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CASE 13.697

REPORT ON FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT

**ANA ISABEL FLOREZ TEHERAN ET AL.
COLOMBIA**

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REPORT No. 198/25
CASE 13.697
 FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT
 ANA ISABEL FLOREZ TEHERAN ET AL.
 COLOMBIA¹
 OCTOBER 14, 2025

I. SUMMARY AND RELEVANT PROCEEDINGS OF THE FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT PROCESS

1. On May 7, 2009, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (hereinafter, "Commission" or "IACHR") received a petition filed by the Fundación para el Desarrollo Social de las Condiciones Mínimas de Vida, "Mínimo Vital" [Foundation for the Social Development of the Minimum Conditions for Life], (hereinafter, "the petitioners"), alleging the international responsibility of the Republic of Colombia (hereinafter, "the State," "the Colombian State," or "Colombia") for violation of the human rights protected under Articles 4 (life), 5 (humane treatment), 7 (personal liberty), 8 (judicial guarantees), 19 (rights of the child), and 25 (judicial protection), in accordance with Article 1(1) (obligation to respect rights) of the American Convention on Human Rights (hereinafter, the "Convention," "American Convention," or "ACHR"), in connection with the homicides of Ana Isabel Florez Teheran and her children Adalberto Julio Florez (age 16), Mónica Julio Florez (age 14), Beatriz Julio Florez (age 10), and Eduardo Julio Florez (age 8), and of Ides Antonio López Pérez and José Agustín Olivares Pérez (hereinafter, "alleged victims") by the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), as well as for the lack of access to justice and comprehensive reparation.

2. On November 20, 2018, the Commission issued Admissibility Report No. 131/18,² in which it found the petition admissible and declared it had jurisdiction to hear the claim submitted by the petitioners regarding the alleged violation of the rights contained in Articles 4 (life), 5 (humane treatment), 7 (personal liberty), 8 (judicial guarantees), 19 (rights of the child), and 25 (judicial protection), in connection with Article 1(1) (obligation to respect rights) of the American Convention.

3. On October 24, 2024, the parties signed a memorandum of understanding to pursue a friendly settlement in this case, along with timetable for advancing in the negotiations. On December 20, 2024, the Commission formally notified the parties of the beginning of the friendly settlement process. In the months that followed, the parties held bilateral meetings to consider the reparation measures to be included in the friendly settlement agreement (hereinafter, "FSA" or "agreement"), which materialized with the signing of said instrument on February 18, 2025, in Bogota, D.C. Subsequently, on June 24, 2025, the parties submitted a joint report on compliance with the measure of satisfaction related to the acknowledgment of international responsibility and requested approval by the IACHR.

4. This friendly settlement report, pursuant to Article 49 of the Convention and Article 40(5) of the Commission's Rules of Procedure, contains a summary of the facts alleged by the petitioners and a transcription of the friendly settlement agreement signed by the petitioning party and representatives of the Colombian State on February 18, 2025. Likewise, the agreement signed between the parties is approved and it is decided that this report will be published in the Annual Report of the IACHR to the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

II. THE FACTS ALLEGED

5. According to the petitioners, at approximately 2:00 a.m. on October 25, 1990, heavily armed men turned up at the "Las Delicias" settlement in Barrio Escolar, municipality of Tierralta, department of Córdoba, and broke down the door of Gerónimo Manuel Julio Vega's home. There, they allegedly detained and executed his children Adalberto, Mónica, Beatriz, and Eduardo, and his partner, Ana Isabel Florez Teheran. The

¹ Pursuant to Article 17(2)(a) of the Commission's Rules of Procedure, Commissioner Carlos Bernal Pulido, a Colombian national, did not take part in the discussion or decision in this case.

² In the original petition the petitioning party included Ana Isabel Florez "Tehran", who was acknowledged in those terms in the Admissibility Report No. 131/18. Nevertheless, on September 2, 2025, the State submitted identity documents that allowed to verify that the correct surname is Teheran, so it is corrected in this report.

petitioners further indicated that at 3:00 a.m. that same day, the Central Police Inspectorate proceeded to remove the bodies, at which time it was allegedly determined that Ana Isabel had died from gunshot wounds while hugging her 8-year-old son Eduardo and that Beatriz Elena, age 10, had died while embracing her sister Mónica. Another report indicated that Adalberto had died near the house, presumably while attempting to escape the attack. According to the petitioners, the boy was half-naked and died while fleeing.

