



Contentious Function

IV. Contentious Function

A. Cases submitted to the Court

During 2022, 24 new Contentious Cases were submitted to the Court's consideration:

1. Case of Beatriz et al. v. El Salvador

On January 5, 2022, the Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of El Salvador for the alleged violations of the rights of Beatriz and her family caused by the absolute ban on voluntary pregnancy terminations in El Salvador. Beatriz suffered from systemic lupus erythematosus, lupus nephritis and rheumatoid arthritis and, when she became pregnant, the fetus was found to be anencephalic, so it could not survive outside the womb and, if the pregnancy continued, the mother's life was at risk.

As a result of the risk faced by Beatriz, the IACHR and the Inter-American Court granted Precautionary Measures and Provisional Measures, respectively. On June 3, 2012, Beatriz went into labor and had to undergo a C-section. It is alleged that the victim was prevented from having access to an early, timely and legal termination, since the situation endangered her life, health and personal integrity.

2. Quilombolas Communities of Alcântara v. Brazil

On January 5, 2022, the Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of Brazil owing to the impact on the collective property of 152 communities caused by the failure to issue title deeds for their lands and by the alleged installation of an aerospace facility without the required prior consultation and consent, by the expropriation of their lands and territories in 1980, and by the alleged lack of judicial remedies to redress this situation. In addition, the failure to issue title deeds for the communities located in Agrovillas and the lack of judicial remedies to redress that situation.

3. Case of Córdoba et al. v. Paraguay

On January 7, 2022, the Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the Paraguayan State for the violation of the personal integrity, judicial guarantees, rights of the family, and best interests of the child, in the context of a process of international restitution, to the detriment of Arnaldo Javier Córdoba and the child identified as D. In 2006, the child was taken to Paraguay illegally by his mother without the father's consent. The latter submitted a request for international restitution, which was approved by the Supreme Court of Paraguay in 2006. Following the restitution hearing, the mother disappeared with the child and was not found until 2015. A Precautionary Measures on custody was issued in favor of the maternal aunt, and a regime of gradual rapprochement between father and son was ordered. The Courts adopted supportive measures and psychological assistance to reunite father and son, and a board of psychologists determined the viability of the restitution.

Finally, in March 2017, an order was issued that the child should remain in Paraguay and the matter was then heard by the Supreme Court in May 2019.

4. Case of Aguirre Magaña v. El Salvador

On January 12, 2022, the Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the State due to the lack of due diligence in the criminal investigation into serious injuries suffered by Miguel Ángel Aguirre Magaña that caused a disability. On November 13, 1993, a device exploded in the car in which the alleged victim was traveling in the performance of his duties as a judicial official.

5. Case of González Méndez v. Mexico

On January 22, 2022, the Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court. It relates to the alleged failure to investigate, prosecute and punish the disappearance of Antonio González Méndez. The alleged victim was last seen on January 18, 1999. It is alleged that this occurred in a context of violence in the northern part of the state of Chiapas, where paramilitary groups, including the Paz and Justicia group supposedly acted under the auspices of, and tolerated by, the State, committing acts of violence including executions and disappearances. This violence specifically targeted the indigenous population that supported the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) and the political opposition.

6. Case of Huilcaman Pailana et al. v. Chile

On January 27, 2022, the Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court. It relates to a series of alleged violations of due process during criminal proceedings against 140 members of the Mapuche people in the context of different protests that took place in 1992 on the occasion of the fifth centenary of the Spanish conquest of the Americas.

7. Case of Galetovic Sapunar v. Chile

On February 15, 2022, the Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the State for the lack of access to an effective judicial remedy to obtain reparation for the confiscation of a radio station during the dictatorship, to the detriment of Mario Galetovic Sapunar, Daniel Ruiz Oyarzo, Carlos González Jaksic, Oscar Santiago Mayorga Paredes, Hugo René Formantel Díaz and Néstor Edmundo Navarro Alvarado. On September 11, 1973, the day of the military coup in Chile, when the station had finished broadcasting President Salvador Allende's address prior to his death, forces attached to the Ministry of Defense took possession of the station's installations.

8. Case of Chirinos Salamanca et al. v. Venezuela

On February 16, 2022, the Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the State for the human rights violations of 14 police officers of the Chacao Municipal Police in the context of the deprivation of their liberty. According to the alleged facts, the officers were arrested in relation to the murder of a journalist and then subjected to torture to obtain information or confessions. It is alleged that, even though orders for their release had been issued, the officers remained deprived of liberty and even went on hunger strike as a means of protest.

9. Case of Carrión et al. v. Nicaragua

On February 22, 2022, the Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the State for the lack of due diligence in the criminal investigation into the death of Dina Alexandra Carrión, and also for failing to ensure the relationship and connection between Mrs. Carrión's son and his maternal family in her absence. Dina Carrión was in the middle of divorce proceedings and had custody of her son when the child's father promised to return him to her on March 31, 2010, but did not do so. She was then found dead with a bullet wound to the chest. In June 2010, it was found that the cause of death was suicide and the case was closed. However, the prosecution subsequently rescinded that decision, and ordered that the investigation be completed to determine whether her death was due to murder or parricide.

10. Case of Hidalgo et al. v. Ecuador

On March 30, 2022, the Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the State for the alleged torture and extrajudicial execution of Gustavo Washington Hidalgo, as well as for the lack of due diligence in the investigation of the facts. Gustavo Washington Hidalgo died in the State's custody on December 8, 1992, following his arrest during a party. It is alleged that the investigation was unsatisfactory and that the State failed to comply with its obligation of due diligence within a reasonable time. The police officers involved were never called on to testify and no measures were taken between 1993 and 2000.

11. Case of Leite de Souza et al. v. Brazil

On April 22, 2022, the Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of Brazil for the alleged forced disappearance and acts of sexual violence against 11 people in 1990 in Brazil. The victims were abducted and murdered after having been subjected to sexual violence by a group of police officers and soldiers. The police investigation opened in 1990 was closed in 2010 without criminal proceedings having been filed. The investigation was reopened in 2011 in response to a petition lodged before the Inter-American Commission. In addition, two women related to the victims, Edméa da Silva Euzébio and Sheila da Conceição, were murdered in 1993, after testifying in court that police officers had taken part in the disappearances.

12. Case of María et al. v. Argentina

On April 25, 2022, the Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the Argentina State for the violation of various rights recognized in the American Convention on Human Rights committed in the administrative and judicial process of granting custody and adoption of the child, "Mariano" to the detriment of the child himself, his mother, "María" who was 13 years of age when her son was born, and "María's" mother. It is alleged that the baby's mother and grandmother, who were victims of sexual abuse and violence, did not receive the guidance and support they needed.

13. Case of Capriles v. Venezuela

On April 28, 2022, the Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the State for the violation of the political rights, and rights to freedom of expression, the principle of legality, and judicial guarantees and protection to the detriment of Henrique

Capriles in the context of his participation in politics, as a presidential candidate in the elections of April 14, 2013. It is alleged that significant obstacles existed to the exercise of political rights in Venezuela and that the State failed to guarantee the independence of the National Electoral Council (CNE) sufficiently.

14. Case of Revilla Soto v. Venezuela

On May 9, 2022, the Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the State for the alleged violation of several rights of the Convention during the detention and criminal proceedings to which retired Army Major Milton Gerardo Revilla Soto was subjected. Mr. Revilla allegedly reported links between the FARC and members of the Venezuelan intelligence system. In 2010, he was arrested at the airport by the Directorate General of Military Counterintelligence and brought before a military court. He was accused of military offenses, spying and treason, and placed in pre-trial detention. In 2012, he was sentenced to 6 years and 4 months' imprisonment and disqualification from standing for political office. It is alleged that he was prevented from filing an appeal and the remedies seeking annulment were also rejected. He was finally released in 2016 having served his sentence.

15. Case of Cuéllar Sandoval et al. v. El Salvador

On May 14, 2022, the Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the Salvadoran State for the alleged forced disappearance, in July 1982, of three people, as well as the alleged lack of due diligence in the investigation and the impunity of the facts. Patricia Cuéllar was employed as a secretary in the Christian Legal Aid Office. On July 28, 1982, Ms. Cuéllar, her father, Mauricio Cuéllar Cuellar, and their domestic worker, Julia Orbelina Pérez, were violently removed from their home.

16. Case of Collen Leite et al. v. Brazil

On May 17, 2022, the Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of Brazil for the alleged failure to investigate and punish those responsible for the supposed arbitrary detention and torture of Eduardo Collen Leite and Denise Peres Crispim, in the context of the civil and military dictatorship in Brazil from 1964 to 1985. The case also relates to the alleged extrajudicial execution of Mr. Collen Leite, as well as the violations committed against his daughter, Eduarda Crispim Leite, and his wife, Denise Peres Crispim, and the alleged lack of integral reparation.

17. Case of Lares Rángel et al. v. Venezuela

On July 6, 2022, the Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court. It relates to the presumed persecution and harassment of the mayor of the municipality of Campo Elías in Mérida, Omar Adolfo de Jesús Lares Sánchez, and the violation of his political rights and his freedom of movement. The supposed forced disappearance, unlawful deprivation of liberty and torture of his son, Juan Pedro Lares Rángel, is also alleged, as well as the violation of the rights to judicial guarantees and judicial protection of his family. In July 2017, officials of the Bolivarian National Intelligence Service (SEBIN) allegedly surrounded the home of the Lares Rángel family and arrested Juan Pedro, without a court order. His mother reported the facts and filed an application for habeas corpus and a complaint before the Prosecutor General. Juan Pedro was released in June 2018. After a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Omar Lares, he fled to Colombia and requested asylum. Juan Pedro and his family also moved to Colombia.

18. Case of Almir Muniz da Silva v. Brazil

On August 29, 2022, the Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the Brazilian State for the disappearance of Almir Muniz da Silva, a rural worker and defender of the rights of rural workers in the state of Paraíba, and to the situation of impunity of the facts. Almir's disappearance occurred on the morning of June 29, 2002, after four shots had been heard coming from a farm. The family filed a complaint with the police station, but the authorities allegedly failed to take any steps to find Almir and to punish those responsible. It is alleged that the situation of impunity remains to date.

19. Case of Camejo Blanco v. Venezuela

On September 1, 2022, the Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the Venezuelan State for a series of violations of the human rights of the victim in the context of his deprivation of liberty and the criminal proceedings against him. In January 2011, the prosecution requested that he be banned from leaving the country in relation to an investigation into financial offenses. Mr. Camejo Blanco was arrested at the airport; however, a judge subsequently declared that his arrest was unlawful, but ordered his pre-trial detention. His defense counsel filed an appeal requiring his release, but the application for habeas corpus was declared inadmissible. The case was returned to the original court without processing the briefs filed by the defense.

20. Case of Pérez Lucas et al. v. Guatemala

On September 26, 2022, the Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the Guatemalan State for the forced disappearance of four people (Agapito Pérez Lucas, Nicolás Mateo, Macario Pú Chivalán and Luis Ruiz Luis) in 1989. It is alleged that the facts occurred in the context of the armed conflict and human rights violations in Guatemala. The alleged victims were active members of the Council of Runujel Junam Ethnic Communities and worked in defense of the human rights of Quiché communities. They were deprived of their liberty by armed individuals dressed as members of the Guatemalan military forces and, since then, their whereabouts are unknown.

