

**ORDER OF THE
INTERAMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS*
OF FEBRUARY 13, 2013**

PROVISIONAL MEASURES WITH REGARD TO VENEZUELA

**MATTERS OF CERTAIN VENEZUELAN PRISONS
THE PENITENTIARY CENTER OF THE CENTRAL OCCIDENTAL REGION
(URIBANA PRISON)**

HAVING SEEN:

1. The Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (hereinafter "the Inter-American Court" or "the Court") of February 2, 2007, in the matter of the Penitentiary Center of the Central Occidental Region (Uribana Prison), in which it decided, *inter alia*:

1. To require the State to adopt forthwith and definitively all such provisional measures as are necessary and effective to prevent loss of life and harm to the physical, mental and moral integrity of all persons deprived of liberty in the Uribana Prison, all persons who might be interned in this penitentiary center in the future, those who work there, and all visitors.

2. To require the State, in addition to the measures to be implemented immediately ordered in the preceding operative paragraph, to adopt the pertinent measures to adapt the situation described to the applicable international standards for the treatment of persons deprived of liberty, in particular: (a) to confiscate the weapons in the hands of the inmates; (b) to reduce overcrowding and improve detention conditions; (c) to provide sufficient trained staff to ensure adequate and effective control, custody and surveillance of the Penitentiary Center; (d) to separate male inmates from female inmates; (e) to separate prisoners who are being tried from those who have been convicted, and (f) to establish a system of periodic monitoring of detention conditions.

[...]

2. The Orders of the Inter-American Court of November 24, 2009, in the matters of the Monagas Judicial Detention Center ("La Pica"); the Penitentiary Center of the Capital Region Yare I and Yare II (Yare Prison); the Penitentiary Center of the Central Occidental Region (Uribana Prison), and the Capital Detention Center El Rodeo I and El Rodeo II; of May 15, 2011, in the matters of the Penitentiary Center of Aragua "Tocorón Prison" and of the Ciudad Bolívar Judicial Detention Center "Vista Hermosa Prison," as well as of September 6, 2012, in the matter of the Penitentiary Center of the Andean Region, in which it decided to joinder the processing of these matters and to establish that, thereafter, the joint provisional measures would be known as the "Matters of certain Venezuelan prisons."

* Judge Alberto Pérez Pérez advised the Court that, for reasons beyond his control, he would be unable to attend the deliberation and signature of this Order.

3. The briefs of January 25 and 30, 2013, in which the Venezuelan Prison Observatory (hereinafter "the representatives") provided information on, respectively, the acts of violence that occurred on January 25, 2013, in the Penitentiary Center of the Central Occidental Region (Uribana Prison) resulting in death and injuries and the transfer of inmates from the Uribana Prison to the Tocarón Prison, and that, on January 28, 2013, a detainee who was being transferred had presumably been "shot and killed."

4. The notes of the Secretariat of the Court of January 28 and 31, 2013, in which, on the instruction of the President of the Court, it asked the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (hereinafter "the State" or "Venezuela") to submit information on the events referred to by the representatives (*supra* having seen paragraph 3), by February 6, 2013, at the latest.

5. The brief of February 5, 2013, in which the non-governmental organization "*Una Ventana a la Libertad*" (hereinafter "the representatives") advised that a complaint had been filed before the Office of the Prosecutor General of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela concerning the events that occurred on January 25, 2013, in the Penitentiary Center of the Central Occidental Region (Uribana Prison).

6. The brief of February 6, 2013, in which the State presented information from the Ministry of People's Power for the Prison Service corresponding to the events referred to by the representatives (*supra* having seen paragraphs 3 and 5) and indicated that supplementary information from the Public Prosecution Service and the Ombudsman's Office would be forwarded shortly.

7. The brief of February 8, 2013, in which, among other matter, the State requested an extension of the time frame in order to determine the respective responsibilities for the events that had occurred at the Uribana Prison, because the corresponding criminal investigation was being conducted.

CONSIDERING THAT:

1. Article 63(2) of the American Convention establishes that: "[i]n cases of extreme gravity and urgency, and when necessary to avoid irreparable damage to persons, the Court shall adopt such provisional measures as it deems pertinent, in matters it has under consideration. With respect to a case not yet submitted to the Court, it may act at the request of the Commission."

