The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic of Colombia sincerely greets the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, the Mission of the United Nations Organization in Colombia, the High Commissioner of the United Nations for Human Rights and its representative in Colombia, for the purpose of rendering a report on the investigative actions of this Institution, on the occasion of the events that occurred in the framework of the national strike, from April 28, 2021 to May 17, 2021.

In this report, reference will be made to the following points: ***i)*** social protest in international human rights law, ***ii)*** the obligation to investigate criminal acts within the framework of peaceful strike, ***iii)*** the connection between access to justice and the rights of victims, ***iv)*** the duty to investigate the conduct of terrorism, ***v)*** the duty to investigate acts of sexual violence against women and girls, ***vi)*** the actions of the Attorney General’s Office in compliance with the international obligations of the Colombian State, ***vii)*** investigative progress in noted cases and ***viii)*** conclusions.

1. **Social protest in international human rights law**

In democratic societies, social protest plays a central role as a tool for citizen participation in public affairs[[1]](#footnote-1) and as a form of expression of demands by the general population[[2]](#footnote-2). The right to strike peacefully is not only protected by the Political Constitution of Colombia[[3]](#footnote-3), but also by international human rights law.

Under the inter-American system, the States have the obligation to respect, protect, and guarantee human rights within the framework of social protest, in strict observance of article 1.1 of the American Convention on Human Rights (hereinafter, “ACHR”). Specifically, both the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (hereinafter, “IACHR”) and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (hereinafter, “Inter-American Court”) have recognized that the exercise of social protest is protected by the right to freedom of expression[[4]](#footnote-4), the right to peaceful assembly or congregation[[5]](#footnote-5), the right to freedom of association[[6]](#footnote-6) and the right to political participation[[7]](#footnote-7). Similarly, under the universal system, the protection of social protest is provided for in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (hereinafter, “ICCPR”), specifically, through the right to freedom of expression[[8]](#footnote-8), the right to peaceful assembly[[9]](#footnote-9) and freedom of association[[10]](#footnote-10).

Now, the exercise of social protest is not unrestricted or unlimited. The universal system recognizes that, for reasons of national security, protection of public safety, public order, health, public morals or rights and freedoms of others, restrictions may be applied to the exercise of social protest that are previously established by law[[11]](#footnote-11). In the same vein, the IACHR has indicated the duty of the States to act to prevent violent behavior and to ensure the safety of the strikers, as well as to maintain public order[[12]](#footnote-12). Finally, Article 15 of the ACHR establishes that peaceful meetings must be conducted without weapons.

1. **The obligation to investigate criminal acts committed in the framework of the strikes**

Within the framework of peaceful strikes, both individual and organized criminal acts can take place. This statement by the Attorney General’s Office is limited only to the actors who commit offenses, and in no way annuls or denies the legitimate right to peaceful strike that the Colombian people have exercised since April 28, 2021. The IACHR has been clear in stating that “*when some individuals commit acts of violence in the context of a strike, they must be individualized.*”[[13]](#footnote-13) The criminal and barbaric behavior of some subjects during this situation is diametrically opposed to what is characterized as a peaceful strike in a democratic society. These are acts of insane violence that not only violate and endanger various public goods and fundamental rights of third parties, but also affect those who exercise peaceful strikes. The Office of the Attorney General does not seek to criminalize the strike, nor to stigmatize those who participate in it, but to prosecute those who take advantage of its development and commit offenses in its name.

The application of *ius puniendi* in acts committed during peaceful strikes must satisfy an imperative public interest necessary for the functioning of a democratic society[[14]](#footnote-14). In that sense, there can be no criminal offenses that sanction acts of social protest[[15]](#footnote-15). As will be seen later, the application of criminal law in the context of events that occurred in cities such as Popayán and Cali responds to acts that clearly differ from a peaceful strike.

Thus, protecting human rights within the framework of the strike not only implies guaranteeing that citizens can express themselves and associate freely as a form of political participation, but also guarantee any other right that is put at risk in a peaceful strike scenario. It cannot be forgotten that, whenever conducts that have the characteristics of an offense occur, the Office of the Attorney General, as part of the Judicial Branch of the public power, must investigate and advance the exercise of the criminal action[[16]](#footnote-16), to guarantee access to the citizen justice. This is also a fundamental right recognized by international human rights law, in articles 8 (judicial protection) and 25 (judicial guarantees) of the ACHR, and article 14 of the ICCPR. Likewise, it should not be overlooked that, when investigating offenses committed against leaders and defenders who participate in peaceful strikes, such as that of Lucas Villa, the investigating body also seeks to create a safer environment for the defense of human rights.

