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U.S. CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS NOTES Title: U.S. Convention on Human Rights. Other denonoi denoi denoi: The Covenant of St. Joseph. Place and date of the Convention: San José (Costa Rica), 1969. Institutional framework: Signed up to the Inter-American Conference on Human Rights. PART I OF THE US CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, CHAPTER I OF THE DUTIES OF STATES AND PROTECTED RIGHTS, IS LISTED IN ANNEX 1 TO THE LIST OF DUTIES. Obligation to respect rights 2. Obligation to adopt the provisions of domestic law II. The right to life 5. Article 6 of the right to personal integrity is replaced by the following: Prohibition of slavery and servitude 7. Article 8 of the right to personal freedom is replaced by the following: Judicial guarantees 9. Article 10 of the principles of legality and retroactive effect shall apply. Right to compensation 11. Protection of honour and dignity 12. Freedom of conscience and religion 13. Freedom of thought and expression 14. Article 15 of the right to rectification or reply shall apply. Article 16(1) shall be replaced by the following: Article 17(1) of freedom of association shall be replaced by the following: Family Protection Article 18. Article 19(1) shall be replaced by the following: The 20th european Convention on the Rights of the Child is a fundamental right. Article 21 of the right to citizenship is replaced by the following: Article 22 of the right to private property is replaced by the following: Right of placing on the market and residence Article 23.24. Equality before the Law Chapter 25 III Judicial protection - ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS 26. Progressive Development Chapter IV - Suspension, interpretation and application of guarantees 27. Suspension of guarantees 28. Federal clause 29. Article 30 of the rules of interpretation shall apply. The restrictions shall apply to the products 31. Recognition of other rights Chapter V — People's Duties 32. Correlation between customs duties and rights — Article 2 of organisation VI of competent bodies (Articles 34 to 40) Functions (Articles 41 to 43) 3. Competition (Articles 44 to 47) 4. Procedure (Articles 48 to 51) Organisation VIII (Articles 52 to 60) Article 2 Powers and functions (Articles 61 to 65) 3. Procedure (Articles 66 to 69) IX. (Articles 74 to 78) CHAPTER XI — TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS 1. Article 2 of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (Articles 79 to 80) states that the Commission is to take a decision on the application of this Directive. The Inter-American Court of Human Rights of the Convention (Articles 81 to 82) is a Us State party to the Convention's PREAMBLE to the Convention, affirming its aim of consolidating a system of personal freedom and social justice on this continent within the framework of democratic institutions, based on respect for the fundamental rights of man; Recognising that a person's fundamental rights are not those of a national of a particular State, but are based on the characteristics of the human person and therefore justify international protection, are of an intervening traditional nature or complement those offered by the national law of US states; whereas these principles have also been laid down in the Charter of the Organisation of American States, the American Declaration of Human Rights and Duties and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which have been strengthened and developed in other general and regional international instruments; Reiterating that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ideal of a free man can only be achieved free of fear and misery if conditions are created that allow each person to enjoy his economic, social and cultural rights and civil and political rights, and taking into account that the Third Extraordinary Inter-American Conference (Buenos Aires), 1967, approved the incorporation of wider rules on economic, social and educational rights into the organisation's own Charter , and decided that the structure, powers and procedure of the bodies responsible for this matter should be laid down in an Inter-American Convention, agreed as follows: PART I CUSTOMS DUTIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CHAPTER I OF PROTECTED RIGHTS - LIST OF DUTIES 1. Obligation to respect rights 1. The States Parties to this Convention undertake to respect the rights and freedoms recognised therein and to ensure their free and full exercise to any person under their jurisdiction, without discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, economic situation, birth or any other social status. 2. For the purposes of this Convention, man shall be all men. 2. Obligation to adopt the provisions of national law If the conditions laid down in Article 1 (1) (a) are replaced by the following: The Parties undertake to take all legislative or other measures necessary to enforce such rights and freedoms in accordance with their constitutional procedures and the provisions of this Convention. CHAPTER II — CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS 3. The right to recognition of legal personality Everyone has the right to recognise his legal personality. 4. The right to life 1. Everyone has the right to respect their lives. This right will be protected from the moment of law and conception in general. No one can be arbitrarily deprived of life. 2. In countries which have not abolished the death penalty, the death penalty may be imposed only for the most serious offences, in accordance with the enforceable judgment of the competent court and in accordance with the law establishing such a sanction issued before the offence was committed. Its application is also not extended to offences for which it is not currently applied. 