



Sessions held in 2021



III. Sessions held in 2022

A. Introduction

The Court holds collegiate meetings during a certain number of Sessions each year. Starting in 2022, the Court adopted a hybrid method of working. Thus, it holds both in person and virtual Sessions. The in-person collegiate meetings take place both at the Court's seat in San José, Costa Rica, and also away from the seat. During each Session, the Court conducts different activities such as:

Holding hearings on Contentious Cases, and monitoring compliance with Judgments or Provisional Measures

- Deliberating Contentious Cases
- Delivering Judgment on Contentious Cases
- Issuing orders on monitoring compliance with Judgment
- Issuing orders on Provisional Measures
- monitoring compliance with Judgments and implementation of Provisional Measures
- Dealing with different procedures in matters pending before the Court, as well as administrative matters
- Conducting evidentiary procedures.

B. Summary of the Sessions

The Court held nine Regular Sessions, one of which was held in Montevideo, Maldonado and Colonia, Uruguay, and another in Brasilia, Brazil.

In addition, the Court held three Special Sessions with its previous composition because, in three cases and an Advisory Opinion, it had already held hearings.²⁷ The Sessions were held both virtually and in person, using the hybrid method. During 2022, the Court sat for a total of 25 weeks, 16 of which were virtual and 9 in person.

Details of the Sessions appear below:

²⁷ According to Article 17 of the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, Judges whose terms have expired shall continue to exercise their functions in cases that they have begun to hear and that are still pending Judgment.

Schedule of Sessions for the year 2022

146**Regular Session**
from January 31
to February 15, 2022**65****Special Session**
from July 25 to 27, 2022**147****Regular Session**
from March 21
to April 8, 2022**150****Regular Session**
from August 22 to 26, 2022**63****Special Session**
from April 27 to 29, 2022**151****Regular Session**
from August 29
to September 9, 2022**148****Regular Session**
from May 9 to May 27, 2022**152****Regular Session**
from October 3 to 8, 2022**64****Special Session**
May 30, 2022**153****Regular Session**
from October 10 to 21, 2022**149****Regular Session**
from June 13 to July 1, 2022**154****Regular Session**
from November 7 to 25, 2022



The Court held its 146th Regular Session from January 31 to February 15, 2022, using the hybrid method. From January 31 to February 5, 2022, the Court sat virtually, while from February 6 to 15, 2022, it met in person.

During the Session, the Court delivered two Judgments²⁸ with its previous composition,²⁹ and carried on hearing a case which it continued to deliberate at its 148th Regular Session.³⁰

The Court also held six public hearings on Contentious Cases,³¹ four of which were in person and two virtual.

In addition, the Court examined various matters related to monitoring compliance with Judgment and Provisional Measures, and dealt with administrative matters.

a. Inauguration of the 2022 Inter-American Judicial Year

On February 7, during this Session, the symbolic inauguration was held of the new Board of the Inter-American Court composed of the President, Judge Ricardo C. Pérez Manrique (Uruguay) and the Vice President, Judge Humberto Antonio Sierra Porto (Colombia).

In addition, the new Judges, Nancy Hernández López, Verónica Gómez, Patricia Pérez Goldberg and Rodrigo Mudrovitsch, were sworn in.

Other participants in the ceremony included Judge Ferrer Mac-Gregor Poisot; the former President of the Inter-American Court, Elizabeth Odio Benito; the former Vice President, Patricio Pazmiño Freire, and the former Judge, Eugenio Raúl Zaffaroni.

²⁸ Case of the National Federation of Maritime and Port Workers (FEMAPOR) v. Peru, and Case of Pavez Pavez v. Chile.

²⁹ Judges whose mandates have ended continue to participate in the examination of cases that they were hearing before the end of their term of office and that are still pending.

³⁰ Case of Members and Activists of the Patriotic Union v. Colombia.

³¹ Case of the Agua Caliente Maya Q'eqchi' Indigenous Community v. Guatemala; Case of Flores Bedregal et al. v. Bolivia; Case of Benites Cabrera et al. v. Peru; Case of Casierra Quiñonez et al. v. Ecuador; Case of Moya Chacón et al. v. Costa Rica, and Case of Movilla Galarcio et al. v. Colombia.



The Court held its 147th Regular Session from March 16 to April 7, 2022. On this occasion it sat virtually from March 20 to April 7, 2022, and also carried out in-person activities from March 16 to 19, 2022.

During the Session, the Court issued thirteen orders on monitoring compliance with Judgment.³² It also examined different matters related to monitoring compliance with Judgment and Provisional Measures.

