the most minimal due process, the precautionary detention by the police and the prosecutor without control by any judge, the coercion and torture to which they were subjected and the lack of defense invalidated the entire process, made the presumption of innocence prevail over any other consideration. He has been "banished" hundreds of kilometers away from his family, to the Nieves Morejón Prison. He was finally sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment. <https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/niegan-libertad-anticipada-a-presos-pol%C3%ADticos-del-grupo-clandestinos/347068.html>.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Panter Rodríguez Baró:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Panter Rodríguez Baró
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty for a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES

The types of torture suffered by Panter Rodríguez Baró are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', and especially in the Excel book where the situations of torture of the victims of this report are structured and grouped,

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consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

131. Pedro Albert Sánchez

Pedro Albert Sánchez, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban Identity Card No. 56080107268, and domiciled at Calle 6ta #35 apt 4 e/ calle A y Rotaría, Guanabacoa, Havana. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 3/11/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and / or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 5 years, with the measure of Limitation of freedom under threat. He was born on 1/8/1956, is 66 years old, and was 65 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 56080107268. Judgment in Case 68/2022, regarding EFP 585 of Habana del Este. His last name is wrong in the prosecutor's petition. It does not have the "Nevot", it belongs to another defendant. Pedro has prostate cancer and is in danger in prison. He had already been detained by State Security last December, 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 in custody for 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. <https://www.cubanet.org/destacados/manifestante-del-11j-no-hay-voluntad-politica-para-aceptar-la-protesta-pacifica-en-cuba/> In November the prosecutor remanded him in custody without the supervision of a judge, and the prosecution is asking for 5 years of imprisonment. The trial was concluded for sentencing on October 28th in which a change of measure was made and he is at home on bail awaiting a prosecutor's request for 5 years. He was finally sentenced to 5 years of limited liberty; "The judge is supposed to make me sign every so often. But well, I can't imagine my obedience without having committed a crime. I will evaluate that better later, because of a problem of principles, I cannot obey that, I would be obeying an injustice, I would be recognizing them as authority, as justice", he emphasized. His family reports that he is being harassed by state security (Feb 2023). On March 7, 2023 at 9am he had an appointment at Villa Marista, where he defended his rights and those of the young people still imprisoned for the 11J. On March 14 he had to go to the Municipal Court of Guanabacoa so that the judge would inform him of the restrictions that come with the sentence of 5 years of imprisonment without internment. He refers that on March 26, 2023, the State Security visited him at his home with the purpose of checking his behavior, he emphasizes that on that election day his name was not even on the list, so that the intention of depriving him of his constitutional right to go to the polls (April 2023) is observed.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Pedro Albert Sánchez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Pedro Albert Sánchez
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES

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Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES

The types of torture suffered by Pedro Albert Sánchez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

132. Randy Arteaga Rivera

Randy Arteaga Rivera, has Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 89120330049, and address at Calle Barcelona #200 e/ Calle Unión y Manuel Ruiz, Reparto Villa Josefa, Santa Clara, Villa Clara. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Rap singer. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Desacato and Desórdenes públicos, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 5 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión de trabajos forzados Los Caneyes ""La Guanajera"", Villa Clara. He was born on 3/12/1989, is 33 years old, and was 31 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 89120330049. Judgment in Case 161/2021, related to EFP 689/2021 of Villa Clara. No criminal record. A video (<https://www.facebook.com/100011391885649/videos/pcb.1824133494643029/585718609123941>) disseminated on social networks showed that the young man was protesting peacefully on July 11, so there were no grounds for his arrest. However, he was violently arrested by State Security agents and police officers / Finally, he was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment for the crimes of public disorder and contempt. He has a 6-year-old daughter, Mia Beatriz Arteaga Álvarez. He reports that he is now in a forced labor camp working as a bricklayer. His family reports that he is taking visits every month and the telephone is every other day; also that the food is bad and very little quantity and that he has been requesting parole for more than 3 months and has been denied (March 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Randy Arteaga Rivera:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Randy Arteaga Rivera
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Solitary confinement	YES

The types of torture suffered by Randy Arteaga Rivera are reflected in the table of the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the concrete situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

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133. Renán Julio Vilches Wong

Renán Julio Vilches Wong, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban Identity Card No. 88083103540, and domiciled at 94th Street #10708 between 107 and 109, Güines, Mayabeque. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Operator of the cold storage plant in Quivicán. He was arrested on 7/15/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect, Propagation of epidemic and Defamation of institutions and organizations and of the heroes and martyrs, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 6 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión Aguacate, Quivicán, Mayabeque. He was born on 31/8/1988, is 34 years old, and was 32 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 88083103540. Judgment of Case 95, related to EFP 393/2021 of Mayabeque. Basically, several patrols went to arrest him because he had allegedly spoken ill of Miguel Díaz Canel and the deputy for Güines in the National Assembly of People's Power and President of the Municipal Assembly of People's Power of Güines, José Ariel Cantero Barreto. They entered his house without a warrant and detained him without further ado, accusing him of spreading epidemics, contempt of court and attempt on his life. A shameful sentence to read. Sentenced to 6 years in prison on December 21, 2021. Renan Julio has a 12 year old daughter and a 2 year old daughter, who are left without their father. The minor suffers from asthma. In November 2022 he was transferred to the Ho Chi Minh Prison of Forced Labor, Bainoa, Mayabeque, where he had his first pass on the 9th upon entering. However, on Thursday, February 12, his transfer was revoked as a result of allegedly having uploaded an audio message badmouthing the camp, for which he has been charged again with a new case for another crime with a sentence of 3 to 7 years, according to his wife's statements, and was again returned to the Aguacate Prison, in Quivicán. On February 12 it was 1 month since he was sent back to Quivicán; the instructor has 90 days to close the case and pass it to the Prosecutor's Office. Recently his wife declared that a new case has been opened, where he is accused of defamation against the Internal Order (March 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Renán Julio Vilches Wong:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Renán Julio Vilches Wong
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and that of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES

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Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.

YES

The types of torture suffered by Renán Julio Vilches Wong are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

134. René Fabián Ferrer Reyes

René Fabián Ferrer Reyes, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 85020626841, and domiciled at Carretera del Morro #299 e/ calle A y D, rpto Veguita de Galo, Santiago de Cuba. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect, Public disorder, Instigation to commit a crime, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 9 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión Boniato, Santiago de Cuba. He was born on 6/2/1985, is 38 years old, and was 36 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 85020626841. Judgment in Case 447, related to EFP 126/2021 of Santiago de Cuba. Sentenced to 9 years imprisonment for the fabricated crimes of Assault, Disrespect, Public disorder and Instigation to commit a crime. Arrested by the police in Barnada Street in Santiago de Cuba. On July 11, 2021 René Fabián Ferrer Reyes joins the demonstration in Santiago de Cuba, and upon leaving he realizes that his cell phone has been stolen and begins to argue with the people who were behind him because he thinks that they have done it. The police officer who accused him said in court that when he saw him upset he tried to stop him. René Fabián told him not to touch him "please" and began to back away. The police officer threw a blow at him but did not hit him. As he walked away from the place, 4 or 5 policemen caught him and beat him up, causing injuries to his face and legs. Preparatory Phase file no. 126 of 2021, instructed by the Criminal Investigation Unit of Santiago de Cuba. Of all the accused, in a shameful and unlawful manner, it is indicated their "inadequate behavior", or "maladjusted" behavior. The official document states that last July 11 the accused went to the building of the Communist Party of Cuba in Santiago de Cuba, "where they incited citizens to break into the headquarters of that institution and destroy the place, which was prevented by the action of the public force and other people who protected the place". In reality René Fabián did not even participate in said place, but the truth was not enough to prevent him from being accused of being in a place where he never was. In fact, the facts can be seen in a video on Cuban television, where René Fabián is wearing a light blue-purple shirt, and he is the Afro-Cuban who is stuck to the policeman and avoids his aggression: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1HvV46g9FOclJ_mFEQIWoh6AZcX9KHDX1.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for René Fabián Ferrer Reyes:

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Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES

The types of torture suffered by René Fabián Ferrer Reyes are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

135. Roberto Perez Fonseca

Roberto Pérez Fonseca, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 83022504348, and domiciled at 62 Street #3116 e/ 31 and 35, San José de las Lajas, Mayabeque. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 7/16/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect, Public disorder, Instigation to commit a crime, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 10 years, served in the Aguacate Prison, Quivicán, Mayabeque. He was born on 2/25/1983, is 40 years old, and was 38 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 83022504348. He has two children in 12th grade, 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 his children. He was arrested, tortured and taken to trial, his lawyer was denied to present evidence and witnesses, he was sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment for the sole fact of demanding a change in Cuba for his family and the rest of the Cuban families. He tore up a photograph of the dictator in protest on June 11. He was searched and arrested at his home on July 16. After being beaten and processed in the PNR unit, he was transferred to the Quivicán municipality prison, where he arrived infected with coronavirus and where he has been detained ever since, awaiting a trial of political character and without procedural guarantees, like all the trials that occur on the island for political issues and in which he could be sentenced to 12 years in prison, one of the most severe sanctions announced after 9/11, the most massive social outburst against the dictatorship. According to the accusation, Perez Fonseca led "a large number of people whom he incited to throw stones and bottles against the officers of the National Revolutionary Police" and that "armed with a stone, which was not used during the investigative process, he threw it a few meters against the PNR officer Jorge Luis Garcia Montero", sector chief, "and hit him in the left wrist, causing him bruises, without being arrested at that moment, which were not considered serious, and did not require medical assistance for their treatment, reasons for which agent García Montero did not incur in any expenses". His brother, Alberto Ortega Fonseca, told the digital portal ADN Cuba that "if he had been responsible for what the police say, they would have arrested him on the 11th or the 12th, but they came for him on the 16th. It is the word of the police against that of the witnesses and that of my brother, obviously the one that counts is theirs because the order to judge him comes from above. This is a chastisement and they didn't even do the judicial procedures right." "It is an injustice. Not only what they are doing with

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him but with all the boys falsely accused as an example for going out to protest. My brother is 38 years old. If they convict him, he would get out of jail with 50, for having walked and shouted four things," said Alberto Ortega Fonseca, his brother. PD has analyzed his indictment....

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented on Roberto Perez Fonseca:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Roberto Perez Fonseca
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Roberto Perez Fonseca are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0.

136. Rodisley Martínez Valdés

Rodisley Martínez Valdés, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 83100825145, and domiciled at Calle 1ra #32, El Deportivo, Reparto Lumumba, Contramaestre, Santiago de Cuba. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 5 years, with the measure of Forced Labor without internment under threat. He was born on 6/10/1983, is 39 years old, and was 37 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 83100825145. Final Appeal Judgment in Case 76/21 of the Criminal Section of the Municipal People's Court of Contramaestre, related to EFP 276/2021. Filed by the Territorial Criminal Investigation Unit of Contramaestre. Received in writing the Prosecutorial Petition of 8 years of deprivation of liberty (for the crimes of Public Disorder, Disrespect and Attempt), accused by means of prospective investigation, fabrication of evidence and with a disproportionate and politically motivated accusation. Secured under precautionary measure of cash bail. The case is for participating in the July 11 demonstration in Santiago de Cuba. He has no criminal record. From the wording of the sentence on the accused in general, a marked ideological intention is evident ("is not a member of any of the political and mass organizations" (page 11), "persons of unbalanced moral and social conduct" (page 11), "frequently drinks alcoholic beverages" (page

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11), "does not participate in the activities called for" (page 12), etc.), etc.). On appeal, the sentence was upheld.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Rodisley Martínez Valdés:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Rodisley Martínez Valdés
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES

The types of torture suffered by Rodisley Martínez Valdés are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0.

137. Rolando Vázquez Fleita

Rolando Vázquez Fleita, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban Identity Card No. 89090622562, and domiciled at D Street, number 18, e/ 3ra y Avenida Güinera, Reparto Güinera, Arroyo Naranjo, Havana. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Cuentapropista. He was arrested on 7/21/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 12 years, served in the Combinado del Este Prison, Havana. He was born on 6/9/1989, is 33 years old, and was 31 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 89090622562. Cassation Judgment 7/2022 of Case File 6/2022 of Case 9, related to EFP 145/2021 of Havana. Without criminal record, filed by the Organ of Criminal Investigation and Operations of Havana. Received in writing the Prosecutor's Petition of 20 years of deprivation of liberty (for the crime of Sedition), secured under the precautionary measure of provisional imprisonment until the day of the trial. The case is for participating in the July 11 demonstration in La Güinera, Havana. He was subsequently sentenced on 03/16/2022 and taken to prison. The oral hearing carried out by the People's Provincial Court of Havana was conducted in violation of the most essential Human Rights. The trial was carried out without evidence against the defendants, they simply presented the recordings of the demonstrators themselves obtained under pressure. In addition, people who were present at the hearing affirm that the prosecution had plenty of time to present its case, but that when the defense attorneys asked their questions, the judge did not allow them to speak. All those present agreed that the moment that had the greatest impact on them was when the judge began to cry, after the conclusions. <https://www.cubanet.org/noticias/condenas-de-entre-15-y-25-anos-para-otros-17-manifestantes-del-11j/>. It was not until 3 months later that he was able

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to communicate with his family after being held incommunicado, as reported by his mother. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q8Vr21uM0yw&ab_channel=MarioJ.Pentón.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Rolando Vázquez Fleita:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Rolando Vázquez Fleita
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES

The types of torture suffered by Rolando Vázquez Fleita are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

138. Rosa Janis Millo Espinosa

Rosa Janis Millo Espinosa, has Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 95050727138, and address at Calle 42 #3106 e/ 31 y 33 San Antonio de los Baños, Artemisa. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Disrespect and Public Disorder, and has been documented as a prisoner and / or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 6 years, served in the prison Prisión de Mujeres de Occidente, El Guatao, Havana. She was born on 7/5/1995, is 28 years old, and was 26 years old at the time of arrest. She is a woman, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 95050727138. Judgment 1/2022 of March 15, 2022, from Case 34/2021, related to EFP 484/491/492/501/522 of the UPICO of Artemisa and issued by the People's Municipal Court of San Antonio de los Baños. Arrested for no legal reason during the July 11 demonstration in San Antonio de los Baños. Finally, she was sentenced by Ruling 1/2022 of March 15, 2022, referring to Case 34 of 2021 and dictated by the Popular Municipal Court of San Antonio de los Baños, to 6 years in prison, 1 and 2 years for two crimes of contempt and 3 years for a crime of public disorder....

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Rosa Janis Millo Espinosa:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Rosa Janis Millo Espinosa
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES

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Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES

The types of torture suffered by Rosa Janis Millo Espinosa are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the concrete situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0".

139. Samuel Pupo Martínez

Samuel Pupo Martínez, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 74072816089, and domiciled at Avenida D3 #691 e/ 29 y 30, Antigua Unidad Militar, Cárdenas, Matanzas and Calle 29 No 332 e/ Avenida C y Avenida, Cárdenas, Matanzas. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Movimiento de Recuperación Democrática / Cuentapropista. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Desacato and Desórdenes públicos, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 3 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión Agüica, Colón, Matanzas. He was born on 7/28/1974, is 48 years old, and was 46 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 74072816089. Judgment in Case 130/2021, regarding EFP 123 of Cardenas. No criminal record. Arrested for participating in the Cárdenas demonstrations. Asked for 7 years of deprivation of liberty. He was detained and held incommunicado. This is the report of his family: "" First call: July 20 at 11.25am, in which he told me that he was imprisoned in Bellotex, Matanzas. 9 days without any proof of life from him. Contact: October 22, 2021, 3 months and 11 days later I was able to see him physically for the first time. "" His case is only based on the fact that in the demonstrations of June 11, he shouted phrases against the political system of the regime, denounced activists of the Citizens Committee for Racial Integration (CIR). The Military Prosecutor's Office accuses him of having led the citizens' protest in front of the provincial headquarters of the Communist Party of Cuba. As of September 16, the woman had still not been able to see him. The case is being prosecuted by the Military Prosecutor's Office for 47 years. The investigator of the case told his wife that he could be sentenced to 18 years in prison, they want to accuse him of being the leader of the protests in Cardenas when the only thing he did was to join the demonstrators and shout Freedom, Homeland and Life. He is in the maximum security prison "Agüica" Matanzas.

<https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=4119251894870259&set=a.191823604279794>

https://diariodecuba.com/derechos-humanos/1631815283_34152.html

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The case has been transferred to a civil court and charges have been dropped so that only Public Disorder and Contempt remain for the time being.