The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic of Colombia, called to investigate human rights violations committed under the jurisdiction of the Colombian State, undertakes investigations with due diligence[[17]](#footnote-17), ex officio, without delay, in a serious, impartial, prompt, effective, exhaustive, complete and within the standard of reasonable time[[18]](#footnote-18). The principle of comprehensiveness has been developed by the Inter-American Court, when evaluating due diligence in the homicide investigation. Said court has established, for this purpose, the following guiding principles: *a)* identification of the victim, *b)* recovery and preservation of evidentiary material related to the death, *c)* identification of possible witnesses and obtaining statements in relation to the death under investigation, *d)* determination of the cause, form, place and time of death, as well as any pattern or practice that may have caused the death, *e)* exhaustive investigation of the crime scene, through autopsies and analysis of remains rigorously by competent professionals and appropriate procedures, and *f)* maintenance of the chain of custody[[19]](#footnote-19). Meanwhile, in cases of forced disappearance, the Inter-American Court has indicated that the investigation must be aimed at determining the whereabouts of the people and clarifying what happened. District attorneys and investigators must act promptly, ordering timely measures[[20]](#footnote-20).

The Inter-American Court has also echoed what was stated in the “Minnesota Protocol on the Investigation of Potentially Unlawful Deaths”, of 2016, which “*establishes a common standard of performance in the investigation of a potentially unlawful death or a suspected disappearance forced*” [[21]](#footnote-21). This has been recognized by said court as an applicable international standard when evaluating due diligence in a criminal investigation.

1. **The connection between access to justice and the rights of victims**

The duty to investigate is intrinsically connected with the right of the victims to obtain truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-repetition[[22]](#footnote-22). Research requires, of course, material conditions. Without infrastructure and equipment, it is not possible to carry out an adequate investigation that guarantees the clarification of the facts, since it is difficult to process the material evidence in order to establish the possible authorship or participation in the punishable behaviors. In the case of Popayán, as will be seen in the section below, it is about the impossibility of carrying out investigative work at the scene of the events, given the absolute destruction of the facilities of our institution, on the occasion of the acts of vandalism committed against nothing less than the Colombian justice. Undoubtedly, any damage against the headquarters of the Attorney General’s Office violates the right of access to the administration of justice of all citizens on our territory.

1. **On the duty to investigate and punish terrorism conduct**

The United Nations Security Council, through Resolution No. 1566 of October 8, 2004, enshrined the obligation of all States to cooperate fully in the fight against terrorism. The foregoing includes the duty to punish criminal acts that have the following characteristics:

* That have been committed, including against civilians, with the intention of causing death or serious bodily injury or taking hostages;
* That they have been committed with the purpose of provoking a state of terror in the general population, in a group of people or in a specific person, intimidating a population or forcing a government or an international organization to carry out an act, or to refrain from perform it; and
* That constitute offenses defined in the international conventions, conventions and protocols related to terrorism.

The acts of barbaric violence committed in different parts of the country within the framework of the strike, on many occasions, in an organized and premeditated manner, have proven to fulfill these three elements.

1. **On the duty to investigate offenses of sexual violence against women and girls**

The obligation to investigate offenses of sexual violence against women, in addition to being enshrined in Articles 8 and 25 of the ACHR, is reinforced by article 7.b of the Belém do Pará Convention, which requires States to use the due diligence to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women[[23]](#footnote-23). It follows from the content of this obligation that the States, when faced with the murder of a woman, must immediately initiate the investigation of possible discriminatory connotations on the basis of gender, especially in the face of signs of sexual violence[[24]](#footnote-24). Likewise, it is essential that “*the authorities in charge of the investigation carry it out with determination and efficiency, taking into account the duty of society to reject violence against women and the obligations of the State to eradicate it and give confidence to victims in state institutions for their protection*[[25]](#footnote-25).” In the particular case of acts of sexual violence against girls, the Inter-American Court has emphasized that article 19 of the ACHR requires specific and special measures for those cases[[26]](#footnote-26).