6. The petition also noted that Ides Antonio López Pérez had been beheaded at his residence by alleged members of paramilitary groups (*Los Tangueros*) who had violently breached his residence at 3:00 a.m. on October 25, 1990, and further indicated that that same day, at 2:00 a.m. in Barrio Escolar, a group of armed individuals had knocked on the door of José Agustín Olivarez Pérez, who, upon opening it, was shot several times, causing his death.

7. In this regard, the petitioners claimed the international responsibility of the Colombian State for acts allegedly perpetrated by paramilitary groups on the grounds that it had failed to exercise due diligence and adopt the necessary measures to prevent a foreseeable risk to the civilian population of Tierralta. The petition also held that the climate of fear in the region, as well as the activity of paramilitary groups in the Department where the events took place, were public knowledge. The petitioners likewise indicated that the situation of vulnerability and risk to the civilian population of the municipality had been driven by the Colombian State itself, in that it had failed to control and break up the activities of these paramilitary groups. Similarly, they argued that the State had facilitated the activities of these groups by fostering impunity, and that, in the case of the children who were executed, had also failed to take special measures of protection as required by their condition of vulnerability due to their ages.

8. The petitioners noted that the ex officio investigation began in these cases with the removal of the bodies by the Judicial Police of Tierralta and was subsequently conducted by the Delegate Prosecutor's Office before the Municipal Judges of Tierralta and Valencia (Córdoba). However, the investigation suffered unwarranted delay insofar as the Medellín Regional Prosecutor's Office took it over and, six years later, ordered it be suspended. The investigation was then assigned to the First Specialized Prosecutor's Office, based in Montería-Córdoba, which decided to uphold the suspension. According to the petitioners, after 15 years of suspension, and with the entry into force of Law 975 of 2005 (Justice and Peace Law), the Special Prosecutor's Office for Transitional Justice had allegedly reopened the case, without any results to date. They underscored that it was only at this point that the victims' relatives were finally able to be heard for the first time during a conciliation hearing before the 33rd Procurator's Office II, Judicial Section of Montería, Córdoba.

9. According to the petition, on November 2, 2006, Jerónimo Manuel Julio Vega filed a criminal complaint against the armed group *Comando Salvatore Mancuso*, for the crime of homicide. Ides Segundo López Rico and Rita Antonia Olivares Bravo followed suit on May 6, 2008 and January 18, 2007, respectively.

10. The petitioners reported that on November 20, 2014, the Justice and Peace Chamber of the Superior Court of Bogotá issued a judgment against members of the *Bloque Norte* – Salvatore Mancuso Gómez, Edgar Ignacio Fierro Flores, Jorge Iván Laverde Lugo, José Bernardo Lozada Ortiz, Leonardo Enrique Sánchez Barbosa, Sergio Manuel Córdoba Ávila, Miguel Ramón Posada Castillo, Julio Manuel Argumedo García, Oscar José Ospino Pacheco, and Hernando de Jesús Fontalvo Sánchez. They claimed, however, that no ruling or conviction in favor of the victims had come out of this case.

11. Lastly, the petition argued that the investigation lacked the necessary formalities and lines of enquiry, failed to collect evidence in a timely fashion, and that the relatives of the murdered victims had not been taken into account. With respect to the action for direct reparation before the contentious-administrative jurisdiction, the petitioners indicated that the alleged victims' family members had been unable to avail themselves of the remedies established within the Colombian legal system due to a well-founded fear of re-experiencing a situation they had already undergone and due to the ineffectiveness of the judiciary as a result of the unwarranted delay in the criminal proceedings under the Prosecutor's Office.

III. FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT

12. On February 18, 2025, in the city of Bogota, D.C., the parties signed a friendly settlement agreement, the text of which sets forth the following:

**FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT
CASE 13.697 ANA ISABEL FLOREZ TEHERAN ET AL.**

On February 18, 2025, in the city of Bogota, D.C., Yebrail Haddad Linero, Director of International Legal Defense at the National Agency for the Legal Defense of the State, who, in accordance with the paragraph of Article 5 of Law 1444 of 2011, Decree 4085 of 2011, as amended by Decree 915 of 2017, 1698 of 2019, 2269 of 2019, and 1244 of 2021, is acting on behalf and in representation of the Colombian State, hereinafter, "the Colombian State," and Fundación Ayudando a Construir [Helping to Build Foundation] "FUNAC," represented in this act by Edelmira Bocanegra Díaz, acting on behalf of the victims,³ hereinafter the "petitioners," met and decided to enter into this Friendly Settlement Agreement in Case 13.697, Ana Isabel Florez Teheran et al., underway before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

PART ONE: DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Agreement, the following definitions shall apply:

IACHR or Inter-American Commission: Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

Moral damages: Injurious effects of the facts of the case that are not financial or property-related, which are manifested through the pain, affliction, distress, sadness, grief, and anxiety of the victims.

Material damages: This includes loss of or detriment to the victims' income, the expenses incurred because of the facts, and the pecuniary consequences that have a causal link to the facts of the case.

Non-pecuniary damages: Include both the suffering and distress caused to the victims, the impairment of values that are very significant to individuals, as well as the non-pecuniary disruption of the living conditions of the victims and their family.⁴

State or Colombian State: In accordance with International Public Law, this shall be understood to be the signatory subject to the American Convention on Human Rights, hereinafter "American Convention" or "ACHR."

Measures of satisfaction: Non-pecuniary measures the purpose of which is recovery from the harm that has been caused to the victims.

Parties: The Colombian State, the representative, and the victim's (sic) next of kin.

Acknowledgement of responsibility: Admission of the facts and the human rights violations attributed to the State.

Comprehensive reparation: All those measures that objectively and symbolically restore the victim to the state he or she was in prior to the commission of the harm.

The Petitioners: Fundación Ayudando a Construir "FUNAC" – represented by Edelmira Bocanegra Díaz, acting on behalf of the victims in the international proceedings.

Friendly Settlement: Alternative dispute resolution mechanism used for peaceful and consensual settlement before the Inter-American Commission.

³ In accordance with the general power of attorney granted by Fundación para el Desarrollo Social de las Condiciones Mínimas de Vida ("Mínimo Vital") to Fundación Ayudando a Construir ("FUNAC"), via Public Deed No. 1162 of June 26, 2020, before the Second Notary Office of the Montería, Córdoba Notarial Circle. This power of attorney was confirmed by Aníbal Rafael Mercado Salcedo, legal representative of "Mínimo Vital" in an e-mail sent on February 16, 2021 to the National Agency for the Legal Defense of the State.

⁴ I/A Court H.R.. *Case of Caesar v. Trinidad and Tobago*, (Merits, Reparations, and Costs). Judgment of March 11, 2005. Series C, No. 123, paragraph 125.

Victims: (1) Gerónimo Manuel Julio Vega, (2) Juana Gregoria Vega Martínez, (3) Víctor Manuel Julio Morelo, (4) Ider Segundo López Rico, (5) Rita Antonia Olivares Bravo, and (6) Luz Mary Olivares Bravo.

PART TWO: BACKGROUND

1. On May 7, 2009, the victims, through their representative, filed a petition with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights against the Colombian State in connection with the events that occurred on October 25, 1990, in the municipality of Tierralta, department of Córdoba, when members of the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC) allegedly entered the home of Gerónimo Manuel Julio Vega, where they detained and murdered his four children as well as his partner Ana Isabel Florez Teheran. Thereafter, they murdered José Agustín Olivares Pérez and Ides Antonio López Pérez who lived in the same municipality.

2. On November 20, 2018, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights issued Report on Admissibility No. 131/18 – Case 13.697, Ana Isabel Florez Teheran et al., wherein it found the petition admissible with respect to Articles 4 (life), 5 (humane treatment), 7 (personal liberty), 8 (judicial guarantees), 19 (rights of the child), and 25 (judicial protection) of the ACHR, in connection with Articles 1(1) and 2 thereof.

3. According to the initial petition and the report on admissibility, at 2:00 a.m. on October 25, 1990, heavily armed men turned up at the “Las Delicias” settlement in Barrio Escolar, municipality of Tierralta, department of Córdoba, broke down the door of Gerónimo Manuel Julio Vega’s home, and detained and then murdered his children: Adalberto, Mónica, Beatriz, and Eduardo and his partner, Ana Isabel Florez Teheran.

