
**INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
RESOLUTION 71/2025**

Precautionary Measure No. 1303-25
Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez regarding Cuba
October 4, 2025
Original: Spanish

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On September 7, 2025, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (“the Inter-American Commission”, “the Commission” or “the IACHR”) received a request for precautionary measures filed by the Observatorio de Derechos Culturales - ODC (“the applicants”) urging the Commission to require that the State of Cuba (“the State” or “Cuba”) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez (“the proposed beneficiary”). According to the request, the proposed beneficiary has been deprived of his liberty since 2021 and is at risk as a result of the lack of communication, isolation, and acts of violence he has faced over time. In particular, it is stated that he has presented a fever and possible tuberculosis, among other medical issues, which are not being treated.

2. In accordance with Article 25.5 of its Rules of Procedure, the IACHR requested information from the State on September 10, 2025. To date, the State has not replied to the Commission and the granted deadline has expired. Additionally, the applicants submitted a new communication on September 29, 2025.

3. Upon analyzing the submissions of fact and law made by the requesting party, the Commission considers that the proposed beneficiary is in a serious and urgent situation, given that his rights to life and personal integrity face a risk of irreparable harm. Consequently, based on Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure, the Commission requests that Cuba: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life, personal integrity, and health of Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez; b) implement the necessary measures so that his detention conditions comply with applicable international standards; c) immediately carry out a comprehensive medical assessment of his health status, and guarantee adequate health care through the precise definition of medical treatment, timely access to the required medications, and the medical information that occurs; d) consult and agree upon the measures to be adopted with the beneficiary and his representatives; e) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that led to the adoption of this resolution, so as to prevent such events from reoccurring.

II. SUMMARY OF FACTS AND ARGUMENTS

A. Information provided by the requesting party

4. The proposed beneficiary is a telephone technician from the town of Vegas, municipality of La Paz, province of Mayabeque. He participated in the protests of July 11, 2021 and was arrested the day after. For a month after he was deprived of his liberty, he was subjected to solitary confinement, during which he was beaten, deprived of sleep, and frequently interrogated to force him to sign a “confession of repentance,” which he refused to do. He was reportedly held incommunicado until November 2021, with no possibility of receiving visits from his family unit. When his family was able to visit him, they noted the lack of adequate medical attention for the injuries he had suffered and even observed bruises and broken ribs.

5. Between December 13 and 15, 2021, the proposed beneficiary was subjected, along with ten other people, to a criminal proceeding. The applicants questioned the absence of due process. Judgment no. 4 of the Criminal Chamber of the Provincial Court of Mayabeque, dated March 1, 2022, sentenced him to eight

years in prison for the crimes of public disorder, contempt, and sabotage, which was upheld by a higher court in June 2022.

6. The applicants emphasized that, when he was detained, the proposed beneficiary already had physical health issues and chronic health problems, including bronchial asthma, high blood pressure, and a herniated disc. During his time in prison, the proposed beneficiary reportedly engaged in “peaceful protests,” which were met with physical violence, periods of solitary confinement, confiscation of his personal belongings, and denial of medical treatment by prison authorities.

7. In March 2022, after being convicted, the proposed beneficiary went on his first hunger strike as a means of protest. It is alleged that in retaliation “he was kept in the prison yard barefoot and in his underwear from 6:00 p.m. until dawn the next day.” On July 11, 2022, he wrote a letter to a friend in which he described some of his circumstances at the time. This letter, handwritten and signed by the proposed beneficiary, was included in the request. In it, he reported beatings he had received for complaining about the detention conditions, and described a broken rib on his left side and a subcutaneous hematoma above his right eyebrow. In the same letter, the proposed beneficiary stated that physicians were not allowed to issue certificates for the injuries, and were only able to visit him eight days after the beating, when the swelling from the blows had already diminished.

8. The proposed beneficiary has reportedly been repeatedly beaten and subjected to periods of solitary confinement in retaliation for participating in protests, hunger strikes, and chanting anti-government slogans. Among other incidents, the applicant noted that on January 22, 2024, the proposed beneficiary began a hunger strike in protest of the confiscation of his personal belongings, including his medications. In October 2024, when his medication was again withdrawn as punishment for his protests, the proposed beneficiary went on hunger strike and sewed his mouth shut with wire. For these facts, he was reportedly sent to solitary confinement and held in a punishment cell. Incidents with similar circumstances and punishments were repeatedly reported throughout 2023 and 2024.

