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**REPORT No. 116/23**  
**CASE 14.719**  
REPORT ON FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT

GEOVANNI AGUIRRE SOTO  
COLOMBIA

Approved electronically by the Commission on July 26, 2023.

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**REPORT No. 116/23**  
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FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT  
GEOVANNI AGUIRRE SOTO  
COLOMBIA<sup>1</sup>  
JULY 26, 2023

**I. SUMMARY AND RELEVANT PROCEEDINGS OF THE FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT PROCESS**

1. On May 25, 2010, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (hereinafter "the Commission" or "IACHR") received a petition filed by María Cecilia Soto de Aguirre and Germán Aguirre Valencia (hereinafter "the petitioners"), alleging the international responsibility of the Republic of Colombia (hereinafter "Colombia" or "the State"), for the violation of the human rights contemplated in Articles 4 (right to life), 5 (right to humane treatment), 8 (fair trial) and 25 (judicial protection) of the American Convention on Human Rights, the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture, the Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons, and the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, to the detriment of Geovanni Aguirre Soto and his family (hereinafter "alleged victims"), for the illegal detention, torture and extrajudicial execution of the alleged victim, allegedly by police agents, and the subsequent lack of reparations to his family.

2. On September 17, 2021, the Commission issued Admissibility Report No. 241/21, in which it declared the petition admissible and its competence to hear the claim presented by the petitioners regarding the alleged violation of the rights enshrined in Articles 3 (juridical personality), 4 (life), 5 (humane treatment), 7 (personal liberty), 8 (fair trial), and 25 (judicial protection) of the American Convention in relation to its Articles 1 (obligation to respect rights) and 2 (duty to adopt provisions of domestic law); Articles 1 and 6 of the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture; and Article I of the Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons, to the detriment of Geovanni Aguirre Soto and his family.

3. On May 10, 2022, the parties signed a memorandum of understanding for the search for a friendly settlement in the present case, together with a work schedule to advance in the negotiations. In the following months, the parties held bilateral meetings in order to analyze the reparation measures to be included in the friendly settlement agreement (hereinafter "FSA"), which materialized with the signature of said instrument on October 25, 2022, in the city of Bogotá D.C. Subsequently, on March 14, 2023, the parties filed a joint report on the progress in the implementation of the FSA and requested the IACHR to approve it.

4. This friendly settlement report, in accordance with Article 49 of the Convention and Article 40.5 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure, includes a summary of the facts alleged by the petitioners, and a transcription of the friendly settlement agreement signed between the petitioners and the representatives of the Colombian State on October 25, 2022. Likewise, the agreement signed between the parties is approved and it is agreed that this report will be published in the Annual Report of the IACHR to the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

**II. THE FACTS ALLEGED**

5. The petitioner argued that the human rights of the alleged victim and his family had been violated claiming that he was illegally detained, tortured and finally killed by police officers. They also alleged that the State had not provided reparations to Mr. Aguirre Soto's family for the harm caused to them by its agents, and that the legal action brought to seek such reparations was unsuccessful because the attorneys they hired to bring the action failed in their duties, incurring in a defense of the Police by omission.

6. They stated that on June 8, 2002, the alleged victim was in Medellín where he was detained for no reason by two agents of the National Police, who then handed him over to other police agents assigned

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<sup>1</sup> In accordance with Article 17(2)(a) of the Rules of Procedure of the IACHR, Commissioner Carlos Bernal Pulido, a Colombian national, did not participate in the discussion or decision on this case.

to the Criminal Investigation Section (hereinafter "SIJIN"). They alleged that the SIJIN agents searched the alleged victim, took his belongings and identity document, and took him to a public parking lot. They indicated that, according to the version of the parking lot security guard, the SIJIN agents put the alleged victim in the trunk of a private car that was stored there and then left in that car with an unknown destination. They held that the following day, June 9, 2002, the alleged victim was found dead in the trunk of a car with signs of torture such as fractures and some parts of the body burned. They added that the manner of death was determined to be due to "wounds apparently caused by a sharp weapon".