4. The admissibility report also indicated that, at 3:00 a.m. that same day, the Central Police Inspectorate proceeded to remove the bodies, at which time it was determined that Ana Isabel had died from gunshot wounds while hugging her 8-year-old son Eduardo and that Beatriz Elena, age 10, had died while embracing her sister Mónica. Another report indicated that Adalberto had died in a position diagonal to the house, apparently while attempting to escape the attack. The petitioners stated that Adalberto was half-naked and had died while fleeing.

5. That same morning, around 2:00 a.m., a group of armed individuals knocked on the door of José Agustín Olivares Pérez, who, upon opening the door was shot several times and died. Then, around 3:00 a.m., Ides Antonio López Pérez was decapitated in his house by several men allegedly belonging to paramilitary groups (*Los Tangueros*) who had violently breached his residence.

6. In the wake of these events, an ex officio investigation into the homicides began with the removal of the bodies by the Judicial Police of Tierralta and was subsequently conducted by the Delegate Prosecutor’s Office before the Municipal Judges of Tierralta and Valencia (Córdoba). Thereafter, the Regional Prosecutor’s Office of Medellín took over the investigation and six years later ordered its suspension, a decision that was later upheld by the First Specialized Prosecutor’s Office based in Montería, Córdoba.

7. After 15 years of suspension, and with the entry into force of Law 975 of 2005 (Justice and Peace Law), the Directorate of the National Specialized Prosecutor’s Office for Transitional Justice took up the case again, without any results to date. It was only at this point that the victims’ relatives were finally able to be heard for the first time during a conciliation hearing before the 33rd Procurator’s Office II, Judicial Section of Montería, Córdoba.

8. Additionally, on November 2, 2006, Jerónimo Manuel Julio Vega filed a criminal complaint against the armed group *Comando Salvatore Mancuso*, for the crime of homicide. On May 6, 2008 and January 18, 2007, Ider Segundo López Rico and Rita Antonia Olivares Bravo, respectively, filed similar complaints.

9. The admissibility report states that on November 20, 2014, the Justice and Peace Chamber of the Superior Court of Bogotá issued a prioritized judgment against members of the *Bloque Norte – Salvatore Mancuso Gomez*, Edgar Ignacio Fierro Flores, Jorge Ivan Laverde Lugo, Jose Bernardo Lozada Ortiz, Leonardo Enrique Sanchez Barbosa, Sergio Manuel Córdoba Avila, Miguel Ramón Posada Castillo, Julio Manuel Argumedo García, Oscar Jose Ospino Pacheco, and Hernando de Jesús Fontalvo Sánchez.

The petitioners allege, however, that no ruling or conviction in favor of the victims has come out of this case.

10. Regarding the death of Ides Antonio López Pérez, the investigation continued in the First Specialized Prosecutor's Office in Montería, Córdoba, but remains suspended due to difficulties in making progress in uncovering the facts.

11. On October 24, 2024, in the context of the proceedings before the IACHR, the Colombian State and the petitioners signed a memorandum of understanding to pursue a friendly settlement agreement, which was then reported to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

12. The representatives of the victims submitted a proposal for comprehensive reparation to the National Agency for the Legal Defense of the State on November 5, 2024.

13. Once the proposal for comprehensive reparation measures had been received and analyzed, an inter-institutional dialogue led to agreement on the measures to be included in the FSA and joint meetings were held between the parties to examine the measures to be included in the Friendly Settlement Agreement that is to be signed on this date.

PART THREE: BENEFICIARIES

For purposes of this Agreement, the Colombian State recognizes the following persons, all of whom are Colombian citizens, as victims:

| No. | Name | Relationship | Identification |
|-----|---------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1 | Gerónimo Manuel Julio Vega (deceased) | Husband of Ana Isabel Florez Teheran and father of the 4 children (Adalberto Julio Florez, Mónica Julio Florez, Beatriz Julio Florez, and Eduardo Julio Florez) | [...] |
| 2 | Juana Vega Martinez | Grandmother of the 4 children (Adalberto Julio Florez, Mónica Julio Florez, Beatriz Julio Florez, and Eduardo Julio Florez) | [...] |
| 3 | Víctor Manuel Julio Morelo (deceased) | Grandfather of the 4 children (Adalberto Julio Florez, Mónica Julio Florez, Beatriz Julio Florez, and Eduardo Julio Florez) | [...] |
| 4 | Ider Segundo López Rico | Son of Ides Antonio López Pérez | [...] |
| 5 | Rita Antonia Olivares Bravo | Daughter of José Agustín Olivares Pérez | [...] |
| 6 | Luz Mary Olivares Bravo | Daughter of José Agustín Olivares Pérez | [...] |

Paragraph: By signing this Friendly Settlement Agreement, the petitioners declare that the persons listed above are the next of kin of Ana Isabel Florez Teheran and her children, and of Ides Antonio López Pérez and José Agustín Olivares Pérez, and have legal standing, are interested parties in this process, and were alive at the time the events occurred.

