



IHR LEGAL

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS

Counseling and Litigation

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IHR LEGAL Newsletter

News Concerning the Universal System
and Regional Systems for the Promotion
and Protection of Human Rights

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ABOUT US

IHR Legal is an international human rights law firm dedicated to the promotion and protection of human rights through international litigation, strategic legal advisory, and advocacy before international and regional human rights mechanisms. The firm works with individuals, organizations, and institutions worldwide in cases involving serious and well-documented human rights violations, providing specialized legal expertise in high-impact and complex matters, including arbitrary or unlawful detention and abuses of state power.

IHR Legal comprises a team of distinguished human rights practitioners with extensive experience across international and regional human rights systems, including Ignacio J. Álvarez, former Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights; Paulo Abrão, former Executive Secretary of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights; Carlos Vicente de Roux, former Judge of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights; José Antonio Guevara, former Chair of the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention; Antonia Urrejola, former President of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights; and Cruz Sánchez de Lara, former Executive Adviser to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) for Eastern Africa. The firm also has a strategic communications area led by Armando F. Briquet, a professional with solid experience in strategy development, political consulting, and crisis management.

Further information about our work and areas of practice is available at <https://ihr.legal/>.

S U M M A R Y

We are pleased to share the latest edition of the IHR Legal newsletter.

This edition provides an overview of the most recent developments within the United Nations human rights system and the regional human rights protection systems, including the report of the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the systematic use of conflict-related sexual violence as a weapon of war in Sudan; two views adopted by the Human Rights Committee concerning, respectively, the protection of an adolescent's right to privacy in relation to the collection and retention of his DNA profile, and the responsibility for deporting a child with a severe disability without an adequate assessment of the risk of irreparable harm resulting from the lack of appropriate medical treatment in the receiving country; as well as the recent actions of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to protect human rights defenders and address xenophobic violence against migrants in South Africa.

The newsletter also examines the most significant decisions of the regional human rights systems, including judgments of the European Court of Human Rights concerning discrimination against Jehovah's Witnesses in Italy; reports issued by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights on Mexico's ongoing crisis of enforced disappearances and the labour conditions of Cuban medical personnel participating in international medical missions; and the recent judgments of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights holding Nicaragua and Venezuela internationally responsible for serious human rights violations, including arbitrary detention, torture, violations of judicial guarantees, and unlawful restrictions on political rights.

Each edition aims to provide a carefully curated selection of news and developments through which practitioners, academics, and human rights defenders may identify issues of relevance and interest, regardless of their particular areas of specialization.

Stay informed and up to date on the issues shaping the global agenda!

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I UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEM

1. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

The OHCHR is the principal human rights entity of the United Nations. Its functions include promoting and protecting all human rights, helping to empower people, and developing a human rights perspective in all United Nations programs. The current United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights is Mr. Volker Türk.

1) New OHCHR Report Finds Conflict-Related Sexual Violence Has Been Systematically Used as a Weapon of War in Sudan

Since April 15, 2023, Sudan has been embroiled in a non-international armed conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), supported by their allied armed groups and militias. The OHCHR's report analyzes conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) in Sudan, which is undoubtedly unprecedented in terms of its vast scale, prevalence and brutality.

During the period under review, the OHCHR documented 546 incidents of CRSV, affecting at least 838 victims, including 539 women, 284 girls, eight men and seven boys.





Hundreds of other reports were received and others continue to arise, many of which still are pending verification, and, given the high rate of underreporting, these figures, undoubtedly, represent only the tip of the iceberg. The report further noted that sexual violence was closely linked to the victims' ethnicity, particularly against women and girls from the Masalit community.



Source: Priority Worldwide Emergency Response. "Sudan Crisis | Logistics Access Guidance – SITREP 3". Date: May 19, 2023. Link to the license: [here](#).

The findings revealed that acts of violence were typically coordinated operations. In its conclusions, the OHCHR noted that many of these acts are classified as war crimes and, many others, as crimes against humanity in the form of rape, sexual slavery and other offenses. Several recommendations were made, including conducting impartial and prompt investigations into sexual violence to ensure that perpetrators are held accountable; ensuring that survivors have access to essential services and psychological support; and others. The report can be found [here](#) and the press release [here](#).