In compliance with the foregoing, the Office of the Attorney General has activated its Gender Group at the national level, so that the investigative actions are carried out with this approach. This team has traveled throughout the country to address three lines of investigation: Homicides, abuse of authority and sexual violence. Likewise, in the specific cases described in the sections below, the urgent acts are shown to carry out, in an exhaustive manner, the investigation of the death of the young woman from Popayán.

1. **The actions of the attorney general’s office in compliance with the international obligations of the colombian state**

In application of the aforementioned international standards, the Office of the Attorney General has assumed the legal duty[[27]](#footnote-27) of investigating, and has drawn eight lines to carry out its activities: *a)* clarification of homicides directly related to the strikes, *b)* investigations into situations of violence that generate destruction of public and private property, *c)* personal injury and/or abuse of the Public Force to citizens, *d)* injured or violence against a public servant, *e)* urban terrorism, *f)* urgent search mechanism for the location of people, *g)* persecution of money from those who finance terrorism and *h)* application of the gender perspective in the investigation of sexual assaults committed within the framework of the strike.

As advances in the aforementioned lines of research, the following results have been submitted to date:

* Within the framework of the strikes, 261 people have been located and the urgent search mechanism is being maintained in 134 cases.
* According to figures from the Ombudsman’s Office, 42 cases of deceased persons have been reported since April 28, of which it was established that 15 are directly related to the strikes.
* 16 of the deaths registered have no connection whatsoever with the strikes and the remaining 11 cases are in the process of being verified to ascertain the circumstances of the events.
* Of the verified cases that are related to the strikes, 4 have been clarified, of which 3 are attributable to the public force and one to individuals.
* The investigative work coordinated between the Office of the Attorney General and the National Police has allowed the indictment of 160 people as alleged perpetrators of offenses committed between April 28 and May 16.
* 49 security measures have been imposed.
* There have been attacks on 141 Immediate Attention Centers of the National Police (CAI), 94 Police vehicles, 55 service stations, 199 banks, 76 ATMs, 266 public entities, 42 tolls nationwide and 262 looting in warehouses.
* These acts have been reported in 16 Departments of the country, namely, Antioquia, Atlántico, Bolívar, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Risaralda, Santander, Sucre, Tolima and Valle del Cauca.
* The Office of the Attorney General has prioritized the investigation of 178 cases, for abuses of authority and personal injuries to civilians by the Public Force.
* In the case of injured police officers, the Office of the Attorney General has information on 703 uniformed officers who report injuries.
* Leaders of the ELN and the “Dagoberto Ramos” bloc of the FARC dissidences, associated with terrorism, have been prosecuted for events that occurred in the city of Cali.
* Due to damage to the infrastructure, there are 9 people arrested, who already have a security measure.

To continue strengthening the aforementioned strategy, this Institution has arranged more than 5,000 servants in order to guarantee access to justice, through the application of international legal standards on human rights and due diligence, in all situations that have arisen within the framework of the strikes. The results presented show that the Office of the Attorney General, in a short time, has fulfilled its task of investigating in accordance with said standards.

1. **Overall evaluation of the Department of Cauca**

Next, the main results of the investigative work of the Attorney General’s Office in the Department of Cauca will be presented:

* Vandalism are reported that have caused the following damages:

- 6 security cameras

- 3 tolls

- 10 ATMs

- 10 public entities

- 6 financial entities

- 5 CAI

- 3 Transportation National Police

- 5 looting and damage to warehouses

- 5 offices of the Office of the Attorney General affected in the cities of Popayán and Santander de Quilichao

* A total of 256 public order situations have been presented:

- 2 armed harassments

- 5 strikes

- 22 damage to real property

- 24 disturbance situations

- 51 protest marches

- 74 concentrations of people

- 78 road blockades

* A total of 23 individuals have been arrested for committing offenses, as follows:

- 7 by Asonada (art 468 of the Colombian Criminal Code)