3. The death penalty shall not be restored in states which have abolished it. 4. Under no circumstances should the death penalty be used for political or joint crimes relating to politicians. 5. The death penalty shall not be imposed on persons who are less than eighteen years of age or over 70 years of age at the time of the offence, nor shall they apply to women who are subject to penal rest. 6. Every person sentenced to death shall have the right to request amnesty, pardon or the correctness of the sentence, which may be given in all cases. The death penalty shall not be applied while the application is pending before the competent authority. Article 5 The right to personal integrity 1. Everyone has the right to respect their physical, psychological and moral integrity. 2. No one shall be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. All persons deprived of liberty are treated with respect for the dignity of the human being. 3. The penalty shall not exceed the identity of the offender. 4. Defendants shall be separated from convicts, except in exceptional circumstances, and treated in a way appropriate to their status as UN condemned persons. 5. Where minors can be prosecuted, they must be separated from adults and taken to a specialised court for treatment as quickly as possible. 6. The fundamental aim of custodial sentences will be to reform and retrain social prisoners. Article 6 Prohibition of slavery and servitude 1. No one can be exposed to slavery or servitude, and all forms of slavery, slave trade and trafficking are prohibited. 2. No one should be restricted to carrying out a Mandatory. In countries where certain offences are nominate as custodial sentences accompanied by forced labour, this provision should not be interpreted as prohibiting the execution of a sentence imposed by a competent judge or court. Forced labor should not affect the dignity, physical and mental capacity of the dean. 3. For the purposes of this Article, they shall not be regarded as forced labour or forced labour: (a) work or service normally required of a person held in accordance with a formal judgment or decision by the competent judicial authority. Such work or services shall be carried out under the supervision and control of public authorities and shall not be made available to individuals, companies or legal persons by individuals, companies or legal persons; (b) military service and, in countries where the exemption is granted for conscientious reasons, national service established by law instead of this law; c. service in the event of a threat or misfortune to the existence or well-being of the community and (d) work or service which is part of normal civic duties. Article 7 Article 1 Of the right to personal freedom shall be replaced by the following: Everyone has the right to personal freedom and security. 2. No person shall be deprived of his physical liberty, except for reasons and conditions predetermined in the political constitutions of States Parties or in legislation issued under them. 3. No person shall be subject to arbitrary detention or detention. 4. Any person detained or detained shall be informed of the reasons for his detention and shall be informed without delay of the charge or charge brought against him. 5. A person detained or detained shall be brought to justice without delay or brought before another official authorised by law to perform judicial duties and shall be brought or released within a reasonable period of time, without prejudice to the continuation of the proceedings. Your freedom may depend on guarantees to ensure your appearance at the hearing. 6. Any person deprived of liberty shall have the right to appeal to the competent judge or court in order to decide without delay the lawfulness of his arrest or detention and to order his release if the arrest or detention is unlawful. In States Parties whose legislation requires that any person at risk of being deprived of liberty has the right to appeal to the competent judge or tribunal in order to decide on the legality of such a threat, such redress shall not be limited or terminated. The appeal may be lodged by themselves or by another person. (7) No one should be held for debt. This principle does not issued by the competent judicial authority food duties. 8. Court guarantees 1. Each person shall have the right to be heard by a competent, independent and impartial judge or court with appropriate guarantees and within a reasonable period of time established before the law in determining the criminal charges against him or her or his or her civil, labour, tax or other rights and obligations. 2. A person charged with a criminal act shall have the right to be considered guilty until his or her guilt has been legally established. In the course of the proceedings, everyone has the right to the following minimum guarantees, with complete equality: (a) the right of the accused person to provide assistance free of charge to the translator or interpreter, regardless of whether he understands the language of the court; (b) prior and detailed communication to the accused; (c) the accused in good time and by appropriate means to prepare his defence; (d) the right of the accused person to defend himself personally or to be assisted by an advocate of his choice and to communicate freely and privately with his defence; (e) irritability in providing assistance by a defender provided by the State, remunerated or not provided under national law if the accused does not defend himself or appoint a lawyer within the time limit laid down by law; (f) the right of defence to question witnesses present in court and to present as witnesses or experts those who may shed light on the facts; (g) the right not to be obliged to testify against himself or to plead guilty, and (h) the right to appeal against the judgment to a higher judge or court. 