9. During 2024, the proposed beneficiary was allegedly affected by facial paralysis, which added to his previous health issues. In April 2025, inmates and their families learned that the epidemiological situation at Melena 2 prison, where he was being held, was very serious. It was stated that there was suspicion that at least one inmate had died of tuberculosis. On April 17, 2025, the proposed beneficiary was transferred to the Quivicán prison.

10. On June 10, 2025, the proposed beneficiary was seen by a prison physician, who attributed the facial paralysis to an alleged vitamin deficiency and stress, and prescribed vitamins. The applicant noted that the diagnosis could be more complex and correspond to a neurological condition. However, despite medical advice, the State did not provide vitamins or medication, which had to be obtained by relatives of other inmates and close friends. A photograph was attached to the request which, according to the report, corresponds to the medical document provided by the prison physician which shows the prescription of vitamins dated June 10, 2025. The applicants stated that it was one of the few medical documents which his relatives and relatives had been able to access.

11. Since June 27, 2025, the proposed beneficiary’s health condition has allegedly seriously deteriorated. Since that date, a persistent fever syndrome has been observed, which was verified by the mother of another inmate, who is a nurse by profession and visited him on July 8, 2025. According to the written testimony of this nurse attached to the request, at the time of the visit, the proposed beneficiary was in a very weak state, was not receiving adequate treatment and was not able to access the medications prescribed to treat his hypertension and asthma. It also noted the lack of attention to his physical condition and visibly deteriorated health, which included ten consecutive days of fever. In addition, he reportedly had a severe sleep disorder that had been affecting him for some time, and for which he was not receiving psychiatric care.

Throughout his testimony, it states that: “[...] during the visit, he fainted twice, practically died on us, and had to be taken to the medical center to be revived [...] I could immediately see, with the naked eye, signs of dehydration and malnutrition [...]”. It added that on August 1, 2025, they contacted the proposed beneficiary, who “[...] told me that he has not been monitored by any specialist since July 11, and that he is not even isolated in the medical post, nor is he receiving special care. We’re talking about more than a month with a fever, 33 or 34 days to be exact [...] Juan can die at any time [...]”.

12. In another letter written in July 2025 by another inmate in the same prison, events following this visit on July 8 were recounted. They mentioned that on July 11, the proposed beneficiary was transferred to a hospital in the town of Quivicán, where he underwent a chest X-ray and a leukogram. The handwritten letter from this other inmate stated: “[...] Juan Enrique is fighting for his life with a very high fever that won’t go away. On July 11, he was seen [by] the Head of Medical Services, who was not at all pleased with his clinical condition and referred him to a hospital on [...] Street. Whoever may be interested in knowing [...] with these high fevers, Juan is not the same [...]”. Similarly, another handwritten letter sent by the proposed beneficiary to a friend was attached. The letter is not dated but the recipient allegedly received it in July 2025. On that occasion, the proposed beneficiary stated that his fever persisted and kept him in a state of incapacitating weakness. The proposed beneficiary wrote: “[...] at the moment, I cannot lift my head off the bed due to the high and constant fever I have been battling since June 27 to date [...]”.

13. On August 4, 2025, after nearly 40 days of persistent fever syndrome along with other alleged health issues, prison authorities ordered his transfer from Quivicán to the National Prisoners’ Hospital, located within the prison complex known as Combinado del Este. The following day, August 5, the proposed beneficiary managed to make a phone call in which he informed his relatives that he had been diagnosed with tuberculosis and was in very poor health. The applicants communicated that this diagnosis has not been officially confirmed by the health authorities. They also claimed that at least one inmate is suspected to have died in Quivicán prison and another in Melena 2 prison as a result of tuberculosis.

14. With regard to the internal remedies activated, it is alleged that, since he was detained, the proposed beneficiary, like many of his fellow prisoners detained as a result of the July 2021 protests, has attempted to formally denounce the conditions in which they are being held. It is argued that, in no case, have the Cuban authorities guaranteed them access to justice or respected their rights of petition. In this regard, another handwritten letter was provided, sent by the proposed beneficiary to a friend and dated September 11, 2025, in which he reports that the complaints filed together with other inmates to improve detention conditions were not admitted. He added that, in retaliation, they were placed in solitary confinement. In the letter, the proposed beneficiary indicated that he and the other inmates were protesting and demanding the right to meet with the authorities of the Military Court, that they were not allowed to communicate with the outside world, and that they were not granted a meeting with the Military Prosecutor’s Office to file a formal complaint for violations of their rights and physical torture.

