GROUP OF HUMAN RIGHTS EXPERTS ON NICARAGUA

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SUMMARY OF TRANSNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN NICARAGUA

PART 1

The following table provides an overview of the transnational human rights violations perpetrated by the Nicaraguan State against Nicaraguans in exile. These violations have been documented by the Group. For further details, see the report of the Group published in September 2025.

ENGLISH

ESPAÑOL

MAIN PATTERNS OF TRANSNATIONAL VIOLATIONS	MODUS OPERANDI	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS
ARBITRARY DEPRIVATION OF NATIONALITY	• Legislative reforms that formalize the loss of nationality of “traitors to the homeland” • Unfair or spurious trials based on fabricated cases that order the loss of nationality • Elimination of the individual from the civil registry, without notice of any proceedings	• Right to a nationality • Right to legal personality • Right to a fair trial • Right not to be discriminated against for one’s political opinion • Right to an effective remedy
PROHIBITION OF ENTRY IN OWN COUNTRY	• Prohibition of entry via notification of the Government to transport companies • Prohibition of entry by migration officials at border crossing points • Identification of victims by the surveillance and intelligence network	• Right to freedom of movement • Right to respect for privacy, family and to the protection of reputation • Right not to be discriminated against for one’s political opinion • Right to an effective remedy
EXPULSION OF NATIONALS	• Expulsion of individuals, families and groups of people, including arbitrarily detained people • Identification of victims by the surveillance and intelligence network	• Right to freedom of movement • Right to respect for privacy, family and to the protection of reputation • Right not to be discriminated against for one’s political opinion • Right to an effective remedy

MAIN PATTERNS OF TRANSNATIONAL VIOLATIONS	MODUS OPERANDI	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS
DENIAL OF PASSPORTS AND OTHER OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS	• Denial of issuance or renewal of passports by consulates • Suppression or alteration of official documents such as birth and marriage certificates • Denial of academic titles and records • Identification of victims by the surveillance and intelligence network	• Right to legal personality • Right to preserve one's identity (children) • Right to freedom of movement • Right to respect for privacy, family and to the protection of reputation • Right to education • Right to work • Right not to be discriminated against for one's political opinion • Right to an effective remedy
ARBITRARY CONFISCATION OF PROPERTIES AND PENSIONS	• Confiscation of properties and pensions in enforcement of judgements following unfair trials • Confiscation of properties without legal proceedings • Confiscation of pensions without justification • Occupation of properties	• Right to property • Right to social security • Right not to be discriminated against for one's political opinion • Right to an effective remedy
SURVEILLANCE, THREATS AND HARASSMENT	• Digital surveillance and threats, harassment and smear campaigns on social media orchestrated by the transnational surveillance and intelligence network • Surveillance, threats and harassment by undercover agents and informants abroad	• Right to respect for privacy, family and to the protection of reputation • Right to freedom of expression • Right to freedom of association • Right to security of person • Right not to be discriminated against for one's political opinion • Right to an effective remedy
FISICAL VIOLENCE	• Murders, attempted murders and assaults perpetrated by unknown individuals, with firearms and a high level of organization • Victims threatened before their assaults	• Right to life* • Right to physical integrity* • Right not to be discriminated against for one's political opinion* • Right to an effective remedy*

*Violations of the rights to physical integrity and life are not confirmed as the cases reported to the Group are still under investigation by the competent authorities. Should the responsibility of the State of Nicaragua be determined, it would give rise to violations of the rights to physical integrity and life.

MAIN PATTERNS OF TRANSNATIONAL VIOLATIONS	MODUS OPERANDI	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS
ABUSE OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND CONTROL MECHANISMS	• False accusations against exiled Nicaraguans abusing INTERPOL mechanisms, in particular the Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) database and Red Notices • False accusations against exiled Nicaraguans instrumentalizing international regulations against money laundering and the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT)	• Right to freedom of movement • Right to liberty and security of person • Right to property • Right to asylum • Right not to be discriminated against for one's political opinion • Right to an effective remedy
PROXY PUNISHMENT OF RELATIVES IN NICARAGUA	• Surveillance, harassment and threats by the police, the army and pro-government armed groups against exiles' relatives who remained in Nicaragua • Arbitrary detentions • Arbitrary confiscation of properties and pensions • Dismissals • Alteration of documents in the civil registry • Denial of passports • Prohibition to leave the country	• Right to respect for privacy, family and to the protection of reputation • Right to liberty and security of person • Right to a fair trial • Right to freedom of movement • Right to property • Right to social security • Right to work • Right to preserve one's identity (children) • Right not to be discriminated against for one's political opinion • Right to an effective remedy

CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

The Group of Human Rights Experts on Nicaragua has reasonable grounds to believe that several of these transnational violations constitute, prima facie, the crimes against humanity of persecution on political grounds and deportation.