- 5 for Damage to Natural Resources, Obstruction of Public Roads, Fires

- 1 for Qualified and Aggravated Theft; Violence against a Public Servant

- 1 for instigation to commit an offense

- 5 for Obstruction of Public Roads that Affect Public Order

- 2 for Possession, Manufacture and Traffic of a Substance or Dangerous Objects

- 2 for Violence against a Public Servant

* There are 12 Notitia Criminis with 13 injured Police servants.
* 18 civilians injured are reported.
* The arrest of Anderson Johan Maldonado Cáceres, a/k/a “Jacobo”, an alleged member of the “Dagoberto Ramos” bloc, is reported for the offenses of conspiracy to commit an offense, in a heterogeneous contest with terrorism.
* It is estimated that the damage caused in Popayán has an estimated cost of 20 billion Colombian pesos (5.3 million dollars and 4 million euros).
* The GESELL camera, used to receive statements from children and adolescents victims of sexual violence, was destroyed, and 9 institutional vehicles, 6 motorcycles, dozens of computers were destroyed; in addition, weapons and narcotic substances that had been seized were stolen.
* Valuable information for investigations of offenses committed against children and adolescents was lost, as entire physical files were incinerated.
1. **Overall evaluation of the city of Cali**

Next, the main results of the investigative work of the Attorney General’s Office in the city of Cali will be presented:

* Vandalism are reported, which have caused the following damages:

- 20 security cameras

- 57 gasoline service stations

- 66 private entities

- 6 ATMs

- 29 financial entities

- 283 public transport vehicles

- 9 CAI

- 97 looting of warehouses

- 5 headquarters of the Attorney General’s Office (2 vandalized and 3 at risk)

- 2 vandalized vehicles from the Attorney General’s Office

* 53 individuals have been arrested for committing offenses, as follows:

- 13 for Damage to Third-Party Property

- 6 for Qualified and Aggravated Theft; Damage to Third-Party Property

- 6 for Manufacture, Traffic and Carrying of Firearms or Ammunition

- 3 for Theft of Small Amount, Aggravated by Public Establishment

- 2 for Qualified Theft

- 2 for Manufacture, Traffic, Possession or Possession of Firearms

- 2 for Qualified Theft Aggravated by Public Establishment

- 2 for Receiving

- 1 for Illegal Possession of Firearms

- 1 for Violence against a Public Servant

- 5 for Traffic, Manufacture or Carriage of Narcotics

- 1 for Theft of High Amount, Aggravated by Simulating Authority

- 2 for Terrorism

- 4 for Obstruction of Public Roads that Affect Public Order

- 3 Aggravated Bodily Injuries

* Ten (10) search and seizures have been carried out
* Twenty-two (22) accusations have been made and nine (9) detention measures have been ordered
* The following seizures have been made:

- 10 electronic equipment

- 25 kilos and 57 doses of cocaine

- 10 firearms

- 2 vehicles

* A National Police officer was arrested for the offense of Aggravated Homicide
1. **Investigation actions in connoted cases**
2. **Facts that took place in the city of Popayán**

The facts occurred on May 12 and 13, 2021. The trigger of all the situation was the physical aggression that, on the night of May 12, three ESMAD agents and one National Police office caused to the 17-year-old minor. On the next day, at her home, this young girl decided to kill herself.

As a preliminary aspect, it is worth noting that National Work Team of Gender Violence for the attention of offenses that affect women, children and adolescents, ascribed to the Delegate of Citizen’s Safety, comprised of itinerant district attorneys expert in this matter, has gone to different regions of the country, to carry out investigation of punishable behaviors that are of its competence committed during the social protest. This covers homicides, bodily injuries, abuses of authority, and of course sexual violence.

In this case mentioned, the Delegated for Citizens’ Safety, one it learnt about the situation, activated the activity on the territory through this special personnel, to generate investigation strategies with human rights, gender and childhood approaches.

Thus, multiple activities have been developed to verify aimed at clarifying the facts. Among these activities are: (i) interviews, (ii) preservation of social networks accounts, (iii) inspection to social networks, (iv) selective database searches, (v) inspections to the site of the facts, (vi) gathering evidentiary material elements, (vii) necropsy protocol, (viii) gathering clinic records y (ix) location and gathering cameras and videos about May 12 and 13, 2021.

Once the investigation activities are finished, forensic psychiatry shall be requested to carry out a psychological necropsy, through the application of the Istanbul Protocol, which is necessary to conduct for the offense of torture.

Furthermore, the Sectional Directorate of Prosecutors’ Office in and for the Circuit of Cauca has assigned a team of investigators from the Unit of Life, articulated with the investigators of the Delegate for Citizens’ Safety. These officials work under the coordination of the Delegate and the district attorney for the territory, aimed at, through a great joint effort, clarifying, in the least possible time, what happened to this 17-year-old girl.