B. Response from the State

15. The IACHR requested information from the State on September 10, 2025. However, despite the expiration of the given deadline, the State has not responded to the Commission to date.

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

16. The precautionary measures mechanism is part of the Commission’s function of overseeing compliance with the human rights obligations set forth in Article 106 of the Charter of the Organization of American States. These general oversight functions are provided for in Article 41(b) of the American Convention on Human Rights, as well as in Article 18(b) of the Statute of the IACHR. The mechanism of precautionary measures is set forth in Article 25 of the Commission’s Rules of Procedure. In accordance with

that Article, the Commission grants precautionary measures in serious and urgent situations in which these measures are necessary to avoid an irreparable harm to persons.

17. The Inter-American Commission and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (hereinafter “the Inter-American Court” or “I/A Court H.R.”) have established repeatedly that precautionary and provisional measures have a dual nature, both protective and precautionary.¹ Regarding the protective nature, these measures seek to avoid irreparable harm and to protect the exercise of human rights.² To do this, the IACHR shall assess the problem raised, the effectiveness of State actions to address the situation, and how vulnerable the proposed beneficiaries would be left in case the measures are not adopted.³ As for their precautionary nature, these measures have the purpose of preserving legal situations while under the study of the IACHR. Their precautionary nature aims at safeguarding the rights at risk until the petition pending before the inter-American system is resolved. Their object and purpose are to ensure the integrity and effectiveness of an eventual decision on the merits, and, thus, avoid any further infringement of the rights at issue, a situation that may adversely affect the useful effect (*effet utile*) of the final decision. In this regard, precautionary or provisional measures enable the State concerned to comply with the final decision and, if necessary, to implement the ordered reparations.⁴ In the process of reaching a decision, according to Article 25(2) of its Rules of Procedure, the Commission considers that:

- a. “serious situation” refers to a grave impact that an action or omission can have on a protected right or on the eventual effect of a pending decision in a case or petition before the organs of the inter-American system;
- b. “urgent situation” refers to risk or threat that is imminent and can materialize, thus requiring immediate preventive or protective action; and
- c. “irreparable harm” refers to injury to rights which, due to their nature, would not be susceptible to reparation, restoration or adequate compensation.

18. In analyzing those requirements, the Commission reiterates that the facts supporting a request for precautionary measures need not be proven beyond doubt; rather, the information provided should be assessed from a *prima facie* standard of review to determine whether a serious and urgent situation exists.⁵

Inter-American ¹ Court of Human Rights (I/A Court H.R.), [Matter of the Yare I and Yare II Capital Region Penitentiary Center](#), Provisional Measures regarding the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Order of March 30, 2006, considerandum 5; [Case of Carpio Nicolle et al. v. Guatemala](#), Provisional Measures, Order of July 6, 2009, considerandum 16.

² I/A Court H.R., [Matter of Capital El Rodeo I and El Rodeo II Judicial Confinement Center](#), Provisional Measures regarding Venezuela, Order of February 8, 2008, considerandum 8; [Case of Bámaca Velásquez](#), Provisional Measures regarding Guatemala, Order of January 27, 2009, considerandum 45; [Matter of Fernández Ortega et al.](#), Provisional Measures regarding Mexico, Order of April 30, 2009, considerandum 5; [Matter of Milagro Sala](#), Provisional Measures regarding Argentina, Order of November 23, 2017, considerandum 5.

³ I/A Court H.R., [Matter of Milagro Sala](#), Provisional Measures regarding Argentina, Order of November 23, 2017, considerandum 5 (Available only in Spanish); [Matter of Capital El Rodeo I and El Rodeo II Judicial Confinement Center](#), Provisional Measures regarding Venezuela, Order of February 8, 2008, considerandum 9; [Matter of the Criminal Institute of Plácido de Sá Carvalho](#), Provisional Measures regarding Brazil, Order of February 13, 2017, considerandum 6 (Available only in Spanish).

⁴ I/A Court H.R., [Matter of the Capital El Rodeo I and El Rodeo II Judicial Confinement Center](#), Provisional Measures regarding Venezuela, Order of February 8, 2008, considerandum 7; [Matter of “El Nacional” and “Así es la Noticia” newspapers](#), Provisional Measures regarding Venezuela, Order of November 25, 2008, considerandum 23; [Matter of Luis Uzcátegui](#), Provisional Measures regarding Venezuela, Order of January 27, 2009, considerandum 19.