21. Case of Ubaté et al. v. Colombia

On October 26, 2022, the Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the Colombian State for the forced disappearance of Jhon Ricardo Ubaté and Gloria Bogotá in the context of a police operation conducted by the Police Anti-Extortion and Kidnapping Unit (UNASE) in 1995, as well as the subsequent impunity of those facts. The alleged victims were former members of the Peoples' Liberation Army, demobilized in 1991. Ubaté also worked in the area of human rights and had reported paramilitary violence. In 1995, they were kidnapped during a telephone call, and the police lifted the roadblock when they saw that the vehicle they were in belonged to the Anti-Extortion and Kidnapping Unit.

22. Case of Reyes Mantilla et al. v. Ecuador

On November 23, 2022, the Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the State for the unlawful and arbitrary detention of Walter Ernesto Reyes Mantilla, Vicente Hipólito Arce Ronquillo and José Frank Serrano Barrera in 1995 and 1996,

the alleged unreasonableness of the length of the pre-trial detention, threats and attacks during their detention, as well as the lack of judicial guarantees in the criminal proceedings filed against them.

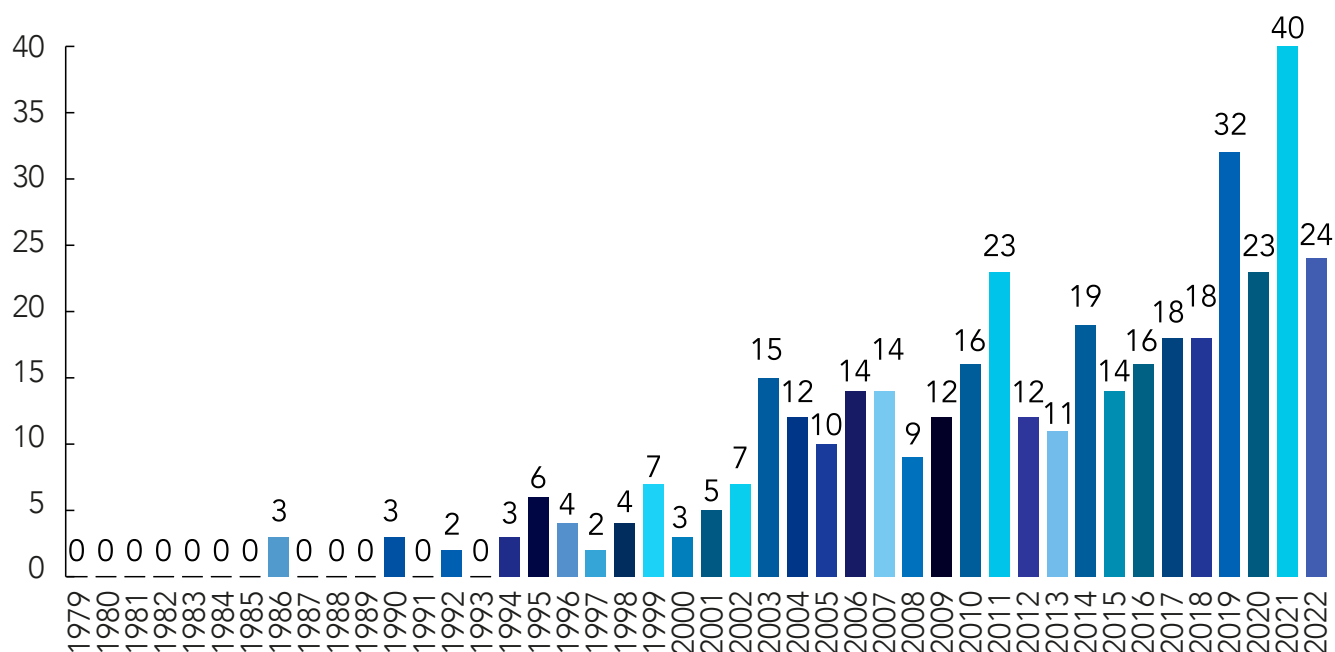
23. Case of Hernández Norambuena v. Brazil

On November 30, 2022, the Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the Brazilian State for the circumstances related to the detention conditions of Mauricio Hernández Norambuena, a Chilean national, who was detained within the state prison system of São Paulo and, subsequently, within the federal prison system.

24. Case of Rodríguez Pighi v. Peru

On December 6, 2022, the Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the Republic of Peru for the unlawful and arbitrary detention, torture and subsequent extrajudicial execution of Freddy Carlos Alberto Rodríguez Pighi by police officers.

SUBMISSION OF CONTENTIOUS CASES 1979-2022



At December 31, 2022, 63 cases were pending a decision by the Court:

#	Name of the Case	State	Date submitted
1	Willer et al.	Haiti	19-05-2020
2	Members of the José Alvear Restrepo Lawyers' Collective	Colombia	08-07-2020
3	Agua Caliente Maya Q'eqchi Indigenous Community	Guatemala	07-08-2020
4	San Juan Garifuna Community and its members	Honduras	12-08-2020
5	Tagaeri and Taromenane Indigenous Peoples	Ecuador	30-09-2020
6	U'wa Indigenous People	Colombia	21-10-2020
7	Members of the United Workers' Union of Ecasa – SUTECASA	Peru	16-11-2020
8	Hendrix	Guatemala	25-11-2020
9	Tavares Pereira et al.	Brazil	08-02-2021
10	Rodríguez Pacheco et al.	Venezuela	22-03-2021
11	Active Memory Civil Association (victims and family members of the victims of the terrorist attack of July 18, 1994, on the headquarters of the Israeli-Argentine Mutual Association)	Argentina	25-03-2021
12	Álvarez	Argentina	27-03-2021
13	García Rodríguez et al.	Mexico	06-05-2021
14	Cajahuanca Vásquez	Peru	12-05-2021
15	Aguinaga Aillón	Ecuador	20-05-2021
16	Yangali Iparraguirre	Peru	23-05-2021
17	Tabares Toro	Colombia	25-05-2021
18	Airton Honorato et al.	Brazil	28-05-2021
19	Olivera Fuentes	Peru	04-06-2021
20	Gadea Mantilla	Nicaragua	05-06-2021
21	Scot Cochran	Costa Rica	06-05-2021
22	Poggioli Pérez	Venezuela	18-06-2021
23	Viteri Ungaretti et al.	Ecuador	05-07-2021

#	Name of the Case	State	Date submitted
24	Núñez Naranjo et al.	Ecuador	10-07-2021
25	Dos Santos Nascimento et al.	Brazil	29-07-2021
26	Bendezú Tuncar	Peru	20-08-2021
27	Guzmán Medina et al.	Colombia	05-09-2021
28	Meza	Ecuador	09-09-2021
29	Aguas Acosta et al.	Ecuador	15-09-2021
30	Boleso	Argentina	21-09-2021
31	Arboleda Gómez	Colombia	30-09-2021
32	La Oroya Community	Peru	30-09-2021
33	Vega González et al.	Chile	22-11-2021
34	López Sosa	Paraguay	22-11-2021
35	Gutiérrez Navas et al.	Honduras	25-11-2021
36	Da Silva et al.	Brazil	26-11-2021
37	Rama and Kriol Peoples, Monkey Point Community and Black Creole Indigenous Community of Bluefields and their members	Nicaragua	26-11-2021
38	Adolescents held in short- and long-term facilities run by the National Children's Service (SENAME)	Chile	17-12-2021
39	Beatriz et al.	El Salvador	05-01-2022
40	Quilombolas Communities of Alcântara	Brazil	05-01-2022
41	Córdoba et al.	Paraguay	07-01-2022
42	Aguirre Magaña	El Salvador	12-01-2022
43	González Méndez	Mexico	22-02-2022
44	Huicaman Pailana et al.	Chile	27-02-2022
45	Galetovic Sapunar	Chile	15-02-2022
46	Chirinos Salamanca	Venezuela	16-02-2022
47	Carrión et al.	Nicaragua	22-02-2022

#	Name of the Case	State	Date submitted
48	Hidalgo et al.	Ecuador	30-03-2022
49	Leite de Souza et al.	Brazil	22-04-2022
50	María et al.	Argentina	25-04-2022
51	Capriles	Venezuela	28-04-2022
52	Revilla Soto	Venezuela	09-05-2022
53	Cuéllar Sandoval et al.	El Salvador	14-05-2022
54	Collen Leite et al.	Brazil	17-05-2022
55	Lares Rangel et al.	Venezuela	06-07-2022
56	Muniz da Silva	Brazil	29-08-2022
57	Camejo Blanco	Venezuela	01-09-2022
58	Pérez Lucas et al.	Guatemala	26-09-2022
59	Ubaté et al.	Colombia	26-10-2022
60	Reyes Mantilla et al.	Ecuador	23-11-2022
61	Hernández Norambuena	Brazil	30-11-2022
62	Rodríguez Pighi	Peru	06-12-2022

B. Hearings

In 2022, the Court held 32 public hearings and conducted 3 evidentiary procedures in Contentious Cases. It received oral statements from 40 alleged victims, 16 witnesses, 49 expert witnesses and other sources of information,⁷⁹ for a total of 105 statements.

The hearings were transmitted on different social networks: [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#) (@CorteIDH for the account in Spanish and @IACourtHR for the account in English), [Flickr](#), [Instagram](#), [Vimeo](#), [YouTube](#), [LinkedIn](#) and [SoundCloud](#).

⁷⁹ In the Case of Gelman v. Uruguay, in application of Article 69(2) of its Rules of Procedure, the Court found it pertinent to request the National Human Rights Institute and Ombudsman's Office of Uruguay (INDDHH) to provide an oral report in the said hearing, other than the one provided by the State in its capacity as a party to the procedure of monitoring compliance.

C. Judgments

During 2022, The Court delivered **34** Judgments, of which **25** were Judgments on Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs, and **9** were interpretation Judgments.

All the Judgments can be found on the Court's website [here](#).

HEARINGS AND JUDGMENTS OF THE IDH COURT



HEARINGS

32

Public
hearings on
Contentious
Cases

3

Evidentiary
procedures

105

Oral statements,
divided by:

40 Presumed victims

16 Witnesses

49 Expert witnesses

JUDGMENTS

Judgments on Preliminary
Objections, Merits, Reparations
and Costs **25**

Interpretation Judgments **9**

34

Judgments



Judgments in Contentious Cases

1. Case of the National Federation of Maritime and Port Workers (FEMAPOR) v. Peru. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of February 1, 2022

Summary: The Inter-American Commission submitted this case on July 26, 2019. It relates to a group of maritime and port workers organized in local unions, and affiliated nationally with the National Federation of Maritime and Port Workers, who, up until March 11, 1991, worked in rotation under the control and regulation of the Oversight Commission on Maritime Work (CCTM). On March 11, 1991, and as a result of a serious financial and economic crisis within the CCTM which prevented it from “continuing to fulfill the objectives and purposes for which it was created,” the workers were dismissed, the CCTM was dissolved and, to this end, a dissolution committee was established in charge of satisfying certain obligations, such as payment of the workers’ social benefits and entitlements.