Thus, after the signing of the Friendly Settlement Agreement, no new beneficiaries will be included.

PART FOUR: ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

The Colombian State acknowledges its international responsibility for the grave violations of the rights protected under Articles 4 (life), 5 (humane treatment), 8 (judicial guarantees), 19 (rights of the child), and 25 (judicial protection) of the American Convention in connection with Articles 1(1) and 2 thereof, to the detriment of Ana Isabel Florez Teheran and her children, Adalberto Julio, Mónica, Beatriz, and Eduardo Julio Florez, and of Ides Antonio López Pérez and José Agustín Olivares Pérez, which occurred on October 25, 1990 in the municipality of Tierralta, Córdoba.

PART FIVE: MEASURES OF SATISFACTION

The parties establish that, under this Agreement, the following measures of satisfaction will be implemented:

I. Act of Acknowledgement of Responsibility:

The Colombian State will hold a virtual Act of Acknowledgement of Responsibility, which will be officiated by the Director General or the Director of International Legal Defense of the National Agency for the Legal Defense of the State.

The National Agency for the Legal Defense of the State will be responsible for this measure and will engage in consultations with the relatives and representatives of the victims in order to ensure the measure has the intended restorative effect.

II. Manufacturing of three commemorative plaques:

The Colombian State will craft three commemorative plaques to be presented to the National Agency for the Legal Defense of the State and to the relatives and representatives of the victims, in memory of: **(i)** Mrs. Ana Isabel Florez Teheran and her children Adalberto Julio Florez, Beatriz Julio Florez, Mónica Julio Florez, and Eduardo Julio Florez; **(ii)** Mr. Ides Antonio López Pérez; and **(iii)** Mr. José Agustín Olivares Pérez.

The National Agency for the Legal Defense of the State will be responsible for this measure and will engage in consultations with the relatives and representatives to ensure it is implemented.

PART SIX: GUARANTEES OF NON-REPETITION

The parties establish that, under this Agreement, the following measure to guarantee non-repetition will be implemented:

I. Publication of the Article 49 Report:

Once this Agreement is approved by the Inter-American Commission, the Colombian State will publish the report, pursuant to Article 49 of the ACHR, on the website of the National Agency for the Legal Defense of the State for a period of six (6) months.

PART SEVEN: MEASURES OF JUSTICE

The Attorney General's Office, within the scope of its competencies and legal constraints, will review the investigations undertaken and will continue investigative actions if they are determined to be viable, in accordance with the principles of due diligence. The Attorney General's Office will comply in a timely manner with the victims' and their representatives' requests, pursuant to substantive and procedural laws applicable to the guarantees of protection.⁵

PART EIGHT: HEALTH AND REHABILITATION MEASURES

The Ministry of Health and Social Protection will implement the health rehabilitation measures consisting of medical, psychological, and psychosocial care through the General Social Security Health System (SGSSS) and the Psychosocial Care and Comprehensive Health Program for Victims (PAPSIVI).

Effective, timely, and prioritized treatment will be guaranteed to those individuals who so require, after expressing their willingness, and for however long necessary. When providing psychological treatment and psychosocial support, the particular circumstances and needs of each person must be considered, so that they are provided with both family and individual treatment, based on consensus reached with each of them and following individual assessments.

⁵ Official Letter No. 20251700007601 of January 27, 2025 – Office of the Attorney General of the Nation.

In terms of comprehensive health care, the beneficiaries are guaranteed timely and quality access to all the medications and treatments (including physical and mental health) they may require, in accordance with the rules governing the SGSSS. They will also receive priority and differentiated care by virtue of their status as victims. Comprehensive health care will be guaranteed for the individuals residing in Colombia.

To that end, comprehensive health management channels will be made available through the different PAPSIVI territorial operators, victim referral services nationwide, and Benefit Plan and Ministry of Health and Social Protection administrators.