Statement of his wife on the case: "" On July 11, 2021 in the afternoon, when Samuel Pupo Martinez was at home, he found out through social networks that there were demonstrations in different provinces of the country and also in Cardenas, and he went out to see and in front of the party he got into a car (which was already turned) and demonstrated peacefully along with many people who were there. Asking for ""Libertad, down with communism, Patria y Vida. "" Immediately when a uniformed policeman of the PNR called him down and brutally arrested him between 3 uniformed policemen and 1 in civilian clothes, they pushed him inside the party and beat him with sticks and shoves. The people shouted "" let him go, do not give him more bullies, he has not done anything" (testimony of neighbors who were in the place). Once inside, a young man (red beret) took the phone he had in his hand and threw it on the floor and it broke. 00 pm, I went out to find out why he did not come home, neighbors had already told me what had happened, I asked officials who were inside PCC and they knew nothing, they told me that they had no one arrested there, I went to the PNR on the street line and they did not know anything either, and after asking everyone I saw, Someone on the street told me that they were taking them to the MININT workshop on the way out of town, when I got there around 9pm, the guard at the door told me that yes, they were there but that I could not see them, that they were going to be transferred to Matanzas and that the best thing for me to do was to leave. The next day at 8am I went to the police, they knew nothing and so I went every day, without them telling me anything. I asked the police that the call to which he had the right to inform me where he was detained how many days were to make it and nobody knew, I was desperate because I had no faith in his life, I was worried about his medical condition and explained that he is diabetic and has scleroderma and that he did not have his medications and they told me "" and then if he is sick why he did not stay at home "". We have been married for 14 years and we have a 12 year old child and we were desperate, our child did not understand why daddy, because he yelled and wanted a better Cuba for everyone, did not come home. Eight days later they told me that I was under arrest, they gave me a piece of paper that said: ""EFP no.123/21.Desorden público, prisión provisional, instructor: Rujaine Ramírez Hernández "". And that I had to go to the law firm to appoint a lawyer, (but they could not tell me where my husband was detained). Samuel made the first call to me on July 20 at 11:25 a.m. that he was in prison in the Women's Prison (Bellotex) in Matanzas, where he told me that he was in the same cell with a neighbor of ours from the neighborhood, that he would take him some pain pills. I went once a week for a month, taking him toiletries, his medicines and painkillers, but without being able to see him! The second call was on August 9th 11.42am (1 min and 16 sec duration). The neighbor who was detained with him was released 18 days after being in the same cell with Samuel. This neighbor told me that from day one Samuel was very sore all over his body and his ribs hurt a lot, He was hoarse for about 9 days and his neck was very swollen and that Samuel had told him that he never thought he could endure so much pain, that when he was detained in the PCC, he was beaten all over by the black hornets, that when he was handcuffed a captain in the PNR gave him a cracker because he wanted Samuel to shout "" patria o muerte" (Fatherland or death). And Samuel shouted ""patria and life"" also in the MININT workshop a black wasp grabbed him by the neck and he lost his strength from the squeeze, this neighbor tells me how badly they treated him, he says that they woke him up at all hours even at dawn to interview him, that on the third or fourth day a high official from Havana came in a helicopter at 2am to personally interview Samuel. They told him that he was going to rot in jail, they offended him and told him: "" dale, shout here now: Freedom, down with communism, Homeland and Life "" (I cannot give the name of my neighbor because everyone is afraid of

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this law 35 and he has a 2 year old girl). Under this psychological pressure they forced Samuel to sign the supposed declaration, which according to the lawyer was a declaration for monetary aid (Samuel told me in a phone call that no one had paid him anything and that they forced him to sign it and that he had asked to change it). On August 20 at 3:30 pm the lawyer informed me that Samuel was being transferred to the Combinado del Sur in Matanzas. On August 30 at 1:48 am he calls me and the next one on September 8 at 1:22 pm (2 minutes long). He tells me in this last call to deliver a wife's request, because he is the breadwinner of my family, (I am a graduate in humanistic sciences, with 21 years of experience in the education sector, but I got sick of my kidneys and I have not worked for about 4 years, (but I have a patent as a self-employed Samuel's assistant). And they told me that the wife plea does not exist here. I went to the prosecutor's office here in Cardenas and the receptionist told me that the prosecutor of the case is in Matanzas and is a military prosecutor: Glenmy, and that it was impossible to see her. On the afternoon of the 15th the wife of a young man who is with Samuel called me and told me that they were transferred to (Agüica), I called the communist lawyer of the law firm and as usual he did not know anything, he was going to ask me to go to the law firm the next day and it was true, I asked him why they had transferred him to a maximum security prison like (Agüica), what did it mean that they were going to give him 20 years and again he did not know! I went to see the criminal investigator: Rujaine Ramírez Hernandez of the PNR in Cárdenas, who had already gone to see her on one occasion to ask her about the wife's plea and she didn't know either, she gave me Samuel's phone with the screen chipped (broken) and when I asked her why it was like that, she didn't know, she says that she was given it like that, I asked her the same questions, she doesn't know why he was transferred and when I asked her that when he was transferred to this maximum security prison he will spend 20 years in prison, she told me that "20 years no but 18 years yes", I was petrified (so many years) and then I asked myself : to express oneself is a right, to demonstrate is a right. Samuel has never had a problem with justice, not even a fine, he is a good man, a hard worker, he is dedicated to his family, he is well behaved with everyone, the only thing he wants is a well being for the future of his country and his family and in exercising his right, the day of the demonstration he joined the demonstration when the street was already full of people demonstrating peacefully. On September 16 at 11.05 am (1 min 48 seconds long) Samuel calls me to tell me that he was transferred to the maximum security prison (Agüica), where he is currently being held. He calls me once a week (3, 4 minutes duration). On September 22 I went to (Agüica) for the first time to take him (the coat), he was still incommunicado. On October 22nd was the first visit: after three months and days, extremely thin (to the point that I had him in front of me and did not know him). Between tears and emotions he told me everything he had been through and that being in (Agüica) the first days he was told "Pupo pick up" and they took him to the prison of Canaleta also in Matanzas and they kept him alone in a cell for three days, three days later Pupo pick up him again for (Agüica). They did that to him twice and he never knew why! They have not moved him anymore from (Agüica). I am very worried about his medical condition, in (Aguica) they have given him 2 hypoglycemia, he was admitted more than 10 days ago with a very strong crisis of scleroderma (degenerative disease.) Incompatible with his condition as a prisoner. They were injecting him with tramadol because there were no painkillers. Days after his admission I went to visit him and took him ibuprofen and naproxen (painkillers) but the pills were not sealed and they did not accept them. Thank God he is now in his cell with his other companions, (all the days he was in the infirmary he could not take a bath (4 days) because they put the water on for an hour and a half a day and he was alone and could not even stand up and the doctor gave him the medicines only when it was his turn and then he left). Samuel tells me that he has had a lot of problems because they take him out for many hours to the yard and

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because of his diabetes he has to eat food every 3 hours, that the food is a poorly prepared (sancocho), without seasoning or salt, that they feed him with the (sacks) that his relatives bring him every 15 days. He is waiting, not knowing what is going to happen, the stress and the prison, which is very cold, affect his health, but psychologically he is very strong, firm to his ideas. The lawyer Nelson Ponce of the law firm tells me that Samuel has already changed the declaration and that he has asked 2 times for the change of measure and they have denied it. Now the file is here in the municipal court of Cardenas, awaiting a date for the trial. / Finally he was sentenced for the crimes of public disorder and contempt to 3 years imprisonment. He denounces the torture reported in the PD report since his arrest (8 types of torture). Samuel is a person with a rare and uncommon disease, scleroderma. It is a degenerative disease that hardens his skin. He has crises, stiffens and cannot even walk. For this reason, he has been admitted to the prison infirmary on two occasions. In addition, he has diabetes .

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Samuel Pupo Martínez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Samuel Pupo Martínez
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES

The types of torture suffered by Samuel Pupo Martínez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0.

140. Victor Alejandro Paineira Rodríguez

Victor Alejandro Paineira Rodríguez, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban Identity Card No. 95020825346, and domiciled at Calle 48, #2912, e/ 29 y 31, Artemisa, Artemisa. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Cuentapropista. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 7 years, served in the penitentiary Guanajay Prison, Artemisa. He was born on 8/2/1995, is 28 years old, and was 26 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 95020825346. Final judgment in Case 81/2021, related to EFP 476/2021 of Artemisa. No criminal record. Received a written prosecutor's request for 10 years of imprisonment for the crimes of public disorder,

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contempt and assault, under precautionary measure of provisional imprisonment until the day of the trial. The case is for participating in the July 11 demonstration in Artemisa. He was subsequently sentenced on 27/12/2021 and taken to prison. He is self-employed as a food vendor. The arrest occurred when, in a peaceful manner, he sat in front of a truck of the Ministry of the Interior so that it would not advance in front of the peaceful demonstrators of July 11. He was accused, along with a group of people, of generating confusion, chaos and social unrest in the demonstration in the city of Artemisa, but he is reported to have a normal moral and social conduct during the criminal proceedings and in his daily life, corroborated by the deposition that some witnesses made in this regard.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Victor Alejandro Paineira Rodriguez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Victor Alejandro Paineira Rodriguez
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES

The types of torture suffered by Victor Alejandro Paineira Rodriguez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0".

141. Walnier Luis Aguilar Rivera

Walnier Luis Aguilar Rivera, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 00021366283, and domiciled at Calle Victoria, e/ Calle Maceo y Calle Agramonte, Edificio 10, apt. 8, Barrio la Güinera, Municipality Arroyo Naranjo, Havana. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 7/20/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 12 years, served in the Combinado del Este Prison, Havana. He was born on 2/13/2000, is 23 years old, and was 21 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

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

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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 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*".

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 00021366283. Sentence of Cassation 7/2022 of the File 6/2022 of the Case 9, related to the EFP 145/2021 of Havana, filed by the Criminal Investigation and Operations Organ of Havana. No criminal record. Received in writing the Prosecutor's Petition of 22 years of deprivation of liberty (for the crime of Sedition), secured under precautionary measure of provisional imprisonment until the day of the trial. The case is for participating in the July 11 demonstration in La Güinera, Havana. He was subsequently sentenced on 03/16/2022 and taken to prison. He was arrested on July 11, 2021 along with his father, Luis Wilber, during the protest. Walnier Luis has two children, a one year old and a two year old. The oral hearing carried out by the People's Provincial Court of Havana was conducted in violation of the most essential Human Rights. The process was carried out without evidence against the defendants, they simply presented the recordings of the demonstrators themselves obtained under pressure. In addition, people who were present at the hearing affirm that the prosecution had plenty of time to present its case, but that when the defense attorneys asked their questions, the judge did not allow them to speak. All the attendees agree that the moment that had the greatest impact on them was when the judge began to cry, after the conclusions (<https://www.cubanet.org/noticias/condenas-de-entre-15-y-25-anos-para-otros-17-manifestantes-del-11j/>). On August 5, 2022, a request for review process was filed and on October 17, 2022, a written request for presidential pardon was filed, to which was also attached an exemption from military service for "presenting borderline intellectual functioning". According to his wife's testimony, his mother Rosario Rivera Roman, "is not interested in helping at all and the wife confirms that the father is the one who handles everything concerning him". This is what was thought due to the lack of communication, now it is known that this behavior is due to Luis Wilber's request to prevent her from being exposed (Feb 2023). His father refers that Luis Walnier's health situation is delicate and needs medication (Feb 2023). His father reports that on March 21 they resumed the delivery of medicines and telephone communication that had been cut off (April 2023).

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>

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TORTURE SUFFERED

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 to ensure his punishment and acting evidently 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.

These are the types of torture we have documented for Walnier Luis Aguilar Rivera:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Walnier Luis Aguilar Rivera
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES

The types of torture suffered by Walnier Luis Aguilar Rivera are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0".

142. Wilber Enmanuel Álvarez Salvat

Wilber Enmanuel Alvarez Salvat, has Cuban citizenship and resides in Cuba. He was detained on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders. He was born on 6/1/1990, is 32 years old, and was 31 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

Not available.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Wilber Enmanuel Alvarez Salvat:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Wilber Enmanuel Álvarez Salvat
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES

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Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Wilber Enmanuel Álvarez Salvat are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

143. William Manuel Leyva Pupo

William Manuel Leyva Pupo, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 00082478043, and domiciled at Calle 6, #62 F2, e/ Justo Aguilera y Julio Antonio Mella, Harlem, Holguín. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Cuentapropista. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sediton, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 9 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión Provincial de Holguín. He was born on 24/8/2000, is 22 years old, and was 20 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 00082478043. Final sentence of Case 1/2021, related to the EFP 11/21 of Holguin. William Manuel participated in the demonstrations of June 11 in Holguin and because of the persecution against the demonstrators he was arrested and criminally prosecuted. Detained in the Unit of Penal Instruction of Holguin, for demonstrating on June 11. He has been seriously ill for Covid-19 in prison. He was requested 18 years imprisonment for the crime of sediton. He has no criminal record. His mother assures that he has a psychiatric disorder. Finally, after Sentence 2/2022, issued by the Provincial People's Court of Holguin, he has been sentenced to 12 years of deprivation of liberty. The Supreme People's Court admitted the cassation appeal against the sentence, whose resolution was to reduce the sentence to 9 years of deprivation of liberty. Torture report PD (9 types of torture). He was transferred from the Criminal Instruction Center of Holguin to the Provincial Prison of Holguin (Feb 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for William Manuel Leyva Pupo:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	William Manuel Leyva Pupo
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES

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Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by William Manuel Leyva Pupo are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

144. Yadir Ayala Ibañez

Yadir Ayala Ibañez, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 89112630188, and domiciled at Calle F 79 e/ 2da y 3ra, Villa Mariana, Camagüey, Camagüey. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Cuentapropista. He was arrested on 7/21/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Damages, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 10 years, served in the penitentiary Prison Kilo 8, Camagüey. He was born on 11/26/1989, is 33 years old, and was 31 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 89112630188. Appeal Judgment. For his participation in the street protests on July 11, 2021. Officers visited him on November 5 to have him testify at the oral hearing that the police did not strike or fire any shots with their firearms, in exchange for releasing him or imposing a light sanction. Platinum polisher / Accountant. He is asked for 12 years. In a video he is seen with a group of boys. One of them is shot in the stomach by the police. In that instant you can see that the only thing they all do as a reaction is that they tell a guard to leave ("pirate") and when he is leaving they throw stones that do not reach him. The Atentado does not protect the authority that exceeds its functions, such as shooting a civilian. After seeing how a neighbor is shot senselessly in a demonstration, doing what he did is not only not an Attempt, but it is being a normal and ordinary person, and having a natural human reaction of self-defense and anger, very restrained for the barbarity that happened. The sentence he is being asked for, 12 years, is the result of political and instructive interpretations, as a lesson to the population, not as a prosecutorial request appropriate to the facts. For all these reasons Yadir is a political prisoner who in many countries could even be considered a prisoner of conscience after what the police did. Yadir is ill, his tongue and head cramped, he could not speak, according to his mother's statement, and although the authorities say he was examined by a neurologist, in reality he was not (October 2022). He was finally sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. <https://www.cibercuba.com/noticias/2023-02-05-u1-e199370-s27061-madre-pres0-11j-denuncia-acoso-seguridad-estado>.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Yadir Ayala Ibañez:

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Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Yadir Ayala Ibáñez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

145. Yanet Sánchez Cocho

Yanet Sánchez Cocho, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 82032206870, and domiciled at 30 Street, #2708 between 27 and 29, Quivicán, Mayabeque. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Public disorder, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 5 years. She was born on 3/22/1982, is 41 years old, and was 39 years old at the time of arrest. She is a female, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 82032206870. Ruling 3/2022 of the Quivicán Municipal People's Court, regarding EFP 379/2021. No criminal record. Mother of Patricia Lázara Acosta Sánchez, also sentenced to 5 years of deprivation of liberty subsidized with forced labor without internment and under threat. Wife of Alexis Pedro Acosta Hernández, sentenced to 8 years imprisonment for the same facts. Sentenced in Judgment No. 3/2022, EFP 379/2021, by the People's Municipal Court of Quivicán on 02/18/2022. For her active participation in the demonstration on June 11 in San José de las Lajas. According to the sentence, the proven facts are: that on July 11 at 9:30 pm, Alexis, Giorbis, Yanet and Patricia, chanted "down with Diaz Canel", at which time other participants (civilians) proceeded to intercept them, leading to a confrontation. Such actions lasted until the authorities arrived, being confronted by Alexis, Giorbis, Yanet and Patricia, in turn, the aforementioned Osmany, hit an officer who tried to chase him, but was beaten by the other convicts mentioned. Thus, other agents arrive at the place, who confront Giorbis and Alexis, at which time Giorbis was arrested. Such facts have been proven mostly by the testimonies of the officers involved, there are other testimonies of individuals, of which only those that reinforce the conclusions of the accusation

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(despite the existence of errors in their declarations) are taken as true and, regarding the witnesses brought by the defense, they have been refuted.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Yanet Sánchez Cocho:

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

The types of torture suffered by Yanet Sánchez Cocho are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

146. Yaquelin Castillo Garcia

Yaquelin Castillo García, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 72012501773, and domiciled at Agramonte Street, number 28, between Simón Bolívar and Güinera, "Rosario" neighborhood, Arroyo Naranjo municipality, Havana province. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 7/13/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 11 years, served in the prison Prisión de mujeres de Occidente, El Guatao, La Habana. She was born on 25/1/1972, is 51 years old, and was 49 years old at the time of arrest. She is a woman, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 72012501773. Cassation Judgment in Case 13/2021, regarding EFP 145D/21 of Havana. Arrested in the context of the demonstrations of June 11 in La Güinera. No criminal record. Sanctioned by virtue of Ruling 8/2022 issued by the Tribunal of the People's Province of Havana, charging him with the crime of Sedition for having "thrown stones at MIINT troops. The evidence used was: testimony of the officers (who claim to have thrown stones, but over houses) and videos in which the expert affirms that "very probably" coincides with the figure of Yaquelin in which she allegedly appears shouting expletives and encouraging the

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throwing of stones towards the police cordon. In addition, the court affirms that advantage was taken of the situation of COVID-19.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Yaquelin Castillo García:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Yaquelin Castillo García
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES

The types of torture suffered by Yaquelin Castillo García are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

147. Yasiel Arnaldo Córdova Rodríguez

Yasiel Arnaldo Córdova Rodríguez, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 96111507305, and domiciled at Calle Segunda No 39-A e/ Calle Facciolo y calle D, reparto Capri, municipality of Arroyo Naranjo, Havana. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Cuentapropista. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 10 years, served in the Combinado del Este Prison, Havana. He was born on 11/15/1996, is 26 years old, and was 24 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 96111507305. Cassation Judgment in Case 14/21, regarding EFP 145C of Havana. He is a cousin of the three Román Rodríguez brothers, also prosecuted and sentenced. Arrested for participating in the demonstrations in La Güinera. He has no criminal record. According to Judgment 6/2022 issued by the Provincial People's Court of Havana, they themselves carried out violent actions or incitement to violence with the purpose of subverting the socialist social order established in Cuba. In addition, according to the expert report, probable results were obtained regarding the coincidence of the fingerprint obtained and the sample image provided (without knowing very well what such evidence consists of), apparently there is a voice evidence from the videos that "irrefutably locates him". .