⁵ I/A Court H.R., [Matter of Members of the Miskitu Indigenous Peoples of the North Caribbean Coast regarding Nicaragua](#), Extension of Provisional Measures, Order of August 23, 2018, considerandum 13; [Matter of children and adolescents deprived of liberty in the “Complexo do Tatuapé” of the Fundação CASA](#), Provisional Measures regarding Brazil, Order of July 4, 2006, considerandum 23.

Similarly, the Commission recalls that, by its own mandate, it is not in its purview to determine any individual liabilities for the facts alleged. Moreover, in this proceeding, it is not appropriate to rule on violations of rights enshrined in the American Convention or other applicable instruments.⁶ This is better suited to be addressed by the Petition and Case system. The following analysis refers exclusively to the requirements of Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure, which can be resolved without making any determination on the merits.⁷

19. Moreover, when assessing the alleged facts, and pursuant to Article 25 (6) of its Rules of Procedure, the Commission takes into account the context that Cuba is currently experiencing. In its 2024 Annual Report, the IACHR considered, when including Cuba in Chapter IV.B, that there is a serious violation of the essential elements and institutions of representative democracy in that country, reflected in the abusive exercise of power in contravention of the rule of law and in the systematic infringement of the independence of the judiciary⁸.

20. In 2024, the Commission recorded situations such as arbitrary restrictions on the right to assembly and association, as well as on freedom of expression and dissemination of thought, particularly in the context of the social protests that took place in the country since July 2021 and continued throughout 2022, 2023, and 2024.⁹ At least 543 people are still deprived of their liberty for their participation in protests, of whom 360 are linked to the protests in July 2021 and 183 to subsequent protests. From these, 101 have been sentenced to between 10 and 22 years in prison or correctional labor¹⁰. According to available reports, most of these convictions were issued in trials that lacked due process guarantees.¹¹ Restrictions on prison benefits, limitations on family contact, and inhumane prison conditions have also been reported.¹² On December 4, 2024, the Commission condemned the growing repression in Cuba against opposition figures and dissident voices in the midst of the serious social and economic crisis, and urged the State to put an end to intimidation practices and guarantee the full exercise of the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, association, and economic, social, cultural and environmental rights¹³.

21. In its 2024 Annual Report, the Commission also reiterated its concern about the lack of up-to-date official information on the situation of persons deprived of liberty, the high rate of incarceration, and the deplorable detention conditions, as well as the difficulties in accessing rights, which have reportedly led to hunger strikes.¹⁴ He also expressed concern about the persistence of acts of torture and ill-treatment in Cuban prisons, including the practice of forced labor.¹⁵ The IACHR continued to receive information about overcrowding, although the exact percentage is unknown, lack of water supply, deficiencies in medical care, and poor hygiene conditions.¹⁶ The Commission highlighted that, between January and September 2024, the Cuban Prison Documentation Center recorded 466 complaints related to the denial of medical care or the poor

⁶ IACHR, [Resolution 2/2015](#), Precautionary Measure No. 455-13, Matter of Nestora Salgado regarding Mexico, January 28, 2015, para. 14; [Resolution 37/2021](#), Precautionary Measures No. 96-21, Gustavo Adolfo Mendoza Beteta and family regarding Nicaragua, April 30, 2021, para. 33.

⁷ In this regard, the Court has indicated that "[it] cannot, in a provisional measure, consider the merits of any arguments pertaining to issues other than those which relate strictly to the extreme gravity and urgency and the necessity to avoid irreparable damage to persons." See in this regard: I/A Court H.R., [Matter of James et al. regarding Trinidad and Tobago](#), Provisional Measures, Order of August 29, 1998, considerandum 6 (Available only in Spanish); [Case of the Barrios Family v. Venezuela](#), Provisional Measures, Order of April 22, 2021, considerandum 2.

⁸ IACHR, 2024 Annual Report, Ch. IV.B. Cuba, OEA/Ser.L/V/II. Doc. 39 rev. 2, March 26, 2025, para. 20.

⁹ IACHR, 2024 Annual Report, [Ch. IV.B. Cuba](#), March 26, 2025, para. 6.

¹⁰ IACHR, Press Release R151/25 [Cuba: RELE condemns state repression and calls for respect and guarantee of the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly](#), July 31, 2025.