After this incident, several serious acts of vandalism and attacks against the infrastructure of the Office of the Attorney General occurred. These include the assault and incineration of the Unit of Immediate Reaction and the facilities of the Forensic Medicine Institute, the destruction of forensic laboratories, the offices for the Integral Attention of Victims of Intra-family Violence, as well as the looting of evidentiary elements and loss of evidence.

In the framework of these outrages, the young man Sebastián Quintero Múnera lost his life. It is worth noting the difficulty to carry out urgent acts for this incident, including the necropsy of the dead young man. The foregoing, due to the fact the facilities of the Prosecutors’ Office were incinerated, the need to move the body to the Cali branch and the impossibility to do it by land, due to the roadblocks during the strikes. Thereby, the efforts of the Institution included the transfer of the corpse through helicopter. In summary, the activities conducted and expected for this death comprised: (i) an interview of the ESMAD commander, (ii) interviews of the sister, mother and a school friend and teacher of the victim, as well as eyewitnesses, (iii) the necropsy under the Minnesota Protocol, (iv) elaboration of victimologic profile and (v) gathering of videos.

1. **Facts that took place in the city of Cali**

At the Sectional Directorate of Cali, seven homicides are being investigated attributed to members of the Public Force in the framework of strikes. To this regard, the Office of the Attorney General shows results of effective prosecution in one of them. It is the preventive detention measure in a penitentiary issued against the patrolman Luís Ángel Piedrahita Hernández, who might have caused the death of the young man Marcelo Agredo Inchima, on April 28, 2021. The evidence allowed to establish, technically and forensic, the presumed responsibility of this officer in the facts; therefore, he was charged for aggravated homicide.

1. **Facts that took place in La Plata, Huila**

According to preliminary findings, on May 16, 2021, several individuals were sharing some time at a family dwelling. At 4:20 in the morning, a patrol car of the Colombian National Police arrived at the place and asked to stop the gathering, since it was violating the curfew, which is in force after 10:00 at night. This upset the individuals present at the place, which had some words exchange with the police officers. Later, one of these officers attacked one of the citizens with his police stick, who reacted and jumped over the police officer. Once on the ground, this official drew his official gun and shot Mr. Diego Andrés Perdomo Soto three times.

After these facts, several activities were conducted. After the patient was sent to a clinic in the city of Neiva: (i) interviews were taken from some witnesses of the facts, including the victim’s mother; (ii) the patient’s epicrisis was obtained, who is currently in induced comma; (iii) an inspection was carried out at the site of the facts; (iv) the Commander at the Police Station of La Plata was asked to provide the list of the personnel who participated in the facts, as well as the name of the policeman who shot his official weapon and the report of ammunition used; (v) the official weapons of the agents involved were obtained, which were wrapped and labeled and the relevant ballistics analysis was requested; and (vi) a CD was gathered, provided by the victim’s brother, which contains videos of the facts occurred.

As a result of these fact, the community in La Plata carried out an encampment to one side of the National Police facilities. This triggered some riots, which led to the destruction of municipal facilities such as the Mayor’s Office, Casa de la Justicia (Justice House) – where the Ombudsman Office was –, the Police Facilities, Commissariats for Family, the Forensic Medicine Institute and National Police Offices for Childhood and Adolescence. Similarly, the destruction of window glasses of the Prosecutors’ Office, where local, sectional prosecutors’ office were operating and Prosecutor General’s Technical Corps of Investigation.

1. **Conclusions**
2. The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic of Colombia recognizes the importance of the fundamental right to social protest and has prioritized the affectations thereof, including the excesses committed by members of the Public Force, under the standards of objectivity and due diligence.
3. It does not constitute an obstacle for the accusatory institution to investigate and exercise the criminal action with respect to all the other punishable behaviors developed within the framework or due to social protest social, since it is part of its constitutional responsibility. This includes the prosecution of individuals and criminal organizations that take advantage of this situation to commit violent acts against institutions and third parties, and that, at the discretion of the Office of the Attorney General, it has nothing to do with those who exercise pacific strikes. Besides, it includes prosecuting the commission of acts aimed at generating terror and unease in the population, in accordance with evidentiary material elements, physical evidence and information legally obtained, as well as the strict observance to the principle of legality, in each specific case.
4. It is worth noting that the Office of the Attorney General addresses its investigations for all those facts taking into consideration the particular context of each one of the territories. The purpose of the Institution has been to work the criminal phenomena through the identification of crime and situation patterns, instead of addressing case by case isolately. This strategy includes the acts of vandalism and terrorism, as the possible configuration of behavior patterns inside guaranteeing public order institutions.
5. The attempts committed against the infrastructure of the Office of the Attorney General are attempts against the administration of justice and judicial independence. These, also, jeopardize the rights to the truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of no repetition, intrinsic to criminal investigations progress.