2. The provisions of Article 63(2) of the Convention signify that the adoption by the State of the provisional measures ordered by this Court is compulsory, because a basic principle of international law, supported by international case law, indicates that State must comply with their treaty-based obligations in good faith (*pacta sunt servanda*).¹ Such orders entail a special obligation of protection for the beneficiaries of the measures, while they are in force, and failure to comply with them may result in the international responsibility of the State.²

¹ Cf. *Matter of James et al.* Provisional measures with regard to Trinidad and Tobago. Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of June 14, 1998, sixth considering paragraph, and *Matter of Haitians and Dominicans of Haitian Origin in the Dominican Republic*. Provisional measures with regard to the Dominican Republic. Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of September 7, 2012, third considering paragraph.

² Cf. *Case of Hilaire, Constantine and Benjamin et al. v. Trinidad and Tobago. Merits, reparations and costs*. Judgment of June 21, 2002. Series C No. 94, paras. 196 to 200, and *Matter of certain Venezuelan*

3. Under international human rights law, provisional measures are not merely preventive, in that they preserve a juridical situation, but rather they are essentially protective, because they protect human rights, inasmuch as they seek to avoid irreparable damage to persons. Provisional measures are applicable provided that the basic requirements of extreme gravity and urgency and the prevention of irreparable damage to persons are met. Hence, provisional measures become a real jurisdictional guarantee of a preventive nature.³ To this end, it is essential that the provisional measures remain fully in force and produce their effects until the Court orders that they be lifted and notifies the State of the respective decision.⁴

4. The Court observes that the information provided recently by the representatives and the State refers specifically to the death of and injuries to inmates and persons present in the Penitentiary Center of the Central Occidental Region (Uribana Prison) on January 25, 2013, the date on which an inspection had been scheduled. Owing to the importance and urgency of the information presented, the Court finds it pertinent, in this Order, to refer only to the current situation in this prison.

5. The newspaper articles and information provided by the representatives of the beneficiaries (*supra* having seen paragraphs 3 and 5) concerning the events that occurred in the Uribana Prison on January 25, 2013, and the following days, reveal that:

a) The situation arose because of an inspection carried out by the Bolivarian National Guard in order to disarm the prison population of the “Uribana Prison” completely; this had been ordered owing to a series of violent incidents between bands that had reached a climax on November 14, 2012, when an employee of one of the subcontractors working in the construction of prison buildings had been severely injured;

b) On January 24, 2013, 12 all-terrain armored tanks were parked behind the prison by the Bolivarian National Guard;

c) On the morning of January 25, 2013, a “controlled” inspection had begun in the presence of officials of the Custodial Rapid Response Group (GRIC) of the Ministry of People’s Power for the Prison Service, who were in charge of carrying out the count and the inspection, while the prisoners were in “the yard” waiting for the cell blocks to be inspected;

d) The inspection resulted in a confrontation between the soldiers and the prisoners;

e) The official figure of those who died was 56 prisoners, one evangelical pastor, and one member of the Bolivarian National Guard, while 95 people were injured – at least 59 of them were prisoners and 15 were members of the Bolivarian National Guard; many of the injured were transferred to the Antonio

Prisons, Capital Detention Center El Rodeo I and El Rodeo II. Provisional measures with regard to Venezuela. Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights de September 6, 2012, third considering paragraph.

³ Cf. *Case of the “La Nación” newspaper*. Provisional measures with regard to Costa Rica. Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of September 7, 2001, fourth considering paragraph, and *Matter of Millacura Llaipén et al.* Provisional measures with regard to Argentina. Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 21, 2012, fourth considering paragraph.

⁴ Cf. *Matter of Liliana Ortega et al.* Provisional measures with regard to Venezuela. Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of March 1, 2005, tenth considering paragraph, and *Matter of certain Venezuelan prisons, Capital Region Penitentiary Center Yare I and Yare II*. Provisional measures with regard to Venezuela. Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of September 6, 2012, fourth considering paragraph.