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Yasiel Arnaldo Córdova Rodríguez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Yasiel Arnaldo Córdova Rodríguez
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Physical aggressions	YES

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Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.

YES

The types of torture suffered by Yasiel Arnaldo Córdova Rodríguez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

148. Yasiel Martínez Carrasco

Yasiel Martínez Carrasco, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 94010525725, and domiciled at Avenida 77 #12625, e/ 126 and 132, Guines, Mayabeque. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 27/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Public disorder, Sabotage, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 8 years, served in the penitentiary Aguacate Prison, Quivicán, Mayabeque. He was born on 5/1/1994, is 29 years old, and was 27 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 94010525725. Final judgment in Case 38, regarding EFP 94 of the Mayabeque Military Prosecutor's Office of the Western Military Court. He was arrested weeks after the demonstration of June 11. He was arrested in Güines Mayabeque, and charged by the military prosecution in a joint case in which were accused: Serguey Pérez Hernández, Yasmany Scull Cárdenas, Abel Lázaro Machado Conde, Luis Enrique Álvarez González, Randey Boyero Cueto, Yoel Saavedra González, Mario Alain Sierra Travieso, Alberto Lara Rojo, José Alberto Oliva Arencibia, Lázaro Ramírez Lugo, Jorge Luis Liriano Álvarez, Humberto Betancourt Padrón, Kleider Torres Bacallao, Alexander Vega Calvo (acquitted), Yasiel Martínez Carrasco, Yunior Medina Ruffin, Evelio Luis Herrera Duvergel, Nosley Lázaro Domínguez Linares, Yordanis Díaz Sánchez, Lázaro Jesús Piloto Campos and Anibal Yasiel Palau Jacinto. The military prosecutor's office requests a 14-year prison sentence for the crimes of public disorder, robbery and sabotage. Yasiel Martínez was summoned on July 27, after allegedly being caught on camera with a stone in his hand, but when he arrived at the scene he found that the tents were already broken. He was taken to the San José police unit and then transferred to the Sida Prison, where he remained for 40 days totally incommunicado and was beaten every day. Then he was transferred to the Quivicán Prison without notifying his family members, who to date have not been able to see him, the family members have not been given a case number or file number, no judicial process has been presented to him because they have not allowed the lawyer to have access to the Preparatory Phase file that is in the military prosecutor's office. Family chronicle: "In the AIDS Prison he was tortured. By a lieutenant colonel. He was severely beaten. Until he bled. They stole his belongings in Quivicán. His mother complained and was denied. He was summoned to a private office to testify against his companions in exchange for flexibility in the trial. They forced him to sign a paper, if they did not torture him again (in Quivicán Prison)". He was sentenced...

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Yasiel Martínez Carrasco:

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PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Yasiel Martínez Carrasco
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES

The types of torture suffered by Yasiel Martínez Carrasco are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

149. Yasmany Porras Perez

Yasmany Porras Pérez, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 85120809880, and domicile at Carlos Rojas, number 93A, e/ Luz Caballeros and Calixto García, Colón municipality, Matanzas province, and Marti Street Final Pasaje 44 e/ 49 and 51, Colón, Matanzas. In our records his affiliation and profession appears as: Independent / Not affiliated. He was arrested on 16/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Public disorder, Robbery with force and Sabotage, and is currently documented as a prisoner and / or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 17 years, served in the penitentiary Agüica Prison, Colón, Matanzas. He was born on 8/12/1985, is 37 years old, and was 35 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 85120809880. Sentence of the military case 38/2021, related to the EFP 86 of 2021 of the Matanzas Region Military Prosecutor's Office. For participating in the July 11 demonstration, he is accused of throwing stones at establishments and stealing merchandise. According to Ruling 39/2021 issued by the Central Territorial Military Court he has been identified in videos due to a 4 cm scar on the right side of his head. Yasmani denied in the trial all the facts. He also presents a behavioral disorder with psychotic features that the Court did not take into consideration. He was sentenced to pay a debt of five thousand seven hundred Cuban pesos + one hundred and ninety-eight thousand three hundred and sixteen Cuban pesos and seventy-two cents + five hundred and twenty-four Cuban pesos. He was detained on July 16 for participating in the demonstrations of July 11 and 12. The "defense" lawyer (from the collective law firms of the Ministry of the Interior) did not respond to calls from family members, so his trial was unknown on that date, months after his arrest. Testimony of his brother Yordanis: <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=877704049499942>. Yasmany has a 5-year-old child who does not

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receive any type of support. His wife is a self-employed worker, a messenger, and has no regular economic support....

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Yasmany Porras Pérez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Yasmany Porras Perez
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES

The types of torture suffered by Yasmany Porras Pérez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0".

150. Yeremín Salcines Jane

Yeremín Salcines Jane, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 90071022865, and domicile at Calle 60#3505 e/ 35 y 37, Patio Ferrocarril, Reparto San Antonio, Artemisa. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 10 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión Kilo 5 y medio, Pinar del Río. He was born on 10/7/1990, is 32 years old, and was 31 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 90071022865. Final judgment in Case 81/2021, related to EFP 476/2021 of Artemisa. No criminal record. Received a written Prosecutor's Petition of 14 years of imprisonment for the crimes of public disorder, contempt and assault, under precautionary measure of provisional imprisonment until the day of the trial. The case is for participating in the July 11 demonstration in Artemisa. He was subsequently sentenced on 27/12/2021 and taken to prison. Arrested in San Antonio de Los Baños. He was peacefully demonstrating with other young people outside the police station in Artemisa province when a truck with 'Black Berets' arrived and violently attacked the demonstrators. He was brutally beaten, resulting in a bloody head injury. He was taken to a cell at the Artemisa police station, where uniformed agents continued to beat him. From there he was taken in a caged truck - where he was also physically abused - to the Criminal Investigation and Operations Division Unit of that province. Subsequently he was transferred to the maximum security prison in the municipality of Guanajay, under the precautionary measure of provisional imprisonment, until his trial. The authorities of the regime accuse him of the alleged crime of 'public disorder', according to

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the Preparatory Phase File No. 514, in charge of the Instructor named Alain of the DIVICO Unit of Artemisa. He is accused of having hung on the driver's side of the truck while it was in motion, when it almost knocked people over, and of having hit the truck. He was accused, together with a group of people, of generating confusion, chaos and social unrest in the demonstration in the city of Artemisa, but he is reported to have a normal moral and social conduct during the criminal process and in his daily life, corroborated by the deposition made by some witnesses.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Yeremín Salcines Jane:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Yeremín Salcines Jane
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Yeremín Salcines Jane are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

151. Yeriel Cruz Perez

Yeriel Cruz Perez, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 88121103543, and domiciled at Calle 84 #10310 e/ 103 y 105, Güines, Mayabeque. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 9/13/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Assault, Disrespect, Public Disorder, Prisoner Evasion and Resistance, and is currently documented as a prisoner and / or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 10 years, served in the Aguacate Prison, Quivicán, Mayabeque. He was born on 11/12/1988, is 34 years old, and was 32 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 88121103543. Cassation Judgment in Case No. 215/2022 of Case 10/2022, regarding EFP 388-2021 of Mayabeque. No criminal record. Convicted for demonstrating on July 12 in Güines, Mayabeque. The trial was held from January 12 to 14 and the Court considered the facts of which he is accused to be proven only with the testimonies of Government Officials and officials, denying those witnesses incorporated by the defense. In addition, he is civilly condemned to compensate 22.50 pesos. He was finally sentenced by appeal on June 15, 2022. He has been denied the process of review and transfer to minimum for 6 months, since January 2023.

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TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Yeriel Cruz Perez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Yeriel Cruz Perez
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Yeriel Cruz Perez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0.

152. Yoan De la Cruz Cruz

Yoan De la Cruz Cruz, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 94040627086, and domiciled at 66th Street #3909 e/ 39 and 41, San Antonio de los Baños. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Communications Agent. He was arrested on 23/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Desacato and Public disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 6 years, with the measure of Bajo auto fiscal de medida cautelar de reclusión domiciliaria y amenazas. He was born on 6/4/1994, is 29 years old, and was 27 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 9404040627086. EFP 484/491/492/501/522 of UPICO of Artemisa. Arrested for recording what happened during the demonstrations. He made a direct Facebook post on July 11 from San Antonio de los Baños. He was arrested at his home last Friday. His mother has not been able to see him since then. The prosecutor's request is for 8 years. His family told us this: "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 5:00pm they detained him in our house without any arrest warrant where they took him to the four way technician, where he was 15 days and then they transferred him to the prison of Melena del SUR, I was several days without knowing about him, and because of problems of the cavad I was two months without seeing him, in that prison sometimes I spend two or three days without him calling me, I have no knowledge of anything else because we cannot talk alone without guards present" / Finally, he was sentenced by Sentence 1/2022 of March 15, 2022, referred to Case 34 of 2021 and dictated by the Popular Municipal Court of San Antonio de los Baños, to 6 years in prison, 1 and 2 years for two crimes of contempt and 3 years for a crime of public disorder..

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TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented on Yoan De la Cruz Cruz:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Yoan De la Cruz Cruz
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES

The types of torture suffered by Yoan De la Cruz Cruz are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

153. Yoan Labrada Morgado

Yoan Labrada Morgado, has Cuban citizenship and resides in Cuba. He was detained on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders. He was born on 5/4/1980, is 43 years old, and was 41 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Yoan Labrada Morgado:

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

The types of torture suffered by Yoan Labrada Morgado are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

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154. Yoanky Báez Albornoz

Yoanky Báez Albornoz, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 94061429249, and domiciled at Calle Gonzalo #70 Apt 1 between Mario and Alberto, Santa Amalia, Arroyo Naranjo municipality, Havana province. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 12/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 14 years, served in the Combinado del Este Prison, Havana. He was born on 14/6/1994, is 28 years old, and was 27 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 94061429249. Judgment of Cassation of Case 11, regarding EFP 143/21 Havana. Arrested for participating in demonstrations at Toyo corner, October 10, Havana. He was sentenced to 23 years of deprivation of liberty by Judgment 10/2022 of March 10, 2022, issued by the People's Provincial Court of Havana. .

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Yoanky Báez Albornoz:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Yoanky Báez Albornoz
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty for a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Yoanky Báez Albornoz are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

155. Yobel Sevilla Martínez

Yobel Sevilla Martínez, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 75081013249, and domiciled at C/ 7 Oeste 919 e/ Emilio Giro y Crombet, Guantánamo, Guantánamo. In our records his affiliation and profession are listed as: Partido Unión por Cuba Libre (PUNCLI) and Proyecto Emilia / Cuentapropista. He was arrested

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on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 3 years and 6 months, served in the penitentiary Combined Prison of Guantanamo. He was born on 10/8/1975, is 47 years old, and was 45 years old at the time of detention. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of detention.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 75081013249. Sentence related to EFP 330/21 from Guantanamo. No criminal record. Demonstrator in the protests at Guantánamo. He was arrested at 6:00 p.m. by means of strangulation keys and blows on Camilo Cienfuegos Avenue, by people in civilian clothes, protected by uniformed agents and patrols of the PNR, as reported by the lawyer Sergio Osmin Fernández Palacios in a complaint to the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detentions on behalf of Enrique Mustelier Sosa. We have been able to see the provisional detention order, but it was quite censored by the lawyer, who acts according to the directives of the State Security and does not obey the interests of the clients. This order was sent to us by Milagros Beirut, his cousin.

On December 13, the trial was held in Guantanamo for the 11J protests. Journalist Niober García Fournier reports that it was held under a heavy police presence and that only one person was allowed to pass through per defendant family member to avoid spreading the Covid-19 epidemic since, according to the authorities, the courtroom has very little capacity, which, according to the journalist, is not true.

On December 29, 2021, the People's Municipal Court of Guantánamo sentenced him to 3 years and 6 months of imprisonment for the crimes of public disorder and contempt. Last May he was denied a change of measure for minimum security and despite the fact that, after 6 months, in November, he was due for a review, he was not warned. His sister Ixela Sevilla and his mother Gisela Martínez went to the Guantanamo prison where he was being held and he was transferred to the Combined Provincial Prison of Guantanamo, with file number 330/21, awaiting trial for public disorder. He is now able to receive visitors (Dec 2022).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Yobel Sevilla Martínez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Yobel Sevilla Martínez
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES

The types of torture suffered by Yobel Sevilla Martínez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0.

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156. Yoel David Ochoa Álvarez

Yoel David Ochoa Álvarez, has Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 0120373987, and domicile at Calle 4, Biplanta 66, e/ H e l, Reparto Lugones, Ciego de Avila. He was arrested on 12/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 8 years, served in the penitentiary Canaleta Provincial Prison, Ciego de Avila. He was born on 3/12/2000, is 22 years old, and was 20 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI 00120373987. Final judgment in Case 143/2021, concerning EFP 11/21 in Ciego de Avila. Arrested at his home on July 12, 2021, for his participation in the July 11 street demonstration, according to the CRDHC Council of Rapporteurs. Adncuba media claims that Yoel has had no contact with his relatives since July 27 until at least October 13 and that he was violently beaten by a State Security agent in civilian clothes. Judgment 153 of December 9, 2021, issued by the People's Municipal Court of Ciego de Avila in case 143 of 2021, final as of January 26, 2022, and in which they were jointly sentenced to 8 and 10 years of imprisonment respectively, for the crimes of public disorder, assault and contempt.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Yoel David Ochoa Álvarez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Yoel David Ochoa Álvarez
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Yoel David Ochoa Álvarez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

157. Yoirdan Revolta Leyva

Yoirdan Revolta Leyva, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 99112119241, and domicile at Dositeo Aguilera Street, #46, corner of 24th Street, Echavarría, Holguín, Holguín. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and is currently

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documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 10 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión Cuba Sí, Holguín. He was born on 11/21/1999, is 23 years old, and was 21 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 99112119241. Final sentence of Case 1/2021, related to the EFP 11/21 of Holguín. Yoirdan Revolta Leyva participated in the demonstrations of June 11 in Holguín and because of the persecution against the demonstrators he was arrested and criminally prosecuted. Finally, after the Sentence 2/2022, dictated by the Provincial People's Court of Holguín, he has been sentenced to 14 years of Deprivation of Liberty. The Supreme People's Court admitted the cassation appeal against the sentence, whose resolution was to reduce the sentence to 10 years of deprivation of liberty. Torture report PD (delocalization). He has a duodenal ulcer caused by the bacterium *Helicobacter pylori*, for which he has a medical certificate presented to the prison by his family, and he is being denied the appropriate diet to improve his health.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented on Yoirdan Revolta Leyva:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Yoirdan Revolta Leyva
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES

The types of torture suffered by Yoirdan Revolta Leyva are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

158. Yonay Moreu Leal

Yonay Moreu Leal, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 83012607380, and domiciled at 281 Concha Street between Jerez and Cossio, Cardenas, Matanzas. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 7/13/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and is currently documented as a prisoner and / or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 15 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión Agüica, Colón, Matanzas. He was born on January 26, 1983, is 40 years old, and was 38 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 83012607380. Final sentence in Case 1/2022, related to EFP 123B and 124/2021 of Matanzas. No previous criminal record. His arrest took place in a violent manner on July 13 while he was peacefully demonstrating in the Parque Colón de Cárdenas, where the rest of the demonstrators were witnesses, who tried to prevent the unjust arrest from being completed. He was violently arrested and did not put up any resistance.