7. Petitioners informed that the family of the alleged victim hired two lawyers to file a lawsuit for direct reparation so that the State and the Ministry of Defense - National Police would be liable for the death of the alleged victim. They indicated that the two lawyers took on the case on October 10, 2002 and argued that they did not comply with their duties during the development of the direct reparation process, omitting to submit the evidentiary documents that were pertinent to the case. They argued that these lawyers, with their omission, protected the Police from being held responsible for violations of fundamental rights. They added that on December 22, 2009, the lawyers provided the family of the alleged victim with a copy of the decision issued by the Administrative Court of Antioquia on May 22, 2009, in which all the claims of the direct reparation lawsuit were denied. They indicated that the attorneys only communicated the existence of this ruling after their clients requested them to do so, and that the attorneys did not diligently notify the ruling to their clients in a more timely manner and on their own initiative. They also pointed out that the lawyers have only given the family members copies of "some parts" of the files of the proceedings against the police officers implicated in the death of the alleged victim, but that they have not provided them with information on the file of the direct reparation proceeding for which they were hired.

8. The petitioners stated that the purpose of the petition is to seek the punishment of the police officers responsible for the death of the alleged victim and to hold the State responsible for the pecuniary damages caused by its agents to the victim's family. They also indicated that Mr. Aguirre Soto's family have consulted with State authorities and private attorneys who have suggested that they sue the attorneys who handled the case for direct reparation for negligence and that they file the lawsuit again with other attorneys. However, they hold that it has not been possible for them to proceed with these recommendations because no professional or entity has wanted to take up the case or take on the lawsuit against the original attorneys.

### **III. FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT**

9. On October 25, 2022, in the City of Bogotá, Colombia, the parties entered into a friendly settlement agreement which provides the following:

#### **FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT CASE 14.719 GEOVANNI AGUIRRE SOTO**

On October 25, 2022, the following met in the city of Bogotá D.C., on the one hand, Ana Maria Ordóñez Puentes, Director of the International Legal Defense Directorate of the National Agency for the Legal Defense of the State, acting with due authorization on behalf and in representation of the Colombian State, hereinafter "the Colombian State," and on the other hand, Yirley Aguirre Soto, who acts as petitioner in this case, and shall be referred to (sic) as "Petitioner," who have decided to enter into this Friendly Settlement Agreement in the context of Case 14. 716 Giovanni Aguirre Soto, ongoing before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, hereinafter "IACHR".

#### **FIRST PART: CONCEPTS**

For the purposes of this Agreement, the following definitions shall apply:

**IACHR or Inter-American Commission:** Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

**Moral Damage:** Injurious effects of the facts of the case that are not of an economic or patrimonial nature, which manifested through the pain, affliction, sadness, distress and anxiety of the victims.

**Non-material damage:** It includes both the suffering and affliction caused to the victims, the impairment of values of great importance for the persons concerned, as well as alterations, of a non-pecuniary nature, in the living conditions of the victim or his family<sup>2</sup>.

**State or Colombian State:** In accordance with Public International Law, the signatory subject of the American Convention on Human Rights, hereinafter referred to as "American Convention" or "ACHR".

**Satisfaction measures:** Non-pecuniary measures that aim to ensure the recovery of victims from the harm that has been caused to them. Some examples of this type of measures include: public acknowledgement of the truth and acts to make amends.

**Parties:** State of Colombia, family of Geovanni Aguirre Soto.

**Acknowledgment of responsibility:** Acceptance of the facts and human rights violations attributed to the State.

**Comprehensive reparation:** All those measures that objectively and symbolically restore the victim to the state prior to the commission of the damage.

**Friendly Settlement:** Alternative dispute resolution mechanism, used for peaceful and consensual settlement before the Inter-American Commission.

**Victims:** Family members of Mr. Geovanni Aguirre Soto.

## SECOND PART: BACKGROUND

1. On May 25, 2010, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights received a petition filed by María Cecilia Soto de Aguirre and Germán Aguirre Valencia, in which they denounced that on June 8, 2002, two members of the National Police who were at the National Registry of Civil Status located in the "Ayacucho" sector of the city of Medellín detained Mr. Geovanni Aguirre Soto for no apparent reason and subsequently handed him over to two SIJIN agents<sup>3</sup>.

