



TECHNICAL INFORMATION SHEET CASE 11.439 BYRON ROBERTO CAÑAVERAL REPORT ON FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT № 94/00 ARCHIVE (ECUADOR)

I. SUMMARY OF THE CASE

Victim(s): Byron Roberto Cañaveral

Petitioner(s): Ecumenical Commission for Human Rights of Ecuador

State: Ecuador

Beginning of the negotiation date: April 5, 1999

FSA signature date: June 11, 1999

Report on Friendly Settlement Agreement No. 94/00, published on October 5, 2000

Estimated length of the negotiation phase: 1 year **Rapporteurship involved**: Persons Deprived of Liberty

Topics: Persons deprived of liberty/detention centers/detention conditions/police precincts/care and custody/investigation/prison system/torture/cruel, inhuman, and/or

degrading treatment or punishment

Facts: This case relates to the arrest of Mr. Byron Roberto Cañaveral on May 26, 1993, by State agents who subjected him to torture and cruel and inhuman treatment. On May 26, 1993, Byron Roberto Cañaveral was detained by members of the National Police who were conducting operations during a civic strike called by the *Coordinadora Agraria* and several grassroots organizations.

Rights alleged: The petitioners alleged violation of the rights to humane treatment (Article 5), personal liberty (Article 7), a fair trial (Article 8), and judicial protection (Article 25), and at the same time, the general obligation of the Ecuadorian State to respect the rights contained in the American Convention and guarantee their free and full exercise (Article 1(1)), to the detriment of Mr. Byron Roberto Cañaveral.

II. PROCEDURAL ACTIVITY

- 1. On June 11, 1999, the parties signed the friendly settlement agreement.
- 2. On October 5, 2000, the Commission approved the friendly settlement agreement by report No. 94/00.

III. ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE CLAUSES OF THE FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

Agreement clause	State of compliance
III. STATE RESPONSIBILITY AND ACCEPTANCE	
The Ecuadorian State acknowledges its international	Declarative clause
responsibility for having violated the human rights of Mr. Byron	

Roberto Cañaveral Chiluisa, enshrined in Article 5 (right to	
humane treatment), Article 7 (personal liberty), Article 8 (a fair	
trial), Article 25 (judicial protection), and the general obligation	
set forth in Article 1(1) of the American Convention on Human	
Rights and other international instruments, since the violations	
were committed by State agents, which could not be disproved by	
the State, giving rise to State responsibility.	
Given the above, the Ecuadorian State accepts the facts in case No.	
11.439 before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights	
and undertakes the necessary reparative steps to compensate the	
victims, or their successors, for the damages caused by those	
violations.	
IV. COMPENSATION	
In view of the foregoing, the Ecuadorian State, through the	
Attorney General, as the sole judicial representative of the	
Ecuadorian State, pursuant to Article 215 of the Constitution of	
Ecuador, enacted in Official Register No. 1 and in force since	
August 11, 1998, is awarding Byron Roberto Cañaveral Chiluisa a	
one-time compensatory payment in the amount of seven thousand	
US dollars (US\$ 7,000) or the equivalent in local currency,	
calculated at the exchange rate in effect at the time the payment is	Total ¹
made, to be paid from the National Budget.	1 otal-
This compensation covers the consequential damages, loss of	
income, and moral damages suffered by Mr. Byron Roberto	
Cañaveral Chiluisa, his family members, as well as any other	
claims of the family members of Mr. Byron Roberto Cañaveral	
Chiluisa. Regarding the subject of this agreement, under domestic	
and international law, and is chargeable to the National Budget. To	
this end, the Office of the Attorney General will notify the Ministry	
of Finance, for it to carry out this obligation within 90 days of the	
signing of this document.	
V. PUNISHMENT OF THE PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	
The Ecuadorian State pledges to bring civil and criminal	
proceedings and pursue administrative sanctions against those	
persons who are alleged to have participated in the violation in the	
performance of State functions or under the color of public	
<u> </u>	Noncompliance ²
authority. The Office of the Attorney General pledges to encourage the State	
Attorney General, the competent judicial organs, and public	
agencies or private institutions to contribute legal evidence to	
determine the liability of those persons. If admissible, the	
prosecution will be subject to the constitution and laws of the	
Ecuadorian State.	
VII. TAX EXEMPTION AND DELAY IN COMPLIANCE	Total?
[] In the event that the State is delinquent for over three months	Total ³
from the date the agreement is signed, it must pay interest on the	

¹ IACHR, Report No. 94/00, Case 11.439, Friendly Settlement, Byron Roberto Cañaveral, Ecuador, October 5, 2000.

²See IACHR, Annual Report 2020, Chapter II, Section G. Friendly Settlements. Available http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/docs/annual/2020/Chapters/IA2020cap2-en.pdf

³ See IACHR, Annual Report 2016, Chapter II, Section D: Status of compliance with recommendations and friendly settlements in individual cases, paragraph 731.

amount owed, corresponding to the current bank rate of the three largest banks in Ecuador for the duration of its delinquency.

IV. LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE OF THE CASE

3. The Commission assessed the request filed on January 17, 2020, by the petitioner to terminate supervision of the agreement and archive the case, because it lost contact with the victims of the case. In this respect, the Commission decided to cease the supervision of the friendly settlement agreement and archive the case, noting in the Annual Report that the measure of justice was not complied by the Ecuadorian State and that the level of compliance of the agreement is partial.

V. INDIVIDUAL AND STRUCTURAL OUTCOMES OF THE CASE

A. Individual outcomes of the case

• The State paid financial compensation, with interest, as set forth under the agreement.