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Finally, he was sentenced by Judgment 15/2022 to a joint sanction of 15 years of imprisonment for the crimes of Public disorder and Sedition.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Yonay Moreu Leal:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Yonay Moreu Leal
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES

The types of torture suffered by Yonay Moreu Leal are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

159. Yordis García Fournier

Yordis García Fournier, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 75083112528, and domiciled at Calle Luz Caballero 1053-B e/ Bernabé Varona y Donato Mármol, Guantánamo. In our records his affiliation and profession are listed as: Partido Unión por Cuba Libre (PUNCLI) and Proyecto Emilia / Independent journalist. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 3 years and 2 months, served in the penitentiary Combined Prison of Guantanamo, Pinar del Rio. He was born on 31/8/1975, is 47 years old, and was 45 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of detention.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 75083112528. Sentence relating to EFP 330/21 Guantanamo. No criminal record. Arrested along with his brother Niober and Rolando Rodríguez Lobaina at the Bayamo protests. He was taken to the Combinado de Guantánamo accused of "public disorder" and "contempt". His lawyer claims that the protesters offended the president during the demonstrations. On December 29, 2021, the People's Municipal Court of Guantánamo sentenced him to 3 years and 2 months of imprisonment for the crimes of "public disorder" and "contempt". This would be the second political imprisonment of García Fournier who, in September 2008 when he was editor of the dissident magazine "Porvenir", was sentenced to one year of imprisonment for a fabricated crime of "resistance". In March 2022, we are informed that he was placed in a punishment cell for denouncing human rights violations. He is deprived of the telephone, visits and other prison rights. He is on hunger strike demanding his rights to telephone calls (Feb 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Yordis García Fournier:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Yordis García Fournier
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Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty for a family member	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Yordis García Fournier are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

160. Yosvani Daniel Ríos Cervantes

Yosvani Daniel Ríos Cervantes, has Cuban citizenship and resides in Cuba. He was detained on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders. He was born on 6/4/1981, is 42 years old, and was 40 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture that we have documented about Yosvani Daniel Ríos Cervantes:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Yosvani Daniel Ríos Cervantes
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Yosvani Daniel Ríos Cervantes are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

161. Yosvany Rosell García Caso

Yosvany Rosell García Caso, has Cuban citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 88072826062, and domicile at Calle 42, #8 e/ 21 y 23, reparto Alcides Pino, Holguín, Holguín and Calle 46 #31A e/ 17 y 21 rpto Alsides Pino, Holguín. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Worker. He was arrested on 7/15/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the

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records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 15 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión Cuba Sí, Holguín. He was born on 28/7/1988, is 34 years old, and was 32 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 88072826062. Final sentence of Case 1/2021, related to the EFP 11/21 of Holguin. Yosvanis Rosell participated in the demonstrations of June 11 in Holguin and because of the persecution against the demonstrators he was arrested and criminally prosecuted. His wife, Mailín Rodríguez Sánchez, denounced that he has suffered several humiliations from the moment of his arrest "as if he were a murderer, a commander came to pick him up, he was taken to 'El anillo', a police unit, there he was beaten with the police tonfa and then taken to the penal instruction unit where he was kept for 20 days. He was denied the medication he has had to take since he was 23 years old because he is hypertensive and has heart problems; he has been taken several times to a punishment cell, isolated, without the right to telephone and in the sunlight, that is why he went on hunger strike for nine days, to demand his rights" <https://www.cubanet.org/noticias/mas-de-una-veintena-de-manifestantes-del-11j-seran-enjuiciados-en-holguin/?print=print>. PD's torture document (arterial hypertension, heart growth and gastritis). In his fiscal petition there is a sentence that can be legally framed: "It is known by information that he has links with citizens based in the United States" and that denotes all the political shade of the sentence without measure for sedition. Arrested at his home on July 10 for a "cacerolazo", he participated in 11J and was arrested again afterwards. In process of instruction in Pedernales. He has 3 children and has had a heart condition since the age of 23. After 25 days of confinement he was transferred to the Provincial Criminal Prison of Holguin, where he was charged with assault, public disorder, propagation of epidemic and incitement to commit a crime. He has a criminal record for a false crime of drug trafficking. He is being asked to serve 30 years in prison for the crime of sedition. Yosvany learned about the July 11 demonstration when it was already in progress. He attended as part of a civil society accompanying hundreds of Holguineros. He returned home and after 48 hours a search and seizure operation was carried out, even though he could be located and a formal summons could be left for him. The PNR and DSE operation closed an entire block with disproportionate logistics and personnel that instilled fears in the community and a previous state of opinion and comments to induce the imaginary that they were looking for a "leader, an organizer, a stone thrower, a generator of damage to public property". Taken to the El Anillo Unit (Narciso Lopez Street), he was pressured and beaten. Some agents wanted him to pose next to uniformed officers, to be photographed and upload the snapshot to the networks in order to make people believe that he was a snitch. He was then instructed in Pedernales by the organs of the State Security. According to official sources, not updated, so far, the only store that suffered damage was the one in San José park and there is no witness or audiovisual evidence that places him in that vicinity. Mailén Rodríguez Sánchez (her contact) is harassed by State Security agents, who threaten her with more repression so that she will stop denouncing and so that she will work for them. They threaten her with her children and her husband. The 11j protester Yosvany Rosell García Cazo resumed his hunger strike in the provincial prison of Holguín, as reported by his wife Mailín Rodríguez by telephone to the Council of Rapporteurs. García Caso resumed his protest on February 25, 2022, which he had abandoned weeks before and started on January 14, after being sentenced to 30 years in prison, accused by the State Security of the crimes of Sedition, Public Disorder, Propagation of Epidemics and Attempt. Finally, after Sentence 2/2022, issued by the Provincial People's Court of Holguin, he has been sentenced to 20 years of Deprivation of Liberty. The Supreme People's Court

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admitted the appeal against the sentence, whose resolution was to reduce the sentence to 15 years of deprivation of freedom.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Yosvany Rosell García Caso:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Yosvany Rosell García Caso
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Yosvany Rosell García Caso are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

162. Yunaiky De La Caridad Linares Rodríguez

Yunaiky De La Caridad Linares Rodríguez, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 97062506415, and domiciled at Calle Arnao #13 int, Apt 3 E Calzada de Diez de Octubre y Gonzalo, Reparto Arroyo Apolo, Arroyo Naranjo, Havana. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 7/21/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sediton, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 8 years, served in the prison Prisión de Mujeres de Occidente, El Guatao, La Habana. She was born on 25/6/1997, is 25 years old, and was 24 years old at the time of arrest. She is a woman, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 97062506415. Cassation Judgment in Case 11, regarding EFP 143/21 Havana. Arrested for participating in demonstrations at Toyo corner, October 10, Havana. No criminal record. He was sentenced to 14 years of deprivation of liberty by Judgment 10/2022 of March 10, 2022, issued by the People's Provincial Court of Havana.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented about Yunaiky De La Caridad Linares Rodríguez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Yunaiky De La Caridad Linares Rodríguez
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES

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

The types of torture suffered by Yunaiky De La Caridad Linares Rodríguez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

163. Yunier Claro La Guardia

Yunier Claro La Guardia, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 78111704967, and domiciled at Calle 66, number 4501, between avenues 45 and 47, municipality of San Antonio de los Baños, province of Artemisa. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Cuentapropista. He was arrested on 10/8/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 4 years, with the measure of Bajo auto fiscal de medida cautelar de reclusión domiciliaria y amenazas. He was born on 17/11/1978, is 44 years old, and was 42 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 78111704967. EFP 484/491/492/501/522 of the UPICO of Artemisa. No criminal record. He participated in the July 11 march, leading the march almost all the time, was detained after 29 days in the house where he lives and was held incommunicado for 2 months and, therefore, disappeared. In the "investigation" he was physically and psychologically mistreated. In prison on November 13 and 14 he went on hunger strike to demand his rights, and half-naked he was mistreated, humiliated and humiliated. Finally, he was sentenced by Ruling 1/2022 of March 15, 2022, referring to Case 34 of 2021 and issued by the People's Municipal Court of San Antonio de los Baños, to 4 years, 1 and 2 years for two crimes of contempt and 2 years for a crime of public disorder. On May 6, 2022, his sentence was changed to Forced Labor without internment, under threat.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented on Yunier Claro La Guardia:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Yunier Claro La Guardia
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation, and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES

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Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES

The types of torture suffered by Yunier Claro La Guardia are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

164. Yunior Consuegra Sotolongo

Yunior Consuegra Sotolongo, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 96102510422, and domiciled at Calle Rita, #128, e/ Soto y Piedra, Reparto Santiago de Cuba, Santiago de Cuba. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 9 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión Valle Grande, La Habana. He was born on 10/25/1996, is 26 years old, and was 24 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 96102510422. Judgment in Case 212/2022, regarding EFP 755/2021 of Diez de Octubre. He suffers from physical disability. He was detained during the demonstrations in Calzada de Güines and taken to 11 de San Miguel del Padrón. The black berets hunted him down when the boy tried to hide a few meters from his home, kicked him in a neighbor's doorway and stomped on his head. Then they threw him, bleeding, into a truck on his back. He was imprisoned in the Ivanov del Cotorro Youth Prison and transferred to the Western Youth Prison because he contracted Covid there. In addition, he was infected with scabies. The prosecution requests for him a sentence of 10 years of imprisonment for the crimes of Assault, Disrespect, Public Disorder and Instigation to commit a crime. Sentenced in the trial held on August 1, 2022....

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Yunior Consuegra Sotolongo:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Yunior Consuegra Sotolongo
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty for a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES

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Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Intentional disorientation	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Yunior Consuegra Sotolongo are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

165. Yunior Iglesias Velázquez

Yunior Iglesias Velázquez, has Cuban and Spanish citizenship, with Cuban identity card No. 85012412201, and domicile at 3ra Del Oeste #140 e/ 8va Y 9na Del Sur, Placetas, Villa Clara. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Frente Antitotalitario Unido. He was arrested on 7/14/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Desacato and Desórdenes públicos, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 4 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión de trabajos forzados El Yabú, Villa Clara. He was born on 24/1/1985, is 38 years old, and was 36 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of detention.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 85012412201. Ruling regarding EFP 694 and 690 of Placetas (there are inconsistencies and gaps about EFPs and locations in the different phases). He is a Spanish citizen and has no prior criminal record. On August 13, 2021, his brother, Michel Iglesias Velázquez, denounced that he did not know his whereabouts until that date, being therefore missing, without his relatives being able to know of his condition or whereabouts. <https://www.cibercuba.com/noticias/2021-08-13-u192519-e192519-s27061-denuncia-desaparicion-su-hermano-nacionalidad-espanola> Militante No Público del FANTU. He was arrested at dawn from his home at gunpoint and taken to the UPICO of Villa Clara under interrogation. Accused of joining the purpose of altering the order and tranquility of the citizenry on July 11, 2021. In turn, the Public Prosecutor's Office accuses the complainant Victim of verbally assaulting an agent of the PNR. This situation has not been proven. He has been sentenced by Judgment 26/2022, issued on 2/2/2022, by the People's Municipal Court of Santa Clara, being such facts proven for the Court, based only on the statement of PNR officers or MININT (Ministry of the Interior) workers, whose testimonies have been endowed with full veracity, being invalidated those witnesses who sought to demonstrate the peaceful participation of the accused. Sentenced to 4 years imprisonment for contempt of court and public disorder. His sister reports that he has monthly visits and has very bad food in prison (Feb 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Yunior Iglesias Velázquez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Yunior Iglesias Velázquez
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES

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Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty for a family member	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES
Abnormally shaped conduction to unknown locations	YES
Display or threatening exhibition of weapons or elements of torture.	YES

The types of torture suffered by Yunior Iglesias Velázquez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

166. Yunior Jorge Ramos Yera

Yunior Jorge Ramos Yera, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 91011109143, and domiciled at 5ta Del Sur #192 e/ 7ma Del Oeste y 8va Del Oeste, Placetas, Villa Clara. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 7/14/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, by means of the fabrication of the crimes of Attempt, Disrespect and Public Disorder, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 3 years, served in the penitentiary Prison of forced labor El Yabú, Villa Clara. He was born on 11/1/1991, is 32 years old, and was 30 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 91011109143. 26/2022 Sentence, related to the EFP 694 and 690 of Placetas (there are inconsistencies and gaps about the EFPs and localities in the different phases) and issued on 2/2/2022, by the People's Municipal Court of Santa Clara. Sentenced to 6 years of imprisonment. Accused of joining the purpose of disturbing the order and tranquility of the citizens (to propose, but not to achieve) on July 11, 2021. As well as of getting 300 people to join him, as well as of an alleged aggression to the First Non-Commissioned Officer, apparently hitting and pushing him, turning into a struggle on the part of both. However, the Public Prosecutor's Office does not prove that these actions were carried out, since they did not cause any injuries, making it difficult to prove that they took place. He has been sentenced by Judgment 26/2022, issued on 2/2/2022, by the People's Municipal Court of Santa Clara, being such facts proven for the Court, based only on the statement of PNR officers or MININT (Ministry of the Interior) workers, whose testimonies have been endowed with full veracity, being invalidated those witnesses who intended to prove the peaceful participation of the defendants. No previous criminal record. This case was initially denounced by Rubén Carrillo on the Facebook page TODOS SOMOS PLACETAS. He peacefully demonstrated in Placetas on July 11, 2021. Subsequently arrested in Caibarién. The Prosecutor's Office charged him, for the crimes of public disorder, two counts of contempt and attempt, joint and unique sanction of 8 years of

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imprisonment. On May 13, he was notified of the appeal with a final sentence of 3 years of imprisonment. He was recently transferred from El Pre Prison, in Santa Clara, to El Yabú camp, awaiting to know where he will be transferred to. He reports being well and receiving good food. His sister, Yanelly Ramos, says that when she went to bring him his clothes she saw him "happier and happier". He tattooed PATRIA Y VIDA on his body. It was his turn to go to camp and because of the security they denied it and he was in cell and now he is in his detachment (March 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Yuniór Jorge Ramos Yera:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Yuniór Jorge Ramos Yera
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES

The types of torture suffered by Yuniór Jorge Ramos Yera are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', and especially in the Excel book where the torture situations of the victims of this report are structured and grouped, consultable, classified, visible and downloadable at the url https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0.

167. Yuniór Luis Pino Pérez

Yuniór Luis Pino Pérez, is a Cuban citizen residing in Cuba. He was detained on 11/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, and has been documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders. He was born on 9/11/1984, is 38 years old, and was 36 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Yuniór Luis Pino Pérez:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Yuniór Luis Pino Pérez
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES
Intentional infliction of anguish, grief or uncertainty by a family member	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES

The types of torture suffered by Yuniór Luis Pino Pérez are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0.

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168. Yunior Medina Ruffin

Yunior Medina Ruffin, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 94042325703, and domiciled at 110#4517 Street between 45 and 47, Güines, Mayabeque. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 12/7/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Public disorder and Sabotage, and is currently documented as a prisoner and / or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 8 years, served in the penitentiary Prisión Melena, Mayabeque. He was born on 4/23/1994, is 29 years old, and was 27 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 94042325703. Final sentence in Case 38, regarding EFP 94 of the Mayabeque Military Prosecutor's Office of the Western Military Tribunal. He went out in the mass protests of June 11 and was arrested on the 12th at his mechanic's house. He offered no resistance. He was detained one day after the demonstration of June 11. He was arrested in Güines Mayabeque, and charged by the military prosecutor's office in a joint case in which were accused: Serguey Pérez Hernández, Yasmany Scull Cárdenas, Abel Lázaro Machado Conde, Luis Enrique Álvarez González, Randy Boyero Cueto, Yoel Saavedra González, Mario Alain Sierra Travieso, Alberto Lara Rojo, José Alberto Oliva Arencibía, Lázaro Ramírez Lugo, Jorge Luis Liriano Álvarez, Humberto Betancourt Padrón, Kleider Torres Bacallao, Alexander Vega Calvo (acquitted), Yasiel Martínez Carrasco, Yunior Medina Ruffin, Evelio Luis Herrera Duvergel, Nosley Lázaro Domínguez Linares, Yordanis Díaz Sánchez, Lázaro Jesús Piloto Campos and Aníbal Yasiel Palau Jacinto. The military prosecutor's office requested a 12-year prison sentence for the crimes of public disorder, robbery and sabotage. He was sentenced. He was transferred on January 15 from Aguacate Prison to Melena Prison, in Mayabeque, which is for pending prisoners, since, according to his mother, he has not received the papers of the sentence and that prison. The appeal was held on November 11, 2022, but the final sentence has not yet arrived, so it is still pending trial (March 2023).

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Yunior Medina Ruffin:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Yunior Medina Ruffin
Medical care: systematic deprivation	YES
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Deprivation of liquids and/or food	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Prolonged, highly uncomfortable, harmful and degrading positions	YES

The types of torture suffered by Yunior Medina Ruffin are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

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169. Yurién Rogelio Méndez Herrera

Yurién Rogelio Méndez Herrera, is a Cuban citizen, with Cuban identity card No. 94031030426, and domiciled at Calle Palma #98 Alto e/ Alamo y Mendoza, Reparto Mendoza, Arroyo Naranjo, La Habana. In our records his affiliation and profession is listed as: Independent / Unaffiliated. He was arrested on 1/11/2021 for his activism in the exercise of fundamental rights, through the fabrication of the crimes of Sedition, and is currently documented as a prisoner and/or politically persecuted in the records of Prisoners Defenders, with a sentence of 11 years, served in the Combinado del Este Prison, Havana. He was born on 10/3/1994, is 29 years old, and was 27 years old at the time of arrest. He is a male, therefore of legal age at the time of arrest.

Our internal records, prior to this statement on torture, contain the following general observations (in informal format) about your case:

CI: 94031030426. 2/2023 Judgment in Case 9/2022, regarding EFP 145/2021 of the People's Provincial Court of Havana. Addendum in September 2022 to the fiscal petition of the EFP 145/2021 of Havana. On July 12, 2021 Yurién was walking towards his wife's house and stopped to see the crowd of people who were demonstrating, something that had never been seen before, when he saw that police were arriving, and continued on his way to his wife's house, and stayed there until it was all over. His mother-in-law, moreover, prevented him from going out to take part in the demonstration. Months later he was arrested on November 1, 2021 at 98 Palma Street between Alamo and Mendoza Reparto Mendoza. He was coming home from his wife's house, a routine he did every day, because she was pregnant at full term, when he was arriving at the house, a young man approached him while he was inside and told him that he was being detained, without identifying himself. Yurién told him to stand outside his house, outside the door, and the boy called another one and he was taken away. The woman, who was pregnant, had a health crisis because of this episode. The same day he was arrested, the mother of the detainee, Norabel Herrera Cabrera, spent the day outside the police station without being attended to. Every time she tried to ask, the answer was that they could not say anything. Later they took him out in handcuffs and he shouted "mom they want to accuse me of participating in the demonstration" and in front of his mother they pushed him for saying that. They transferred him to 100 and Aldavo where he was never able to communicate with his family. The first call was after 15 days, because he did not want to eat and they called his mother to convince him to stop the hunger strike. The first physical contact with him from the family was after one month and three days when he was already in the Combinado del Este where the mother went when he was transferred on November 18, 2021. They did not give him the blessed visit of cleanliness, until the visit of the company, on December 3, 2021. They asked for no less than 14 years of imprisonment, but he was finally sentenced to 11 years of imprisonment. <https://cubanosporelmundo.com/2023/01/31/manifestantes-la-guinaera-recibieron-prision/>.