2) Five Years Into Myanmar's Conflict, New OHCHR's Report Highlights Escalating Human Rights Violations and the Impact of Declining International Support

The current conflict in Myanmar began with the military coup of February 1, 2021, when the armed forces overthrew the democratically elected government and declared a state of emergency that remains in effect. According to the report, the period between August 1, 2025, and January 31, 2026—from the military's announcement of elections through the conclusion of the voting process—was marked by widespread insecurity, instability, and serious human rights violations. At least 702 civilians were reportedly killed during this period, more than half of whom were women and children. Airstrikes were the leading cause of civilian deaths and caused extensive damage to schools, healthcare facilities, markets, monasteries, and other civilian infrastructure.



Source: Wikimedia Commons.
"2021 Myanmar Armed Forces Day". Date: March 27, 2021. Link to the license: [here](#).

The report also documents abuses committed by anti-military armed groups opposing the military-controlled elections, including the dissemination of false propaganda, intimidation of voters and election officials, attacks on polling stations, and the use of explosives. As a result, the elections took place in an environment characterized by fear, coercion, insecurity, and widespread uncertainty about the future.





The humanitarian crisis has continued to worsen, with the United Nations estimating that 3.7 million people have been displaced since the coup. In addition, an earthquake and seasonal flooding in March 2025 left approximately one million people without shelter or access to basic services, further aggravating food insecurity affecting an estimated 9.2 million people.

Despite these conditions, local communities have implemented a range of protection initiatives in response to the absence of effective government protection, including early warning systems, emergency healthcare and mental health services, humanitarian assistance, gender-sensitive protection mechanisms, and education and awareness programs. The OHCHR concludes the report with recommendations to all parties to the conflict, including the Myanmar military, the National Unity Government, ethnic armed organizations, and anti-military armed groups, urging them to end violations of international humanitarian law and take concrete measures to ensure the protection of civilians. The report can be found [here](#) and the press release [here](#).

2. Human Rights Committee (HRC)

The Human Rights Committee is the United Nations body of independent experts that monitors the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

1. The HRC Finds Netherlands Violated a Child's Right to Privacy by Collecting and Retaining His DNA Without an Individualized Assessment

In 2018, the author, who was 14 years old at the time of the incidents, was convicted of theft and ordered to carry out hours of community service. Approximately 3 months later, the public prosecutor ordered that the defendant's cellular (biological) material be collected, based on the DNA Testing (Convicted Persons) Act, which was carried out by taking a tissue sampler from the author.



The following day, the author lodged an objection (appeal) against the collection and processing of his DNA profile in the DNA database, which was denied by the juvenile district court on the grounds that it was allegedly unfounded.



Source: Wikimedia Commons."File: DNA Extraction". Date: March 11, 2015. Link to the license: [here](#).

The HRC found that the collection of cellular material for DNA testing, analysis and storage in a database that could be used in the future for criminal investigation purposes is, in and of itself, sufficiently intrusive to be considered an "interference" with the author's privacy, in violation of Article 17 (right to privacy). The HRC noted that even if the interference is provided for by law, it must, without exception, be in accordance with the provisions, purposes and objectives of the Covenant, noting that, to comply with it, the legislation must specify the precise circumstances under which such interference may be permitted. Furthermore, the HRC noted that the DNA Testing (Convicted Persons) Act does not take the offender's age into account and does not provide a remedy that would challenge the collection of tissue samples (only the determination and processing of a person's DNA profile).

In this regard, the HRC noted, with regard to the Act's failure to distinguish between adults and minors, that children differ from adults in their physical and psychological development, as well as in their educational and emotional necessities.



Therefore, States have the obligation to adopt special protective measures, particularly in the context of the administration of juvenile justice, where the best interests of the child must be of paramount importance. Thus, the HRC concluded that, even though it was provided for by law, the interference with the author's privacy was not proportionate to the legitimate objective of investigating and preventing serious crimes, given his age at the time and the excessive length of storage of his DNA, thereby violating Article 17 (right to privacy). The views can be found [here](#) and the press release [here](#).