Ruling: On February 1, 2022, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights delivered a judgment in which it declared the international responsibility of the State of Peru for the violation of the rights to judicial guarantees, judicial protection, work, and property, to the detriment of at least 4,090 maritime and port workers owing to the failure to comply with a judgment on amparo delivered by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Peru on February 12, 1992, which established the manner in which the additional increment on the remuneration of the said workers should be calculated.

The Judgment can be found [here](#) and the official summary [here](#).

2. Case of Pavez Pavez v. Chile. Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of February 4, 2022

Summary: The Inter-American Commission submitted this case on September 11, 2019. It relates to the disqualification of Sandra Pavez Pavez from giving lessons on the Catholic religion because, on July 23, 2007, the “Cardenal Antonio Samoré” College was notified that the Vicariate for Education had revoked her certificate of aptitude. This occurred after the Vicariate had interviewed Sandra Pavez Pavez and, as a result of the rumors on her sexual orientation that were being spread, urged her to end her “homosexual life.” On July 25, 2007, the Vicariate wrote a letter to Sandra Pavez Pavez advising her of the decision to revoke her certificate of aptitude, and indicating that “every effort has been made not to reach this difficult decision, and it placed on record the spiritual and medical assistance offered to her that was rejected.”

Ruling: On February 4, 2022, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights delivered its judgment in which it declared the international responsibility of the State of Chile for the violation of the rights to equality and non-discrimination, personal liberty, privacy, and work, recognized in Articles 24, 1(1), 7, 11 and 26 of the American Convention on Human Rights, to the detriment of Sandra Pavez Pavez, who taught religious education in the Catholic public college in the municipality of San Bernardo in Chile. In particular, the Court concluded that the dismissal from her post as a teacher of the Catholic religion after her certificate of aptitude had been revoked by the Vicariate for Education of the Diocese of San Bernardo, a document that Decree 924 (1983) of the Ministry of Education requires teachers to have in order to work as Catholic religion teachers, constituted a difference in treatment based on sexual orientation that was discriminatory and that violated her right to personal liberty, privacy and work. Furthermore, it considered that the State

was responsible for the violation of the rights to judicial guarantees and judicial protection, recognized in Articles 8(1) and 25 of the American Convention because the domestic judicial authorities had not conducted an adequate control of conventionality with regard to the action of the “Cardenal Antonio Samoré” College and because Sandra Pavez Pavez lacked appropriate and effective remedies to contest the effects of the decision to revoke her certificate of aptitude to impart classes on the Catholic religion.

The Judgment can be found [here](#) and the official summary [here](#).

3. Case of Casierra Quiñonez et al. v. Ecuador. Preliminary objection, Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of May 11, 2022

Summary: The Inter-American Commission submitted this case on June 19, 2020. It relates to the brothers, Sebastián Darlin, Luis Eduardo, Andrés Alejandro and Jonny Jacinto, last names Casierra Quiñonez, the sons of María Ingracia Quiñonez Bone and Cipriano Casierra Panezo, who carried out fishing activities and, owing to an incident in the context of an operation executed by marines to eliminate crime, Luis Eduardo Casierra Quiñonez died and his brothers, Andrés Alejandro and Sebastián Darlin, were injured. The judicial proceedings culminated when, on March 4, 2000, the military criminal judge, considering that all the procedures ordered at the investigation stage had been conducted, decided to forward the proceedings to the judge of the Third Naval Zone, who, in a decision of May 24, 2000, dismissed the proceedings against the accused and forward the case file to the Court of Military Justice for its advice. On June 21, 2001, that court confirmed the decision.

Ruling: On May 11, 2022, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights delivered its judgment in which it declared the international responsibility of the Republic of Ecuador for the violation of various right to the detriment of the Casierra Quiñonez brothers and their family members. The Court determined that the State was responsible for the death of Luis Eduardo Casierra Quiñonez and the injuries of his brothers, Andrés Alejandro and Sebastián Darlin Casierra Quiñonez, that occurred in the context of an operation to eliminate crime conducted by members of the Ecuadorian Navy and, therefore, declared the violation of the right to life and to personal integrity. The Court also concluded that Ecuador had violated the rights to judicial guarantees and judicial protection because the facts had been examined by the military criminal jurisdiction. Similarly, the Court determined the violation of the right to personal integrity of the following family members of Luis Eduardo Casierra Quiñonez: Andrés Alejandro Casierra Quiñonez, Sebastián Darlin Casierra Quiñonez, Jonny Jacinto Casierra Quiñonez, María Ingracia Quiñonez Bone, Cipriano Casierra Panezo and Shirley Lourdes Quiñonez Bone. Consequently, the Inter-American Court declared that Ecuador was internationally responsible for the violation of Articles 4(1), 5(1), 8(1) and 25(1) of the American Convention on Human Rights, in relation to Articles 1(1) 1 and 2, of this international instrument.

The Judgment can be found [here](#) and the official summary [here](#).

4. Case of Moya Chacón et al. v. Costa Rica. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of May 23, 2022

Summary: The Inter-American Commission submitted this case on August 5, 2020. It relates to the imposition of a civil sentence for the publication of a newspaper article on December 17, 2005, reporting alleged irregularities in the control of liquor smuggling into Costa Rica in the area of the frontier with Panama, mentioning several police officials who were allegedly involved in such incidents. As a result of this publication, the trial court decided to admit a civil action for damages and, consequently, sentenced

Freddy Parrales Chaves and Ronald Moya Chacón, and also the Minister of Public Security, the La Nación newspaper and the State of Costa Rica, jointly and severally, to pay five million colones (approximately US\$9,600 at the date of the facts) for non-pecuniary damage and one million colones (approximately US\$1,900 at the date of the facts) for personal costs.

Ruling: On May 23, 2022, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights delivered a judgement in which it declared the international responsibility of the State of Costa Rica for the violation of the right to freedom of thought and expression to the detriment of the journalists, Ronald Moya Chacón and Freddy Parrales Chaves, as a result of the imposition of a civil sentence for the publication of a newspaper article on December 17, 2005, in which they reported alleged irregularities that had taken place in the control of liquor smuggling into Costa Rica in the area of the frontier with Panama, mentioning various police officials who were allegedly involved in those facts. In particular, the Court declared that the State of Costa Rica had violated Article 13(1) and (2) of the American Convention on Human Rights, in relation to Article 1 of this instrument.

The Judgment can be found [here](#) and the official summary [here](#).

5. Case of Movilla Galarcio et al. v. Colombia. Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of June 22, 2022

Summary: The Inter-American Commission submitted this case on August 8, 2020. It relates to the forced disappearance of Pedro Julio Movilla Galarcio, which occurred on May 13, 1993, and for the violation of diverse human rights to his detriment and that of his family members. On May 13, 1993, Pedro Movilla left his house in Bogotá with his wife. After they parted, he went to leave his daughter, Jenny, at the entry to the Kennedy College at 8 a.m., promising to pick her up at 11 a.m. As of that moment, his whereabouts are unknown. This happened in a context in which the State applied the “national security doctrine,” identifying members of labor unions and leftist political parties based on the concept of the “internal enemy,” and the alleged justification of combating the threat of communism and subversion.

Ruling: On June 22, 2022, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights delivered a judgment in which it declared the international responsibility of the Republic of Colombia for the forced disappearance of Pedro Julio Movilla Galarcio, on May 13, 1993, as well as for the violation of diverse human rights to his detriment and that of his family, owing to the above and to the failure to investigate the disappearance. After examining the facts, arguments and evidence, the Court found that Colombia had violated: (a) Articles 3, 4(1), 5(1), 5(2), 7 and 16 of the American Convention on Human Rights, in relation to Articles 1(1) and 2 of this instrument and Article I(a) of the Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons, to the detriment of Pedro Julio Movilla Galarcio; (b) Articles 8(1) and 25(1) of the American Convention on Human Rights, in relation to its Article 1(1), as well as Article I(b) of the Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons, to the detriment of Pedro Julio Movilla Galarcio and his family members, and also the right to the truth to the detriment of the latter; (c) Articles 5(1) and (2), and 17, of the American Convention on Human Rights, in relation to its Article 1(1), to the detriment of the said family members, and (d) Article 19 of the American Convention on Human Rights, in relation to its Article 1(1), to the detriment of Mr. Movilla’s two sons and daughter.

The Judgment can be found [here](#) and the official summary [here](#).

6. Case of Guevara Díaz v. Costa Rica. Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of June 22, 2022

Summary: The Inter-American Commission submitted this case on March 24, 2021. It relates to Luis Fernando Guevara Díaz, who has an intellectual disability. On June 4, 2001, Mr. Guevara was appointed, on an interim basis, as a miscellaneous worker in the Ministry of Finance. Subsequently, the Human Resources Unit of the Ministry of Finance organized competition 01-02 to fill the position permanently. Mr. Guevara took part in the competition and obtained the highest marks in the evaluation, but he was not selected for the post. Therefore, his appointment as an interim employee in the post of miscellaneous worker ended on June 15, 2003. In the appeals he filed, Mr. Guevara referred to two communications sent to officials of the Ministry of Finance to prove that he had not been selected for the post owing to his intellectual disability.

Ruling: On June 22, 2022, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights delivered a judgment in which it declared the international responsibility of the State of Costa Rica for the violation of diverse rights to the detriment of Luis Fernando Guevara Díaz. In particular, the Court concluded that Mr. Guevara was not selected in a public competition to occupy the post of “Miscellaneous Worker 1” owing to his intellectual disability, which also led to the termination of his employment with the Ministry of Finance. Those facts, which the State acknowledged, constituted acts of discrimination in access to and permanence in employment and, therefore, a violation of the right to equality before the law, the prohibition of discrimination, and the right to work to the detriment of Mr. Guevara. In addition, the State also acknowledged its responsibility for the violation of the rights to judicial guarantees and judicial protection. Consequently, the Court concluded that the State was responsible for the violation of Articles 24, 26, 8(1) and 25 of the American Convention on Human Rights, in relation to Article 1(1) of this instrument.

The Judgment can be found [here](#) and the official summary [here](#).

7. Case of Sales Pimenta v. Brazil. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of June 30, 2022

Summary: The Inter-American Commission submitted this case on December 4, 2020. It relates to Gabriel Sales Pimenta, who was 24 years of age at the time of his death. In 1980, he was employed as a lawyer of the Marabá Rural Workers Union (“STR”). He also represented the Pastoral Land Commission, through which he provided legal advice to rural workers; he founded the National Association of Lawyers of Agricultural Workers, and he played an active role in social movements in the region, and in other spheres. In the course of his work as the STR lawyer, he defended the rights of rural workers. On July 18, 1982, as a result of his work as a human rights defender, Gabriel Sales Pimenta was shot three times as he was leaving a bar with friends in the town of Marabá, in the southern part of Pará, and died instantaneously. Following his death, his family filed various judicial remedies, all of which were unsuccessful.