In addition, it held eight virtual public hearings in Contentious Cases,³³ one virtual procedure to receive evidence,³⁴ one in-person hearing on monitoring Provisional Measures,³⁵ two virtual private hearings on monitoring compliance with Judgment,³⁶ one virtual public hearing to receive further information on a request for Provisional Measures³⁷ and also dealt with various administrative matters.

During the Session a visit was made to the province of Darién, Panama, and a private hearing was held in Panama City on March 17 and 18, respectively. The hearing, by a delegation from the Court³⁸ and its Secretariat, was held to obtain information to monitor the implementation of the Provisional Measures ordered in the Case of Vélez Lóor, and to assess the request made by Panama to lift them.

The Court's delegation also visited several relevant areas in the Darién, including the migrant reception centers. During this visit, the delegation was able to question and interview migrants of different nationalities. Then, on March 18, a private hearing was held so that the State, the representatives of the beneficiaries, the Commission and the Panamanian Ombudsman could refer to and supplement the information received during the previous day's visit.

32 Orders in: Case of Ximenes Lopes v. Brazil; Case of Poblete Vilches et al. v. Chile; Case of Carvajal Carvajal et al. v. Colombia; Case of Martínez Esquivia v. Colombia; Case of the Ituango Massacres v. Colombia; Case of Flor Freire v. Ecuador; Case of Rochac Hernández et al. v. El Salvador; Case of Cuscul Pivaral et al. v. Guatemala; Case of the Women Victims of Sexual Torture in Atenco v. Mexico; Case of Azul Rojas Marín et al. v. Peru; Case of Casa Nina v. Peru; Case of Moya Solís v. Peru, and Joint order for the Cases of Tarazona Arrieta et al., Canales Huapaya et al., Wong Ho Wing, Zegarra Marín, and Lagos del Campo v. Peru.

33 Case of Cortez Espinoza v. Ecuador; Case of Sales Pimenta v. Brazil; Case of Guevara Díaz v. Costa Rica; Case of Hendrix v. Guatemala; Case of Angulo Lozada v. Bolivia; Case of Mina Cuero v. Ecuador; Case of Habbal et al. v. Argentina, and Case of the San Juan Garifuna Community and its members v. Honduras.

34 Case of Leguizamón Zaván et al. v. Paraguay.

35 Case of Vélez Lóor v. Panama.

36 Case of the Yakye Axa Indigenous Community v. Paraguay, and Case of the Human Rights Defender et al. v. Guatemala.

37 Cases of Barrios Altos and La Cantuta v. Peru.

38 The delegation consisted of the Court's President, Judge Ricardo C. Pérez Manrique, Vice President, Judge Humberto Antonio Sierra Porto, and Judge Nancy Hernández López. In addition, the Registrar, Pablo Saavedra Alessandri, the Deputy Registrar, Romina I. Sijniensky and the Adviser to the President, Bruno Rodríguez Revegino, formed part of the delegation.



The Court held its 63rd Special Session virtually from April 27 to 29, 2022. For this Special Session, the Court sat with its previous composition to continue hearing and deliberating on the request for an Advisory Opinion on differentiated approaches in relation to persons deprived of liberty.³⁹ The deliberation of the request for an Advisory Opinion continued during the 64th Special Session.



The Court held its 148th Regular Session, using the hybrid method, from May 9 to 25, 2022. It met in person from May 9 to 14 and virtually from May 15 to 25.

During the Session, the Court delivered two Judgments,⁴⁰ and issued six orders on cases⁴¹ in which it was monitoring compliance with Judgment. It held three public hearings on Contentious Cases,⁴² conducted two procedures in cases being examined by the Court,⁴³ held two private hearings on monitoring compliance with Judgment⁴⁴ and one private hearing on Provisional Measures and monitoring compliance.⁴⁵

In addition, on May 9, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chile, Antonia Urrejola, met with the full Court in order to discuss the human rights challenges in the region.

On May 10, 2022, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights signed a cooperation agreement with the Panamanian Lawyers' Professional Association.

On May 11, 2022, the Court received a delegation of Judges from the Superior Labor Court of Brazil and signed an institutional cooperation agreement with the National Academy for Training Labor Judges.