3. The defendant's testimony shall be valid only if it is made without any coercion. 4. A defendant acquitted by a final judgment shall not be re-indicted for the same acts. 5. Criminal proceedings shall be open to the public, unless necessary for the preservation of the interests of the judiciary. Article 9 The principles of legality and retroactive effect No one shall be convicted of acts or omissions which were not punishable under the applicable law at the time of the offence. No more severe penalty may be imposed than that applicable when the offence is committed. If, after the offence has been committed, the law requires a lower sentence, the offender will benefit from it. Article 10 Right to compensation Everyone has the right to compensation under the law if it is done by mistake in the final judgment of the judgment. Article 11 Protection of honour and dignity 1. Everyone has the right to respect their honor and recognition of their dignity. 2. No one shall be exposed to arbitrary interference or in his personal life, in the life of his family, at home or in correspondence, or because of illegal attacks on his honor or reputation. 3. Everyone has the right to defend the law against such interference or attacks. Article 12 Freedom of conscience and religion 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of conscience and religion. This right includes the freedom to preserve our religion or belief, to change our religion or belief, and the freedom to profess and spread our religion or beliefs individually or collectively, both in the field of public and private life. 2. No person may be subject to restrictive measures which may undermine the freedom to preserve their religion or belief or to change their religion or belief. 3. The freedom to express religion and belief shall be subject only to the restrictions imposed by law which are necessary to protect public security, public order, public health or morality, or the rights or freedoms of others. 4. Parents and, where appropriate, guardians shall have the right to receive religious and moral education appropriate to their own beliefs. Article 13 Freedom of thought and expression 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought and expression. This right includes the freedom to search, receive and disseminate information and ideas of any kind, regardless of borders, whether orally, in print or artistic form, or by any other procedure of your choice. 2. The exercise of the right provided for in the preceding subparagraph shall not be a prior mistrust, but a later liability, which shall be expressly laid down in law and necessary to ensure: (a) respect for the rights or reputation of others or (b) the protection of national security, public order, public health or morality. 3. The right to be expressed indirectly or by means, such as the misuse of official or specific controls on paper by newspapers, radio frequencies or equipment used to disseminate information or any other means of preventing the communication and dissemination of ideas and opinions, shall not be restricted. 4. Public performances may be subject to law for the sole purpose of regulating access for the moral protection of children and adolescents, without prejudice to paragraph 2. (5) The law prohibits an apology for the ratius of war and for national, racial or religious hatred, which constitutes inciting violence or any other similar act against any person or group of persons for no reason, including race, religion, language or national origin. Article 14 Right of rectification or right of reply 1. Any person affected by inaccurate or aggravating information which causes damage through legally regulated means of distribution causing damage and addressed to the public shall have the right to rectify or respond to the correction or reply of the same broadcasting body under the conditions laid down by law. 2. Under no circumstances shall the rectification or reply be released from the other legal liability incurred. (3) In order to effectively protect honour and reputation, journalistic, film, radio or television issues have a responsible person who is not exempt or has a special effect. Article 15 Right of assembly The right to peaceful and unarmed assembly is recognised. The exercise of this right should only be subject to statutory restrictions necessary in a democratic society, in the interests of national security, security or public order, or in order to protect public health or morality, or the rights or freedoms of others. Article 16 Freedom of association Article 1 Every person has the right to freely connect for ideological, religious, political, economic, labour, social, cultural, sporting or other purposes. 2. The exercise of this right may be subject only to the statutory restrictions necessary in a democratic society, in the interests of national security, security or public order, which are necessary for the protection of public health or morality or the rights and freedoms of others. 3. The provisions of this Article shall not prevent the introduction of legal restrictions or even the deprivation of the right of association of members of the armed forces and the police. Article 17 Family Protection 1. Family is a natural and essential element of society and must be protected by society and the state. 2. The right of a man and a woman to marry and start a family shall be recognised if the age and conditions required by national law are attrition, provided that they do not affect the principle of non-discrimination laid down in the Convention. 