María Pineda Central Hospital in Barquisimeto, which had been taken over by the soldiers in order to control access and security;

f) Some media affirmed that the Minister of People's Power for the Prison Service was present during the inspection; however, on January 25, the Minister denied these assertions and accused *Globovisión*, the private television channel, and the webpage of *El Impulso*, a private newspaper with regional circulation, of being responsible for the confrontation, because they had given advance notice of the planned inspection of the prison inmates;

g) The next of kin of the prisoners had assembled outside the prison to obtain information of the situation of the inmates; however, security measures had been established that did not allow them to approach to within 1,500 meters of the entry to the prison;

h) At the time of the events, approximately 2,498 men and 143 women were imprisoned in the Uribana Prison, and no inspection had been made since 2009;

i) The day after the events, the Minister of People's Power for the Prison Service announced that the Uribana Prison would be vacated;

j) During the days following the events, there had been a series of transfers of inmates to other prisons; however, the next of kin were not informed of the destination of their respective family members, or the names of the dead and injured;

k) Several national human rights organization filed a complaint before the Prosecutor General on January 29, 2013, requesting an investigation of the events that had occurred in the prison, the punishment of those responsible, the identification of the deceased inmates together with the cause of death, and that their next of kin be advised accordingly, and

l) The Vice President of the Republic announced on January 29 that he had asked the National Assembly to expedite the investigation of the uprising in order to know exactly what happened.

6. For its part, the State provided the following information (*supra* having seen paragraphs 6 and 7):

a) The country's prison authorities had ordered an inspection of the Penitentiary Center of the Central Occidental Region on January 25, 2013;

b) The pertinent and necessary measures for conducting the inspection had been taken, following discussions with those deprived of liberty in the presence of the Public Prosecution Service, the Ombudsman's Office, next of kin of those deprived of liberty, the Bolivarian National Guard, and the Custodial Rapid Response Group (GRIC);

c) The inspection could not be carried out "owing to newspaper articles published in certain media with the evident intention of creating a climate of uncertainty and destabilization in the country, alluding to a supposed "military take-over of the prison" that was never intended";

d) As a result of this rumor, "a group of those deprived of liberty, who exercised a negative leadership in the prison, tried to take control of the situation violently, resisting any type of internal inspection of the prison by the authorities; thus they began to shoot repeatedly against the members of the Bolivarian National Guard who were outside the Penitentiary Center and security and custody officials";

- e) The armed confrontation was among the prisoners themselves, settling accounts and fighting for the internal control of the establishment;
- f) On January 27, 2013, the national authorities with competence in prison matters had proved that the State's security forces had never entered the establishment and that the Bolivarian National Guard were unarmed, carrying only anti-riot shields and gas masks;
- g) When the exchange of shots finally ended and the prison population had calmed down, members of the Custodial Rapid Response Group (GRIC) of the Ministry of People's Power for the Prison Service, accompanied by the Bolivarian National Guard, had re-taken total control of the prison, immediately evacuating the prisoners who had been injured to transfer them to a hospital to receive prompt and adequate medical attention, and also evacuating the deceased victims who had been shot or killed by sharp instruments;
- h) The official figures are 58 persons deceased and 95 injured, of whom 49 were discharged from the hospital within 48 hours of the incident;
- i) The State had covered the total burial expenses of all those who died;
- j) The decision had been taken to evacuate most of the prison population interned in the Penitentiary Center of the Central Occidental Region and 2,003 men and women deprived of liberty were transferred to other prisons throughout the country, including the Yaracuy Judicial Detention Center, the Trujillo Judicial Detention Center, the Aragua Penitentiary Center, the Penitentiary Center of the Llanos Occidentales, the Coro Penitentiary Community, the General Penitentiary of Venezuela, the Maracaibo National Prison, the Barinas Judicial Detention Center, the Occidente Penitentiary Center, the Rodeo I, the Barcelona Judicial Detention Center, INOF, the Occidente Penitentiary Center (for women), the Carabobo Penitentiary Center, the Tocuyito Judicial Detention Center, the Nueva Esparta Judicial Detention Center, and the Cumana Judicial Detention Center;
- k) The inspection procedure was conducted after those deprived of liberty had been removed from the Penitentiary Center of the Central Occidental Region and not before the acts of violence;
- l) According to a newspaper article that was provided, a considerable amount of weapons and ammunition that were found on the prison premises had been seized; this consisted of 106 guns, 27 revolvers, 5 shotguns, 62 pistols, 4 sub-machineguns, 8 assault rifles, 4 guns made by the prisoners, 15 grenades, 1 rifle, 108 pistol magazines, 24 rifle magazines, 1 pistol clip, 8,568 pieces of ammunition of different calibers, 258 spiked sticks, and 22 knives, and
- m) In August 2012, a total of 2,456 persons were deprived of liberty in the Uribana Prison.