2. According to the information provided by the petitioners, the SIJIN agents, upon capturing Mr. Aguirre Soto, placed him in the trunk of a private car in a public parking lot and then drove off in the car to an unknown destination<sup>4</sup>.

3. On June 9, 2002, Mr. Geovanni Aguirre Soto was found dead in the trunk of a car with signs of torture near the southern terminal, in the city of Medellín, Antioquia<sup>5</sup>.

4. For the homicide of Mr. Geovanni Aguirre Soto, the Specialized Prosecutor's Office 54 of the Sectional Directorate of Medellín launched a criminal investigation on June 9, 2002, with the purpose of clarifying the facts and determining the identity and individualizing the alleged perpetrators. As part of the investigation, several National Police officers were linked to the investigation, and security measures were ordered against several of them.

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<sup>2</sup> IAHR Court, Case of Caesar vs. Trinidad and Tobago, (Merits, Reparations and Costs). Judgment of March 11, 2005, Series C No. 123, para. 125.

<sup>3</sup> Initial Petition dated November 18, 2010, p. 2.

<sup>4</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>5</sup> Ibidem.

5. On March 3, 2005, the Specialized Prosecutor's Office 54 of the Medellin Sectional Directorate precluded the investigation in favor of most of the police officers involved in the case<sup>6</sup> and issued an indictment against one of those involved, for the crimes of aggravated homicide and aggravated torture; however, on May 2, 2005, the investigation was ordered to be closed. At present, the case is archived<sup>7</sup>.

6. On the other hand, on December 19, 2002, the Attorney General's Office opened a disciplinary investigation for possible disciplinary offenses against three officers of the National Police.

7. Pursuant to the investigation, on March 1, 2007, the Attorney General's Office issued a single instance decision declaring the officers responsible for serious disciplinary offenses and imposing a sanction of dismissal and general inability to perform public functions for 20 years. The other two officers were also found guilty of serious misconduct for not placing Mr. Aguirre Soto at the disposal of a judicial officer<sup>8</sup>.

8. Finally, with regard to the administrative contentious process, the petitioner filed an action for direct reparation before the Administrative Court of Antioquia, which was admitted on November 21, 2002, and by decision of May 22, 2009, the Office denied the claims in the complaint. This decision was appealed on June 23, 2009; however, the jurisdictional authority denied the appeal on the grounds that the proceeding did not comply with the minimum amount.

9. In the international proceedings through Admissibility Report No. 241/21 of September 17, 2021, the IACHR considered the petition admissible in relation to Articles 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 25 of the American Convention in accordance with its Articles 1.1 and 2; Articles 1 and 6 of the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture; and Article 1 of the Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons.

10. The petitioner expressed its intention to initiate a process of seeking a friendly settlement, to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights on November 19, 2021, for which reason the petitioner was summoned to a meeting.

11. The aforementioned meeting was held on April 27, 2022, at which the parties decided to sign a Memorandum of Understanding in order to begin the search for a friendly settlement.

12. The Memorandum of Understanding for the Search for a Friendly Settlement was signed on May 6, 2022.

13. In the following months, joint meetings were held between the parties to analyze the reparation measures to be included in the Friendly Settlement Agreement on the date it was signed.

### THIRD PART: BENEFICIARIES

The Colombian State recognizes the following as victims of this agreement:

Name	Citizenship ID	Kinship
María Cecilia Soto de Aguirre <sup>9</sup>	[...]	Mother

<sup>6</sup> Admissibility Report No. 241/21 of September 17, 2021, paragraph 6.

<sup>7</sup> Executive Report, Office of the Attorney General of the Nation of November 9, 2021.

<sup>8</sup> Admissibility Report No. 241/21 of September 17, 2021, paragraph 8.

<sup>9</sup> Died March 24, 2018.

Germán Aguirre Valencia	[...]	Father
Germán Alonso Aguirre Soto	[...]	Brother
Olga Danery Aguirre Soto	[...]	Sister
Yirley Aguirre Soto	[...]	Sister
Wbeimar Aguirre Soto	[...]	Brother

The victims recognized in this Friendly Settlement Agreement shall benefit from it provided they can prove their blood relationship with Mr. Geovanni Aguirre Soto.