Ruling: On June 30, 2022, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights delivered its judgment in which it declared the international responsibility of the Federative Republic of Brazil for the violation of the rights to judicial guarantees, judicial protection and the right to the truth, contained in Articles 8(1) and 25 of the American Convention on Human Rights, in relation to the obligation to respect and to ensure rights established in Article 1(1) of this instrument, to the detriment of Geraldo Gomes Pimenta, Maria da Glória Sales Pimenta, Sérgio Sales Pimenta, Marcos Sales Pimenta, José Sales Pimenta, Rafael Sales Pimenta, André Sales Pimenta and Daniel Sales Pimenta. This was a result of the State’s serious errors in the investigation into the violent death of Gabriel Sales Pimenta which entailed non-compliance with the duty of enhanced due diligence to investigate crimes committed against human rights defenders, as well

as a flagrant violation of the guarantee of a reasonable time, and the situation of absolute impunity of this murder to date. The Court also declared the State responsible for the violation of the right to personal integrity, recognized in Article 5(1) of the American Convention, in relation to Article 1(1) of this instrument, to the detriment of the said victims.

The Judgment can be found [here](#) and the official summary [here](#).

8. Case of Deras García et al. v. Honduras. Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of August 25, 2022

Summary: The Inter-American Commission submitted this case on August 20, 2020. It relates to Herminio Deras García, who was a teacher by profession, a political leader of the Communist Party of Honduras, and an adviser to various unions on the country's northern coast. Deras García was the victim of extrajudicial execution by members of the 3-16 Battalion as a result of his political and union activities. His execution was a deliberate act to silence his voice of opposition and to stop his political and union activism. Despite the criminal conviction of one member of the 3-16 Battalion, there was an excessive delay in the processing of the criminal proceedings, and the investigation was never expanded to consider others who had been accused. In addition, no investigation was conducted into the different acts perpetrated against the members of Mr. Deras García's family, such as persecutions, unlawful detention, ill-treatment and torture, the raiding of their homes and the destruction of their possessions.

Ruling: On August 25, 2022, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights delivered a judgment in which it declared the international responsibility of the Republic of Honduras for the violation of the rights to life, personal integrity, freedom of thought and expression, and political rights, contained in Articles 4(1), 5(1), 13(1), 16(1) and 23(1) of the American Convention on Human Rights, in relation to Articles 1(1) and 2 of this instrument, to the detriment of Herminio Deras García. The Court also declared the international responsibility of the State for the violation of the rights to personal integrity, personal liberty, judicial guarantees, the protection of honor and dignity and privacy, the protection of the family, the rights of the child, the rights to property and to judicial protection contained in Articles 5(1), 5(2), 7(1), 7(2), 7(3), 8(1), 11(1), 11(2), 17(1), 19, 21 and 25 of the American Convention, in relation to Article 1(1) of this instrument, to the detriment of 17 members of Mr. Deras García's family identified in the Judgment, some of whom were children at the time of the facts. Lastly, the Court considered that Honduras was internationally responsible for the violation of the right to freedom of movement and residence established in Article 22(1) of the American Convention on Human Rights, in relation to Article 1(1) of this instrument, to the detriment of a brother and sister of Mr. Deras García. This was as a result of the extrajudicial execution of Herminio Deras García, and also of the persecution, arbitrary arrests, torture, and forced exile, among other acts that violated human rights and that have been perpetrated against his family members over the past 30 years.

The Judgment can be found [here](#) and the official summary [here](#).

9. Case of Habbal et al. v. Argentina. Preliminary Objections and Merits. Judgment of August 31, 2022

Summary: The Inter-American Commission submitted this case on February 3, 2021. It relates to Raghdha Habbal, who was born in 1964 in Damascus, Syria. On June 21, 1990, she traveled from Spain to Argentina with her three daughters. The same day, Mr. Al Kassard, in his capacity as Mrs. Habbal's

husband, submitted a request to the Argentina National Directorate for Population and Migration for his wife and daughters to reside permanently in the Argentine Republic. On July 4, 1990, in Resolution No. 241,547/90, the National Directorate for Population and Migration accepted Mrs. Habbal and her daughters as permanent residents of the country. On December 31, 1991, Mrs. Habbal filed a request with the Argentine Judiciary to become a citizen of the country and, on April 4, 1992, the federal judge of Mendoza decided to grant citizenship to Mrs. Habbal. On May 11, 1992, the National Director for Population and Migration issued Resolution No. 1088 in which he declared the “absolute nullity” of the citizenship granted to Mrs. Habbal and her daughters. On this basis, he declared that their presence on Argentine territory was illegal, and ordered their expulsion to their country of origin or provenance, and established precautionary detention. The detention and expulsion order was not executed, but continued in effect until June 1, 2020, when it was revoked. On October 27, 1994, the substitute federal judge delivered judgment also declaring that the act granting citizenship to Mrs. Habbal was null and void and cancelling her national identity document and any identity document that she had been granted as an Argentine citizen.

Ruling: On August 31, 2022, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights delivered a judgment in which it declared that the State was not internationally responsible for the violation of the rights to movement and residence, to nationality, of the child, to personal liberty, to the principle of legality, to equality before the law, and to judicial guarantees and judicial protection contained in Articles 7, 8, 9, 19, 20, 22, 24 and 25 of the American Convention on Human Rights, in relation to Article 1(1) of this instrument, to the detriment of Raghda Habbal, her three daughters, Monnawar Al Kassar, Hifaa Al Kassar, and Natasha Al Kassar, and her son, Mohamed René Al Kassar.

The Judgment can be found [here](#) and the official summary [here](#).

10. Case of Mina Cuero v. Ecuador. Preliminary Objection, Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of September 7, 2022

Summary: The Inter-American Commission submitted this case on October 26, 2020. It relates to Víctor Henry Mina Cuero, who was a member of the National Police of Ecuador from April 1, 1993, to October 25, 2000. On September 15, 2000, agents of the Esmeraldas Provincial Command No. 14 of the National Police issued a police report in which they informed their superiors of an incident in which Mr. Mina Cuero was allegedly involved. According to the report, the police agents received a telephone call in which it was reported that Mr. Mina Cuero was mistreating his former partner both physically and verbally. When the agents arrived on the scene, Mr. Mina Cuero insulted them, calling them “policías broncos.” On October 17, 2000, the Commander of the First District of the National Police decided to set up a disciplinary court to examine the facts attributed to Mr. Mina Cuero. On October 25, 2000, the disciplinary court held a hearing. The Court was not informed whether Mr. Mina Cuero had been notified of the decision to set up a disciplinary court. At the end of the said hearing, the disciplinary court issued its decision in which it ordered Mr. Mina Cuero’s dismissal and, to this end, in addition to concluding that he had committed a disciplinary offense, it applied certain aggravating circumstances, all contained in the Disciplinary Regulations of the National Police. Following the decision on his dismissal, Mr. Mina Cuero filed an application for amparo, an action on unconstitutionality, and an action for protection, all of which were rejected.

Ruling: On September 7, 2022, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights delivered its judgment in which it declared that the Republic of Ecuador was internationally responsible for the violation of various rights to the detriment of Víctor Henry Mina Cuero. The Court concluded that Ecuador had violated the right to judicial guarantees, political rights, the right to judicial protection and the right to

work to the detriment of Mr. Mina Cuero. Consequently, the Inter-American Court declared that Ecuador was internationally responsible for the violation of Articles 8(1), 8(2), 8(2)(b), 8(2)(c), 8(2)(h), 23(1)(c), 25(1) and 26 of the American Convention on Human Rights, in relation to Articles 1(1) and 2, of this instrument.

The Judgment can be found [here](#) and the official summary [here](#).

11. Case of Huacón Baidal et al. v. Ecuador. Judgment of October 4, 2022

Summary: The Inter-American Commission submitted this case on June 2, 2021. It relates to the extrajudicial execution of Walter Huacón Baidal and Mercedes Salazar Cueva. They were leaving a family reunion on the afternoon of March 31, 1997, when the former observed a traffic checkpoint and, realizing he had forgotten his driving licence and the documents of the car he was driving, he made a false turn to return home. As a result, two members of the Transit Commission and four police officers pursued them. The state agents then shot at Mr. Huacón and Ms. Salazar, killing them. Administrative and judicial actions were opened into these events. The criminal proceedings were processed before the police criminal jurisdiction and the case against five agents was dismissed. Charges were brought against the sixth agent, but he failed to appear in court, and the case was suspended. Finally the crime was declared to be subject to the statute of limitations on October 11, 2012.

Ruling: On October 4, 2022, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights delivered a judgment in which it endorsed a friendly settlement agreement between the Republic of Ecuador and the victims' representatives. Accordingly, the Court declared the international responsibility of the State for the violation of the right to life of Walter Gonzalo Huacón Baidal and Mercedes Eugenia Salazar Cueva, of their right to personal integrity and that of their family members, and of the rights to judicial guarantees and judicial protection of those family members, namely: Mary del Pilar Chancay Quimis, Wilson Eduardo Huacón Baidal, Karent Lisset Huacón Chancay, Walther Bryan Huacón Chancay, Wilson Fabián Huacón Salazar, Karla Fernanda Huacón Salazar, Kerlly Mercedes Huacón Salazar and William Huacón.

The Judgment can be found [here](#) and the official summary [here](#).

12. Case of Cortez Espinoza v. Ecuador. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of October 18, 2022

Summary: The Inter-American Commission submitted this case on June 14, 2020. It relates to Gonzalo Orlando Cortez Espinoza, who was a member of the Ecuadorian Armed Forces from 1978 to 1994. On January 21, 1997, Mr. Cortez was arrested by order of the military judicial officials, even though he was then a civilian. He was arrested on three occasions after being accused of an allegedly unlawful act related to the theft of aircraft equipment. On September 2, 2009, the Third Criminal Court of Pichincha declared that the criminal case against Mr. Cortez was subject to the statute of limitations. This was confirmed on January 3, 2011, by the Provincial Court of Justice of Pichincha, and on January 17 that year the case was closed.

Ruling: On October 18, 2022, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights delivered a judgment in which it declared the international responsibility of the Republic of Ecuador for the violation of diverse rights to the detriment of Gonzalo Orlando Cortez Espinoza. The Court concluded that Ecuador had violated the rights to judicial guarantees, personal liberty and personal integrity. Consequently, the Inter-American Court declared that the State was internationally responsible for the violation of Articles 5(1), 5(2), 7(1), 7(2), 7(3), 7(4), 7(5), 7(6), 8(1) and 8(2) of the American Convention on Human Rights, in relation to Articles 1(1) and 2, of this international instrument, to the detriment of Gonzalo Orlando Cortez Espinoza.

The Judgment can be found [here](#) and the official summary [here](#).

13. Case of Benites Cabrera et al. v. Peru. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of October 4, 2022

Summary: The Inter-American Commission submitted this case on July 17, 2020. It relates to the temporary dissolution of the Congress of the Republic by the President of Peru in April 1993, following which personnel-related actions were ordered aimed at evaluating employees and selecting a new team. Thus, two administrative decisions were issued that dismissed a group of congressional employees, including the 184 victims in this case, and norms were adopted that prohibited the dismissed employees from filing an application for amparo to contest their dismissal.

Ruling: On October 4, 2022, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights delivered a judgment in which it declared the Republic of Peru responsible for the violation of the rights contained in Articles 8(1), 23(1)(c), 25(1) and 26 of the American Convention on Human Rights, in relation to the obligation to respect and to ensure rights established in Article 1(1) thereof, to the detriment of 184 employees dismissed from the Congress of the Republic in 1992.