7. First, it is pertinent to recall that Venezuela is in a special position as guarantor of the life and personal integrity of the persons deprived of liberty in the Penitentiary Center of the Central Occidental Region, as well as in the country's other prisons. Consequently, the State has the obligation to take the necessary measures to protect and ensure the right to life and to personal integrity of those deprived of liberty and to abstain, in any circumstances, from acting in a way that leads to a violation of their life and integrity. Thus, the obligations that the State, as guarantor, is bound to assume include the adoption of measures that help maintain a climate of respect for human rights among the persons deprived of liberty, avoid the presence of weapons within the establishments in the hands of the inmates, reduce overcrowding, establish the minimum detention conditions compatible with their dignity, and provide sufficient trained staff to ensure an

adequate and effective control, custody and surveillance of the Penitentiary Center.⁵ In addition, owing to the characteristics of detention centers, the State must protect the inmates from the violence that, in the absence of State control, may occur among those deprived of liberty.⁶

8. In this regard, the Court notes that, when adopting the provisional measures in 2007 (*supra* having seen paragraph 1), the Penitentiary Center of the Central Occidental Region had a prison population of 1,448 inmates, with an installed capacity of 790 according to data provided by the Inter-American Commission. Now, after the measures have been in force for six years, the Court notes that the number of detainees has increased and there were 2,456 inmates in August, 2012 (*supra* considering paragraph 6(m)) and 2,641 inmates in January 2013 (*supra* considering paragraph 5.h). Hence, a situation of overcrowding ranging from 310% to 334% existed in this prison, which evidently produces a climate of instability and confrontation within the prison.⁷

9. Second, the Court notes that, 58 individuals died and 95 were injured during the events of January 25, 2013 (*supra* considering paragraph 6.h). Moreover, the information provided reveals that the events originated from the fact that the State authorities had decided to conduct an inspection, a measure that had not been taken since 2009 (*supra* considering paragraph 5.h). In addition, different versions exist about how the deaths and acts of violence occurred, and the State has advised that it is investigating the facts (*supra* having seen paragraph 7 and considering paragraphs 5.c, 5.d, 5.k, 5.l, 6.c to 6.e and 6.k).

10. Without prejudice to whether the said events may be attributed to State agents or to the inmates of this prison, the fact is that, for the effects of these provisional measures, the acts of violence that occurred under the State's supervision reveal the persistence of the situation of extreme gravity and urgency, and represent a situation of imminent risk to the life and personal integrity of the persons deprived of liberty in the Penitentiary Center of the Central Occidental Region, as well as of anyone who is in the said establishment. In addition to the recent acts of violence, the case file reveals that, according to the report of the Venezuelan Observatory of Prisons of February 17, 2012, during 2011, a total of 61 prisoners died and 240 were injured, and it was "the prison with the highest percentages of deaths and injuries during 2011, [owing] to a large extent to the sixteen (16) confrontations (*coliseos*) that occurred that year." In the Court's opinion, such events are inconceivable in the context of the protection that the

⁵ Cf. *Matter of the Penitentiary Center of the Central Occidental Region (Uribana Prison)*. Request for provisional measures presented by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights with regard to Venezuela. Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights de February 2, 2007, eleventh considering paragraph, and *Matter of certain Venezuelan prisons, Penitentiary Center of the Capital Region Yare I and Yare II*, twelfth considering paragraph.