39 The composition of the Court for the Special Session was as follows: Judge Elizabeth Odio Benito, President (Costa Rica); Judge Patricio Pazmiño Freire, Vice President (Ecuador), Judge Humberto Antonio Sierra Porto (Colombia), Judge Eduardo Ferrer MacGregor Poisot, (Mexico), Judge Eugenio Raúl Zaffaroni (Argentina) and Judge Ricardo C. Pérez Manrique (Uruguay). Judge Eduardo Vio Grossi (Chile) was unable to participate for reasons beyond his control.

40 Case of Casierra Quiñonez et al. v. Ecuador, and Case of Moya Chacón et al. v. Costa Rica.

41 Case of Jenkins v. Argentina; Case of Omeara Carrascal et al. v. Colombia; Case of the La Rochela Massacre v. Colombia; Case of Martínez Coronado v. Guatemala; Case of Pacheco León et al. v. Honduras, and Case of V.R.P., V.P.C. et al. v. Nicaragua.

42 Case of Nissen Pessolani v. Paraguay; Case of Deras García et al. v. Honduras, and Case of the Members of the José Alvear Restrepo Lawyers' Collective (CAJAR) v. Colombia.

43 Private procedure in the Case of the Agua Caliente Maya Q'eqchi' Indigenous Community v. Guatemala, and public procedure in the Case of Brítez Arce et al. v. Argentina.

44 Case of Bámaca Velásquez v. Guatemala, and Case of Pacheco León et al. v. Honduras.

45 Provisional Measures and monitoring compliance with the obligation to investigate in the Cases of Valenzuela Ávila and Ruiz Fuentes v. Guatemala.



64th Special Session

On May 30, 2022, the Court held its 64th Special Session virtually with its previous composition. During the Session, it continued deliberating and then adopted the Advisory Opinion on Differentiated Approaches with respect to Certain Groups Deprived of Liberty.⁴⁶



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The Court held its 149th Regular Session, using the hybrid method, from June 13 to July 1, 2022. From June 13 to 18 and from June 26 to July 1 it sat virtually, while it met in person from June 19 to 25, 2022.

During the Session, the Court delivered three Judgments in Contentious Cases,⁴⁷ and began to deliberate on the Case of Flores Bedregal et al. v. Bolivia. It also adopted four orders on monitoring compliance with Judgment,⁴⁸ and issued two orders on requests for Provisional Measures.⁴⁹ In addition, it held five public hearings on Contentious Cases,⁵⁰ four of which were held in person and one virtually. The Court also examined various matters related to monitoring compliance with Judgment and Provisional Measures, and dealt with several administrative matters.

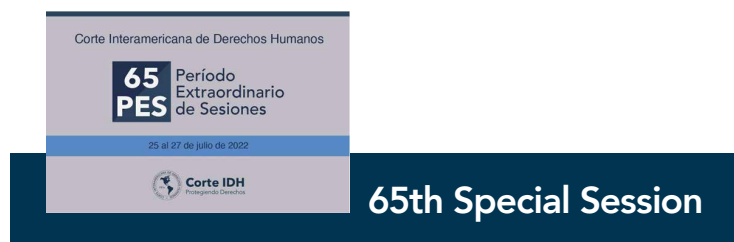
⁴⁶ The composition of the Court for the Special Session was as follows: Judge Elizabeth Odio Benito, President (Costa Rica); Judge Patricio Pazmiño Freire, Vice President (Ecuador); Judge Humberto Antonio Sierra Porto (Colombia); Judge Eduardo Ferrer MacGregor Poisot, (Mexico); Judge Eugenio Raúl Zaffaroni (Argentina) and Judge Ricardo C. Pérez Manrique (Uruguay). Judge Eduardo Vio Grossi (Chile) was unable to participate for reasons beyond his control.

⁴⁷ Case of Guevara Díaz v. Costa Rica; Case of Sales Pimenta v. Brazil, and Case of Movilla Galarcio et al. v. Colombia.

⁴⁸ Case of Urrutia Laubreaux v. Chile; Case of Valenzuela Ávila v. Guatemala (on the measures ordered in operative paragraphs 13, 14 and 15 of the Judgment); Case of Radilla Pacheco v. Mexico (on the measure ordered in operative paragraph 11 of the Judgment), and Case of the Yakye Axa Indigenous Community v. Paraguay.

⁴⁹ Matter of the Members of the Yanomami, Ye'kwana and Munduruku Indigenous Peoples with regard to Brazil, and Case of J. v. Peru.

⁵⁰ Case of Baraona Bray v. Chile; Case of Valencia Campos et al. v. Bolivia; Case of Tzompaxtle Tecpile et al. v. Mexico; Case of Tavares Pereira et al. v. Brazil, and Case of Aroca Palma et al. v. Ecuador.