¹¹ IACHR, Press Release R151/25, previously cited.

¹² IACHR, Press Release R151/25, previously cited.

¹³ IACHR, Press Release No. IACHR, [Press Release 306/2024. Cuba: IACHR, RELES and REDESCA Condemn Repression of Organizations and Media, in the Context of a Serious Social and Economic Crisis, December 4, 2024](#).

¹⁴ IACHR, 2024 Annual Report, [Ch. IV.B. Cuba](#), March 26, 2025, para. 57.

¹⁵ IACHR, 2024 Annual Report, [Ch. IV.B. Cuba](#), March 26, 2025, para. 57.

¹⁶ IACHR, 2024 Annual Report, [Ch. IV.B. Cuba](#), March 26, 2025, para. 59.

provision of such care in more than 29 prisons.¹⁷ People deprived of their liberty for political reasons are reportedly particularly affected by the lack of communication with their families.¹⁸

22. These contextual elements are relevant to the extent that they show seriousness and consistency in the allegations presented regarding the proposed beneficiary.

23. In analyzing the requirement of *seriousness*, the Commission takes into account the situation faced by the proposed beneficiary as a person deprived of liberty in the indicated context. In this regard, the Commission notes the recent deterioration in the beneficiary's health, along with the alleged lack of medical treatment and the actions of state agents, which combines alleged reprisals against him and the refusal to provide him with timely medical care.

24. In this regard, the Commission notes that, according to the applicants, since he was detained, the proposed beneficiary has been subjected to repeated reprisals and punishments related to his participation in protests. The reported incidents include episodes of isolation, beatings, transfer to punishment cells, and the restriction of rights and benefits, such as visits and contact with the outside world. In particular, it is alleged that the State has used the denial of medical treatment and access to medication as a form of punishment, as well as preventing the verification of injuries and physical assaults. In addition, following two hunger strikes in 2024 in protest against the confiscation of their medication, the State's response to these protests was violent and repressive, in a pattern of punishment that reportedly impacts their rights.

25. The Commission expresses its deep concern about allegations of physical repression and the use of denial of access to medication as a form of punishment, which are allegedly attributable to State agents, presumably in retaliation for the proposed beneficiary's requests to receive adequate medical care and improve the conditions of his detention.

26. Given this scenario, the proposed beneficiary's health condition reportedly motivated his current stay at the National Penitentiary Hospital. It should be noted that, prior to admission, the proposed beneficiary had been experiencing persistent symptoms for more than 40 days, without a medical diagnosis or access to medication. At the time of assessing the severity of the risk, the Commission observes that the proposed beneficiary has bronchial asthma and high blood pressure, and has been facing difficulties in accessing adequate medication and medical treatment for these issues for more than four years. In addition, during his imprisonment, his health has deteriorated, with facial paralysis and possible tuberculosis adding to his pre-existing health issues. As an additional factor, the Commission observes that the proposed beneficiary has been experiencing other health complications, such as acute malnutrition, dehydration, fainting spells, episodes of resuscitation, persistent high fever, sleep disorders, among others, without any evidence of effective medical care in response to the alleged risks.

27. These allegations regarding the proposed beneficiary's health are supported by direct evidence, including handwritten letters from the proposed beneficiary himself, testimony from a fellow inmate, and statements from family members and friends who have visited him and observed his physical condition, including a nursing professional. These testimonies are consistent, and in one case even come from a healthcare professional, which reinforces the seriousness of his current health situation. With regard to access to medical reports, the applicants indicated that they have not been able to access all of them. This impacts the family's ability, and even that of the proposed beneficiary himself, to effectively know his health diagnosis and the prescribed treatment.

¹⁷ IACHR, 2024 Annual Report, [Ch. IV.B. Cuba](#), March 26, 2025, para. 59.

¹⁸ IACHR, 2024 Annual Report, [Ch. IV.B. Cuba](#), March 26, 2025, para. 60.

28. It should be noted that it has been alleged that the proposed beneficiary has been exposed to epidemiological scenarios during his imprisonment in the Quivicán and Melena 2 prisons, at different stages of his detention. Consequently, the fact that, on August 5, 2025, the proposed beneficiary informed his family that he had contracted this disease is a strong indication of the lack of effective health control measures against communicable diseases, as well as the lack of protocols to prevent contagion and protect the integrity of prisoners. Although there is insufficient information to fully assess the detention conditions, it is important to consider the seriousness of the lack of medical care given the deterioration of his health and the potentially fatal consequences of not receiving timely medical attention.