TORTURE SUFFERED

These are the types of torture we have documented for Yurién Rogelio Méndez Herrera:

PROFILE OF ABUSE / TORTURE	Yurién Rogelio Méndez Herrera
Humiliation, degradation and verbal abuse	YES
Threats to them, their integrity, their safety and the safety of their loved ones	YES
Solitary confinement	YES
Physical aggressions	YES
Deprivation of communication with family, defense and relatives.	YES

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Intentional subjection to anguish, grief or uncertainty for a family member	YES
Intentional sleep deprivation	YES
Forced labor not related to your status as a criminal defendant or conviction	YES
Use of temperature as a torture mechanism	YES

The types of torture suffered by Yurién Rogelio Méndez Herrera are reflected in the table in the section 'TABLE OF THE VICTIMS WITH TABULATION OF THE TYPE OF VIOLATIONS SUFFERED' and the specific situations suffered can be read in the section 'ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINTS', 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/1mfBg_1nDJebuhThioKT5hWXwfYANW3v0."

CASES BY INVESTIGATION AND UNTABULATED STATEMENT

These cases were documented in March 2022, so the references to temporal dates may refer to those dates, unless otherwise indicated. We wanted to include them in this First Study because they are emblematic cases that could not be missing in the First Comprehensive Study on Torture in Cuba.

170. **Aymara Nieto Muñoz**

Age 46, Cuban citizen, of legal age, with Identity Card 76062333639, born June 23, 1976, with legal domicile 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, 2020,²¹ based on the complaint of Prisoners Defenders,²² 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 pretrial 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"*.

²¹ WGAD - Opinion No. 4/2020 (Cuba), adopted on April 29, 2020: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1hizFTpCRS1gksuPtzYodE9P7dbqopgtQ>

²² Prisoners Defenders Complaint: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1b47bHwY72imc1yVhdxjUnZaFCI67GDc7>

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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 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,²³ 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 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 fulfills 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

Aymara was at least 2 years without seeing her daughters, facing regular incommunicado detention with her family, and was also 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

²³ Decision 40/22 of the EFP 9-418 of 2020 Havana: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1x-jThRi5VSTpghkhs4C2cZ-pLq5r6RHp>
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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>

171. Maykel Castillo Perez

Age 38, Cuban citizen, identity card number 83082028247, of legal age, born August 20, 1983, legal domicile at Calle Lamparilla 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, together with Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara, Félix Roque Delgado, Juslid Justiz Lazo and Reina Sierra Duvergel, of "insulting 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 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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TORTURE

Since his arrest, he has been regularly locked 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/>

172. Félix Navarro Rodriguez

Age 68, Cuban citizen, identity card 53071000884, of legal age, born July 10, 1953, with legal domicile at Calle Peatonal C # 6 e/ Campos y 17 Reparto Las Canteras, Perico, Matanzas, president of the Party for Democracy Pedro Luis Boitel. 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, 2021.²⁴

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*

²⁴ 187 Urgent Actions of the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) - July 15, 2021: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1POyjpskEst3309larTXDDF62FqtP5zA0>

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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>

173. Didier Eduardo Almagro Toledo

24 years old, Cuban citizen, of legal age, born May 16, 1997, with legal address at Calle 3 del Sur # 94 between 5 and 6 West, Placetas Villa Clara, musician and activist, member of the Julio Machado Academy and the Civic Command of Action and Propaganda Comandante César Páez, arrested on August 4, 2020 accused of the Crime of Public Disorder with a prosecutor's request of 3 years of imprisonment.

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".

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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, when 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: ²⁵

- 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 Placetás. 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>

174. 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, he 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,²⁶ 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. Solis was assaulted by the agents who detained him, and that he received cruel and humiliating treatment. This aggression violates Article 5 of the

²⁵ Report of repressive acts by different organizations on Didier Almagro Toledo, his wife and mother since 2018: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Sc9vYZ9X5tZJ8MJpFsxZDPwEqxi_IQqK

²⁶ Report by Luis Robles - Prisoners Defenders: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1BVClSsu7fz4KjsDWceZy8H5yg_Lny51H
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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 without any 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 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

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" by being chained in a room for hours, forced to stand, and prevented from sitting down.

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

175. José Hernández López

Age 58, 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 Relatores y Círculos Democráticos Municipalistas de 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

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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 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-15n-cuba/308010.html> /
https://diariodecuba.com/derechos-humanos/1637942131_35789.html /
<https://cubanosporelmundo.com/2022/03/07/preso-politico-15n-atencion-medica/>

176. 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)

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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>

177. 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 positions, sleep deprivation; he has been repeatedly

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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 and 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 the inmates, including political prisoners such as Rowland, weapons were deployed and repressive actions against "riots" were simulated 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>

178. 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.

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

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

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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/>

179. 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 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, in reprisal for her participation in the protests.

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"*.

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>

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180. Virgilio Mantilla Arango

Cuban citizen, of legal age, with 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 charged 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, allegedly 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 the 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.

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

<https://cubanospoelmundo.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>

181. Aurelio Cabrera González

Cuban citizen, of legal age, born on 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 Case 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.

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 of the injustice, he was confined in solitary confinement in a punishment cell in incommunicado detention, which is why it was not possible for him 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 revoking the subsidiary of correctional work and incorporating him to 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

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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>

IX. ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL DETAILS OF THE ALLEGATIONS

PHYSICAL AGGRESSIONS

67.86% of the cases processed, 114 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. Only a part is shown as a random sample (the rest can be consulted in full in the [declaration file](#)), briefly summarizing the cases and as they were declared:

- **Case of Adel De La Torre Hernandez:** *"Rib fracture, facial disfigurement and abuses that he did not want to tell his mother, so that she would not suffer".*
- **Case of Andy Dunier García Lorenzo:** *"Beaten on the day of his arrest, beaten in the abdomen and arms when he was on hunger strike. At the time of his arrest he was brutally beaten, after being handcuffed. At the time of his arrest he surrendered without resistance. He was handcuffed and inside the patrol car he was beaten to a pulp. He said that they hit him with all the force they could from places where the blows could not be seen. Mostly they were in the abdomen."*
- **Case of Bradys Barreras González:** *"Many times. Most of the arrests have been carried out using excessive force, even kicking and beating him with batons, by more than one repressor, even lying on the ground without being able to defend himself. He has even been beaten with his own camera. They have caused him injuries, broken ribs, fractured his forehead, damaged the vision of one eye."*
- **Case of Carlos Manuel García Rodríguez:** *"When he was detained by a lieutenant colonel and the chief of police of that unit, he was beaten so badly in handcuffs that he suffered a concussion and was left for dead".*
- **Case of Daniel Joel Cárdenas Díaz:** *"He was shot. He was wounded in the head with a 12 cm wound, also beaten by the (police) black berets with tonfas and blows in the areas of the ribs and lungs and by the police and security with cabilla and stick inside our home during his arrest and then in the place where he was taken."*
- **Case of Jorge Bello Domínguez:** *"He has been beaten by military and paramilitary mobs at the service of the communist regime on several occasions during arbitrary arrests, protests and peaceful*

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demonstrations, in political captivity throughout 12 years as part of the Cuban internal dissidence, suffering injuries and contusions in different parts of the body, such as: face, head, thorax and arms".

- **Case of Lázara 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 prevented her from ingesting food or liquids for approximately 5 days".
- **Case of Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca:** "He has been brutally beaten leaving innumerable injuries on his body, broken arms, fractured collarbone and bruises on his face and body. He has been threatened with death by putting guns to his head, he has had mock assassinations, he has been hit with cars on public roads, he has been attacked where he has been seriously injured, he has been brutally beaten by more than 20 military personnel."
- **Case of Dairon Yuniór Labrada Linares:** "At the time of detention he was beaten, then in prison he was only given a disposable cup of non-drinking water in the morning and another one at night, in addition to the COVID 19 pandemic there were six cups for more than twenty people in the cell, and several personal items such as socks and towels were thrown in front of him just for having small drawings of the U.S. flag, he was verbally abused with humiliating and degrading words".

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

60.71% of the processed cases, 102 random cases collected, report being subjected to solitary punishment confinement. It is common for them to be held in isolated cells, without any conditions, in retaliation for their opinions or during interrogations. When a prisoner goes on hunger strike, the immediate reprisal 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. Only a part of them is shown as a random sample (the rest can be consulted in full in the [declaration file](#)), briefly summarizing the cases and as they were declared:

- **Case of Adel De La Torre Hernandez:** "For telling a liar, the attackers were the policemen and to see how a black beret (policeman) with his boot gave a boy a boot in the mouth, and also for his ID card to say Habana vieja".
- **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".
- **Case of Andy Dunier García Lorenzo:** "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. He was in solitary confinement on several occasions, for weeks, and was isolated for almost 6 months from the rest of the inmates, without being taken out even to catch the sun. He is currently isolated from the prison population, this situation has lasted at least 4 months."
- **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".

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- **Case of Bradys Barreras González:** *"He has been detained many times for doing his work as an activist, photographer and documentarian critical of the regime and exposing the situation in Cuba. He has generally been placed in an isolated cell."*
- **Case of Dixán Gaínza Moré:** *"For not eating food and when he was detained on July 11 as psychological torture he was put alone in the cell in the 3rd unit of Camagüey, when he held a hunger strike for 19 days".*
- **Case of Gabriela Zequeira Hernández:** *"She was alone in a cell, they left her alone for not saying what they wanted to hear, they tortured her psychologically they played the news in the morning, at noon, in the afternoon and at night, she could not sleep they called her every 5 minutes to ask her more questions and sometimes the same ones, being almost asleep they gave her too many blows when they called her to see the person who was attending her in the prison of 100 and Aldabó".*
- **Case of Joel Tor Caballero:** *"When he was detained on July 11, he was kept for more than 25 days in Versailles operations being tortured and beaten badly where the family was never able to see him, not even to talk to him by telephone. More than that the conditions and the food where he was kept were abysmal."*
- **Case of Jorge Bello Domínguez:** *"In the multiple arrests made against him by political police agents, he has remained in cells and, in others, in offices for hours incommunicado. In prison he has been on different occasions in isolated punishment cells, without just cause. Now he is being kept isolated in a room, together with other dangerous prisoners sentenced to long prison terms, in violation of the law on criminal proceedings, since Bello Domínguez is still on trial and has not yet been sentenced".*
- **Case of Jorge Martín Perdomo:** *"In a punishment cell without water or electricity and they took away his mattress for 14 days, under the time of investigation. Punishment cell, without light, without windows and without any basic means of hygiene."*
- **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 José Miguel Gómez Mondeja:** *"He spent 21 days in a punishment cell for wanting to take the lunch that his relative brings him because at lunchtime he was uncomfortable because he was searched for false accusations".*
- **Case of Leandro Cerezo Sirut:** *"He has been in solitary confinement for 17 years. He has been for months in 'la tapiada' (punishment and torture cell) for no reason, where he has been brutally beaten causing injuries to his head and body".*
- **Case of Maikel Puig Bergolla:** *"He was for 3 months and 10 days in solitary confinement in very poor and precarious conditions without sun. He has remained for more than 10 days without a phone call, 10 days in a punishment cell even without a mattress sleeping on the floor and 3 months and 8 days in a cell living 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 water from the toilet seeped out and was not cleaned in all that time and the lack of water was so unfavorable that he was 60 days without bathing in addition to getting sick a lot in all that time by the same conditions in which he was."*
- **Case of Yoan Labrada Morgado:** *"A small cell with a foul odor, a Turkish bath full of feces where everything, both the walls and the floor and where they slept are made of concrete with tremendous dirt"*

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and a bad smell of urine, with little light and no ventilation, and at night they gave him a very dirty mattress which he was denied because he was 'planted' in a state of starvation".

INTENTIONAL SLEEP DEPRIVATION

47.02% of the cases processed, 79 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 the accused to interrogation during the months-long pretrial process, and to get the accused to incriminate themselves.

These are some of the situations of intentional sleep deprivation. Only a part is shown 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:

- **Case of Andy Dunier García Lorenzo:** *"He cannot sleep more than two hours a day. During the first 15 days of his detention, they woke him up at dawn to interrogate him, so he could not sleep for a long time. The interrogations were carried out at intervals and when he managed to fall asleep, he was interrogated again."*
- **Case of Ángel Serrano Hernández:** *"On several occasions he was abruptly lifted before the normal time without any justification, the reason was simply a recount".*
- **Case of Brandon David Becerra Curbelo:** *"He was periodically taken for interrogations without the presence of attorneys or guardians, interrupting his sleep on countless occasions, considering his age."*
- **Case of Dairon Yunior Labrada Linares:** *"He was awakened at ungodly hours to be interrogated and to maintain his concentration, even with noises from the doors of the bars, which kept him in tension".*
- **Case of Daniel Joel Cárdenas Díaz:** *"In El Técnico they did not let him sleep, they took him from one place to another approximately every two hours to interrogate him, without allowing him to sleep".*
- **Case of Dixán Gainza Moré:** *"He was awakened at ungodly hours to be subjected to interrogations, and the psychological torture was manifested in the fact that the guards called him at any time to interrogate him. In spite of these attempts, they did not succeed in breaking him, and this situation lasted for 21 days."*
- **Case of Gabriela Zequeira Hernández:** *"They played the newsreel. They spoke loudly. The doors, as they were made of iron, they closed them very hard so that she would not sleep. Sometimes they played communist music and it bothered her a lot, which did not allow her to sleep, and she went out with dark circles under her eyes."*
- **Case of Joel Tor Caballero:** *They did not allow him to sleep, because they called him every so often to interrogate him, and in an inhuman way they made noise to prevent him from sleeping".*
- **Case of Jonathan Torres Farrat:** *"The day he was in the cold room, as he was naked without sheets or mattress, he was there for more than 24 hours".*
- **Case of Jorge Martín Perdomo:** *"The guards shouted at them all the time and woke them up at any time by banging on the bars of the dungeon and threatening to take them back to torture them".*
- **Case of Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez:** *"Entire nights, they took him out more than 3 times in the early morning to interrogate him and then beat him".*

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- **Case of Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara:** *"During the month he was imprisoned in the Calixto García Hospital in May 2021, they always kept a light on in his room, which constantly deprived him of sleep."*
- **Case of Luis Mario Nidas Hernández:** *"Luis Mario was in very poor conditions during the aforementioned period, which he spent in maximum security cells. In such a small space, it was impossible to have the minimum conditions to bathe, eat, do his physiological needs and sleep properly".*
- **Case of María Cristina Garrido Rodríguez:** *"María Cristina and Angélica, when they were in San José prison in the investigation department, according to María Cristina's account, they woke her up every half hour to interrogate her and interview her with state security agents. The same happened with Angélica, her sister."*
- **Case of Michael Gerardo Carey Abadin:** *"He received unwarranted searches and his cubicle was invaded by outside indiscipline, resulting in unjustified physical punishment. In addition, he was constantly awakened during the night for interrogation, preventing him from getting adequate sleep."*
- **Case of Miguel Enrique Girón Velázquez:** *"In the criminal processing unit in Holguín, he was subjected to constant noise and incandescent light for 24 days while he was detained there. Since then, in the time he has been in prison, the guards continue to bang on the bars of the cells and do not turn off a very bright light bulb that strongly illuminates the cell in which he is held."*
- **Case of Nadir Martín Perdomo:** *"Throughout the early hours of the morning, the guards rang batons and padlocks loudly, which traumatized him. In addition, the constant screams and blows on the bars of the cells by the guards prevented him from sleeping, while the guards threatened them with torture."*
- **Case of Rolando Vázquez Fleita:** *"In prison, they did not let him sleep, since every so often they interrupted his sleep so that he would change his statement"*.

THREATS TO THEM, THEIR INTEGRITY, THEIR SAFETY, AND THAT OF THEIR LOVED ONES.

58.93% of the cases processed, 99 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 relatives. 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. Not included in these declarations are 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. Only a random sample is shown here (the rest can be consulted in full in the [declaration file](#)), briefly summarizing the cases and as they were declared:

- **Case of Abel Lázaro Machado Conde:** *"They threatened him that if he did not sign a paper saying that he had thrown stones, they were going to do the same to his mother and have her detained. They told him they were going to torture his mother if he did not sign, so he signed. Afterwards, they killed him mentally and threatened his mother telling her that, if she said or spoke, they would be not one but two."*
- **Case of Alayn Toledano Valiente:** *"He was threatened to die in traffic accidents and then was approached by state cars on the highway several times. He was also threatened to die at the hands of someone in the street, in prison, etc."*

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- **Case of Alexander Lore Martínez:** "After being charged with a crime, he was threatened by the prosecutor Yerandy Calzadilla Dávalo, by Ibrain Pozo Rico, a major, and by the instructor Claudia Chávez Ramírez, so that he would plead guilty and pay for a maximum sentence, according to them, because it was convenient for them. He was threatened by the court that, if he fell into their hands, he would never leave prison again and would never see the street again."
- **Case of Ángel Jesús Véliz Marcano:** "During his arbitrary detention, the officers who participated in his arrest told him that they would beat him severely and that they would burn him alive. They have also threatened him with the integrity of his mother, telling him that they would arrest her for exercising her right as a mother and deprive her of her liberty. He has been threatened with implicating his mother in crimes for no reason. In addition, he has been threatened with his physical and mental integrity, as well as coerced to impact the integrity of his family and friends."
- **Case of Ángel Santiesteban Prats:** "During an interrogation they showed him a photo of his underage son (15 years old) in a cell with adults and told him that they could arrest him or harm him. They also accused him of false crimes that did not carry a prison sentence, and before that, he already knew what his sentence would be because he had been warned. He was told he would never get out of prison. A State Security officer went so far as to hold a gun to his head to threaten him, but then told him he would not do it and would instead send someone to hit him over the head with a hammer to make it look like an assault. Because of the constant threats, his daughter had to drop out of college and leave the country."
- **Case of Camila Acosta Rodríguez:** "In several interrogations she has been threatened with imprisonment if she continues her work as an independent journalist. She has also been threatened with consequences for her family, especially her grandparents, who are in fragile health."
- **Case of Daniel Joel Cárdenas Díaz:** "They threatened him with his children and told him that they were going to put his wife in prison if he did not sign a document in which they wanted him to admit to being the leader of the demonstration of 11J. However, he never agreed to sign."
- **Case of Demis Valdés Sarduy:** "The second head of the Villa Clara State Security, named Arturo Montenegro, told him that he would try to make sure that the pacemaker would not be damaged, since he would be alive until it was necessary to replace it."
- **Case of Enrique Mustelier Sosa:** "They called his mother and threatened to take away custody of her granddaughter, whom she cares for, if he insisted on maintaining his political stance."
- **Case of Javier Delgado Torna:** "With threats of taking him to punishment cells if he continued to talk to common prisoners about their rights."
- **Case of José Daniel Ferrer García:** "He has been threatened with brutal beatings, imprisonment of his wife and son, who are also denied the right to see him. In addition, he has previously been beaten and has received death threats. He has also faced assassination attempts."
- **Case of Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez:** "They threatened him with harm to his wife and daughters, and told him he would never see them again if he did not cooperate. The guards threatened him, telling him that they were going to arrest his wife again and that his children would be left alone in the street, insinuating that this was what they deserved for having 'worm' parents."
- **Case of Karen Vázquez Pérez:** "Her daughter Leoalys was told that if she changed her statement, her bail would be withdrawn and she would be put in a special cell because of her pregnancy."