⁶ Cf. *Matter of persons deprived of liberty in the "Dr. Sebastião Martins Silveira" Prison in Araraquara, São Paulo*. Request for provisional measures presented by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights with regard to Brazil. Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of September 30, 2006, sixteenth considering paragraph, and *Matter of certain Venezuelan prisons, Penitentiary Center of the Capital Region Yare I and Yare II*, twelfth considering paragraph.

⁷ As this Court has already emphasized, a situation of overcrowding such as this obstructs the normal conduct of essential prison functions, such as health care, rest, hygiene, meals, security, visiting regime, education, work, recreation, and conjugal visits; it causes a generalized deterioration of the physical facilities; produces serious problems of coexistence, and promotes intra-prison violence. All of this, to the detriment of both the prisoners and the officials who work in the penitentiary centers, owing to the difficult and dangerous conditions in which they perform their daily activities. Cf. *Case of Montero Aranguren et al. (Retén de Catia) v. Venezuela. Preliminary objection, merits, reparations and costs*. Judgment of July 5, 2006. Series C No. 150, para. 90, and *Case of Vélez Loor v. Panama. Preliminary objection, merits, reparations and costs*. Judgment of November 23, 2010. Series C No. 218, para. 204.

State should provide to those persons subject to its jurisdiction, and incompatible with the order for provisional measures issued by this Court. In this regard, the Court has indicated that it is incumbent on the State to maintain its control of the prison with full respect for the human rights of the prisoners, and this includes not endangering their life or their personal integrity.⁸

11. In addition, in this particular matter the Court recalls that, in keeping with international standards, the State must ensure that the measures of security adopted in penitentiary centers include adequate training for the prison staff and the effectiveness of these measures to prevent intra-prison violence, including the ability to react when confronted with acts of violence or emergencies within the cell blocks. The State must ensure that inspections are carried out periodically and correctly in order to prevent violence and eliminate risks, based on an adequate and effective control by the prison guards within the cell blocks, and that the results of these inspections are communicated duly and promptly to the competent authorities.⁹

12. Meanwhile, the State advised the Court that, following the events, approximately 2,003 inmates were transferred to other penitentiary centers (*supra* considering paragraph 6.j). The information provided by the State also reveals that some injured inmates remain in health centers (*supra* considering paragraph 6.h).

13. Regarding the beneficiaries of these measures, it is pertinent to clarify that they can be identified and they are those persons who, at January 25, 2013, were deprived of liberty in the Penitentiary Center of the Central Occidental Region. In this regard, the Court notes that some beneficiaries were transferred to other prisons, the population of which is also the object of measures of protection,¹⁰ and that most of the beneficiaries have been transferred to prisons that are not the object of provisional measures, or to health centers. Regarding these transfers, the State did not indicate if this was a temporary or definitive measure. On this point, the Court considers that, irrespective of the fact that the place where they are deprived of liberty has changed and of the existence of specific provisional measures, they continue to be in the State's custody, and the latter has the special obligation to ensure the rights of every person deprived of liberty.¹¹

14. While these provisional measures are in force, according to information provided by the representatives and the State, the persons deprived of liberty and other persons who are in the Penitentiary Center of the Central Occidental Region continue to be subjected to situations that jeopardize their life and personal integrity or that have had a direct effect on the latter. An example of this is the serious acts of violence that took

⁸ Cf. *Matter of the Urso Branco Prison*. Provisional measures with regard to Brazil. Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 5, 2009, twenty-third considering paragraph.

⁹ Cf. *Matter of the Mendoza Prisons*. Provisional measures with regard to Argentina. Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 26, 2010, fifty-second considering paragraph, and *Matter of the Mendoza Prisons*. Provisional measures with regard to Argentina. Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of July 1, 2011, forty-first considering paragraph.

¹⁰ Such as the *Matter of the Capital Detention Center El Rodeo I and El Rodeo II*. Provisional measures with regard to Venezuela. Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of February 8, 2008, and *Matter of the Penitentiary Center de Aragua "Tocorón Prison"*. Provisional measures with regard to Venezuela. Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 24, 2010.