29. The Commission emphasizes that the situation that the proposed beneficiary faced has been brought to the attention of the state authorities during his time in prison through medical care provided in prison, attempts by the proposed beneficiary and other inmates to file complaints to improve detention conditions, which were not accepted by the Military Court authorities, and requests for interviews with the Military Prosecutor's Office, which were denied. Given this situation, the Commission has no record of any investigation being opened into the allegations presented by the applicants. Nor does it have information on any concrete measures that are being implemented to mitigate the situation described by the applicants.

30. In view of the allegations analyzed, the Commission regrets the lack of response from the State, after having solicited its observations on this request. This prevents the Commission from obtaining information from the State on the proposed beneficiary's current state of health. Thus, not having received a response from the State, the Commission does not have elements sufficient to disprove the applicant's submissions or know about measures effectively adopted by the State to mitigate the alleged risk. Notwithstanding, the Commission recalls that the proposed beneficiary is in the custody of the State, and therefore has a special position of guarantor, since prison authorities exercise strong control or command over the persons in their custody.¹⁹ Even though the Commission is not called upon to determine the perpetrators of the risks or if they are attributable to State actors, when assessing this request it does consider the seriousness of the possible participation of State actors according to the allegations and allegedly place the proposed beneficiary in a situation of vulnerability.

31. In these circumstances, the Commission understands that, based on the applicable *prima facie* standard and in the context of the State of Cuba, it is sufficiently proven that the rights to life, personal integrity and health of the proposed beneficiary are at serious risk. This risk stems not only from untreated illnesses, but also from a continuous pattern of violence, reprisals, isolation, and lack of communication, within the context of the denial of domestic resources to protect rights in the country.

32. Regarding the *urgency* requirement, the Commission notes that it has been met, considering that the proposed beneficiary continues in State custody under the conditions described, which are likely to continue and worsen over time. In this same sense, the Commission has not received a response from the State to assess the actions that have been taken or that the situation has been mitigated or resolved. Of particular concern is the lack of information on immediate medical care or urgent interventions that could reverse the deterioration noted, which reinforces the imminence of the risk.

I/A¹⁹ Court H.R., Case of Mendoza et al. v. Argentina, Preliminary Objections, Merits and Reparations, Judgment of May 14, 2013, Series C No. 260, para. See also: IACHR, Report on the Human Rights of Persons Deprived of Liberty in the Americas, December 31, 2011, para. 49.

33. Regarding the requirement of *irreparable harm*, the Commission concludes that it has been met, insofar as the potential impact on the rights to life, personal integrity and health constitutes the maximum situation of irreparability.

IV. BENEFICIARY

34. The Commission declares Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez beneficiary, who is duly identified in this proceeding.

V. DECISION

35. In view of the aforementioned background, The IACHR considers that this matter meets *prima facie* the requirements of seriousness, urgency and irreparable harm set forth in Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure. Consequently, the IACHR requests that Cuba:

- a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life, personal integrity, and health of Juan Enrique Pérez Sánchez;
- b) implement the necessary measures so that his detention conditions comply with applicable international standards;
- c) immediately carry out a comprehensive medical assessment of his health status, and guarantee adequate health care through the precise definition of medical treatment, timely access to the required medications, and the medical information that occurs;
- d) consult and agree upon the measures to be adopted with the beneficiary and his representatives;
- e) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that led to the adoption of this resolution, so as to prevent such events from reoccurring.

36. The Commission requests that Cuba report, within 15 days from the date of notification of this resolution, on the adoption of the requested precautionary measures and update that information periodically.

37. The Commission emphasizes that, in accordance with Article 25(8) of its Rules of Procedure, the granting of this precautionary measure and its adoption by the State do not constitute a prejudgment on any violation of the rights protected under the applicable instruments.

38. The Commission instructs its Executive Secretariat to notify this resolution to the State of Cuba and the applicant.

39. Approved on October 4, 2025, by José Luis Caballero Ochoa, President; Andrea Pochak, First Vice-President; Arif Bulkan, Second Vice-President; Edgar Stuardo Ralón Orellana; Roberta Clarke; Carlos Bernal Pulido; and Gloria Monique de Mees, members of the IACHR.

Tania Reneaum Panszi
Executive Secretary