The Judgment can be found [here](#) and the official summary [here](#).

14. Case of Aroca Palma et al. v. Ecuador. Preliminary Objection, Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of November 8, 2022

Summary: The Inter-American Commission submitted this case on November 6, 2020. It relates to Joffre Antonio Aroca Palma, who, on February 27, 2001, at approximately 3.30 a.m. was outside his house in Guayaquil, Ecuador, with some friends. On that occasion, he was arrested by police officers, two of whom were members of the National Police and the other members of the Metropolitan Police; they were accompanied by a driver. After Mr. Aroca Palma had been placed in the police vehicle, the National Police sub-lieutenant, Carlos Eduardo Rivera Enríquez, instructed the driver to proceed to the headquarters of the Judicial Police of Guayas. However, once on Barcelona Avenue, he ordered the vehicle to enter the esplanade of the Isidro Romero stadium until it reached a dark area. The detainee was taken to the back of the stadium. Five minutes later one of the National Police officers returned and around two minutes later a shot was heard. Then, sub-lieutenant Carlos Eduardo Rivera Enríquez came jogging back alone and ordered the vehicle to drive off. On April 19, 2002, the Criminal Court for Senior National Police Officers delivered judgment declaring the criminal responsibility of sub-lieutenant Rivera Enríquez as perpetrator of the crime of homicide or murder, and imposed a sentence of eight years' special imprisonment. Then, on March 15, 2012, at the request of sub-lieutenant Rivera Enríquez, the Tenth Court of Criminal Procedure Rights declared that the sentence imposed on him was subject to the statute of limitations.

Ruling: On November 8, 2022, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights delivered a judgment in which it declared the international responsibility of the Republic of Ecuador for the violation of diverse rights to the detriment of Joffre Antonio Aroca Palma and his family. The Court concluded that Ecuador had violated the rights to life, personal integrity, personal liberty, judicial guarantees and judicial protection. Consequently, the Inter-American Court declared that Ecuador was internationally responsible for the violation of Articles 4(1), 5(1), 7(1), 7(2), 7(4), 7(5), 8(1) and 25(1) of the American Convention on Human Rights, in relation to Articles 1(1) and 2 of this instrument, to the detriment of Joffre Antonio Aroca Palma and his family members, namely: Winston Aroca Melgar, father; Perla Palma Sánchez, mother; Cynthia Aroca Palma, sister; Ronald Aroca Palma, brother; Amalia Melgar Solórzano, paternal grandmother, and Amalia Antonieta Aroca Melgar, paternal aunt.

The Judgment can be found [here](#) and the official summary [here](#).

15. Case of Leguizamón Zaván et al. v. Paraguay. Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of November 15, 2022. Serie C No. 473

Summary: The Inter-American Commission submitted this case on March 22, 2021. It relates to Santiago Leguizamón Zaván, who was a Paraguayan journalist with extensive experience. On several occasions he had received threats in the course of his work, and these were fulfilled on April 26, 1991, when he was murdered in the town of Pedro Juan Caballero, near the border with Brazil. An investigation was opened, ex officio, on the day of the murder; however, the facts related to his death remain unpunished.

Ruling: On November 15, 2022, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights delivered a judgment in which it declared that the Republic of Paraguay was responsible for the violation of the rights to life and freedom of thought and expression recognized in Articles 4(1) and 13 of the American Convention on Human Rights in relation to the obligation to respect and to ensure rights, contained in Article 1(1) of this instrument, to the detriment of Santiago Leguizamón Zaván, and of the rights to personal integrity, judicial guarantees and judicial protection, established in Articles 5(1), 8(1) and 25(1) of the Convention, in relation to the obligation to respect and to ensure rights, contained in Article 1(1) of this instrument, to the detriment of Ana María Margarita Morra and Raquel, Dante, Sebastián and Fernando Leguizamón Morra, respectively wife and children of Santiago Leguizamón Zaván.

The Judgment can be found [here](#) and the official summary [here](#).

16. Case of Valencia Campos et al. v. Bolivia. Preliminary Objection, Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of October 18, 2022. Series C No. 469

Summary: The Inter-American Commission submitted this case on February 22, 2021. It relates to several raids conducted in the early morning hours of December 18, 2001, following the hold-up of a van transporting valuables. During those raids, the police forces used excessive force and committed acts of violence and torture against several of the victims. Subsequently, individuals who were in their homes, including two children and an adolescent, were taken to the offices of the Judicial Technical Police Force (PTJ). There, the victims were detained in cells in inadequate conditions, they were subjected to physical and verbal violence, and the women were raped by police officers. The following day, the Executive gave a press conference during which the victims were exhibited to the media and presented as authors of the attack, even though they had not yet been brought before a judge. The victims who were charged in the case were held in the PTJ cells until December 24, 2001, when they were transferred to prisons. In addition, even though the victims alleged that the detentions were unlawful, that excessive force had been used, and that some of them had been tortured, their allegations were not taken into account either when deciding on Precautionary Measures or during the trial.

Ruling: On October 18, 2022, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights delivered a judgment in which it declared the international responsibility of the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the violation of the rights to personal liberty, privacy and non-interference in the home, protection of the family, property, personal integrity, life, health, judicial protection, and honor and dignity, the obligation to investigate acts of torture, and the rights of the child as well as the rights of women to live free of violence and the obligation to investigate and punish violence against women contained in Articles 7, 11, 17, 19, 21, 5, 26, 25(1) of the American Convention on Human Rights in relation to the obligation to respect and to ensure rights established in Article 1(1) of this instrument, Articles 6 and 8 of the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture, and Article 7(a) and (b) of the Inter-American Convention for the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Convention of Belem do Pará), to the detriment of a group of victims.

The Judgment can be found [here](#) and the official summary [here](#).

17. Case of Angulo Losada v. Bolivia. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of November 18, 2022. Series C No. 475

Summary: The Inter-American Commission submitted this case on July 17, 2020. It relates to Brisa De Angulo Losada, who when she was 16 years of age, had stated on several occasions between October 2001 and May 2002, that she had suffered acts of sexual violence, including sexual abuse and rape, by her cousin. On becoming aware of the facts, Brisa's father informed Defence for Children International in Cochabamba on July 15, 2002. On July 24, 2002, the psychologist from the "Morning Star" Center attended Brisa, and concluded that the events related to a "child being seduced by an adult man in order to exploit her sexually." On July 31, 2002, Brisa was subjected to a forensic medical examination, which was performed by a male doctor in the presence of five medical students, all male, and without the presence of her parents. Following a series of criminal proceedings against E.G.A. for the crime of rape, on October 28, 2008, the Court declared him in default of appearance and ordered that an arrest warrant be issued against him, as well as other Precautionary Measures, in addition to suspending the trial. In July 2018, Interpol Colombia reported to Interpol Bolivia that the person charged in absentia was in Colombia. In May 2019, Sentencing Court No. 3 admitted the request for the extradition of E.G.A. In March 2020, rogatory letters were sent to the competent authority in Colombia with a formal request for his extradition. However, on September 7, 2022, it was decided to cancel the arrest warrant against E.G.A., because "the criminal action was subject to the statute of limitations under the laws of Colombia," and his immediate release was ordered.

Ruling: On November 18, 2022, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights delivered a judgment in which it declared the international responsibility of the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the violation of the rights to personal integrity, judicial guarantees, private and family life, rights of the child, and rights to equality before the law, and judicial protection contained in Articles 5(1), 5(2), 8(1), 11(2), 19, 24 and 25(1) of the American Convention on Human Rights, in relation to the obligation to respect and to ensure rights and to adopt domestic legal provisions, established in Articles 1(1) and 2 of this instrument, as well as non-compliance with the obligations derived from Article 7(b), (c), (e) and (f) of the Convention of Belém do Pará, to the detriment of Brisa De Angulo.

The Judgment can be found [here](#) and the official summary [here](#).

18. Case of Brítez Arce et al. v. Argentina. Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of November 16, 2022. Series C No. 474

Summary: The Inter-American Commission submitted this case on February 25, 2021. It relates to Cristina Brítez Arce, who was 38 years of age and more than 40 weeks pregnant at the time of her death. She was also the mother of Ezequiel Martín Avaro and Vanina Verónica Avaro, who were 15 and 12 years of age at the time. During her pregnancy she had shown signs of several risk factors based on her age, a significant weight increase, and a history of high blood pressure, which were not treated adequately by the health system. On June 1, 1992, she went to the "Ramón Sardá" Public Hospital at around 9 a.m. She indicated that her back hurt, and she had a temperature and a slight loss of liquid from her genitals. An ultrasound scan was performed and this indicated that the fetus was dead; she was therefore interned in order to induce labor. The procedure was started at 1.45 p.m. and ended at 5.15 p.m. when she was transferred to the delivery room. According to her death certificate, Cristina Brítez Arce died the same day at 6 p.m. due to "non-traumatic cardiorespiratory arrest." One civil and three criminal cases were opened in relation to the death of Mrs. Brítez Arce, during which ten expert appraisals were presented.

Ruling: On November 16, 2022, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights delivered a judgment in which

it declared the Argentine Republic responsible for the violation of the rights to life, integrity and health recognized in Articles 4(1), 5(1) and 26 of the American Convention on Human Rights, in relation to the obligation to respect and to ensure rights contained in Article 1(1) of this instrument, to the detriment of Cristina Brítez Arce, and of the rights to personal integrity, judicial guarantees, protection of the family, rights of the child, and judicial protection, established in Articles 5(1), 8(1), 17(1), 19 and 25(1) of the Convention, in relation to the obligation to respect and to ensure rights contained in Article 1(1) of this treaty, and Article 7 of the Convention of Belém do Pará, the latter as of July 5, 1996, to the detriment of Ezequiel Martín Avaro and Vanina Verónica Avaro, Cristina Brítez Arce's son and daughter.

The Judgment can be found [here](#) and the official summary [here](#).

19. Case of Flores Bedregal et al. v. Bolivia. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of October 17, 2022. Series C No. 467

Summary: The Inter-American Commission submitted this case on October 18, 2018. It relates to Juan Carlos Flores Bedregal, who was at the Bolivian Workers Union during a coup d'état in Bolivia in July 1980. Those present, including Mr. Flores Bedregal, were obliged to go downstairs and leave the building with their hands up, and he was shot during a hail of gunfire. The representative alleged that, since then, there had been no real news of his whereabouts or of the discovery of his remains. The State alleged that it had verified his death. On the same July 17, 1980, the Flores Bedregal brothers began searching for their brother. Following the reinstatement of democracy in Bolivia in 1982, it was agreed to investigate the crimes committed during the de facto government and this culminated in a judgment of the Supreme Court of Justice of April 15, 1993, and several of the accused were convicted following the discovery of the presumed corpses of Marcelo Quiroga and Juan Carlos Flores Bedregal. This judgment was subject to several appeals. Finally, the proceedings ended in a judgment of the First Chamber of the Supreme Court of October 25, 2012. During the proceedings, the Flores Bedregal brothers asked that the defendants be convicted of the forced disappearance of their brother and, repeatedly, requested that the documents in the archives of the Armed Forces be declassified. However, they were refused access to that information.