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- **Case of Leandro Cerezo Sirut:** "State Security in Cuba caused damage to his 74-year-old grandmother, causing the amputation of her leg. In addition, they have threatened his mother and younger brother with imprisonment."
- **Case of Luis Armando Cruz Aguilera:** "They told her that if her mother continued to file complaints, they would take her to a remote place and transfer her to the murderers' cell to make it even more complicated. In fact, she is currently in that company."
- **Case of Luis Mario Nieras Hernandez:** "Luis has suffered beatings and has received threats against him and his family members. An example of this is when they threatened his grandmother, Ramona Brito, with transferring Luis to the province of Camagüey if his friends persisted in communicating with him or acting as spokespersons for his complaints. Luis' grandmother, Ramona Brito, is being threatened by state security. The last time she suffered threats was in early January of this year."
- **Case of Maikel Puig Bergolla:** "They constantly threaten him with the issue of his minor children, warning him that they could be taken away from him and his wife if he continues to make his case visible and denounce it, exposing all the abuses and violations committed by the officials since the first day of his unjust imprisonment. They allege that, if his wife continues to denounce, they will take away his parental rights to his minor children."
- **Case of Nadir Martín Perdomo:** "He was told that he had lost parental custody of his two children, but this was not true".
- **Case of Renán Julio Vilches Wong:** "He has been threatened with being transferred to a prison far from the province, in addition to the fact that they will introduce a knife or narcotics among his belongings to frame him and prosecute him for another crime."
- **Case of Yúnior Luis Pino Pérez:** "Threatened not to allow his mother, who lives abroad, to enter the country, and threatened him to regularize his situation so that they could no longer see each other. In addition, they warned him that if his mother insisted on entering the country, she would be prosecuted for the crime of mercenarism, using the remittances that his mother sent him as alleged CIA financing, according to them. He was drugged, raped and recorded without his consent, and they subsequently used the video as a threat against him, with the intention of making it public on social networks and other media. Both he and his partner have received death threats in the street from a black person carrying a white weapon, urging them to leave the country or face the consequences. In addition, they have fabricated charges of unlawful economic activity and dangerousness, alleging that he was self-employed without a license and that he has not worked in a state workplace for more than 10 years. "

MEDICAL CARE: 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 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, conical gastritis, dengue, coronavirus, scabies, headaches, ear infection, among others, which, when not treated, worsened 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**

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attended. Only a part of them are shown 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 Abel Lázaro Machado Conde:** "He suffers from an organic personality disorder, he has had 7 attempts to take his own life and 10 years of mental retardation, brain injuries that generate attention deficit, chronic depression and anxiety; to keep him stabilized he must take 'Carbacepine' and 'antidepressants' but in the penitentiary establishment they refuse to provide him with treatment, knowing that this implies a high risk of him making an attempt against his life. As a consequence of the deprivation of medication he has already attempted against his life inside the penitentiary center on two occasions."
- **Case of Andy Dunier García Lorenzo:** "When he was arrested he was beaten by the police with a tonfa while handcuffed. He asked to be examined by a doctor for the injuries he sustained and was only attended to for procedures to detect COVID. No doctor examined his injuries to his hands and abdomen. He had been suffering from diarrhea and was in danger of dehydration, but was not provided with medical attention or medication. He has been beaten on other occasions while in prison by guards and did not receive medical attention, although it was insistently requested. He suffers from hypercalciuria, he has not been given treatment, on one occasion he had severe stomach intoxication and they delayed more than 2 hours in attending to him, something that posed a risk to his life and caused great suffering to the victim."
- **Case of Anibal Yasiel Palau Jacinto:** "He suffers from 'Migrainous Vascular Headache' since he was seven years old; After his detention, he suffered sustained crises for more than three months, he received blows to the head and face, he was also electrocuted during the forced disappearance of which he was a victim, and instead of checking him with Neurology and medicating him with Excedrin, they only administered him Dipyron, and they put him on a treatment for his head and face, they administered him only Dipirona, and they put him on a treatment for arterial hypertension with enalapril without being hypertensive, nor having presented any hypertensive emergency, not to mention that he could not use diclofenac sodium because on one occasion in his life his blood pressure went up; all this wrongdoing could have caused him to go into heart failure. After multiple pressures he was allowed to receive the drug 'Excedrin', which is sent through a relative from the USA. He also suffered from Acute Lymphangitis in October 2021 in one leg, he only received treatment after seven days, when it was about to get complicated, he had to tell prison officials that he was going to go on hunger strike to be treated..... Finally, the antibiotic (Cephalexin in capsules) was provided by his family and was finally accepted by the authorities. This lymphangitis was caused by bites of ectoparasites (bedbugs) which today persist in the prison beds without control. The bites can be seen all over the body, and they do not let him sleep."
- **Case of Bradys Barreras González:** "In a detention, he was kicked all over the ground, his left ribs being the most injured. He told the authorities at the detention center that it was difficult for him to breathe and how much his injuries hurt, he could not even move, yet he was denied medical attention. In another detention, an officer grabbed him by the head and slammed him violently to the ground, fracturing his forehead, and he was never treated. In another arrest he was struck in his face with a baton, damaging his eye and his vision, to this day he has not been examined or attended to for that injury."
- **Case of Demis Valdés Sarduy:** "He has a heart condition, he has a pacemaker that must be reprogrammed every 3 months and it has been more than 8 months since the reprogramming has been done, so he is at

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risk of suffering a heart injury; in the 'Guamajal' prison he has not been attended by any cardiologist. He has also undergone surgery for a narrowing of the urethra and it is necessary to dilate it and this has not been done either. He suffers from hearing loss in his left ear and the authorities refuse to treat him. In general he is being denied all the medical attention he requires so not only has his health seriously deteriorated, but he is at risk for his life."

- **Case of Javier Delgado Torna:** "He suffers from ischemic heart disease, heart failure, arterial hypertension, diabetes mellitus. He suffered a severe toothache, which he needs the attention of a cardiologist in order to extract it. Since his arrest on July 11, 2021 to date he has not been treated for his ailments nor has he received any visit from a cardiologist."
- **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 caused by fungus or bacteria contracted in prison; for none of his ailments does he receive medication or medical attention".
- **Case of Julio César Ruiz Bacot:** "He suffered an ear infection (i.e., otitis) and did not receive medical attention; when he got sick with dengue fever, he did not receive medical attention either; he suffers from high blood pressure for which he is not treated medically and when his family takes some medication to the prison the authorities refuse to receive it because they say that they provide it there, which is false."
- **Case of Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca:** "He suffers from renal failure, pulmonary reinforcement, bacterial infection and loss of vision; all of the above are ailments that worsened or developed while in prison. He presented during his detention in the Villa Marista penitentiary center with renal failure, high blood pressure, inflation in his feet, lung reinforcement and a flu that became complicated; at that time he was under heavy interrogation and did not receive treatment for any of the ailments."
- **Case of Leandro Cerezo Sirut:** "He is presenting mental problems, depression, post-traumatic stress, has ulcer and chronic gastritis, on occasions has vomited blood and suffers from malnutrition and diabetes, skin problems, allergic and with sick nails; he is constantly denied medical attention and when he is attended he is not provided with adequate treatment".
- **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 for 3 months and 8 days in subhuman and unfavorable conditions, without adequate medical attention."
- **Case of Yuniór Iglesias Velázquez:** "Allergic crisis and severe ear infection; he suffers from spinal crisis; he has not received medical attention of any kind and as a result of one of the last spinal crises that was not attended he is disabled since it left sequels".
- **Case of Samuel Pupo Martínez:** "He is diabetic, hypertensive, has glaucoma (eyesight) and suffers from scleroderma, a degenerative disease. In the prison there are very few medicines, almost all of them have to be taken by his wife: ibuprofen, prednisone, bisacodyl, vitamins. He has had two very strong crises of scleroderma that have required admission to the prison clinic, to inject him with tramadol, but in these crises he gets stiff and has great difficulty walking, he needs help to go to the bathroom and clean himself; he refers that the doctor injects him and he loses consciousness; that he has been more than 2 days without bathing for which, after 3 days he asks to be moved to the cell because there the other prisoners help him, he says that for him the infirmary is a punishment cell. Recently he had a very strong pain in his

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chest, his hands cramped: because of the symptoms it could be a heart attack, but only the next day they agreed to transfer him to the hospital in Colón (Matanzas) to do an electrocardiogram. Also recently he had a lot of pain in his right eye due to glaucoma and they did not take him to the infirmary, he began to scream asking for medical attention; due to stress he has lost a lot of vision in his left eye and he is afraid of losing his vision; due to his complaints he did not receive medical attention, but they made a report and sanctioned him by taking away his next visit; however, a prisoner called telling what happened and his family went to the prison to see the head of the prison. It was only after the report and the media coverage of the event that the report was removed, he was allowed to visit and received the medical attention he was requesting."

HUMILIATION, DEGRADATION AND VERBAL ABUSE.

75.60% of the processed cases, 127 random cases collected, report 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. Only a part of them is shown as a random sample (the rest can be consulted in full in the [declaration file](#)), briefly summarized in the cases and as they were declared:

- **Bradys Barreras González case:** *"He is humiliated and treated like an animal all the time. All the time he fears for his life. They offend and slander him by calling him a 'delinquent'. They make him feel defenseless and that his family will retaliate. They make him undress for no reason and exhibit him publicly. They blackmail you to let you go free in exchange for you signing documents that you never even know what they are and without a lawyer present to look after your interests."*
- **Case of Ángel Jesús Véliz Marcano:** *"During the detention process he was threatened that he would be beaten and that he would be burned alive. On occasions they lied to him in order to torture him inappropriately, affecting his emotional state. He was verbally assaulted by prison authorities, causing him hypertension, which he had never suffered before, as well as nervous breakdowns due to impotence in the face of cruelty and heart rhythm disorders. Trying to implicate his relatives, in order to coerce and torture him psychologically'.*
- **Case of Miguel Enrique Girón Velázquez:** *"Psychologically mistreated, intimidated, coerced, degrading his human condition. All the time he has been detained he has been verbally abused mainly by state security officers, and even more forcefully during all the interrogations he has been forced, blackmailed and humiliated to confess alleged crimes and even received physical abuse by the officers interrogating him."*
- **Case of Abel Lázaro Machado Conde:** *"They told him they were going to beat the tattoo off his chest and torture his mother"*.

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- **Case of Alayn Toledano Valiente:** *"Threats of imprisonment verbally in public and in private, spreading banners all over the city with degrading stories of his person with pictures of him and everything."*
- **Case of Andy Dunier García Lorenzo:** *"In interrogation rooms, he has been harassed by calling him a mercenary, a little man, even in the presence of his sister. On multiple occasions, he received mistreatment and cruelty from prison guards. He was told to change his ideals, he was forced to declare 'fatherland or death' and that he had regretted going out to the demonstration, which he did not do. He said all the time: 'ideals are not negotiable'."*
- **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 rioters', 'dogs'. In prison they call them 'the stone throwers'."*
- **Case of Camila Acosta Rodríguez:** *"On two occasions she has been forced to undress, the first of which was the most aggressive and humiliating. That day she was kidnapped in the public street, at the police station she was taken to a room where two women, one dressed as a civilian and the other as a military woman, ordered her to undress with the indirect threat that if she refused, they would do it by force."*
- **Case of Daniel Joel Cárdenas Díaz:** *"They beat him even though he was shot in the head and they humiliate him daily inside the prison where he is being held, to humiliate him they told him that he was 'a whore' as a form of provocation. They gave him cookies while handcuffed and blackmailed him with his children and his wife."*
- **Case of Dariel Ruiz García:** *"Because of his physical incapacity, the prison guards humiliate him by calling him 'lame'; during the oral trial the police referred to him as 'the lame'."*
- **Case of Gabriela Zequeira Hernández:** *"She had to undress in front of a woman who was a lesbian because she said it to her face when she undressed and put her finger inside her vagina; they said many bad words to her, like that she was a 'comepinga' and so on, they insulted her for being so skinny, they called her 'prostitute' and so on, that her mother was a prostitute with many men and even women and then gave her money to support her and her grandmother."*
- **Case of Jorge Bello Domínguez:** *"Slandered, verbally offended with derogatory and humiliated epithets. Throughout 12 years of activism and dissident work he has lived under constant attack consisting of slander, offensive and derogatory attacks, slandered to destroy his moral image before the community, a practice used by the dictatorship against all Cuban opponents. Currently, in prison, he has been taken to punishment cells on several occasions for refusing to undress before the military, which has also resulted in him being deprived of the rights he has as a detainee for not accepting such practices that affect human dignity."*
- **Case of Jorge Martín Perdomo:** *"With their heads down, demanding that they shout slogans among other things. Forced to undress and repeat slogans in a dark room where they put lights in their eyes to blind them."*
- **Case of Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez:** *"They beat him, they offended him by calling him 'negro', 'gusano'. The guards shouted at him 'stone thrower', 'dog', that he had no right to eat, that he was going to be in prison for 30 years, they told him that he had no right to carry the Cuban flag, nor to sing the Cuban national anthem."*

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- **Case of Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca:** *"He was handcuffed and stripped naked by the military, thrown down the stairs defenseless, beaten until he was left for dead. Handcuffed he was stripped of his underwear and his belongings without any legal authorization shouting 'counterrevolutionaries', 'wage earner', 'worm', beaten handcuffed in a state of delirium he was given medication leaving him incoherent and barely with no memory".*
- **Case of Lisdany Rodríguez Isaac:** *"Héctor de la Fe, the police delegate threatened her and her sister, offended them, called them prostitutes and handcuffed them. And the State Security, who threatened them and told her that if they wanted they could move them to another place and that if they wanted they could put whatever they wanted in the file".*
- **Case of Luis Mario Nidas Hernández:** *"Offenses such as 'you are worthless' and similar. He was the victim of an act of repudiation by municipal government authorities in Serafín Sánchez Park prior to his arrest. In prison his family visit is under permanent custody of two penitentiary guards."*
- **Case of Luis Miguel Valls Pérez:** *"In prison they called him 'tirapiedras', 'gusano' and other offenses, unjustly. He suffers from a problem in his mouth called cleft palate and they offended him for being fussy, they laughed at him and other words."*
- **Case of Michael Gerardo Carey Abadin:** *"Demoralization of his ideological principles, he was subjected to clean the urine that existed in any place; and, if he did not do it, he lost his job, cleaning the toilets. He is not treated as a person, but as a dog, they force the prisoners to shout slogans, to paint and to watch July 26 on television, to say slogans, to learn revolutionary poems, and to do forced labor without receiving any benefit."*
- **Case of Nadir Martín Perdomo:** *"They put him chained and naked in front of a wall while they shouted at him and beat him repeatedly. After interrogations, mistreatment, beatings, beatings, bitching and rudeness, he was humiliated."*
- **Case of Yoan De La Cruz Cruz:** *"He is gay and they did not call him by his name, they called him 'faggot'. In the first days of detention they referred to him by his sexual orientation and not by his name, with the adjective 'faggot'."*
- **Case of Yoan Labrada Morgado:** *"Kicks in the gluteal region, obscene injurious phrases such as 'faggots, we should kill them'. He was naked in a cell where women officers sometimes passed by during inspections and it was humiliating to be seen in that state. Forcing him in a state of starvation to watch in the mess hall those who were eating when he was supposed to be standing upright and couldn't even hold himself up. His arm was rotting from infection and they did nothing for that reason he lost a bone and has his hand still at risk of losing it."*

DEPRIVATION OF COMMUNICATION WITH FAMILY, DEFENSE AND RELATIVES.