3. Marriage cannot be celebrated without the free and full consent of the coyees. 4. States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure equal rights and adequate equivalence of the spouses' liability in marriage, during the marriage and in the event of divorce. In the event of dissension, provisions should be adopted to ensure the necessary protection of children, solely on the basis of their interests and comfort. 5. The law must recognise that the rights of children born and born in both the marriage case and the children born in it. Article 18 The right to a name shall be entitled to the proper name and surname of their parents or one of them. The law governs how to ensure this right for all, using aliases if necessary. Article 19 Rights of the child Every child shall have the right to the protective measures required as children by his family, society and the state. Article 20 Right to citizenship Article 1 Everyone has the right to nationality. 2. Everyone shall have the right to the nationality of the State in whose territory he was born, unless he is entitled to another. 3. No person shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality or right to change. Article 21 Article 1 of the right to private property Everyone has the right to use and enjoy their property. The law may subordinate such use and enjoyment to the social interest. 2. No person shall be deprived of his property, except for the payment of fair compensation, for public or social good, and in cases and in a manner laid down by law. 3. Both usury and any other form of human exploitation of man are prohibited by law. Article 22 Article 1 of the right of placing on the market and residence Any person legally resident in the territory of a State shall have the right to distribute and reside there in the manner covered by the legal provisions. 2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own. 3. The exercise of those rights shall not be restricted, but shall be indispensable in a democratic society on the basis of a law aimed at the prevention of criminal offences, national security, public security or order, public morality or health, or the rights and freedoms of others. 4. The exercise of the rights recognised in paragraph 1 may be restricted in certain areas by law in the public interest. 5. No one shall be expelled from the territory of the State of which he is a national and shall not be deprived of the right of access. 6. A foreign national legally located in the territory of a State Party to this Convention may be excluded from it only in accordance with a decision taken in accordance with the law. (7) Everyone has the right to seek and receive asylum abroad for political or common crimes relating to politicians and in accordance with the laws of individual States and international conventions. (8) Under no circumstances may a foreigner be rejected or returned to another country, whether or not originating in the country of origin, if his right to life or personal freedom is at risk of racially based infringement, religion, social status or political opinion. 9. Collective expulsion of foreigners is prohibited. Article 23 Political rights 1. All citizens should enjoy the following rights and opportunities: (a) participate in the management of public affairs directly or freely through elected representatives; (b) voting and voting by secret ballot guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the voters in genuine periodic elections under universal suffrage and equality, and (c) access to the public functions of the country on a general level playing field. 2. The law may regulate the exercise of the rights and opportunities referred to in the preceding subparagraph, solely on the basis of age, nationality, domicile, language, education, civil or ethos or judgment in criminal proceedings. Article 24 Equality before the law All men are equal before the law. Consequently, they have the right to equal protection of the law without discrimination. Article 25 Judicial protection Everyone has the right to a simple and swift remedy or any other effective remedy before the competent judges or courts which protects him from acts infringing his fundamental rights recognised by the Constitution, law or convention, even if such an infringement is committed by persons acting in the performance of their official duties. 2. States Parties undertake to: (a) ensure that the competent authority required by the legal system of the State decides on the rights of any person who lodges such an appeal; (b) improving the possibilities for judicial redress and (c) ensuring that the competent authorities comply with decisions in which the measure has been deemed appropriate. CHAPTER III - ARTICLE 26 OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS The Contracting States of progressive development States undertake to adopt providence domestically and through international cooperation, in particular through economic and technical cooperation, in order to progressively achieve the full effectiveness of the rights arising from the economic, social and educational, scientific and cultural standards contained in the Charter of the Organization of American States reformed by the Buenos Aires Protocol. , to the extent available, by legislative or other appropriate means. CHAPTER IV — SUSPENSION OF GUARANTEES, INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION 27 Suspension of warranty 1. In the event of war, a public threat or other threat to the independence or security of a State Parties, the State Parties may adopt provisions suspending obligations to a strictly limited extent and for a period of time to the requirements of the situation. within the meaning of this Convention, provided that these provisions are not contrary to other obligations imposed on them by international law and do not constitute discrimination on grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion or social origin. 