Ruling: On October 17, 2022, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights delivered its judgment in which it declared the international responsibility of the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the forced disappearance of Juan Carlos Flores Bedregal and the violation of his rights to recognition of juridical personality, life, personal integrity and liberty established in Articles 3, 4(1), 5(1), 5(2) and 7(1) of the American Convention on Human Rights, in relation to Article 1(1) of the Convention and Article I(a) of the Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons (ICFDP). In addition, it concluded that the State was responsible for the violation of the rights to judicial guarantees, access to information, judicial protection, and personal integrity established in Articles 8(1), 13(1), 13(2), 25(1), 5(1) and 5(2) of the Convention, as well as the right to know the truth, in relation to Articles 1(1) and 2 thereof, and Articles I(b) and III of the ICFDP to the detriment of Olga Beatriz, Verónica, Eliana Isbelia and Lilian Teresa, all Flores Bedregal.

The Judgment can be found [here](#) and the official summary [here](#).

20. Case of Tzompaxtle Tecpile et al. v. Mexico. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of November 7, 2022. Series C No. 470

Summary: The Inter-American Commission submitted this case on May 1, 2021. It relates to the arrest, deprivation of liberty and criminal proceedings against Jorge Marcial and Gerardo Tzompaxtle Tecpile, and Gustavo Robles López. The victims were arrested on January 12, 2006, on the Mexico-Veracruz highway,

after a police patrol had searched their vehicle and found elements that it considered incriminating. For two days they were questioned and kept incommunicado. Subsequently, a custody order (arraigo) was issued which meant that they were transferred to a custody center in Mexico City. They were confined there for more than three months until, on April 22, 2006, when an “order for formal imprisonment” was issued, following which the Federal Public Prosecution Service filed criminal charges against the victims for the crime of terrorism. The order required the opening of criminal proceedings by the judge in charge of the case and the victims were kept in pre-trial detention for around two and a half years. On October 16, 2008, the final judgment was delivered acquitting the victims of the crime of violation of the Federal Law against Organized Crime by terrorism, and convicting them of the crime of bribery owing to the attempt made to suborn the officers who had detained them. The Court considered that the sentence for bribery had already been served and, therefore, ordered their immediate release. They were released the same day.

Ruling: On November 7, 2022, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights delivered its judgment in which it declared the international responsibility of the State of Mexico for the violation of the rights to personal integrity, personal liberty, judicial guarantees and judicial protection established in Articles 5, 7, 8 and 25 of the American Convention on Human Rights, in relation to the obligations to respect rights and to adopt domestic legal provisions contained in Articles 1(1) and 2 of this instrument. These violations of the Convention were committed to the detriment of Jorge Marcial Tzompaxtle Tecpile, Gerardo Tzompaxtle Tecpile and Gustavo Robles López, and took place in the context of their arrest and deprivation of liberty, the criminal proceedings against them, the measure of custody (arraigo) imposed on them, and the time during which they were kept in pre-trial detention. The facts occurred between 2006 and 2008.

The Judgment can be found [here](#) and the official summary [here](#).

21. Case of Bissoon et al. v. Trinidad and Tobago. Merits and Reparations. Judgment of November 14, 2022. Series C No. 472

Summary: The Inter-American Commission submitted this case on June 29, 2021. It relates to Reshi Bissoon and Foster Serrette. The former was declared guilty of murder and sentenced to death by the High Court of Trinidad and Tobago, and Mr. Serrette was declared guilty of the manslaughter of his wife and the murder of his son by the High Court of Trinidad and Tobago, and sentenced to life imprisonment for the manslaughter and to death for the murder. The Court was informed that, on August 15, 2008, the death sentences of Messrs. Bissoon and Serrette were commuted to life imprisonment. The representatives indicated that, while in pre-trial detention, Messrs. Bissoon and Serrette were subjected to deplorable detention conditions in the Golden Grove Prison.

Ruling: On November 14, 2022, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights delivered a judgment in which it declared the international responsibility of the State of Trinidad and Tobago for the violations of the right to personal liberty to the detriment of Reshi Bissoon as a result of the violation of the reasonable duration of his pre-trial detention, and also for the violation of the right to personal integrity to the detriment of Reshi Bissoon and Foster Serrette because they were subjected to detention conditions incompatible with the relevant Inter-American standards. In particular, the Court declared that the State of Trinidad and Tobago had violated Articles 7(5), 5(1), 5(2) of the American Convention on Human Rights, in relation to Article 1 of this instrument.

The Judgment can be found [here](#) and the official summary [here](#).

22. Case of Members and Activists of the Patriotic Union v. Colombia. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of July 27, 2022. Series C No. 455

Summary: The Inter-American Commission submitted this case on June 29, 2018. It relates to the Patriotic Union (UP), a political organization. As a result of its rapid ascent within national politics, an alliance was formed by paramilitary groups, sectors of traditional politics, law enforcement, and the business sector to counteract its presence in the political arena. Thereafter, acts of violence were committed against UP supporters, members and activists. The Court was able to corroborate that the systematic violence against the members and activists of the UP – which continued for more than 20 years and extended to almost all the territory of Colombia – was revealed by different types of acts, including forced disappearances, massacres, extrajudicial executions and murders, threats, assaults, stigmatization, undue prosecutions, torture, and forced displacements. Those acts were aimed at the systematic exterminating the UP political party, its members and activists, with the participation of state agents and with the tolerance and acquiescence of the authorities.

Ruling: On July 27, 2022, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights delivered its judgment in which it declared the international responsibility of the State of Colombia for the human rights violations committed to the detriment of more than six thousand victims, members and activists of the Patriotic Union political party in Colombia, starting in 1984 and continuing for more than twenty years. The Court classified those facts as extermination, and found that the State was internationally responsible for failure to comply with its obligation to respect and to guarantee rights established in the American Convention owing to the violation of the right to life (Article 4), the forced disappearances (Articles 3, 4, 5 and 7), the torture, threats, harassment, forced displacements and attempted murders (Articles 5 and 22) of the members and activists of the political party, who were recognized as victims in this case. It also concluded that the State had violated the political rights (Article 23), freedom of thought and expression (Article 13), and freedom of association (Article 16), because the human rights violations were motivated by the victims' membership in a political party and the expression of their ideas through the party. It also found that the State had violated the right to honor and dignity (Article 11) of the UP members and activists because they were stigmatized by state authorities. Furthermore, it determined that the State had violated the rights to judicial guarantees (Article 8(1)), and judicial protection (Article 25), and the duty to investigate the gross human rights violations that occurred. It also indicated that the State had violated the rights to personal liberty (Article 7), judicial guarantees, honor and dignity, and judicial protection due to the criminalization of some members and activists of the UP.

The Judgment can be found [here](#) and the official summary [here](#).

23. Case of Nissen Pessolani v. Paraguay. Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of November 21, 2022. Series C No. 477

Summary: The Inter-American Commission submitted this case on March 11, 2011. It relates to Alejandro Nissen Pessolani, who was appointed a criminal prosecutor in 1999 and investigated acts related to the illegal trafficking of stolen vehicles involving senior public sector officials. On March 12, 2002, C.P.O., who was being investigated for the alleged offense of falsification of official customs documents in order to whitewash vehicles stolen in Brazil and Argentina, filed a complaint before the Jury for the Prosecution of Court Officials (JEM) against prosecutor Nissen Pessolani based on poor performance of his functions. On March 18, 2002, by an order signed only by the JEM president, a trial was opened against the prosecutor. During the proceedings, Mr. Nissen Pessolani requested the

disqualification of four members of the JEM, including its president, based on alleged bias; however, his request was rejected. On August 20, 2002, Luis Talavera Alegre, a member of the JEM, presented a brief requesting the suspension and annulment of the trial. He alleged that the proceedings had been opened by an order of the president of the Jury rather than by a resolution of its members, as established in the regulations; he therefore considered that it was an irregular and unlawful act that resulted in the nullity of the entire proceedings. This appeal for annulment was rejected. On April 7, 2003, in judgment No. 02/03, the JEM decided “to remove the lawyer, Alejandro Nissen Pessolani, [...] due to poor performance of his functions pursuant to paragraphs (b), (g) and (n) of art. 14 of Law No. 1084/91 [...]” The Judgment was signed by the JEM vice president, and by another five members, excluding the president.

Ruling: On November 21, 2022, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights delivered its judgment in which it declared the international responsibility of the Republic of Paraguay for the violation of the guarantee of an impartial judge and judicial protection, the right to remain in office in equal conditions and to employment stability established in Articles 8(1), 25(1), 23(1)(c) and 26 of the American Convention on Human Rights in relation to the obligation to respect and to ensure rights established in Article 1(1) of this instrument to the detriment of Alejandro Nissen Pessolani owing to his removal from the post of criminal prosecutor following proceedings conducted by the Jury for the Prosecution of Court Officials.

The Judgment can be found [here](#) and the official summary [here](#).

24. Case of Dial et al. v. Trinidad and Tobago. Merits and Reparations. Judgment of November 21, 2022. Series C No. 476

Summary: The Inter-American Commission submitted this case on June 23, 2021. It relates to Messrs. Dial and Dottin, who, on January 21, 1997, were found guilty of the crime of murder by the verdict of a jury and sentenced by the Fourth Criminal Court, Port of Spain, to the mandatory death penalty, as provided for in article 4 of the Offences Against the Person Act, which stipulated that “[e]very person convicted of murder shall suffer death.” Messrs. Dial and Dottin filed an appeal against the Judgment of January 21, 1997.

On October 16, 1997, the Court of Appeal of Trinidad and Tobago rejected the appeal and confirmed the guilty verdict. Subsequently, the alleged victims filed an appeal before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council arguing, inter alia, that there were discrepancies in the ballistics report.

Ruling: On November 21, 2022, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights delivered a judgment in which it declared the international responsibility of the State of Trinidad and Tobago for the violation of the right to life as a result of the automatic imposition of the death penalty; the violation of the right to personal liberty as a result of the violation of the right to be informed of the reasons for the detention; the violation of procedural guarantees due to certain errors that occurred during the criminal proceedings, and the violation of the right to personal integrity due to detention conditions that were incompatible with the standards of the Convention to the detriment of Kelvin Dial and Andrew Dottin, as well as the violation of the right to protection of the family to the detriment of Mr. Dial. In particular, the Court declared that the State of Trinidad and Tobago had violated Articles 4(2), 5(1), 5(2), 7(4), 8(2)(c), 8(2)(d), and 17 of the American Convention on Human Rights, in relation to Articles 1 and 2 of this instrument. On June 13, 2005, the victims filed a constitutional motion owing to the Judgment delivered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on July 7, 2004, in the Case of Charles Matthew v. The State in which it determined that the imposition of the mandatory death penalty was incompatible with the prohibition of inhuman or degrading punishment established by

the Constitution of Trinidad and Tobago. On June 13, 2005, a temporary stay of the execution of Messrs. Dial and Dottin was ordered. On August 15, 2008, the constitutional motion was granted and the death sentences were commuted to life imprisonment. Following their conviction on January 21, 1997, Messrs. Dial and Dottin were confined in inadequate prison conditions.