Psychosocial care will be guaranteed through operational mechanisms determined by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, including virtually for those individuals residing abroad.⁶

PART NINE: COMPENSATION MEASURES

The State undertakes to enforce Law 288 of 1996, to provide redress for the damages that may be proven to the victims recognized in PART THREE of this Friendly Settlement Agreement. To this end, the criteria and amounts to be applied shall be those provided for by the domestic jurisprudence in force.

In the event there is a victim who has been compensated through the contentious-administrative jurisdiction and/or is the beneficiary of administrative reparations, any amount recognized shall be deducted from the monetary compensation granted in accordance with the procedure provided herein to avoid duplicate or excessive compensation.

Also, for the purpose of compensation, any evidence that is liable to have value under Colombian procedural rules will be considered.

The National Agency for the Legal Defense of the State will be responsible for this measure.

PART TEN: APPROVAL AND FOLLOW-UP

The parties request that Inter-American Commission approve and monitor this agreement.

PART ELEVEN: CONFIDENTIALITY

The content of this friendly settlement agreement is confidential and may not be published and/or disseminated by any means until this agreement is approved by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights through the adoption of the corresponding report under Article 49 of the American Convention on Human Rights.

The parties having read this agreement and being aware of its scope and legal content, signed it on February 18, 2025.

IV. DETERMINATION OF COMPATIBILITY AND COMPLIANCE

13. The IACHR highlights that, in accordance with Articles 48(1)(f) and 49 of the American Convention, the purpose of this procedure is to “reach a friendly settlement of the matter based on respect for the human rights recognized in the Convention.” The acceptance to pursue this process expresses the good faith of the State to comply with the purposes and objectives of the Convention pursuant to the principle of *pacta sunt servanda*, by which States must comply with the obligations assumed in the treaties in good faith.⁷ It also wishes to reiterate that the friendly settlement procedure set forth in the Convention allows for the conclusion of individual cases in a non-contentious manner, and has proven, in cases involving a variety of countries, to provide an important vehicle for resolution that can be used by both parties.

⁶ Official Letter No. 2024161001654891 of November 29, 2024 – Ministry of Health and Social Protection.

⁷ Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, U.N. Doc A/CONF.39/27 (1969), Article 26: “*Pacta sunt servanda*.” *Every treaty in force is binding upon the parties to it and must be performed by them in good faith*.

14. The Inter-American Commission has closely followed the development of the friendly settlement reached in this case and appreciates the efforts made by both parties during the negotiation of the agreement to reach this friendly settlement, which is compatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

15. Pursuant to clause tenth of the agreement signed by the parties, whereby they requested that the Commission approve the friendly settlement agreement under Article 49 of the American Convention, and taking into account the joint request of the parties dated June 24, 2025 to proceed in this manner, it is appropriate at this time to assess compliance with the commitments set forth in the agreement.

16. In this regard, the Inter-American Commission considers the first (definitions), second (background), third (beneficiaries), fourth (acknowledgement of responsibility), tenth (approval and follow-up), and eleventh (confidentiality) clauses to be declaratory in nature, and thus, compliance therewith need not be monitored.

17. Additionally, the Inter-American Commission values the declarative clause fourth, in which the Colombian State acknowledges its international responsibility with respect to the serious violations of the rights protected under Articles 4 (life), 5 (humane treatment), 8 (judicial guarantees), 19 (rights of the child), and 25 (judicial protection) of the American Convention, in connection with Articles 1(1) and 2 thereof, to the detriment of Ana Isabel Florez Teheran and her children, Adalberto Julio, Mónica, Beatriz, and Eduardo Julio Florez, and of Ides Antonio López Pérez and José Agustín Olivares Pérez, which took place on October 25, 1990 in the municipality of Tierralta, Córdoba.

18. Regarding paragraphs I and II of the fifth clause, related to the act of acknowledgement of responsibility and manufacturing of commemorative plaques, respectively, the parties jointly reported that a private event had been held on April 23, 2025 at the Marriot Hotel in the city of Bogota. The parties noted ongoing communication between the State and the petitioners' representatives, who agreed on each detail regarding compliance with the measure.