The Court held its 65th Special Session virtually from July 25 to 27, 2022. During the Session, the Court sat with its previous composition,⁵¹ and continued examining and deliberating on a Contentious Case.⁵² It also issued six interpretation Judgments.⁵³



The Court held its 150th Regular Session in Brasilia, Brazil, from August 22 to 27, 2022. The Session was held as a result of an invitation by the Brazilian Government and was organized in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil and the Superior Court of Justice of Brazil.

Judicial activities

During the Session, the Court deliberated on the Judgment in one Contentious Case⁵⁴ and held four in-person public hearings on Contentious Cases.⁵⁵

Official and academic activities

On August 22, a ceremony was held to inaugurate the 150th Regular Session. Participants in the event included the President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, Judge Ricardo C. Pérez Manrique, the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Carlos Alberto Franco Franca, the President of the Superior Court of Justice, Humberto Soares Martins, the Brazilian Minister for Women, Family and Human Rights, Cristiane Britto, the Attorney General of the Union, Minister Bruno Bianco Leal, the Judge of the Inter-American Court, Rodrigo Mudrovitsch, and the Secretary General of Itamaraty, Ambassador

⁵¹ The composition of the Court for the Special Session was as follows: Judge Elizabeth Odio Benito, President (Costa Rica); Judge Patricio Pazmiño Freire, Vice President (Ecuador), Judge Humberto Antonio Sierra Porto (Colombia), Judge Eduardo Ferrer MacGregor Poisot, (Mexico), Judge Eugenio Raúl Zaffaroni (Argentina) and Judge Ricardo C. Pérez Manrique (Uruguay). Judge Eduardo Vio Grossi (Chile) was unable to participate for reasons beyond his control.

⁵² Case of Members and Activists of the Patriotic Union v. Colombia.

⁵³ Case of Cuya Lavy et al. v. Peru; Case of the Maya Kaqchikel Indigenous Peoples of Sumpango et al. v. Guatemala; Case of the Massacre of the village of Los Josefinos v. Guatemala; Case of the Former Employees of the Judiciary v. Guatemala; Case of the Teachers of Chañaral and other municipalities v. Chile, and Case of Manuela et al. v. El Salvador.

⁵⁴ Case of Deras García et al. v. Honduras.

⁵⁵ Case of the Tagaeri and Taromenane Indigenous Peoples v. Ecuador; Case of Olivera Fuentes v. Peru; Case of Álvarez v. Argentina, and Case of García Rodríguez et al. v. Mexico.

Fernando Simas Magalhães. The Inter-American Court's website in Portuguese: <https://www.corteidh.or.cr/index.cfm?lang=pt> was launched during the ceremony and the publication in Portuguese was announced of Case Law Bulletin of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights No. 36: Case Law with regard to Brazil.

In addition, on August 22, a public Seminar was held on "Control of conventionality and groups in a situation of vulnerability" in homage to the Court's former President and Judge, Antônio Augusto Cançado Trindade. A course was held on "Training Brazilian trainers on the Case Law of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights," organized by the Court, the National Judicial Council, the Unit to Monitor and Oversee the Decisions of the IACtHR, and the National Training Academy for Judges (ENFAM).

The Court also carried out other academic activities and signed three cooperation agreements with Brazilian institutions linked to the justice sector: the Public Defense Service of the Union, the Instituto Brasileiro de Ensino, Desenvolvimento e Pesquisa (IDP), and the Lawyers Professional Association.

Furthermore, meetings were held with State authorities, including: a meeting between the Inter-American Court and the actual President of the Superior Court of Justice, Justice Humberto Eustáquio Soares Martins, and the incoming President, Justice María Thereza de Assis; a visit by the President of the Inter-American Court, Judge Ricardo C. Pérez Manrique, and Judge Rodrigo Mudrovitsch to the seat of the Federal Supreme Court of Brazil and a meeting with Justice Gilmar Mendes; a press conference by the President of the Inter-American Court, Judge Ricardo C. Pérez Manrique, together with the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Carlos Alberto Franco Franca, and the participation of Judges of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in the installation of the new President of the Superior Court of Justice, María Thereza de Assis (see Chapter 11).

151^o Período
Ordinario de
Sesiones
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29 de agosto al 9 de septiembre de 2022

151st Regular Session

The Court held its 151st Regular Session virtually from August 29 to September 9, 2022. During the Session, it delivered two Judgments in Contentious Cases,⁵⁶ and continued deliberating on one Judgment,⁵⁷ deliberations that continued during the 152nd Regular Session. It issued an order in a Contentious Cases,⁵⁸ two orders on requests for Provisional Measures,⁵⁹ and ten orders on monitoring compliance with Judgment.⁶⁰

⁵⁶ Case of Mina Cuero v. Ecuador, and Case of Habbal et al. v. Argentina.