2) The HRC Finds Sweden Failed to Protect a Child with Severe Disabilities from the Risk of Irreparable Harm Following Deportation to Albania

In a decision adopted on May 7, 2026, the Human Rights Committee (HRC) found that Sweden violated the rights of an Albanian child with severe disabilities by deporting him without adequately assessing the risks he would face upon return. The author, E.B., was born with multiple serious medical conditions, including hydrocephalus, autism, cerebral palsy-related impairments, and epilepsy. After Albanian doctors informed his family that no further treatment was available, his mother sought medical care in Sweden, where he underwent emergency surgery, received specialized education, and benefited from comprehensive support services. Despite these circumstances, the family's asylum application was rejected, and they were deported to Albania.

The HRC reiterated that States must not deport individuals where there are substantial grounds for believing they face a real risk of irreparable harm, including where adequate medical treatment would be unavailable. It emphasized the need for an individualized assessment of such risks, particularly in cases involving children and persons with disabilities, whose rights require enhanced protection.



The Committee concluded that the Swedish authorities failed to properly assess the medical evidence and the availability of essential treatment in Albania before deporting the author, thereby violating his rights to life and to be free from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment under Articles 6 and 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The decision can be found [here](#) and the press release [here](#).



II AFRICAN HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEM

1. African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)

The ACHPR is a quasi-jurisdictional body, within the framework of the African Union, whose main function is to protect and promote human and peoples' rights in African countries. Among its functions are to process complaints from individuals or States about human rights violations committed by States in the region, and to receive periodic reports from States on the human rights situation in their country.

1) African Commission Warns Against the Criminalization of Human Rights Defenders and Calls for Safeguards Across Africa in Resolution No. 663

In its latest resolution, adopted on June 4, 2026, the ACHPR expressed serious concern over the deteriorating situation of human rights defenders across Africa. The Commission highlighted the shrinking of civic space through increased surveillance and democratic repression, including transnational repression, as well as the misuse of judicial proceedings to target defenders through excessive bail requirements and other forms of judicial harassment.





It also documented persistent violations such as arbitrary arrests, torture, enforced disappearances, killings, and restrictions on the freedoms of association and peaceful assembly, including the suspension and dissolution of civil society organizations.



Source: Easy-Peasy.AI. "Peaceful Demonstration in Dakar, Senegal". Date: November 16, 2023. Link to the license: [here](#).

Recalling applicable regional and international human rights standards, the ACHPR condemned all forms of violence and intimidation against human rights defenders and called on States to end arbitrary arrests and detentions, respect the rights to freedom of association and peaceful assembly, refrain from abusing legal processes to silence defenders, and adopt effective legal and institutional measures to protect their work. The resolution can be found [here](#).

2) African Commission Condemns Persistent Xenophobic Violence and Vigilante Attacks Against African Migrants in South Africa

The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), together with its Country Rapporteur for South Africa, expressed serious concern over recent reports of xenophobic violence and intimidation targeting nationals of other African countries.



According to the information received, migrants—particularly those perceived to be undocumented—have been subjected to harassment and physical attacks by vigilante groups. The ACHPR also recalled a longstanding pattern of xenophobic violence in South Africa, including major incidents in 1998, 2008, 2015, 2022, 2025, and 2026, emphasizing that these attacks constitute serious violations of rights protected under the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights.

Reaffirming that all individuals, regardless of nationality or immigration status, are entitled to equality, dignity, security, life, and property, the ACHPR stressed that immigration enforcement is the exclusive responsibility of State authorities and that vigilante justice is incompatible with human rights standards. While welcoming the South African authorities’ public condemnation of the attacks, the Commission called for concrete action, including prompt and impartial investigations, measures to prevent vigilante violence, and stronger protections for migrants and other non-nationals, particularly in high-risk areas. The press release can be found [here](#).