#### **FOURTH PART: ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY**

The Colombian State recognizes its international responsibility for the violation of the rights recognized in Articles 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 25 of the American Convention on Human Rights in relation to Article 1.1. and 2 thereof; Articles 1 and 6 of the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture; and Article I of the Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons, to the detriment of the family members of Mr. Geovanni Aguirre Soto, due to the lack of diligence in the investigation of the events that occurred, which resulted in the absence of prosecution and punishment of the perpetrators.

#### **FIFTH PART: SATISFACTION MEASURES**

The Colombian State undertakes to carry out the following satisfaction measures:

##### **i) Act of Acknowledgment of Responsibility:**

Through the Chief of the Criminal Investigation Section of the Metropolitan Police of Valle de Aburrá, public apologies will be made that include the acknowledgement of the facts and will be broadcasted on the electronic and radio media of the National Police, taking into account the circumstances of time, manner and place in which the facts occurred<sup>10</sup>.

The act shall be conducted in accordance with the terms of the acknowledgment of responsibility set forth in this Agreement. The National Police shall be in charge of this measure<sup>11</sup>.

##### **ii) Trainings:**

The National Police will provide ample and sufficient training to the men and women of the institution through the inclusion of the friendly settlement agreement in the Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law courses developed by the Police Education Directorate, in order to prevent events such as those narrated from recurring<sup>12</sup>.

#### **SIXTH PART: COMPENSATION MEASURES**

The State undertakes that, once the present friendly settlement agreement is approved, through the issuance of the report Article 49 of the ACHR, Law 288 of 1996 will be applied, with the purpose of repairing the non-material damages of the victims recognized in the "Case 14.719 Geovanni Aguirre Soto". The entity in charge of moving forward with the implementation of the procedure of Law 288 of 1996 will be the National Police in accordance with the provisions of Decree 507 of 2016<sup>13</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> Official letter from the National Police. Rad No GS-2022-029175/ARDEJ-GULID of July 26, 2022.

<sup>11</sup> Official letter from the Ministry of National Defense. Rad. No. RS2022080373413 of August 2, 2022.

<sup>12</sup> Ibidem

<sup>13</sup> Official letter from the Ministry of National Defense. Rad No. GS2022033708 of August 24, 2022.

## SEVENTH PART: HOMOLOGATION AND FOLLOW-UP

The parties request the Inter-American Commission to approve this Agreement and its follow up.

Having read this Agreement and the parties being aware of its scope and legal content, it is signed on October 25, 2022.

### IV. DETERMINATION OF COMPATIBILITY AND COMPLIANCE

10. The IACHR reiterates that in accordance with Articles 48(1)(f) and 49 of the American Convention, the purpose of this procedure is to “reach a friendly settlement of the matter based on respect for the human rights recognized in the Convention.” The acceptance to pursue this process expresses the good faith of the State to comply with the purposes and objectives of the Convention pursuant to the principle of *pacta sunt servanda*, by which States must comply with the obligations assumed in the treaties in good faith.<sup>14</sup> It also wishes to reiterate that the friendly settlement procedure set forth in the Convention allows for conclusion of individual cases in a non-contentious manner, and has proven, in cases involving a variety of countries, to provide an important vehicle for resolution that can be used by both parties.

11. The Inter-American Commission has closely followed the development of the friendly settlement reached in this case and appreciates the efforts made by both parties during the negotiation of the agreement to reach this friendly settlement. This friendly settlement is compatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

12. In accordance with the agreement signed by the parties whereby they requested the Commission the approval of the friendly settlement agreement contemplated in Article 49 of the American Convention. Taking into consideration the request of the parties of March 14, 2023 to move forward, it is appropriate at this time to assess compliance with the commitments set forth in this instrument.