⁵⁷ Case of Flores Bedregal et al. v. Bolivia.

⁵⁸ Case of Arrom Suhurt et al. v. Paraguay.

⁵⁹ Case of the Dismissed Workers of Petroperu et al. v. Peru, and Case of Gudiel Álvarez et al. ("Diario Militar") v. Guatemala.

⁶⁰ Jointly for the Cases of Mendoza, Gorigoitia, and Valle Ambrosio et al. v. Argentina; Case of Valle Ambrosio et al. v. Argentina; Case of Ibsen Castro and Ibsen Peña v. Bolivia; Case of Isaza Uribe et al. v. Colombia; Case of Palamara Iribarne v. Chile; Case of Coc Max et al. (Xamán Massacre) v. Guatemala; Case of Girón et al. v. Guatemala; Case of Kawas Fernández v. Honduras; Case of Vicky Hernández et al. v. Honduras, and Case of García Cruz and Sánchez Silvestre v. Mexico.

The Court also held one public hearing on a Contentious Case,⁶¹ and one hearing on a request for Provisional Measures.⁶² In addition, it examined several matters relating to monitoring compliance with Judgment and Provisional Measures, and dealt with different administrative matters.



The Court held its 152nd Regular Session virtually from October 3 to 8, 2022. During the Session, it issued two Judgments on Contentious Cases⁶³ and resumed deliberation of one Judgment,⁶⁴ which it continued to analyze during the 153rd Session, issued two orders on monitoring compliance with Judgment,⁶⁵ and one order on Provisional Measures.⁶⁶

In addition, it held two hearing on monitoring compliance with Judgment.⁶⁷ The Court also examined several matters relating to monitoring compliance with Judgment and Provisional Measures, and dealt with different administrative matters.



The Court held its 153rd Regular Session in Montevideo, Maldonado and Colonia, Uruguay, from October 10 to 21, 2022, as a result of an invitation from the Government of Uruguay.

⁶¹ Case of Aguinaga Aillón v. Ecuador.

⁶² Joint hearing on request for Provisional Measures in the Cases of Bámaca Velásquez, Maritza Urrutia, Plan de Sánchez Massacre, Chitay Nech et al., Río Negro Massacres, and Gudiel Álvarez et al. ("Diario Militar") v. Guatemala.

⁶³ Case of Benites Cabrera et al. v. Peru, and Case of Huacón Baidal et al. v. Ecuador.

⁶⁴ Case of Flores Bedregal et al. v. Bolivia.

⁶⁵ Case of Romero Ferris v. Argentina, and Case of Fernández Prieto and Tumbeiro v. Argentina.

⁶⁶ 45 persons deprived of liberty in 8 detention centers and their direct families with regard to Nicaragua.

⁶⁷ Case of J. v. Peru; Cases of the Serrano Cruz Sisters; Contreras et al., and Rochac Hernández et al. v. El Salvador.

Judicial activities

During the Session, the Court deliberated on the Judgment in three Contentious Cases,⁶⁸ and began the process of deliberating on a Judgment that it continued to examine at its 154th Session. It also held three in-person public hearings on Contentious Cases⁶⁹ and an in-person private hearing on monitoring compliance with Judgment.⁷⁰

Official and academic activities

On October 11, 2022, a ceremony was held to inaugurate the 153rd Session in the Legislative Palace, seat of Parliament, in Montevideo, Uruguay. During the Ceremony, the Vice President of the Republic, Beatriz Argimón, the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, John Pérez, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Francisco Bustillo, and the President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, Judge Ricardo C. Pérez Manrique addressed those present. In addition, three public Seminars were held:

- “The Inter-American Court of Human Rights, the Rule of Law and control of conventionality,” at the Legislative Palace in Montevideo on Tuesday, October 11.
- “Functioning and Case Law lines of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights,” in Punta del Este on Tuesday, October 18.
- “Impact of the Inter-American human rights protection system,” in Colonia on Thursday, October 20.

In addition, on Friday, October 21, 2022, the President of the Court, Judge Ricardo C. Pérez Manrique, gave a presentation to the Judges of the Uruguayan Judicial Training Academy on Case Law on the rights of migrant children. Judges from different parts of the country participated in the event.