Source: Wikimedia Commons. “File: Fan Walk For Peace and Unity”. Date: July 18, 2010. Link to the license: [here](#).





2. African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACtHPR)

The ACtHPR is the judicial arm of the African Union and one of the three regional human rights courts. It was established to protect human and peoples' rights in Africa principally through judicial consideration of human rights complaints. The Court's permanent seat is in Arusha, Tanzania.

1) ACtHPR Issues Decision in *Chacha Jeremiah and others v. Tanzania*, Condemning Mandatory Death Sentences

In a judgment issued on June 5, 2026, the ACtHPR found that Tanzania violated the rights of three men who had been convicted of murdering a person and sentenced to mandatory death by hanging. Although their sentences were commuted to life imprisonment in 2026, the applicants had spent years on death row following convictions upheld on appeal.

The Court held that the mandatory imposition of the death penalty is arbitrary and violates the right to life because it deprives judges of the discretion to consider the circumstances of each case and impose an individualized sentence. The Court further found that the subsequent commutation of the applicants' sentences did not remedy the violation, as they had already endured years on death row. It also concluded that both the prolonged time spent under sentence of death and the method of execution by hanging constituted violations of the right to dignity, recognizing hanging as a form of cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment contrary to Articles 4 and 5 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. The decision can be found [here](#).



III EUROPEAN HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEM

1. European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR)

The ECtHR is a judicial body of the Council of Europe whose main function is to monitor the compliance of States parties with the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECHR). The ECtHR is responsible for analyzing complaints from individuals, groups of individuals, or States for human rights violations committed by States that have accepted the ECtHR's jurisdiction.

1) Italy's Refusal to Conclude a State Agreement with Jehovah's Witnesses Amounted to Discrimination, ECtHR Holds

In a judgment concerning the conclusion of an agreement between the Italian State and the Jehovah's Witnesses, the ECtHR found that Italy had discriminated against the applicant religious association by repeatedly failing to finalize an agreement regulating its relationship with the State. Although negotiations began in 1997 and agreement texts were signed by successive Presidents of the Council of Ministers, the process repeatedly stalled. Parliamentary opposition based on the religious beliefs of Jehovah's Witnesses—including their views on blood transfusions and conscientious objection—and the authorities' subsequent refusal to resume negotiations ultimately prevented the agreement from being concluded.





Source: Wikimedia Commons. "File: Jehovah's Witnesses in Venice". Date: June 18, 2019. Link to the license: [here](#).

Initially, the ECtHR clarified that the case essentially concerned a difference in treatment between the applicant and the religious denominations that had entered into agreements with the Italian State. It was noted that, in Italy, the possibility for a religious denomination to enter into an agreement with the State is subject only to the following conditions: acting in accordance with the domestic legal system and being registered as a legal entity with legal personality. There is no other legal provision that imposes additional criteria for entering into such an agreement. In fact, 13 other religious denominations that have entered into agreements with the State did not encounter any obstacles to doing so. Although the ECtHR recognized the margin of appreciation enjoyed by national authorities, it concluded that it had not been demonstrated that the difference in treatment between the applicant and the religious denominations that had entered into agreements with Italy was based on an objective and reasonable justification, thereby violating Article 14 (prohibition of discrimination) of the Convention, in conjunction with Article 9 and Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 of the Convention. The decision (in French) can be found [here](#) and the press release [here](#).



2) ECtHR Finds Turkey Violated the Convention by Convicting a Man of Terrorist Membership Without Establishing Criminal Intent and Subjecting Him to Degrading Detention Conditions

On May 5, 2026, the ECtHR examined the conviction of a Turkish national for membership in the FETÖ/PDY, the organization that Turkish authorities hold responsible for the failed coup attempt of July 2016. The applicant was sentenced to seven years and six months' imprisonment based on witness statements, telephone traffic records, bank deposits, and social security contributions paid by a company allegedly linked to the organization. Throughout the domestic proceedings, he denied any affiliation with FETÖ/PDY and argued that the evidence was insufficient to establish his membership. Furthermore, the prison conditions to which the applicant was subjected were inhumane: the prison, which was designed to hold a specific number of people, was severely overcrowded; hygiene conditions were poor; there was inadequate ventilation and limited access to water, all of which caused extreme mental and physical suffering.