13. The Inter-American Commission considers that the first (Concepts), second (Background before the Inter-American Human Rights System), third (Beneficiaries), and fourth (Acknowledgement of Responsibility) clauses of the agreement are of a declarative nature, and therefore it is not appropriate to supervise their compliance. In this regard, the Commission values the fourth declaratory clause, in which the Colombian State recognizes its international responsibility for the violation of the rights enshrined in Articles 3 (juridical personality), 4 (life), 5 (humane treatment), 7 (personal liberty), 8 (fair trial) and 25 (judicial protection) of the American Convention in relation to its Articles 1 (obligation to respect rights) and 2 (duty to adopt provisions of domestic law); of Articles 1 and 6 of the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture; and of Article I of the Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons to the detriment of Geovanni Aguirre Soto and his family.

14. In relation to paragraph (i) of clause five on measures of satisfaction, as jointly reported by the parties, the act of acknowledgment of responsibility was conducted on February 13, 2023, by means of a virtual platform. The parties reported the existence of a constant and fluent communication between the State and the petitioners, with whom they agreed on each of the details for the fulfillment of the measure, such as the date, time, program and logistics required for its development. In this regard, the parties provided a simple copy of the invitations circulated for the event and photographs of the event, in which the victim's family participated, as well as the National Agency for the Legal Defense of the State and the Criminal Investigation Section of the Metropolitan Unit of Valle de Aburrá<sup>15</sup>.

<sup>14</sup> Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, U.N. Doc A/CONF.39/27 (1969), Article 26: "**Pacta sunt servanda**" *Every treaty in force is binding upon the parties to it and must be performed by them in good faith.*

<sup>15</sup> See [Acto de Reconocimiento de la Responsabilidad del Estado C-14.719- Geovanni Aguirre Soto. - YouTube](#)



15. Likewise, the parties gave an account of the contents of the program agreed for the act, which included an opening, the national anthem of Colombia, words by Mr. Wbeimar Aguirre Soto, brother of the victim. The intervention of the State was made by Major William Gamboa Contreras, Chief of the Criminal Investigation Section of the Metropolitan Police of Valle de Aburrá, who asked for the forgiveness of the victims and their families for what happened, and acknowledged the responsibility of the State in the terms established in the friendly settlement agreement signed between the parties, stating the following:

[...]

Only with resilience, tenacity and fortitude, families like that of Mr. Geovanni Aguirre Soto manage to move forward with their life project, rebuild and build themselves up in the face of a great loss. It is precisely in recognition of the profound damage caused to Mr. Geovanni Aguirre Soto and his family that today the State apologizes to them, fulfilling one of the measures agreed in the friendly settlement agreement by carrying out this act of acknowledgement of responsibility and public apology as part of the comprehensive reparation.

It is the duty of the State to protect the life and integrity of its citizens, which is why it is unacceptable and reprehensible that they are victims of human rights violations while they are in the hands of those who should guarantee their protection and respect. Mr. Geovanni Aguirre Soto was not guaranteed this right and his family was deprived in the most deplorable way of the right to have a son, a brother.

On behalf of the Colombian State and the National Police and in my capacity as Chief of the Criminal Investigation Section of the Metropolitan Police of the Aburrá Valley, I acknowledge the international responsibility of the Colombian State for the violation of the rights to juridical personality, to life, to humane treatment, to personal liberty, to a fair trial and judicial protection enshrined in Articles 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 25 of the American Convention on Human Rights, as well as Articles 1 and 6 of the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture, and Article 1 of the Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons, recognizing the profound harm that was caused to Giovanni Aguirre Soto and his family.

[...]

16. Finally, Commissioner Joel Hernández, Rapporteur for Colombia, closed the event by acknowledging the efforts made by the parties to reach a friendly settlement agreement and reiterating the Commission's commitment to follow up on the matter until it is full compliance. In this regard, he noted:

[...]

Fortunately, based on the admissibility report of this petition and the willingness of the petitioners, it was possible to enter into this process of negotiation and friendly settlement. The process in itself is an act of reparation that allows the petitioners to negotiate on an equal footing with the State the measures that will repair the violations incurred. One of them in this case is the acknowledgment of responsibility of the Colombian State that today has been expressed through Major William Gamboa Contreras in his capacity as Chief of the Criminal Investigation Section of the Metropolitan Police of Valle de Aburrá.