83.93% of the cases processed, 141 random cases collected, report having been deprived of communication with their family, relatives or lawyer. 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. Only a part of them are shown as a random sample (the rest can be consulted in full in the [declaration file](#)), briefly summarized in the cases and as they were declared:

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- **Case of Alexander Lore Martínez:** *"In the investigation, they would not give him the phone, although they knew where he was. In addition, he had an infected wound. In prison, the justification is that the phones are broken. They have also taken away his conjugal visits for not keeping quiet and for defending his political prisoner brothers."*
- **Case of Cruz García Domínguez:** *"When they detained him, they informed his family that he was under investigation and that they could not see him or provide him with food, except for a 5-liter knob of water once a week."*
- **Case of Daniel Joel Cárdenas Díaz:** *"The lawyer was able to see him after the first three weeks, and the families were allowed to see him after 129 days. He was detained on June 13 and it was three months before they were able to see him and hear from him. However, at this moment, two months ago, they have taken away his visitation with the families and his children."*
- **Case of Demis Valdés Sarduy:** *"During the investigation stage, he was not allowed to receive the 7-day visit he was supposed to receive. In prison, when he was transferred, he spent three months without making calls or receiving visits, so his family did not know whether he was alive or dead."*
- **Case of Dixán Gaínza Moré:** *"They punished him by depriving him of the telephone and visits because he denounced abuses and lack of food by other inmates. He was unable to communicate for more than a month, simply because he refused to talk on the phone with a guard present at his side."*
- **Case of Gabriela Zequeira Hernández:** *"His mother thought he was kidnapped and did not know where he was. He was never allowed to see his mother, which generated great concern and fear, as if he was in complete isolation. He was also not allowed to see his lawyer or talk to her, except on the very day of the trial."*
- **Case of Leandro Cerezo Sirut:** *He has not spoken to his mother, brother and relatives by telephone for 3 years. He has been banned from communication."*
- **Case of Luis Frómeta Compte:** *"After a month, he made the first call to his family. More than a year has passed without his family in Germany being able to communicate with him. During the first 3 months, he was unable to talk to his family or receive visitors in Cuba. Currently, when he is allowed, he makes calls approximately every 2-3 days, but with a limited duration of 3-4 minutes."*
- **Case of Nadir Martín Perdomo:** *"For 62 days he was missing, then 65 days passed without speaking to his lawyer and finally 103 days passed without being able to see his family".*
- **Case of Renán Julio Vilches Wong:** *"He was incommunicado for 30 days without phone calls or visits, as he had been brutally beaten without leaving visible marks, as they knew that his actions were illegal. We were exactly 30 days without being able to see or hear from him. They said he was isolated because of COVID-19, but it was a lie; in reality, it was due to the brutality of the beatings he had received."*
- **Case of Yoan Labrada Morgado:** *"He remained in a state of total incommunicado detention, since he was missing for 10 days and none of the units in which his whereabouts were being sought had any information about it. During this time, he was not allowed to receive visitors or make calls. The motive behind this situation was clearly an act of psychological torture with the purpose of subduing and intimidating the family, using coercion and threats of hatred due to his political ideas."*

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FORCED LABOR NOT RELATED TO YOUR STATUS AS A CRIMINAL DEFENDANT OR CONVICTION

The 51.19%, 86 random cases collected from the criminally prosecuted who declared that they had been forced to perform some kind of task, action or forced labor that was 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. Only a part of them are shown as a random sample (the rest can be consulted in full in the [declaration file](#)), as they were declared, often caused by the jailers themselves:

- **Case of Andrés Quinta Torres:** *"The authorities have tried to force him to participate in political activities, but in the face of his persistent refusal the authorities have transferred him to another prison that is farther away and intricate in retaliation."*
- **Case of Andy Dunier García Lorenzo:** *"On one occasion, after a week on hunger strike where he was kicked and pushed, he was forced to carry a large, heavy mattress on his back".*
- **Case of Angel Serrano Hernandez:** *"He was forced to work for State Security, seeking information and reporting it, but when he flatly refused to continue, State Security revealed to other inmates what he was doing and he was attacked by two inmates, then he was locked in a punishment cell as if he had been the one who started the fight and not the victim".*
- **Case of Bradys Barreras González:** *"On one occasion, he was sent to a cell, where other prisoners had filled it with excrement everywhere. They forced him to clean it and sleep in it."*
- **Case of Iván Hernández Troya:** *"They ordered and coerced him to clean the toilet bowls in the penitentiary and when he refused and sent him to a punishment cell."*
- **Case of Jorge Bello Domínguez:** *"He was forced to perform day and night marches, which included slogans and phrases in favor of the communist dictatorship and its political leaders. If he refused to do so, he was deprived of his right to make phone calls and the right to sunbathe in the yard for weeks at a time".*
- **Case of Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez:** *"They forced him to participate in activities inside the prison, throwing sacks of garbage from the prison yard. They forced him to participate in political activities inside the prison, and for refusing, they suspended his right to call."*
- **Case of Leandro Cerezo Sirut:** *"They have forced him to paint his cell with lime, against his will since he is allergic to this paint. He has been forced on occasions to leave his cell for interrogations and for refusing, he has been placed for months in punishment cells."*
- **Case of Michael Gerardo Carey Abadín:** *"He suffers from a cervical lipoma, but he is forced to exert excessive force, such as carrying water tanks because he does not have the right conditions to take a shower, even though he is sick, he is exploited excessively. Even if he is sick and has a very high fever, he is forced to clean the cubicle and do whatever the authorities impose on him."*
- **Case of Panter Rodríguez Baró:** *"He is forced to perform forced labor outside of his condition, such as collecting debris and plastering the patios".*

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- **Case of Yanet Sánchez Cocho:** "They force her to work as if she were a man in very rough tasks, such as mowing the patio and other activities that women should not do".
- **Case of Yunior Iglesias Velázquez:** "In a state of illness, he had to report to work in the fields, where he was forced to do forced labor."

HIGHLY UNCOMFORTABLE, HARMFUL, DEGRADING AND PROLONGED POSTURAL PATTERNS

54.76%, 92 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 to be locked in punishment cells handcuffed, handcuffed in uncomfortable positions while suffering pain, handcuffed in fetal position for hours, or handcuffed with "shakiras"²⁷ waist, feet and hands, as well as forcing the victim to remain standing for many hours without possible rest. These are some of the situations. Only a part of them is shown as a random sample (the rest can be consulted in full in the [declaration file](#)), briefly summarizing the cases, as they were declared:

- **Case of Alayn Toledano Valiente:** "Handcuffed in an unorthodox manner in PNR yards in the open air under the sun and cold for more than ten hours in fasting."
- **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 Elizabeth Arias García:** "When she was in 'Versailles' for 9 days, she was subjected to highly uncomfortable positions, she had to sleep on a cement bed in the dark without water and in terrible conditions; handcuffed, they threw her to the floor and opened her legs".
- **Case of Gabriela Zequeira Hernández:** "They stuck their finger in her vagina while squatting, she had to cough before squatting, too many things that happened to her that she did not and will not overcome."
- **Case of Joel Tor Caballero:** "They forced him to remain for more than 3 days lying down and half naked in a small space full of water with other people; there they owed them food, in the dark and in bad conditions. By way of punishment they made him use the torture method called bicycle."
- **Case of Jorge Bello Domínguez:** "Handcuffed with his hands behind his back on a grill for several hours. On other occasions, he has been handcuffed by his hands and feet bent over the floor; this torture practice is common in Cuban prisons and is known as 'the little chair'".
- **Case of Jorge Martín Perdomo:** "Forced to stand in front of a wall and handcuffed with 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 their feet so that he would fall down to beat him more."
- **Case of Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez:** "Many hours standing naked in the cold. When they went to transfer him to the 'Quivicán' prison, they took him out naked, he was only wearing underwear and handcuffed;

²⁷ 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.

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they kept him for more than 6 hours outside the Melena del Sur prison without clothes, handcuffed and cold, all that time until they took him away".

- **Case of Lázara Karenia González Fernández:** "Forced to remain facing the wall all night without being able to change her posture".
- **Case of Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca:** "Forced to squat, handcuffed with chains 'chaquiras' from hands, waist and feet for no reason. Transferred from one side to the other handcuffed and with chaquiras on."
- **Case of Liván 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 bent over and uncomfortable at a critical moment of the pandemic".
- **Case of Nadir Martín Perdomo:** "Naked and chained multiple times in front of many guards, "Enchaquirado" they ordered him to squat and undress at the same time".
- **Orelvys Cabrera Sotolongo:** "Handcuffed in fetal position for more than 8 hours."

USE OF TEMPERATURE AS A TORTURE MECHANISM

Of those processed, 55.36%, 93 random cases collected, were exposed to very high or 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 under the sun for hours at high temperatures (a very common torture technique that activists call "oven patrol" torture),²⁸ 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 low temperatures. Only a part of them is shown as a random sample (the rest can be consulted in full in the [declaration file](#)), briefly summarizing the cases and as they were declared:

- **Case of Camila Acosta Rodríguez:** "On several occasions, during arrests, she has been left in a police patrol car, with windows closed and exposed to extreme heat. She has also been held in cells in similar conditions. Three of the four days she was detained and held incommunicado for participating in the 11J protests, she was in a cell where there was hardly any ventilation, and the women were forced to walk around half-naked due to the intense heat."
- **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 Armando Guerra Perez:** "In reality Cuban prisons are very cold and very humid, recently he received a visit and there was no water, the prisoners have to carry it, in Armando's case because of his health condition it causes him a lot of pain. The transport where they are transferred is closed, there is no ventilation in it."
- **Case of Bradys Barreras González:** "He has been cold in cells without any kind of shelter from the weather for low temperatures, sleeping on a slab of molten cement, without a mattress or blanket to protect him".

²⁸ Pioneering article describing this torture: ["Patrulla horno, una tortura cubana desapercibida" \(Oven patrol, a Cuban torture unnoticed\) - Connectas](#)

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- **Case of Iván Arocha Quijala:** *"If when it is cold they take him out to the patio without a shirt so that he can supposedly catch the sun and the guards laugh at this, they sleep in the cold without a quilt or a coat".*
- **Case of Iván Mauricio Arocha Arocha:** *"They take him out in the cold to the patio without a shirt and the guards make fun of him at that moment, they are cold in the cells due to lack of blankets and coats".*
- **Case of Jorge Bello Domínguez:** *"During multiple illegal detentions he has remained inside the police patrol car intentionally exposed to the sun by his captors. Also during his time in captivity, prison authorities have exposed him to very cold temperatures in punishment cells for several days half-naked by orders of State Security, all for refusing to perform acts against his human dignity."*
- **Case of Lázara Karenia González Fernández:** *"She spent 38 days in a dungeon without sufficient air, extremely hot because July is one of the hottest months in Cuba".*
- **Case of Luis Mario Nidas Hernández:** *"Nieves Morejón, provincial prison of Sancti Spíritus 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 clothing donated by collaboration of friends abroad."*
- **Case of Maikel Puig Bergolla:** *"His transfer in the patrol car was under the sun and the cells lacked ventilation. His confinement in the cell was also very bad, the cell was hermetically sealed with no ventilation whatsoever. When he was in the punishment cell he did not even get sunlight, the cell was cold and humid. The cell had subhuman conditions due to which he spent those months constantly sick."*
- **Case of Miguel Enrique Girón Velázquez:** *"In the penal processing unit of Holguín province they kept him in a walled cell with high temperatures and not only that they kept an incandescent light day and night to increase the heat that was already irresistible. In the 23 days he was detained in the penal processing unit of Holguín in a small cell without ventilation with more than 8 people in the middle of summer".*
- **Case of Yoan Labrada Morgado:** *"Extremely high temperatures due to not having an adequate air extraction system. We suffered a lot because, apart from the intense heat, there was no water to refresh ourselves, only 5 minutes in the morning and 5 minutes in the afternoon, and it was the same contaminated water that they drank stored in dirty 1.5 liter bottles that the other detainees left behind".*
- **Case of Yúnior Consuegra Sotolongo:** *"In the dungeons, there are no windows, and the high temperatures in Cuba reached up to 40 degrees. Completely naked in front of officers and other detainees late at night and early in the morning with no water to drink."*

ABNORMAL DRIVING TO LOCATIONS UNKNOWN TO INMATES AND FAMILY MEMBERS

48.21%, 81 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 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. Only a part is shown as a random sample (the rest can be consulted in full in the [declaration file](#)), briefly summarizing the cases, and as they were declared:

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- **Case of Andy Dunier García Lorenzo:** *"He was in a provisional prison and, without being tried yet, he was transferred to a maximum security prison where he still remains. He was on the slope and was transferred one Tuesday without prior notice to the family to Guamajal prison. We heard about him from a prisoner who informed a relative and called us. We toured the prisons and they told us in Guamajal that he was there. He was for several hours with shakiras (handcuffs) on and dressed in orange as if he were an assassin or a terrorist."*
- **Case of Aníbal Yasiel Palau Jacinto:** *"Since he was forcibly arrested, 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 him disoriented and told him 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."*
- **Case of Bradys Barreras González:** *"He was detained without justification, without reason, they put him in a small van, sat him on a tire that was in the aisle between the seats, handcuffed his hands backwards and forcibly lowered his head with his hands so that he could not see where they were taking him. They abandoned him in a place completely unknown to him with various threats."*
- **Case of Carlos Manuel García Rodríguez:** *"He was taken to the municipality of Mariel in a cage that had an accident during the transfer in inhumane conditions, all closed, without ventilation and they could hardly move"*.
- **Case of Daniela Cecilia Rojo Varona:** *She was lifted by about 10 people, thrown into a car and taken to the unit of another municipality that was not hers".*
- **Elizabeth Arias García's case:** *"the only thing missing was the bag over their heads, because they were being taken without an identified whereabouts and they were disoriented and thought they were going to be made to disappear, they were in a panic with total uncertainty while they were being taken"*.
- **Case of Frank Alejandro Felipe Gómez:** *"He was taken by 20 black berets for no reason and was kidnapped for 16 days without communication with the outside world"*.
- **Case of Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez:** *"Transferred from prison in terrible conditions, naked and handcuffed, transferred from the Melena prison to the Quivicán high security prison. When he was in the AIDS prison, they took him out of the punishment cell with his face covered, and transferred him like that to an office, and provided him with another beating, because he refused to sign a paper."*
- **Case of Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca:** *"He was verbally and illegally summoned, beaten and kidnapped, and for about two months he remained totally incommunicado. In public streets he has been taken to unknown places at gunpoint in a private car with his eyes blindfolded."*
- **Case of Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara:** *"On June 21, 2021, he 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 Miguel Enrique Girón Velázquez:** *"When he was arrested on July 13, 2021 he was never told where he was being taken. When he was in the provisional of the provincial prison of Holguín he was transferred to the criminal prosecution investigation unit without informing him where he was being taken to and why"*.

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- **Case of Rosa Janis Millo Espinosa:** *During the days of her arrest she was taken late at night without being told where she was going, she never knew exactly which police station she was in.*
- **Case of Yunior Iglesias Velázquez:** *"Transferred to the Manacas prison in Villa Clara late at night and without informing him he was only taken out of his cell and put in a van".*

INTENTIONAL DISORIENTATION

27.38%, 46 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. Only a part of them is shown as a random sample (the rest can be consulted in full in the [declaration file](#)), briefly summarizing the cases and as they were declared:

- **Case of Abel Lázaro Machado Conde:** *"They transferred him to a company at 7 o'clock at night without knowing that they were taking him, and in that company they had threatened him that if he went in they would kill him and the second Yulieski Méndez Montero beat him until he was covered with bruises".*
- **Case of Alayn Toledano Valiente:** *"They were traveling in their car when they were stopped at checkpoints and taken out of the car and driven to distant places, police stations, etc., and have been released in remote parts of the city without their belongings and their car several times, wandering for more than 24 hours in cities outside their own".*
- **Case of Carlos Manuel García Rodríguez:** *"When he was in the punishment cell for no reason, he did not know when it was day or night".*
- **Case of Jorge Bello Domínguez:** *"In January 2021 when he was abandoned half-naked in a sugar cane plantation in the municipality of Bahía Honda. On that occasion the State Security agents drove him with his head down and placed against the front seat to prevent him from seeing where he was being taken to in order to disorient him."*
- **Case of Jorge Martín Perdomo:** *"He was transferred in a fetal position in a military car during the night, for a time that he does not remember how long it was, to the punishment cell in an unknown prison."*
- **Case of Kevin Damián Frómeta Castro:** *"During his stay in the well-known torture center Centro Provincial de instrucción penal 100 y Aldabó, he was subjected to interrogations under coercion and threats. He was confined in dark and unventilated cells for an indefinite period of time and was easily disoriented, as he was taken out of the cell for interrogation without being able to see even a ray of sunlight".*
- **Case of Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca:** *"He was left on the outskirts of the city lying on the floor of the car with the feet of the military on top of him. In the Villa Marista General Directorate of Torture. Subjected to physical and psychological torture."*
- **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 day he was living, they kept a high voltage and luminescence light bulb on him during the whole time he was there".*
- **Case of Yunaiky De La Caridad Linares Rodríguez:** *"During the transfer from 100 y Aldabó prison to the prison of Mujeres de Occidente. She did not know where she was at any time."*

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DEPRIVATION OF LIQUIDS AND/OR FOOD

47.02%, 79 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. Only a portion is presented 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:

- **Case of Adel De La Torre Hernandez:** *"He was deprived of everything liquidated in 10 days and food, he was naked and exposed to cold and heat also that is why he took COVID 19 there."*
- **Case of Alayn Toledano Valiente:** *He was for more than three days without food or water, under constant interrogation."*
- **Case of Abel Lázaro Machado Conde:** *"After the beating he was 4 days without eating or drinking water. He was depressed and went 25 days without eating cabbage soup, it is torture for any person, he only ate a cookie that his grandmother brought him and now they do not allow him to eat meat, rice or other food".*
- **Case of Andy Dunier García Lorenzo:** *"On occasions he was interrogated for a period of between 5 and 10 hours. For a week they gave him undrinkable water with garbage and hair so that he could not drink it and caused him to go for more than 24 hours without being able to ingest water."*
- **Case of Armando Guerra Pérez:** *"During the hunger strike he was not given water as established in those cases, he was literally denied water".*
- **Case of Bradys Barreras González:** *"Access to water is always restricted, you can never have access to water at your free choice, and in fact you get very thirsty in hot weather, something they use to torture you in detention".*
- **Case of Dairon Yunior Labrada Linares:** *"When he was initially detained, he was only given a small disposable cup of non-drinking water because the dirt was visible and he drank only one cup of water in the morning and another at night; he also had a good time when he was only given a small jug (one liter) for his personal hygiene and to drink, that is, for everything".*
- **Case of Daniel Fernández Álvarez:** *"They spent hours without drinking water because the little that was available was not drinkable and they had to store a little in an old sink so that the water residue would settle and then they could drink because the truck that was in charge of bringing drinking water rarely came and the food was terrible, everything was poorly prepared and in small portions".*
- **Case of Demis Valdés Sarduy:** *"In 'La pendiente' they spent two days giving him food only once a day".*
- **Case of Dixán Gaínza Moré:** *"After leaving the 19-day (hunger) strike, he was denied water for 2 days".*
- **Case of Edelmer Góngora Morales:** *"They had a period of 14 hours from the time they gave lunch until breakfast."*
- **Case of Eduardo Reynaldo Machado Arocha:** *"In provisional detention he was given water once or twice a day, with a few glasses, which they shared in the middle of the COVID-19 situation, as well as spoiled food and in small proportions".*