The ECtHR decided that the State violated Article 7, primarily because the domestic courts failed to conduct an assessment of the applicant's mens rea, taking into account the available evidence regarding his conduct and role. In this regard, there was a fundamental failure to fulfill the obligation to conduct an individual assessment of criminal responsibility, as evidenced, for example, by the authorities' failure to provide explanations concerning essential elements of the offense with which he was charged. Consequently, the individual's right not to be punished without the existence of a mental link through which an element of personal liability must be established was violated. The decision can be found [here](#) and the press release [here](#).



IV

INTER-AMERICAN HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEM

1. Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR)

The IACHR is the autonomous body of the Organization of American States (OAS) responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Americas. One of its duties is to receive and review individual complaints of human rights violations and to monitor human rights situations.

1) IACHR's Report Warns of Persistent Impunity and Structural Failures Amid Mexico's Ongoing Missing Persons Crisis

In a recent report, the IACHR expressed grave concern over the ongoing crisis of disappearances in Mexico, where the National Registry of Missing and Unaccounted-for Persons records more than 128,000 missing persons and over 70,000 unidentified bodies in State custody. The Commission noted that disappearances, once primarily associated with the "Dirty War," are now closely linked to organized crime, often acting with the involvement or acquiescence of State agents. The IACHR also highlighted the particular vulnerability of certain groups, including migrants, and recalled the State's own acknowledgment that corruption within public institutions has enabled the expansion of organized criminal organizations.





Source: Wikimedia Commons.
 "File: Ficha de Búsqueda y Graffiti por los desaparecidos en el Estado de Jalisco, México". Date: December 25, 2022. Link to the license: [here](#).

The IACHR identified the presence of organized crime, the militarization of public security, and structural socioeconomic inequalities as key drivers of the crisis. It further found that persistent failures in investigations, coordination among authorities, victim protection, and access to justice have contributed to widespread impunity. While recognizing recent government initiatives to address the problem, the Commission concluded that these measures have not been sufficient and issued a series of recommendations, including strengthening legal and institutional frameworks to prevent disappearances, addressing State acquiescence, and improving search and protection mechanisms, particularly for vulnerable groups. The report (in Spanish) can be found [here](#).

2) New IACHR Report Raises Concerns About Labor Conditions and Mobility Restrictions in Cuban Medical Missions

In its April 7, 2026 report, "Labor Rights of Healthcare Personnel in Medical Missions from Cuba," the IACHR examined the working conditions of Cuban healthcare professionals deployed through the country's international medical missions.



While recognizing the humanitarian value of these programs, the Commission found that the missions operate within the context of Cuba's prolonged socioeconomic and political crisis and documented numerous allegations of labor rights violations. According to the report, Cuban healthcare workers have faced opaque employment conditions, the withholding of 60% to 90% of their wages, excessive working hours, restrictions on freedom of movement and expression, confiscation of passports, reprisals for abandoning missions, and unequal treatment compared to local and other foreign healthcare personnel.

The IACHR concluded that, despite being presented as a form of international solidarity, the medical missions raise serious human rights concerns, including violations of the rights to just and favorable working conditions, fair remuneration, freedom of movement, and other fundamental labor rights. The Commission further noted that the absence of democratic safeguards and effective oversight in Cuba contributes to the persistence of these abuses and recommended that the State adopt a regulatory framework ensuring decent working conditions and effective protection of the rights of healthcare personnel participating in international medical missions. The report can be found [here](#) and the press release [here](#).



Source: Wikimedia Commons.
"File: Médicos Cubanos en los 2000s". Date: January 12, 2005.
Link to the license: [here](#).



2. Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR)

The IACtHR is a regional human rights court responsible for applying and interpreting the American Convention on Human Rights (ACHR) and other human rights instruments in the region. Its main function is to decide cases on human rights violations committed by States that have accepted its jurisdiction.