The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic of Colombia avails of this opportunity to reiterate the assurance of the highest considerations.

 Bogotá, D.C., May 18, 2021

To the honorable ladies and gentlemen

**TANIA RENEAUM**

Executive Secretary

Inter-American Commission of Human Rights

**LUIS ALMAGRO**

Secretary General

Organization of American States

**MICHELE BACHELET**

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Special Representative of the Secretary General

Mission of the United Nations to Colombia

1. Paragraph 14, “*Strikes and Human Rights. Standards on the rights involved in social protest and the obligations that should guide the state response*” [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Paragraph 5, “*Strikes and Human Rights. Standards on the rights involved in social protest and the obligations that should guide the state response*” [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Article 37, Political Constitution of Colombia [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Article 13, American Convention on Human Rights; IACHR, Annual Report 2005, Volume III, Report of the Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression, February 27, 2006, OAS / Ser.L / V / II.124 Doc. 7, Chapter V, “Public Protests as an Exercise of Freedom of Expression and Freedom of Assembly” [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Article 15, ACHR: “*The right of peaceful assembly without weapons is recognized. The exercise of this right may only be subject to the restrictions provided by law, which are necessary in a democratic society, in the interest of national security, public security or order, or to protect public health or morals or the rights or freedoms of others*.”; Second Report on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders in the Americas, December 31, 2011, OAS / Ser.L/V/II. Doc. 66, para. 128 and 129. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Article 16, ACHR; Inter-American Court, Case of Kawas Fernández v. Honduras. Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of April 3, 2009 Series C No. 196, para. 143; Case of Escher and Others v. Brazil, Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of July 6, 2009, para. 169. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Article 23, American Convention on Human Rights. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Article 19, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Article 21, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Article 22, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Article 21, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; Paragraph 29, “Joint Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and association and the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions regarding the proper management of strikes.” February 4, 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Paragraph 82, “Strikes and Human Rights. Standards on the rights involved in social protest and the obligations that should guide the state response” [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Paragraph 83, “Strikes and Human Rights. Standards on the rights involved in social protest and the obligations that should guide the state response” [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Paragraph 96, IACHR, Annual Report of the Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression. 2005. Chapter V, “Public strikes as an exercise of freedom of expression and freedom of assembly” [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Paragraph 205, “Strikes and Human Rights. Standards on the rights involved in social protest and the obligations that should guide the state response” [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Article 250, Political Constitution of Colombia [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Paragraph 80, Inter-American Court. Case of Gómez Palomino v. Peru. Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of November 22, 2005. Series C No. 136 [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Motta Case, February 19, 1991, paragraph 30; Paragraph 217, Mapiripán v. Colombia; Paragraph 171, Pueblo Bello Massacre v. Colombia [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Paragraphs 191-193, Inter-American Court. Case of Veliz Franco et al. V. Guatemala. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of May 19, 2014. Series C No. 277 [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Paragraph 139, Inter-American Court. Case of Rochac Hernández et al. V. El Salvador. Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of October 14, 2014. Series C No. 285 [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. *Ibíd*; Page 1, Minnesota Protocol [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Paragraph 188, Inter-American Court. Case of Luna López v. Honduras. Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of October 10, 2013. Series C No. 269. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Paragraph 193, Case of Fernández Ortega et al. V. Mexico. Preliminary Objection, Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of August 30, 2010. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Paragraph 187, Case of Veliz Franco et al. V. Guatemala. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of May 19, 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Paragraph 193, Case of Fernández Ortega et al. V. Mexico. Preliminary Objection, Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of August 30, 2010. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Paragraph 155, Inter-American Court. Case V.R.P., V.P.C. and others v. Nicaragua. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of March 8, 2018. Series C No. 350. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Paragraph 177, Case of Velásquez Rodríguez, Judgement of July 29, 1988. 187. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)