19. The parties indicated that the National Agency for the Legal Defense of the State had convened the victims' representatives and, through them, the victims' family members, and shared a copy of the invitation. They also gave an account of the event's program, which included an opening and introduction, the playing of the Colombian national anthem, and interventions by a number the victims' relatives, the victims' representative, the Director of International Legal Defense at the National Agency for the Legal Defense of the State, and the IACHR's Executive Secretary. To wrap up the event, a commemorative plaque was presented to Eduardo Julio Vega in memory of the family of Ana Isabel Florez Teheran, and two plaques were presented to the victims' representatives in memory of Ides Antonio López Pérez and José Agustín Olivares Pérez.

20. Finally, it should be noted that the Colombian State provided ongoing psychosocial support before, during, and after the event by means of a specialized team assembled by the Support and Comprehensive Reparation to Victims Unit, which was key to ensuring emotional support, protection, and well-being for the family members, thereby facilitating their participation.

21. In view of the foregoing, the Commission finds that paragraphs I and II of part five of the friendly settlement agreement, related to the act of acknowledgement of international responsibility and presentation of three commemorative plaques, have been met with full compliance.

22. As to the seventh clause (measures of justice), the Commission takes note of the agreement between the parties and takes this opportunity to recall the State's duty to investigate the facts *ex officio* and diligently in the ordinary justice system and, where applicable, to determine the corresponding criminal responsibility within a reasonable time, pursuant to international standards. The Commission likewise recalls that this obligation must be undertaken by States as a legal duty and not as a mere formality doomed in advance to fail, or as the mere management of private interests that depends on the procedural initiative of the victims or their relatives, or on the contribution of evidence by private parties.

23. Lastly, with respect to clauses sixth (guarantees of non-repetition), seventh (measures of justice), eight (health and rehabilitation measures), and ninth (compensation measures) of the friendly settlement agreement, and in view of the parties' joint request to move forward with its approval prior to implementation, the Commission notes that these measures must be complied with after publication of this report, and therefore considers, and hereby declares, that they are pending compliance. Accordingly, the Commission will await updated information from the parties in the framework of the friendly settlement monitoring phase.

24. Based on the foregoing, the Commission concludes and declares that paragraphs I (act of acknowledgment of responsibility) and II (manufacturing of three commemorative plaques) of the fifth clause (measures of satisfaction) have been fully complied with. The Commission also finds and declares that clauses sixth (guarantees of non-repetition), seventh (measures of justice), eight (health and rehabilitation measures), and ninth (compensation measures) of the friendly settlement agreement remain pending compliance.

25. Lastly, the IACHR reiterates that the remaining parts of the friendly settlement agreement are declaratory in nature and therefore need not be monitored. Consequently, the Commission considers that the friendly settlement agreement has reached a partial level of compliance and will continue to monitor the implementation of the aforementioned clauses until they are fully executed.

V. CONCLUSIONS

26. Based on the foregoing and in keeping with the procedure provided for under Articles 48(1)(f) and 49 of the American Convention, the Commission would like to reiterate its profound appreciation for the efforts made by the parties and its satisfaction that a friendly settlement has been arrived at in the present case, on the basis of respect for human rights and consistent with the object and purpose of the American Convention.

27. Based on the reasons and conclusions contained in this report,

THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

DECIDES:

1. To approve the terms of the agreement signed by the parties on February 18, 2025.
2. To declare full compliance with paragraphs I (act of acknowledgement of responsibility) and II (manufacturing of three commemorative plaques) of the fifth clause of the friendly settlement agreement, based on the analysis contained in this report.
3. To declare clauses sixth (guarantees of non-repetition), seventh (measures of justice), eight (health and rehabilitation measures), and ninth (compensation measures) of the friendly settlement agreement to be pending compliance, based on the analysis contained in this report.
4. To continue monitoring the commitments undertaken in clauses sixth (guarantees of non-repetition), seventh (measures of justice), eight (health and rehabilitation measures), and ninth (compensation measures) of the friendly settlement agreement, based on the analysis contained in this report. To this end, remind the parties of their commitment to report periodically to the IACHR on compliance therewith.
5. To publish this report and include it in its Annual Report to the OAS General Assembly.

Approved by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights on the 14th day of the month of October, 2025. (Signed): José Luis Caballero Ochoa, President; Andrea Pochak, First Vice President; Arif Bulkan, Second Vice President; Gloria Monique de Mees, Roberta Clarke, and Edgar Stuardo Ralón Orellana, Commissioners.