2. The preceding provision does not permit the suspension of the rights set out in the following Articles: 3 (right to recognition of legal personality); 4 (Right to life); 5 (Right to personal integrity); 6 (prohibition of slavery and servitude); 9 (principles of legality and retroactive effect); 12 (freedom of conscience and religion); 17 (Family protection); 18 (Right to a name); 19 (rights of the child); 20 (right to citizenship) and 23 (political rights) nor the court guarantees necessary for the protection of such rights. 3. Each State Party which has the right of suspension shall immediately inform the other States Parties to this Convention, through the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, of the provisions it has suspended, the reasons for the suspension and the date of termination of the suspension. Article 28 Federal clause 1. In the case of a State established as a Federal State, the national government of that State shall comply with all provisions of this Convention in matters over which it exercises legislative and judicial jurisdiction. 2. With regard to the provisions relating to matters relating to the jurisdiction of the constituent bodies of the Association, the national government shall immediately take appropriate measures, in accordance with its constitution and legislation, so that the competent authorities of those organisations may adopt the provisions of the case for the implementation of this Convention. 3. Where two or more States Parties agree to integrate an alliance or other type of partnership, they shall ensure that the relevant Community Pact contains the provisions necessary for its further entry into force in the new State so organised, the rules of this Convention. Article 29 No rule of interpretation of this Convention shall be construed as: (a) allowing one of the States Parties, groups or persons to suppress the exercise and exercise of the rights and freedoms recognised in this Convention or to restrict them to a greater extent than is provided for in this Convention; (b) restrict the exercise and exercise of any right or freedom which may be recognised in accordance with the laws of any Of the States Parties or in accordance with another Convention to which one of those States is a Party; (c) exclude other rights and guarantees which may be originate from representative democratic government form and (d) exclude or limit the impact of the American Human Rights and Customs Declaration and other international acts of a similar nature. Article 30 Scope of restrictions Restrictions restricting the exercise and exercise of the rights and freedoms recognised there in accordance with this Convention shall not apply, but for reasons of general interest and in accordance with the legislation issued for the purpose laid down. Article 31 Recognition of other rights Other rights may be included in the protection system of this Convention by other rights and freedoms which have been exercised in accordance with Article 76(1) and (2). CHAPTER V - TASKS OF THE PEOPLE 32. In accordance with Article 1 of the correlation between customs duties and rights, the customs authorities of the Member States shall take the Everyone has responsibilities for family, community and humanity. 2. The rights of individual persons are restricted by the rights of others, the safety of all and the legitimate needs of the common good in a democratic society. ARTICLE 1. 34 The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights consists of seven members of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, who are persons of high moral standing and recognised human rights concerns. Article 35 The Commission shall represent all members of the Organization of American States. Article 36(1). The members of the Commission shall be personally elected by the Assembly of the Organisation from a list of candidates appointed by the governments of the Member States. 2. Each of these governments may nominate a maximum of three candidates, nationals of the proposer State or of any other Member State of the Organization of American States. When the CSNA is proposed, at least one of the candidates must be a national of a state other than the sponsor. Article 37(1). The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years and may be re-elected only once, but the term of office of the three members appointed at the first election shall expire after two years. The names of these three members shall be determined by drawing lots at the general meeting immediately after the elections. 2. several nationals of the same State may participate in the Commission. Article 38 Vacancies in the Commission resulting from the normal expiry of the mandate shall be filled by the Permanent Board of the Organisation in accordance with the Statute of the Commission. Article 39 The Commission shall draw up its Statute, submit it to the General Assembly for approval and issue its own rules of procedure. Article 40 The Secretariat services of the Commission shall be carried out by a specialised functional unit forming part of the General Secretariat of the organisation and shall have the resources necessary to carry out the tasks entrusted to it by the Commission. Section 2. Article 41. The Commission's main task is to promote respect for and protection of human rights and, in the exercise of its mandate, has the following tasks and powers: (a) to promote awareness of human