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- **Case of Iván Arocha Quiala:** *"At the beginning they gave him a glass of water for the whole day, and the portion of food they give him every day in the three meals is miserable".*
- **Case of Javier Delgado Torna:** *"The drinking water they gave you was in a bad state, very difficult to digest, and the food was badly prepared or rotten on several occasions".*
- **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. In the punishment cell they did not give him water, and this was during the time of investigation."*
- **Case of Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez:** *"They kept him for almost six days without giving him food and water. When he arrived at the AIDS prison, he was denied food for three days."*
- **Case of Marlon Noval Alonso:** *"When he was isolated, they denied him his food, he had to ask for it and even then they violated the schedules. The food most of the time is given in bad conditions and even with worms."*
- **Case of Rosa Janis Millo Espinosa:** *"During the time he was detained, the day of his arrest under a strong sun in the middle of summer they were not given liquids and during his time in a punishment cell, they only ate twice a day and the water to drink was from the tap of the toilet, only one in the cell".*
- **Case of Samuel Pupo Martínez:** *"The whole time he was in the technician, which was a month and a few days, he was given water only once a day, he had 2 hypoglycemias during that time".*
- **Case of Yunaiky De La Caridad Linares Rodríguez:** *"During the 16 days she was held incommunicado she was not attended to nor was she given food. When she arrived at the prison she was taken to solitary confinement and there she had no food, so she lost a lot of weight and got fungus in her body".*
- **Case of Yunier Claro La Guardia:** *"As punishment they took away the food he had in the cell and never gave it to him again and he spent many hours without water to drink".*
- **Case of Yunior Consuegra Sotolongo:** *"When his detention in a cell of more than 20 or 30 men from 6:00 pm until 6:00 am 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 food, under the sun. He was deprived of sufficient and adequate food and water, for more than a month."*

DISPLAY OR THREATENING EXHIBITION OF WEAPONS OR ELEMENTS OF TORTURE.

36.90% of the cases processed, 62 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. Only a part of them are shown as a random sample (the rest can be consulted in full in the [declaration file](#)), briefly summarizing the cases and as they were declared:

- **Case of Yunior Consuegra Sotolongo:** *"The guards who interrogated him daily carried weapons with them in a threatening manner with the intention of coercion. 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; on occasions they did not allow his face to be identified."*

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- **Case of Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca:** *"On more than two occasions with guns held to his head during a mock assassination attempt against him during police operations. He was beaten by more than 20 military personnel and thrown down stairs fully handcuffed."*
- **Case of Abel Lázaro Machado Conde:** *"After taking him out hanged, they put some 'chaquiras' on him, laid him on a bunk bed with his hands and feet open, removed the bottom board and beat him with four guards"*.
- **Case of Andy Dunier García Lorenzo:** *"When he was detained 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 Carlos Alberto Hernández Pérez:** *"When he was arrested, a plainclothes officer pointed his pistol at him and raked it."*
- **Case of Damián de Jesús Hechavarría Labrada:** *"He had the phone and when he went to call the guards told him that if he touched the phone he would know what the sound of a bullet would mean, he picked up the phone in the booth and they hit him with the tonfas"*.
- **Case of Daniel Joel Cárdenas Díaz:** *"He was arrested at home in front of his 3 minor children, wounded by shots from the police and the 'black berets'. He was subjected to blows with sticks and sticks and was also wounded by a bullet, with such good fortune that it did not cause serious damage but simply a 12 cm wound"*.
- **Case of Eduardo Álvarez Rigal:** *"On July 21, 'Marlon', a State Security official went to his house and said that if Eduardo did not show up before 12 o'clock where he was told, they were going to shoot him, as he himself said: that if they killed him it was not their responsibility. His mother's blood pressure went up and she had to be hospitalized in intermediate therapy for a pre-infarction"*.
- **Case of Jorge Bello Domínguez:** *"Element of torture and threats with firearms. Handcuffed for several hours on his back and unable to sit down as a torture practice carried out by agents of the political police in Artemisa and in several detention centers where he has been. He was also threatened with firearms as a result of an arbitrary detention by a MININT counterintelligence officer who identified himself as Captain Oscar and claimed to be the Second Chief of the Dissidence Confrontation in Artemisa province. This happened in March 2020, when Bello Domínguez was waiting for transportation to Havana where he was to attend a meeting planned at the house of the opposition and independent economist Martha Beatriz Roque Cabello, who presides and leads the organization to which Bello has belonged for more than 10 years. The threat took place in an office that served as an interrogation room in the police unit of San Antonio de los Baños, Artemisa province."*
- **Case of Luis Frómata Compte:** *"In prison '100 and Aldabó' with a gun to his head and they said, he will never see his family and children."*
- **Case of Luis Mario Nidas Hernández:** *"Weapons used by the military in arrest proceedings. Not only has he been tortured with long periods of isolation; but he is threatened with spending two months in a maximum security cell if he again uses his right to legitimate self-defense against the prison authorities."*
- **Case of Maikiel Armando Peña Suárez:** *"They would throw the (police) dogs on him."*
- **Case of Nosley Lázaro Domínguez Linares:** *"On the day of his arrest, they put a gun to his temple to make him drop his cell phone because he was recording everything that happened that day"*.

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- **Case of Roberto Pérez Fonseca:** *"He was threatened with a cabilla by a prison police officer and pepper sprayed."*
- **Case of Wilber Enmanuel Álvarez Salvat:** *"He was pointed with a firearm by a civilian in the service of the dictatorship. They used dogs to lead him to the prison cells."*
- **Case of William Manuel Leyva Pupo:** *"He was physically and mentally tortured in criminal proceedings one day just for saying that he wanted to talk to his family, they handcuffed him, beat him and broke his nose and mouth; and told him that 'he was not here to ask'."*
- **Case of Yoan Labrada Morgado:** *"He saw how his fellow detainees were cruelly beaten, apart from the fact that there were more than 20 officers above them dispensing cruel and inhuman treatment, both verbally and physically with the tonfas, the hoses of the 'black berets', they were all very afraid because of the mistreatment they were subjected to in the penal instruction of Holguin."*
- **Case of Yunior Iglesias Velázquez:** *"In the arrest process, there was a huge deployment around the house and there were many security officers dressed in civilian clothes and carrying weapons, three of them even took out and threatened to shoot his father and wife; all this in the presence of two minors"*.

INTENTIONAL SUBJECTION TO ANGUISH, GRIEF OR UNCERTAINTY ON THE SITUATION OF A FAMILY MEMBER

43.45% of the cases processed, 73 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. Only a part is presented 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:

- **Case of Manuel Díaz Rodríguez:** *"His mother is 94 years old and has advanced senile dementia and has no other relatives, only him, although in the trial they could not prove what they accused him of, he was sentenced to 5 years. Manuel lives in the town of Bauta in Artemisa with his 94 year old mother with Alzheimer's disease, he is not married and has no wife or other relatives, he lived alone with his mother whom he took very good care of so she was in very good condition despite her illness and advanced age. The lawyer during the whole process of the trial asked for a change of measure so that Manuel could wait for the sentence with house arrest and could take care of his 94 year old mother who was alone without relatives, and he was all of her, he bathed her, gave her food and did everything for her. This request was never granted. His mother felt the lack of love and care from her son very much, she deteriorated a lot during the first year of being alone without her son. We had to pay a lady to take care of her, but the care is not the same as that of a child. Because of the pressures the jail had to take Manuel to see his mother at her house, they took him handcuffed as if he was the most wanted terrorist in the world, in a cage car and they did not leave him in front of her house, they left him two blocks away from her house to exhibit*

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him in the whole neighborhood handcuffed and escorted by three policemen, this is undoubtedly done to put fear in the people. Because of all this situation his mother died on October 20, 2022, she had deteriorated a lot because of the lack of her son at home, every night that she was alive she asked for her son and called him because she did not understand where he was and why he could not be by her side. At his mother's wake they did the same thing, they took him handcuffed and guarded as if he were a terrorist, they also mobilized all the officers of the Bauta municipality and some from the province and they were in the surroundings of the funeral home with police cars, without Manuel's authorization several police officers went inside the funeral home. There they threatened Manuel that if he did not behave as they told him they would take him away immediately, they only gave him an hour and a few minutes to be next to his mother's coffin. With all these actions they have destroyed Manuel emotionally, after the death of his mother he is very bad emotionally".

- **Case of Alayn Toledano Valiente:** "His wife and daughters detained in their home, taken by force and disappeared for hours".
- **Case of Andy Dunier García Lorenzo:** "He was arrested in the street and the family was not notified. He was missing for two days. On repeated occasions his sister has been detained for several hours, he has been informed thanks to the other inmates causing much anguish and distress. On several occasions, when several members of his family were detained, being threatened with jail, and when his father suffered a knife attack because of him, which almost cost him his life."
- **Case of Ángel Jesús Véliz Marcano:** "Threatened with implicating his mother in judicial proceedings for defending her son. Isolating him from inmates with whom he had already achieved empathy, psychological torture."
- **Case of Ángel Santiesteban Prats:** "They detained his son and put him in a cell with adults, even though he was a minor, to threaten to send him to prison. With his daughter they were trying to mount a criminal case against him in order to also send her to prison."
- **Case of Diosdeny Santana Madera:** "They picked him up and released him after 7 or 8 days, without his family knowing where he was".
- **Case of Edelmer Góngora Morales:** "He was missing for a day because the National Revolutionary Police did not want to give his location. His sister had to throw herself on the floor screaming, that will never be forgotten."
- **Case of Elizabeth Arias García:** "Regarding her eldest daughter, who had participated in the demonstration and was detained and threatened. Also with respect to her brother and his prison situation. They also threatened her that they were going to put her daughter in prison as well."
- **Case of Esmérito Galván Santiesteban:** "When he was detained, his family did not know where he was for almost 4 days and they did not allow him to call to let them know where he was".
- **Case of Jorge Bello Domínguez:** "Several times he was a victim of anguish and desperation for not knowing the whereabouts of detained relatives such as his mother and wife. In November 2014, state security carried out an operation on Jorge Bello Domínguez's mother, Mrs. Marta Domínguez Calero and Yuleydi López González, wife of the same, keeping them in unknown whereabouts for more than 16 hours when they were released, this in full awareness of the effect it would cause psychologically to Jorge Bello. The illegal detention and kidnapping was due to the attitude and posture of disobedience that Bello

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Domínguez maintained in the Taco-Taco prison, where he was serving an unjust sentence fabricated by state security."

- **Case of Jorge Martín Perdomo:** *"They are two inseparable brothers, they were separated at the time of arrest and his brother was with Covid-19. His younger brother, imprisoned together with him, was subjected to torture while suffering Covid-19."*
- **Case of Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez:** *"When he was detained in the Sida prison, they did not give him information about his family and relatives every time he asked. They told him that if he did not repent for what he had done, they were going to put his wife in prison again and that he would never see her again, nor his children."*
- **Case of Lázara 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 they also put her in a dungeon from which she was released after 8 days."*
- **Case of Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca:** *"His wife has been subjected to forced disappearances, is threatened with imprisonment and open proceedings, and has been injured on many occasions, causing her to lose her baby. He is constantly exposed to anguish, as they let him know when his wife is detained. He is denied to go out to sunbathe, and at times is only allowed two or three minutes of communication with family."*
- **Case of Liván Hernández Lago:** *"His son, who was in the cell in front of his, was taken out to be beaten and he could not do anything".*
- **Case of Luis Armando Cruz Aguilera:** *"Not letting him see his mother, who was very ill".*
- **Case of Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara:** *"In one of the arbitrary arrests made against Luis, his partner, Claudia Genlui, was also violently arrested and Luis saw everything from the patrol car without being able to do anything".*
- **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 on repeated occasions has been the victim of threats and intimidation (he is an orphan of both father and mother)."*
- **Case of Maikel Puig Bergolla:** *"He was in forced disappearance and his family was unaware of the cause and whereabouts of the detainee. He was subjected to forced disappearance and his sister Daily Batista Perez was accused of fabricated crimes, this was another form of reprisal against his family, she was released on bail. When he was taken from his home on July 12, his family did not know about him, nor where he had been taken or for what reason."*
- **Case of Nadir Martín Perdomo:** *"He did not know where and how his brother was who had been arrested along with him. He was also worried about his wife who was sick with depression and his 6-month-old child."*
- **Case of Noel Martínez Tápanes:** *"They arrested his wife, mother of his only child with the sole objective 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."*

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- **Case of Yobel Sevilla Martínez:** "On the same July 11, the 17-year-old son was also detained and was not allowed to hear from him even through his family since they were not allowed to see him until more than a week after the events".
- **Case of Yunior Consuegra Sotolongo:** "They detained his mother for defending him in the face of police abuse, this caused her great anguish. The defendant's mother spent four days in prison under maximum security regime for wanting to know notifications of her son and is still being analyzed under preventive domiciliary measure from work to home."
- **Case of Yunior Luis Pino Pérez:** "His partner was missing for 10 days without any information about his whereabouts, and 37 days in prison without any reason".

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SMALL GLOSSARY ON TORTURE IN CUBA

Shakira: "Shakiras" or "chaquiras", is the torture method that consists of handcuffing an individual's back, feet and hands and subjecting him/her to an uncomfortable position; this causes great suffering to the victim who usually writhes in pain and suffers spasms; practically the victim seems to "dance" in pain, very ironically and cruelly, this torture is called "Shakiras" in reference to the way the famous Colombian singer dances. In addition, this torture has many variations. The chains can be adjusted more or less, and the victim can even be suspended with the chains on the ceiling of the dungeon, which causes terrible pain and causes severe damage and lacerations.

Enchaquirar: The term refers to the action of handcuffing the victim with "shakiras". When a prisoner is in this situation, it is usually said that he is "enchaquirado".

La Sillita: The "sillita" or "rocking chair" consists of handcuffing the detainee's hands and feet to his back, leaving him leaning on his chest for hours. It is a variant of the torture known as "shakira", which causes intense pain to the victim and can cause permanent damage to his health in most cases.

Oven patrol: It is common for police patrols to be used as mobile prisons. Given Cuba's tropical climate, temperatures are high throughout the year, so that confinement in a car exposed to the sun becomes an underhand and inexpensive form of torture. The detainee is deprived for long hours of water, food, in an uncomfortable position and exposed to high temperatures that can be above 40°C; in this proceeding, the authorities get out of the vehicle and take refuge in the shade while leaving the detainee locked and usually handcuffed for several hours.

Tonfa: The Baton (Police TONFA) is an element of police work that is used as a defensive and offensive weapon, but also serves as an instrument of torture against the detainee or prisoner; it is an accessory of the agent that depending on his skill, can be used to deliver blows or keys to a peaceful and unarmed individual in a situation of detention or securing.

El hueco (the hole): The hole is one of the names given by Cuban opponents and dissidents to the confinement or punishment cells. The United Nations defines isolation cells, or solitary confinement, as "the confinement of prisoners for 22 hours or more a day without significant human contact." In Cuba, punishment cells imply additional punishments, as they are in the most humid places, with less ventilation or extreme temperatures, for an indefinite period of time.

Black Berets: Officially, these are the National Special Brigade (BEN) of the Ministry of the Interior, but they are known by their characteristic dark cap. This is governed by orders from the Ministry of the Interior. They are quickly identifiable by their black uniform and their official mission is "to confront counter-terrorist activity and commando actions against complex criminals or serious actions against the citizenry", however in practice they are an elite paramilitary corps expert in the use of hand-to-hand combat and all types of weapons, which is used against the Cuban population on the occasion of peaceful protests or demonstrations; its deployment against demonstrators implies that excessive violence is used against the victims of arbitrary detentions, while the Black Berets are trained to knock the target unconscious or disabled.

Plantado: In the Cuban opposition culture there is the action of "plantarse", this is a method of absolutely peaceful protest, in which the person voluntarily and as a last resort against violations of their rights or the rights of another person decides to cease all cooperation or interaction with the authorities, and which may involve multiple variants of hunger strike. In Cuban prisons it is common for opponents to "plant

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themselves". The "plantado" is understood to be a radical action and it is common that once an opponent is planted, he will not cease his strike until his rights are restored, which can lead to serious damage to his health and even death. Even though this is a form of civic and peaceful protest, the authorities often apply forms of torture and disciplinary measures against those planted.

State Security: When reference is made to State Security, it refers to secret or unidentifiable agents of the Department of State Security belonging to the Ministry of Interior, but it also often refers to agents and collaborators of the Military Counterintelligence. State Security agents in practice are engaged in gathering sensitive information in as many areas as possible about dissidents and opponents, and they use this information as methods of torture. In practice, their social function is to suppress all forms of dissidence and opposition to the government through physical and psychological torture.

Repressor: Repressor is the generic term used by the dissident Cuban population to refer to any individual who, being a civilian, belonging to the government or any of the police or military forces, actively participates in human rights violations, whether as an aggressor, informant, cover-up, torturer or intellectual author.

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