The Judgment can be found [here](#) and the official summary [here](#).

25. Case of Baraona Bray v. Chile. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of November 24, 2022. Serie C No. 481

Summary: The Inter-American Commission submitted this case on August 11, 2020. It relates to the violation of the right to freedom of expression owing to the imposition of subsequent liability and the inadmissible use of criminal law in matters of public interest. In May 2004, Carlos Baraona Bray, a lawyer and environmental defender, gave a series of interviews and made statements that were published in different media in which he affirmed that a senator of the Republic had exercised pressure and used his influence so that the authorities would carry out illegal logging of alerce (larch), a species of ancient tree in Chile. The senator filed a criminal complaint against the alleged victim, who was convicted of the offense of “gross slander” through a media outlet to 300 days’ suspended imprisonment, a fine, and the accessory punishment of suspension from public office for the period of the sentence. Mr. Baraona filed an appeal for annulment; however, the first instance decision was ratified.

Ruling: On November 24, 2022, the Inter-American Court delivered a judgment in which it declared the international responsibility of Chile for the violations of diverse rights to the detriment of Carlos Baraona Bray. This was due to the criminal proceedings and the sentence imposed for the offense of gross slander for the statements that Mr. Baraona Bray had made in May 2004 concerning the actions of senator S.P., in his capacity as a public official, in relation to the illegal logging of alerce trees. The Court concluded that Chile was responsible for the violation of the rights to freedom of thought and expression, the principle of legality, and judicial protection established in Articles 13(1) and 13(2), 9 and 25(1) of the American Convention on Human Rights, in relation to Articles 1(1) and 2 of this instrument, to the detriment of Mr. Baraona Bray.

The Judgment can be found [here](#) and the official summary [here](#).

Interpretation Judgments

1. Case of Cuya Lavy et al. v. Peru. Interpretation of the Judgment on Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of July 27, 2022

Summary: On March 8, 2022, the State submitted a request for interpretation of paragraph 206 of the Judgment. It explained that it was seeking clarification regarding the order of the Court to adapt its domestic law to the provisions of the American Convention [...] in relation to the reinstatement of the non-ratified magistrates to the Judiciary or the Public Prosecution Service and to the possibility of appealing decisions determining the non-ratification of a magistrate.” Also, how the State can exercise, ex officio, “conventionality control between domestic law and the American Convention [...] while the measures are not adopted.”

Ruling: The Court declared admissible the request presented by the State for interpretation of the Judgment on Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs delivered in the Case of Cuya Lavy et al. v. Peru. Therefore, in the interpretation judgment, it clarified paragraph 206 of the Judgment to the effect that the State should adopt legislative or other measures that permit: (i) reinstatement of the non-ratified magistrates to the Judiciary or the Public Prosecution Service, and (ii) appeal the decisions that determined the non-ratification of a magistrate, in order to adapt its laws to the provisions of the American Convention.

The Judgment can be found [here](#).

2. Case of the Maya Kaqchikel Indigenous Peoples of Sumpango et al. v. Guatemala. Interpretation of the Judgment on Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of July 27, 2022

Summary: On March 17, 2022, the State submitted a request for interpretation related to the scope of the second, fourth, six, seventh and eighth operative paragraphs of the Judgment.

Ruling: The Court declared admissible the request submitted by the State of Guatemala for interpretation of the Judgment on Merits, Reparations and Costs delivered in the Case of the Maya Kaqchikel Indigenous Peoples of Sumpango et al. v. Guatemala. However, it rejected the request as inadmissible with regard to the second, fourth, sixth and, partially, the eighth operative paragraphs, and partially determined the meaning and scope of the provisions of the eighth operative paragraph.

The Judgment can be found [here](#).

3. Case of the Massacre of the village of Los Josefinos v. Guatemala. Interpretation of the Judgment on Preliminary objection, Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of July 27, 2022

Summary: On March 16, 2022, the State of Guatemala submitted a request for interpretation related to the determination of victims in the Judgment. Also, on March 21, 2022, the representatives submitted a request for interpretation related to: (i) the measure concerning the safe return of displaced persons who so wish, and (ii) the measures of compensation.

Ruling: The Court declared that both the request for interpretation submitted by the State and the request for interpretation submitted by the representatives were admissible. However, it rejected, as inappropriate, the request for interpretation presented by the State. However, it clarified by interpretation, among other matters, that the payments already made to the representatives of the family group in the context of the 2007 Friendly Settlement Agreement would be assumed by the person who effectively received the payment as representative of the family group.

The Judgment can be found [here](#).

4. Case of the Former Employees of the Judiciary v. Guatemala. Interpretation of the Judgment on Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of July 27, 2022

Summary: On April 22, 2022, the State submitted a request for interpretation in which it asked the Court to “elaborat[e] on the content of the Judgment in order to support the direct inclusion within

the list of rights, of those derived from Article 26 of the Convention.” It also asked the Court to rule on the “issues concerning the rights developed in the Judgment that are not based on treaties subject to ratification by the States.”

Ruling: The Court declared that the request for interpretation submitted by the State was admissible, but rejected it as inappropriate.

The Judgment can be found [here](#).

5. Case of the Teachers of Chañaral and other municipalities v. Chile. Interpretation of the Judgment on Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of July 27, 2022

Summary: On March 21, 2022, the State submitted a request for interpretation of the Judgment. First, it requested clarification of the expression “annual installments” used in paragraph 232 of the Judgment, which defined the form of payment of the amounts established as a measure of restitution. Secondly, it requested that the criteria for payment of the amounts corresponding to the measures of restitution, the compensatory damages, and the costs and expenses be established with greater precision. Third, it requested clarification on how the calculation of interest referred to in paragraph 209 of the Judgment would be applied, in relation to the criteria established in paragraphs 232 and 238 of the Judgment. It also requested clarification as to whether the readjustment of the amounts ordered as a measure of restitution applied with regard to each installment in relation to the date of payment, or rather with regard to the total amount owed after the payment of a respective installment. Fourth, it requested interpretation of the scope of the term “justice operators” in paragraph 216 of the Judgment in relation to guarantees of non-repetition. Finally, it requested interpretation as to whether the mechanism indicated in paragraph 234 to resolve the situation of the deceased victims whose heirs could not be determined was only applicable to the three cases identified in that paragraph or whether it would be applicable to all the other cases in which the heirs of the deceased victims could not be determined in order to make the payment.

Ruling: The Court declared that the request for interpretation of judgment submitted by the State was admissible, and clarified, by interpretation, various aspects related to the reparations established in the Judgment.

The Judgment can be found [here](#).

6. Case of Manuela et al. v. El Salvador. Interpretation of the Judgment on Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of July 27, 2022

Summary: On February 28, 2022, the victims’ representatives submitted a request for interpretation pursuant to Articles 67 of the Convention and 68 of the Rules of Procedure. They asked the Court to define the scope of three measures of reparation ordered in the Judgment.

Ruling: The Court declared admissible the request submitted by the victims’ representatives for interpretation of judgment on Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs delivered in the Case of Manuela et al. v. El Salvador. In the interpretation judgment, it clarified the time frames for Manuela’s children to express their interest in receiving study grants. However, the Court rejected, as inappropriate, the request for interpretation with regard to the scope of the measures of rehabilitation.

It also clarified the calculation of the time frame for monitoring the measure of reparation established in the Judgment.

The Judgment can be found [here](#).

7. Case of Maidanik et al. v. Uruguay. Interpretation of the Judgment of Merits and Reparations. Judgment of November 21, 2022

Summary: On February 22, 2022, the State submitted a request for interpretation related to the scope of the provisions of paragraph 279 of the Judgment, in relation to the distribution among the heirs of the compensation corresponding to a victim, as well as of the provisions of paragraph 278 in relation to the possibility of deducting the sums delivered to victims for the concept of reparation before the delivery of the Judgment from the compensation amounts established therein.

Ruling: The Court rejected part of the State's request for interpretation of the Judgment on merits and reparations in the Case of Maidanik et al. v. Uruguay. It declared the request for interpretation admissible in relation to the possibility of updating the sums of money delivered to the victims prior to the Judgment. The Court clarified the possibility of updating the sums of money delivered to the victims prior to the delivery of the Judgment in order to deduct them from the compensation amounts established in the Judgment.

The Judgment can be found [here](#).

8. Case of the Julien Grisonas family v. Argentina. Interpretation of the Judgment on Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of November 21, 2022

Summary: On March 21, 2022, the victims' representative submitted a request for interpretation related to the scope of the provisions of paragraphs 311 and 314 of the Judgment, concerning the compensation for non-pecuniary damage.

Ruling: The Court rejected, as inappropriate, the request for interpretation of the Judgment on Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs delivered by the Court in the Case of the Julien Grisonas family v. Argentina.

The Judgment can be found [here](#).

9. Case of the National Federation of Maritime and Port Workers (FEMAPOR) v. Peru. Interpretation of the Judgment on Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of November 21, 2022

Summary: On July 18, 2022, the State of Peru submitted to the Court a request for interpretation related to the payments ordered in the seventh operative paragraph of the judgement. Also, the same day, the representative, Meneses Huayra, submitted to the Court a request for interpretation related to the claim that the group of 1,773 workers listed in Annex III of the Judgment should make at the domestic level for the correct liquidation of: (a) the increase additional to the remunerations; (b) the reimbursement of social benefits and rights; (c) the payment of the school campaign, and (d) interest.

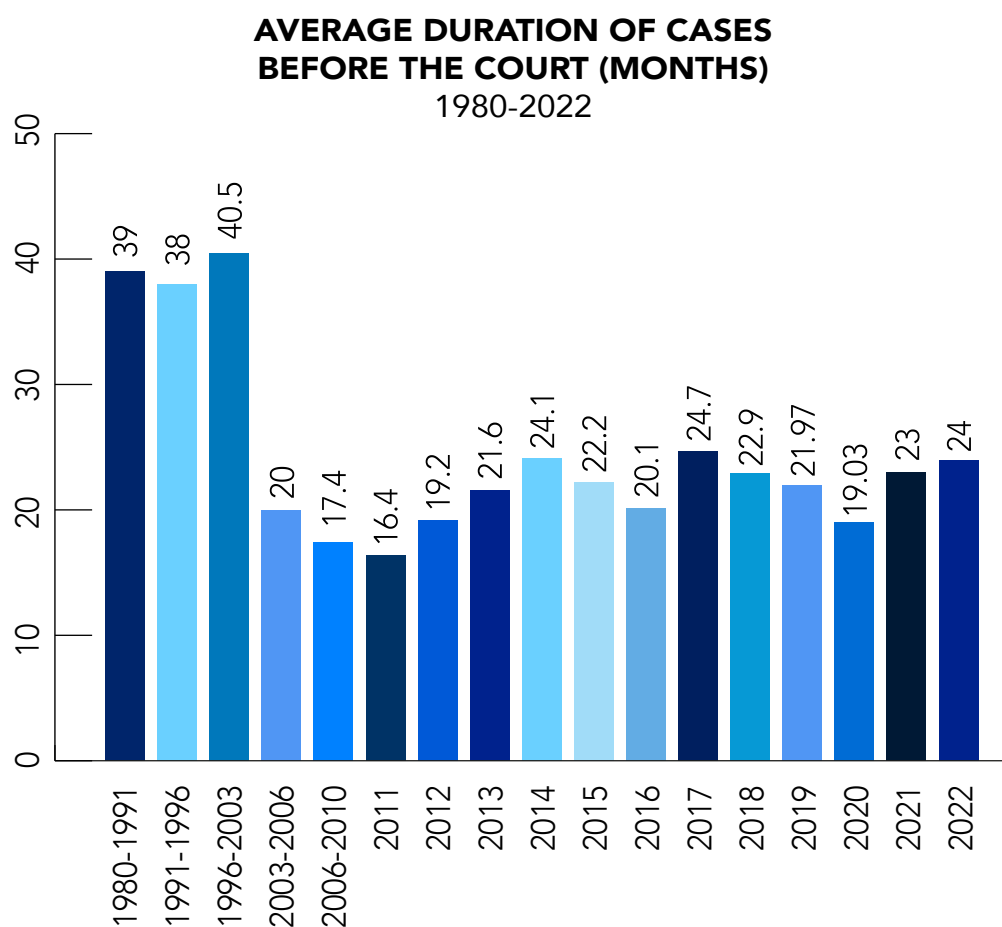
Ruling: The Court declared admissible the request for interpretation submitted by the State and also the request for interpretation submitted by the representative, Meneses Huayra. However, it rejected both requests as inappropriate.