1) IACtHR Holds Nicaragua Responsible for Arbitrary Detention of Mayoral Candidate and Violation of His Judicial Guarantees and Political Rights in the Case of *Fiallos Navarro*

In a recent judgment, the IACtHR found that Nicaragua violated the rights of former public official and mayoral candidate Alejandro Fiallos Navarro, who was prosecuted and convicted following a criminal complaint filed by a former employee of the Nicaraguan Institute for Municipal Development (INIFOM). The complainant alleged that she had been dismissed after refusing to participate in unlawful procurement processes. Throughout the criminal proceedings, Mr. Navarro challenged the impartiality of the trial, arguing, among other things, that key evidence had been improperly excluded, procedural objections were ignored, and the presiding judge had publicly expressed an intention to convict the defendants. He was ultimately sentenced to imprisonment and disqualified from holding public office.

The IACtHR initially recalled that Article 8, even though it is entitled “Judicial Guarantees”, refers to the entire set of requirements that must be observed in legal proceedings so that individuals can defend themselves adequately.



The State acknowledged that several procedures were denied during the course of the prosecution against Mr. Navarro, such as the fact that his attorney was not notified of the procedural stage at which the evidence-gathering phase began (unlike the prosecution) and that the on-site inspection took place on the same day as the sentencing (thus preventing the defense from expressing its views on it before it was used on the sentencing). Due to this and other restrictions, the IACtHR found that Mr. Navarro did not have sufficient time and resources to adequately prepare his defense and exercise his right to be heard, in violation of Article 8.2.c. The IACtHR also decided that the first instance decision lacked a clear, complete and logical reasoning regarding the establishment of the criminal offenses and Mr. Navarro's guilt, thereby disregarding the principle of the presumption of innocence and violating Articles 8.1 and 8.2. Furthermore, the IACtHR concluded that Mr. Navarro's detention was arbitrary and unlawful and that the remedy to review the legality of the detention was ineffective, in violation of Articles 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4 and 7.6. Lastly, by barring him from holding any public position for six and a half months on the basis of an arbitrary judgment, the State also violated Article 23. The decision (in Spanish) can be found [here](#) and the press release [here](#).

2) In *Rojas Riera v. Venezuela*, IACtHR Ordered the Closure of El Helicoide After Holding Venezuela Responsible for Arbitrary Detention, Torture and Violation of Political Rights

In a judgment notified on June 10, 2026, the IACtHR examined the case of Jorge Rojas Riera, which arose in the context of the intense political polarization that followed the 2002 coup attempt in Venezuela. On September 19, 2003, while providing logistical support to a peaceful demonstration by military officers and civilians calling for President Hugo Chávez's resignation at Plaza Francia de Altamira in Caracas, Mr. Riera was arrested by armed agents of the Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services (DISIP).





Source: Wikimedia Commons.
"File: Helicoide roca tarpeya caracas". Date: August 8, 2008.
Link to the license: [here](#).

Following his arrest, Mr. Riera was taken to the DISIP detention facility known as "El Helicoide", where he was subjected to torture, including severe beatings, the dislocation of his shoulder, death and sexual violence threats, and other forms of physical and psychological abuse. He was also forced to sign a document during questioning. Although criminal investigations into these acts were opened, they proved ineffective and failed to identify or punish those responsible.

The IACtHR found that Venezuela had violated Mr. Riera's rights to freedom of assembly, freedom of expression, political participation, personal liberty, judicial guarantees, and humane treatment under the American Convention on Human Rights. The Court held that his arrest was unlawful and arbitrary, that he was tortured by State agents, and that the authorities failed to conduct an effective investigation into those abuses. It also found that the torture inflicted on Mr. Riera caused suffering to his mother, whose right to personal integrity was likewise violated, and concluded that the events had profoundly affected the life plans of both victims. The decision (in Spanish) can be found [here](#) and the press release [here](#).



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IHR LEGAL consists of reputable lawyers and other professionals from different nationalities, highly acclaimed both nationally and internationally for their vast experience and expertise in international human rights law.

Their background includes, among others, exemplary professional practice in the private and public sectors, including top positions in human rights organizations.

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