

TECHNICAL INFORMATION SHEET
PETITION 799-06 ISIDORO LEÓN RAMÍREZ,
POMPILO DE JESÚS CARDONA ESCOBAR,
LUIS FERNANDO VELÁSQUEZ LONDOÑO ET AL.
FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT REPORT No. 93/18
TOTAL COMPLIANCE
(COLOMBIA)

I. SUMMARY OF THE CASE

Victim(s): Isidoro León Ramírez, Pompilio de Jesús Cardona Escobar, Luis Fernando Velásquez Londoño et al.

Petitioner(s): Human Rights Legal Center of Antioquia

State: Colombia

Beginning of the negotiations date: March 3, 2017

FSA signature date: May 7, 2018

Friendly Settlement Agreement Report: [93/18](#), published on August 23, 2018

Estimated length of the negotiation phase: 5 months

Related Rapporteurship (s): Rapporteurship on the Rights of Persons Deprived of Liberty

Topics: Persons deprived of liberty / Summary, extrajudicial, or arbitrary executions / Investigation / Impunity / Judicial protection / Judicial guarantees

Facts: The petitioning party alleged that on December 6, 1993, Messrs. Isidoro León Ramírez, Pompilio de Jesús Cardona Escobar, and Luis Fernando Velásquez Londoño, were detained by the police and held in the prison of the Municipality of Granada on orders from the First Municipal Justice of the Peace (*Juez Promiscuo*), accused of larceny. On December 8, 1993, two days after their detention, 10 armed men entered the prison and kidnapped six detainees, including Messrs. Ramírez, Cardona, and Velásquez. That same day they were extrajudicially executed in rural areas of the Municipalities of Granada and Santuario. On November 11, 1994, the next-of-kin of the victims filed an action for damages with the Administrative Tribunal of Antioquia, which handed down a judgment on October 11, 2002 declaring the administrative liability of the Police and of the National Penitentiary Institute (INPEC) and sentencing them to pay the corresponding reparations.

The petitioning party stated that neither the Office of the Procurator-General of the Nation nor any other State oversight entity instituted disciplinary proceedings against those responsible for the omissions that allowed the extrajudicial execution of Messrs. Isidoro León Ramírez, Pompilio de Jesús Cardona Escobar, and Luis Fernando Velásquez Londoño. It also pointed out that neither the ordinary nor the military criminal justice system undertook the investigations needed to throw light on the facts of the case.

Rights invoked: The petitioners alleged violation of the rights embodied in Articles 4 (Right to Life), 8 (judicial guarantees), and 25 (judicial protection) of the American Convention on Human Rights (hereinafter the "Convention" or the "American Convention") in conjunction with Articles 1 and 2 of the same instruments.

II. PROCEDURAL ACTIVITY

1. On May 7, 2018, the parties signed a friendly settlement agreement.
2. On August 23, 2018, the Commission approved the friendly settlement agreement through Report 93/18.

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

Agreement Clause	Status of Compliance
ONE. ADMISSION OF RESPONSIBILITY	
<p>Considering that on December 8, 1993, Messrs. Isidoro León Ramírez Ciro, Fernando Velásquez Londoño, and Pompilio de Jesús Cardona Escobar were taken from the municipal prison in Granada, Antioquia, and that on that account the Administrative Litigation Tribunal in Antioquia and the Third Division of the Council of State had convicted the Colombian State of causing special harm to the victims, failing to fulfill the duty of domestic authorities to provide protection, security, and custody, and disavowal of the principles of reasonableness and proportionality, international responsibility is admitted as follows:</p> <p>The Colombian State acknowledges its international responsibility for violation of the rights embodied in Articles 4 (right to life) and 5.1 (right to personal integrity), of the American Convention on Human Rights, in conjunction with Articles 8 (right to judicial guarantees) and 25 (right to judicial protection), due to the lack of due diligence in throwing light on what happened to victims Isidoro Ramírez Ciro, Fernando Velásquez Londoño, and Pompilio de Jesús Cardona Escobar.</p> <p>Likewise, the State acknowledges responsibility for violating Articles 8 (right to judicial guarantees) and 25 (right to judicial protection) upheld in the American Convention, in conjunction with the general obligation established in Article 1.1 thereof, with respect to the family members of the victims, particularly since criminal proceedings continued beyond a reasonable period of time.</p>	Declarative Clause
TWO. MEASURES TO SEE JUSTICE DONE	
The State commits to continuing to honor its obligation to investigate, try, and punish those responsible for the crimes.	Total ¹
THREE: MEASURES OF SATISFACTION	
The Colombian State undertakes to hold a private ceremony to acknowledge its responsibility for what happened in the instant case. It will also deliver a letter to the victims acknowledging responsibility for what happened. How this measure will be	Total ²

¹ See IACHR, Annual Report 2024, Chapter II, Section C. Advances and challenges on negotiation and implementation of friendly settlements agreements. Available at: https://www.oas.org/en/iachr/docs/annual/2024/chapters/IA2024_2_EN.PDF.

² See IACHR, Annual Report 2019, Chapter II, Section G. Friendly Settlements. Available at: <http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/docs/annual/2019/docs/IA2019cap2-en.pdf>.

implemented shall be agreed upon with the victims and their representatives. The Office of the Presidential Adviser for Human Rights shall be responsible for providing the logistical and technical support for these measures.	
FOUR. Financial reparation	
The State commits to the following: that once the present friendly settlement agreement been formally approved with the issuance of the report referred to in Article 49 of the American Convention on Human Rights, Law 288 of 1996 shall be applied with a view to making reparation for non-material damages to Messrs. Edgar de Jesús Muñoz Orjuela and Goblis Anyelo Muñoz Orjuela, the foster children of Luis Fernando Velásquez Londoño, who were not compensated through Administrative Litigation Courts. The entities responsible for following the procedures established in Law 288 of 1996 shall be the National Police and the National Penitentiary and Prison Institute (INPEC), pursuant to Decree 507 of 2016.	Total³

IV. LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE OF THE CASE

3. The Commission declared full compliance with the case and the ceasing of the follow-up of the friendly settlement agreement in the 2024 Annual Report.

V. INDIVIDUAL AND STRUCTURAL OUTCOMES OF THE CASE

A. Individual outcomes of the case

- The State acknowledged its international responsibility for the deeds committed.
- The State delivered a letter of apology to the next-of-kins of Isidoro León Ramírez Ciro, Pompilio de Jesús Cardona Escobar and Luis Fernando Velásquez Londoño.
- Economic compensation was granted to two beneficiaries in the amount of COP \$250,248,488.00, for moral damages and default interest.

³ See IACHR, Annual Report 2024, Chapter II, Section C. Advances and challenges on negotiation and implementation of friendly settlements agreements. Available at: https://www.oas.org/en/iachr/docs/annual/2024/chapters/IA2024_2_EN.PDF.