As the Major said, asking for forgiveness does not mean a justification of the facts, but it is the beginning of a process of reconciliation, especially within the family, so that they can find peace to overcome this tragedy that they have suffered. [...].

This is a first step towards achieving full reparation and today, in the voice of Major Gamboa, we have heard the act of acknowledgement of responsibility that will have to be accompanied by other stages such as the payment of economic compensation and the completion of the



training courses to which the State has committed itself. We place ourselves at the disposal of the parties to accompany them in the following phases and facilitate the prompt and complete fulfillment of the friendly settlement agreement.

[...]

17. The parties reported that the event was broadcasted live on the YouTube channel of the National Agency for the Legal Defense of the State<sup>16</sup> and on the National Police Facebook Live Portal<sup>17</sup>. Likewise, the event was broadcasted and transmitted by the radio station "Radio Policía Medellín 96.4 FM" and published on the website of the National Police<sup>18</sup>, as well as on ANDJE's social networks.

18. Taking into account the foregoing, and the information provided jointly by the parties, the Commission considers that paragraph (i) of clause five of the friendly settlement agreement, related to the act of acknowledgment of responsibility, has been fully complied with, and so declares it.

19. With regard to paragraph (ii) *Training*, of the fifth clause (satisfaction measures), as well as the sixth clause (compensation measures) of the friendly settlement agreement and by virtue of the joint request of the parties to move forward with the approval of the agreement prior to its execution, the Commission observes that said measures must be fulfilled after the publication of this report, and therefore considers that they are pending compliance and so declares it. By virtue of the foregoing, the Commission awaits updated information from the parties on their execution subsequent to the approval of this report.

20. Based on the foregoing, the Commission concludes that paragraph (i) of the *act of acknowledgment of responsibility* of the fifth clause has been fully complied with and so declares it. On the other hand, the Commission considers that paragraph (ii) *Training*, of the fifth clause (satisfaction measures), as well as the sixth clause (compensation measures) are pending compliance, and so declares it. In this sense, the Commission considers that the friendly settlement agreement has a partial level of implementation and it so declares it. Finally, the Commission reiterates that the rest of the contents of the agreement are of a declarative nature and therefore not subject to the IACHR's supervision.

## V. CONCLUSIONS

1. Based on the foregoing and in keeping with the procedure provided for in Articles 48(1)(f) and 49 of the American Convention, the Commission would like to reiterate its profound appreciation of the efforts made by the parties and its satisfaction that a friendly settlement has been arrived at in the present case on the basis of respect for human rights and consistent with the object and purpose of the American Convention.

2. Based on the considerations and conclusions contained in this report,

## THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

### DECIDES:

1. To approve the terms of the agreement signed by the parties on October 25, 2022.
2. To declare full compliance with item (i) *Act of Acknowledgement of responsibility* of the fifth clause of the friendly settlement agreement, according to the analysis contained in this report.

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<sup>16</sup> See: <https://youtu.be/AWVomLeP-5Y>

<sup>17</sup> See: <https://www.facebook.com/radiopoliciafm/videos/6251310978241700>

<sup>18</sup> See: <https://www.policia.gov.co/contenido/acto-reconocimientoresponsabilidad-caso-geovanniaguirre-soto>

3. To declare that clause (ii) *Training*, clause five (satisfaction measures) and clause six (compensation measures) of the friendly settlement agreement are pending compliance, according to the analysis contained in this report.

4. Continue with the monitoring of the commitments assumed in paragraphs (ii) *Training*, of the fifth clause (measures of satisfaction) and in the sixth clause (measures of compensation), according to the analysis contained in this report. To this end, remind the parties of their commitment to report periodically to the IACHR on their compliance.

5. To make this report public and include it in its Annual Report to the OAS General Assembly.

Approved by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights on the 26<sup>th</sup> day of the month of July, 2023.  
(Signed:) Margarete May Macaulay, President; Esmeralda Arosemena de Troitiño, Vice President; Roberta Clarke, Second Vice President; Joel Hernández García, Julissa Mantilla Falcón and Stuardo Ralón Orellana, Commissioners.