¹¹ Cf. *Matter of the Mendoza Prisons*. Provisional measures with regard to Argentina. Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 27, 2007, tenth considering paragraph, and *Matter of the Socio-educational Internment Facility*. Provisional measures with regard to Brazil. Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 20, 2012, twenty-first considering paragraph.

place while they were in custody on January 25, 2013, with a high cost in human life, which reveal the persistence of the situation of extreme gravity and urgency. In addition, the Court has verified that the level of overcrowding has increased and that the deficient internal control and security conditions subsist, as well as the continuing entry into and possession of weapons within the prison.

15. In the circumstances of this matter, and while the State improves the detention conditions of the inmates, the Court must require, for the effects of these provisional measures, that the State eliminate, specifically, the risk of violent death and of attacks on personal integrity. To this end, the measures adopted must include those aimed directly at protecting the rights to life and integrity of the beneficiaries, in the context of both the relations among the inmates themselves and with the State agents, as well as those designed to eliminate these risks, particularly in relation to the deficient internal control and security conditions of the Penitentiary Center of the Central Occidental Region.

16. Lastly, the Court considers it essential that the State present a supplementary report, which should contain: (a) the names of the beneficiaries who were injured, the medical attention provided, and the conditions and place where they are at the present time; (b) the names of the beneficiaries who are deceased, and (c) the names of the beneficiaries who were transferred to other penitentiary centers, indicating the precise place to which they were transferred and whether the transfer was temporary or definitive. The Court emphasizes that it is necessary to guarantee the access of the representatives to the prisons covered by measures of protection, as well as the constructive participation of the State and of the representatives in the implementation of these provisional measures.

17. Based on all the above, it is in order to maintain the provisional measures in force and, consequently, the State has the obligation to protect the life and integrity of all the persons who are within the Penitentiary Center of the Central Occidental Region, of the persons who may enter the prison in the future as inmates, and of those who work there, as well as of those who enter the premises as visitors.

18. In conclusion, it is recalled that the measures remain in force that were adopted in the Matter of the Monagas Judicial Detention Center ("La Pica"); the Penitentiary Center of the Capital Region Yare I and Yare II (Yare Prison); the Penitentiary Center of the Central Occidental Region (Uribana Prison); the Capital Detention Center El Rodeo I and El Rodeo II; the Penitentiary Center de Aragua "Tocorón Prison"; the Ciudad Bolívar Judicial Detention Center "Vista Hermosa Prison," and the Penitentiary Center of the Andean Region, as well as with regard to Humberto Prado and Marianela Sánchez Ortiz, her husband Hernán Antonio Bolívar, their son Anthony Alberto Bolívar Sánchez, and their daughter Andrea Antonela Bolívar Sánchez, and that the joinder of the processing of the provisional measures ordered in the Matters of certain Venezuelan Prisons subsists.

THEREFORE:

THE INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS,

In exercise of the attributes conferred on it by Article 63(2) of the American Convention on Human Rights, and 27 and 31(2) of the Rules of Procedure of the Court,¹²

¹² Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Court approved at its eighty-fifth regular session held from November 16 to 28, 2009.

DECIDES:

1. That the State must maintain and adopt the necessary measures to continue protecting the life and personal integrity of the beneficiaries of the Penitentiary Center of the Central Occidental Region (Uribana Prison).
2. That, within 30 days of notification of this Order, the State must provide the Inter-American Court of Human Rights with the information required in its considering paragraph 16.
3. That, notwithstanding the above, every three months the State must continue forwarding a single report that refers, specifically, to the measures it is adopting to protect the life and integrity of the beneficiaries of the Matter of certain Venezuelan Prisons. The beneficiaries of the measures or their representatives must present their observations on the said reports jointly in a single brief within four weeks of receiving them. Similarly, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights must present its observations in a single brief within six weeks of receiving the State's reports.
4. That the Secretariat of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights must notify this Order to the State of Venezuela, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the representatives of the beneficiaries.

Diego García-Sayán
President

Manuel E. Ventura Robles

Eduardo Vio Grossi

Roberto de Figueiredo Caldas

Humberto Antonio Sierra Porto

Eduardo Ferrer Mac-Gregor Poisot

Pablo Saavedra Alessandri

Secretary

So ordered,

Diego García-Sayán
President

Pablo Saavedra Alessandri
Secretary