During the Session, agreements were signed with the following institutions: the Latin American Federation of Journalists, the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Uruguayan Prison System, the Law Faculty of the Universidad de Mar del Plata, and the Argentine Prosecutors’ Association.

The Court held meetings with national and international authorities and entities, including: the President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, the President of the General Assembly and Vice President of the Republic, the President and justices of the Supreme Court of Justice, the National Human Rights Institution, the Departmental Government of Colonia, the Departmental Government of Maldonado, the Inter-American Children’s Institute, and several civil society organizations.

68 Case of Flores Bedregal et al. v. Bolivia; Case of Valencia Campos et al. v. Bolivia, and Case of Cortez Espinoza v. Ecuador.

69 Case of the La Oroya Community v. Peru; Case of Active Memory Civil Association v. Argentina, and Case of María et al. v. Argentina.

70 Case of Gelman v. Uruguay.



The Court held its 154th Regular Session, using the hybrid method, from November 7 to 25, 2022. From November 7 to 12 it sat in person, while it met virtually from November 13 to 25.

During the Session, the Court delivered nine Judgments on Contentious Cases,⁷¹ began the deliberation of a case that it will continue deliberating at a future Session,⁷² issued four orders on monitoring compliance with Judgment⁷³ and three orders on Provisional Measures.⁷⁴ It also delivered three interpretation Judgments⁷⁵ with its former composition.

In addition, the Court held two in person public hearings on Contentious Cases.⁷⁶ It also held five virtual hearings on monitoring compliance with Judgments⁷⁷ and one joint in-person public hearing to Monitoring Provisional Measures.⁷⁸

During the Session, a cooperation agreement was signed with the Latin American Federation of Judges, and a delegation from the Federation held a meeting with the full Inter-American Court.

C. The Inter-American Court's Sessions away from its seat

Starting in 2005, the Inter-American Court has held Sessions away from its seat in San José, Costa Rica. In order to hold these Sessions, the Court has traveled to Argentina (twice), Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil (3 times) Chile, Colombia (5 times), Dominican Republic, Ecuador (3 times), El Salvador (twice), Guatemala (twice), Honduras (twice), Mexico (3 times), Panama (twice), Paraguay (twice), Peru, and Uruguay (3 times).

This initiative by the Court allows it to achieve two objectives: on the one hand, to increase its jurisdictional activities and, on the other, to disseminate more effectively the work of the Court, in particular, and of the Inter-American System for the protection of human rights, in general. In 2022, two Sessions were held away from the Court, one in Brazil and the other in Uruguay.

71 Case of Tzompaxtle Tecpile et al. v. Mexico; Case of Aroca Palma et al. v. Ecuador; Case of Leguizamón Zaván et al. v. Paraguay; Case of Bissoon et al. v. Trinidad and Tobago; Case of Dial et al. v. Trinidad and Tobago; Case of Brítez Arce et al. v. Argentina; Case of Baraona Bray v. Chile; Case of Angulo Losada v. Bolivia, and Case of Nissen Pessolani v. Paraguay.

72 Case of Hendrix v. Guatemala.

73 Case of the Teachers of Chañaral and other municipalities v. Chile; Case of Carranza Alarcón v. Ecuador; Case of Ruiz Fuentes et al. v. Guatemala, and Case of Quispialaya Vilcapoma v. Peru.

74 Cases of Bámaca Velásquez, Maritza Urrutia, Plan de Sánchez Massacre, Chitay Nech et al., Río Negro Massacres, and Gudiel Álvarez et al. ("Diario Militar") v. Guatemala; Matter of Juan Sebastián Chamorro and another 45 persons deprived of their liberty in 8 detention centers with regard to Nicaragua, and Case of García and family members v. Guatemala.

75 Case of Maidanik et al. v. Uruguay, Case of the Julien Grisonas Family v. Argentina, and Case of the National Federation of Maritime and Port Workers (FEMAPOR) v. Peru.

76 Case of Tabares Toro v. Colombia, and Case of Scot Cochran v. Costa Rica.

77 Case of Torres Millacura et al. v. Argentina; Case of Bulacio v. Argentina; Case of Mendoza et al. v. Argentina; Case of Molina Theissen v. Guatemala, and Case of Tibi v. Ecuador.

78 Matter of 45 persons deprived of their liberty in 8 detention centers with regard to Nicaragua, and Matter of Juan Sebastián Chamorro et al. with regard to Nicaragua.

SESSIONS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COURT AWAY FROM ITS SEAT 2005-2022