The Judgment can be found [here](#).

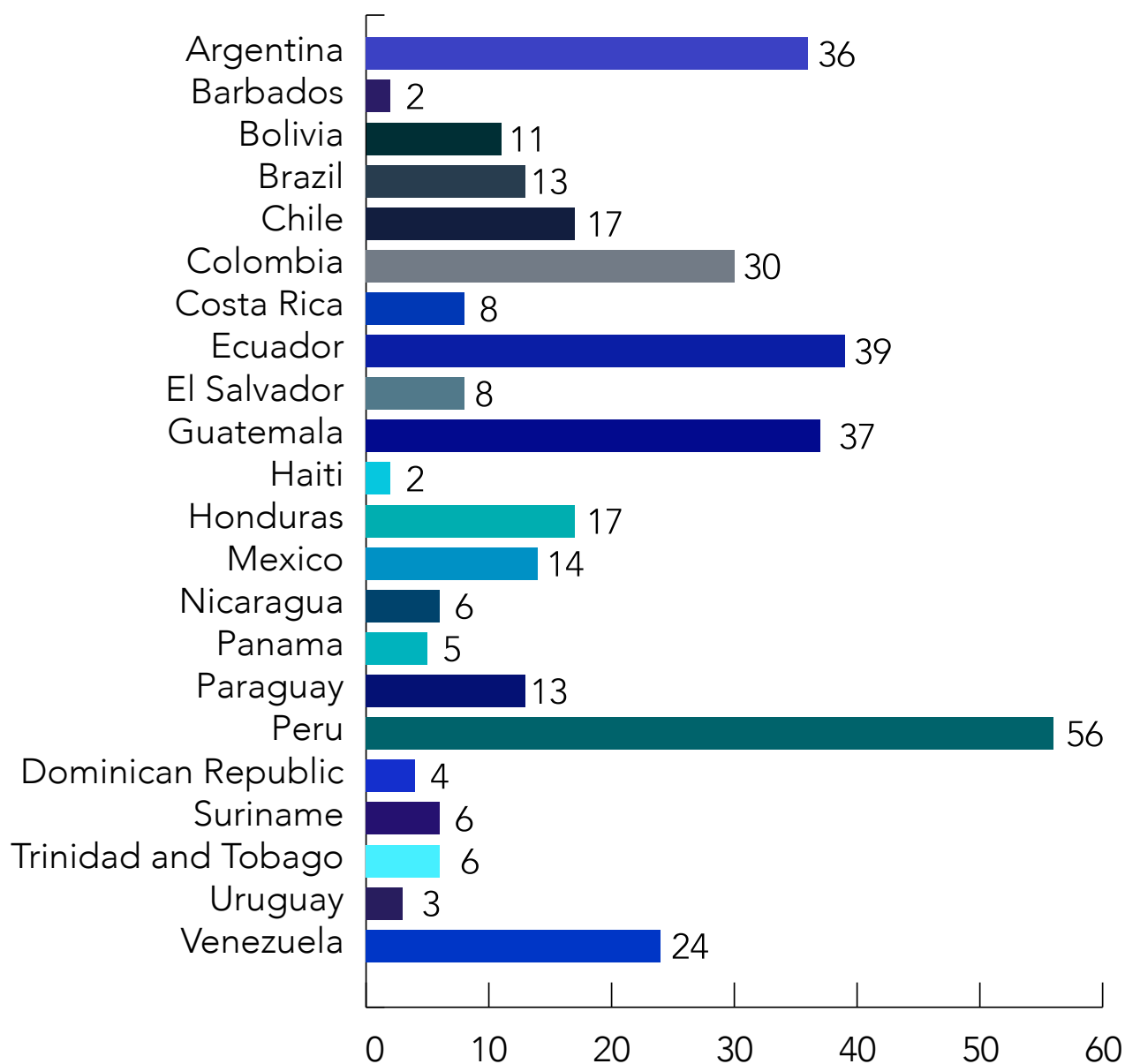
Average time to process cases

Every year the Court makes a great effort to decide the cases before it promptly. The principle of a reasonable time established in the American Convention and the Court's consistent Case Law is applicable not only to the domestic proceedings in each State Party, but also to the international organs or courts whose function it is to decide petitions concerning alleged human rights violations.

In 2022, the average time required to process cases before the Court was 24 months.



TOTAL CASES RESOLVED BY STATE AT THE END OF 2022



Judgments on the Merits and Interpretation in 2022



ARGENTINA

- I/A Court H.R. Case of Habbal et al. v. Argentina. Preliminary objections and merits. Judgment of August 31, 2022. Serie C No. 463.
- I/A Court H.R. Case of Brites Arce et al. v. Argentina. Merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of November 16, 2022. Serie C No. 474.
- I/A Court H.R. Case of the Julien Grisonas family v. Argentina. Interpretation of the judgment on preliminary objections, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of November 21, 2022. Serie C No. 479.

BRAZIL

- I/A Court H.R. Case of Sales Pimenta v. Brazil. Preliminary objections, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of June 30, 2022. Serie C No. 454.

BOLIVIA

- I/A Court H.R. Case of Valencia Campos et al. v. Bolivia. Preliminary objection, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of October 18, 2022. Serie C No. 469.
- I/A Court H.R. Case of Angulo Losada v. Bolivia. Preliminary objections, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of November 18, 2022. Serie C No. 475.
- I/A Court H.R. Case of Flores Bedregal et al. v. Bolivia. Preliminary objections, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of October 17, 2022. Serie C No. 467.

CHILE

- I/A Court H.R. Case of Pavez Pavez v. Chile. Merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of February 4, 2022. Serie C No. 449.
- I/A Court H.R. Case of Baraona Bray v. Chile. Preliminary objections, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of November 24, 2022. Serie C No. 481.
- I/A Court H.R. Case of the Teachers of Chañaral and other municipalities v. Chile. Interpretation of the judgment on preliminary objection, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of July 27, 2022. Serie C No. 460.

COLOMBIA

- I/A Court H.R. Case of Movilla Galarcio et al. v. Colombia. Merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of June 22, 2022. Serie C No. 452.
- I/A Court H.R. Case of Members and Activists of the Patriotic Union v. Colombia. Preliminary objections, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of July 27, 2022. Serie C No. 455.

COSTA RICA

- I/A Court H.R. Case of Moya Chacón et al. v. Costa Rica. Preliminary objections, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of May 23, 2022. Serie C No. 451.
- I/A Court H.R. Case of Guevara Díaz v. Costa Rica. Merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of June 22, 2022. Serie C No. 453.

ECUADOR

- I/A Court H.R. Case of Casierra Quiñonez et al. v. Ecuador. Preliminary objection, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of May 11, 2022. Serie C No. 450.
- I/A Court H.R. Case of Mina Cuero v. Ecuador. Preliminary objection, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of September 7, 2022. Serie C No. 464.



- I/A Court H.R. Case of Huacón Baidal et al. v. Ecuador. Judgment of October 4, 2022. Serie C No. 466.

- I/A Court H.R. Case of Cortez Espinoza v. Ecuador. Preliminary objections, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of October 18, 2022. Serie C No. 468.

- I/A Court H.R. Case of Aroca Palma et al. v. Ecuador. Preliminary objection, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of November 8, 2022. Serie C No. 471.

EL SALVADOR

- I/A Court H.R. Case of Manuela et al. v. El Salvador. Interpretation of the judgment on preliminary objections, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of July 27, 2022. Serie C No. 461.

GUATEMALA

- I/A Court H.R. Case of the Maya Kaqchikel Indigenous Peoples of Sumpango et al. v. Guatemala. Interpretation of the judgment on merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of July 27, 2022. Serie C No. 457.
- I/A Court H.R. Case of the Massacre of the village of Los Josefinos v. Guatemala. Interpretation of the judgment on preliminary objection, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of July 27, 2022. Serie C No. 458.
- I/A Court H.R. Case of the Former Employees of the Judiciary v. Guatemala. Interpretation of the judgment on preliminary objections, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of July 27, 2022. Serie C No. 459.

HONDURAS

- I/A Court H.R. Case of Deras García et al. v. Honduras. Merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of August 25, 2022. Serie C No. 462.

MEXICO

- I/A Court H.R. Case of Tzompaxtle Tecpile et al. v. Mexico. Preliminary objection, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of November 7, 2022. Serie C No. 470.

PARAGUAY

- I/A Court H.R. Case of Leguizamón Zaván et al. v. Paraguay. Merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of November 15, 2022. Serie C No. 473.
- I/A Court H.R. Case of Nissen Pessolani v. Paraguay. Merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of November 21, 2022. Serie C No. 477.

PERU

- I/A Court H.R. Case of the National Federation of Maritime and Port Workers (FEMAPOR) v. Peru. Preliminary objections, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of February 1, 2022. Serie C No. 480.
- I/A Court H.R. Case of Benites Cabrera et al. v. Peru. Preliminary objections, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of October 4, 2022. Serie C No. 465.
- I/A Court H.R. Case of Cuya Lavy et al. v. Peru. Interpretation of the judgment on preliminary objections, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of July 27, 2022. Serie C No. 456.
- I/A Court H.R. Case of the National Federation of Maritime and Port Workers (FEMAPOR) v. Peru. Interpretation of the judgment on preliminary objections, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of November 21, 2022. Serie C No. 480.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

- I/A Court H.R. Case of Bissoon et al. v. Trinidad and Tobago. Merits and reparations. Judgment of November 14, 2022. Serie C No. 472.
- I/A Court H.R. Dial et al. v. Trinidad and Tobago. Merits and reparations. Judgment of November 21, 2022. Serie C No. 476.

URUGUAY

- I/A Court H.R. Case of Maidanik et al. v. Uruguay. Interpretation of the judgment of merits and reparations. Judgment of November 21, 2022. Serie C No. 478.