rights among the American peoples; (b) make recommendations to the governments of the Member States, where it deems necessary, to take progressive measures on human rights within the framework of their national legislation and constitutional principles and to make appropriate arrangements to promote due respect for those rights; (c) draw up the studies and reports which it finds appropriate for the performance of its duties; (d) invite the governments of the Member States to submit reports on their human rights measures; (e) to manage consultations by Member States through the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States on human rights issues and to provide them with the advice they request in accordance with their means; (f) the provisions of Article 44 to 51 of this Convention; Social and educational, scientific and cultural knowledge, as enshrined by the Buenos Aires Protocol, is 42. Article 43 States Parties undertake to provide the Commission with the information they request on how their national law ensures any provision of this Convention. Section 3. competition44. Article 45(1). Each State Party may, at the time of deposit of its instrument of ratification for this Convention or at any later date, declare that it recognises the Commission's competence to receive and verify communications from a State Party that a State Party has committed a human rights violation under this Convention. 2. Communications made under this Article shall be accepted and examined only if they are submitted by a State State Parties which has made a declaration of recognition of the Commission's powers. The Commission shall not accept any communication against a party which has not made such a declaration. 3. Declarations of recognition of competition may be regulated for an indefinite period, for a specified period or for special cases. 4. The declarations shall be deposited with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States, which shall forward copies there of them to the Member States of the Organisation. Article 46(1). In order to ensure that the Commission is notified of the final decision within six months of the date on which the alleged victim in the law was notified of the final decision, the Commission shall, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 44.b), inform the Commission there of the date on which the alleged victim of the right is notified; (c) the subject matter of the application or communication is not pending in any other international zoning procedure and (d) that the alleged injured party opposed to the rights of article 44(2)(a) and (b.b) of this Article was not able to take advantage of or was prevented from seeking redress in national jurisdiction and (c) was unduly delayed in the decision on such remedies. Article 47 The Commission shall declare inadmissible any request or communication made by the 44 or 45 if: (a) article 46.b) does not establish facts which constitute an infringement of the rights guaranteed by this Convention; (c) it is apparent from the statement of the petitioner or the manifestly unfounded State that the application or communication or its complete incorrectly is manifest, and (d) it is essentially a reproduction of an earlier request or communication already examined by the Commission or other international body. Section 4. Procedure 48 1. The Commission shall, upon receipt of an application or communication of infringement of the rights contained in this Convention, act as follows: (a) if it takes note of the admissibility of the request or communication, it shall request information from the Government of the State to which the authority responsible for the alleged infringement belongs, rewritten by the appropriate parts of the request or communication. Such information shall be sent within a reasonable period of time, which shall be recorded by the Commission when considering the circumstances of each case; (b) verify, on receipt of the information or without receipt of the time limit, whether the reasons for the application or communication persist or remain. If it does not exist or is retained, the file is filed; (c) declare the request or communication inadmissible or incorrect on the basis of information or evidence; (d) if the file has not been archived and, in order to verify the facts, the Commission has brought to the attention of the parties an investigation into the matter raised in the request or communication. If necessary and appropriate, the Commission shall conduct an investigation which it requests to be effectively complying with and which the States concerned shall use by all means necessary to resie it; (e) request relevant information from the States concerned and receive oral or written submissions from interested parties on request; (f) be made available to interested parties in order to find a peaceful solution to the matter on the basis of respect for human rights recognised in this Convention. 2. However, in serious and urgent cases, the investigation may be carried out with the prior consent of the State in whose territory the infringement was allegedly committed, only by submitting an application or communication which meets all the formal eligibility requirements. Article 49 If, in accordance with Article 48(1), a member of the commission has not been U.S. states. This report provides a brief description of the facts and the solution achieved. If either party so requests, they will receive as much information as possible. Article 50(1). If no solution is found and within the time limit laid down in the Commission's Statute, the Commission shall draw up a report setting out the facts and their conclusions. If the report does not represent, in whole or in part, the unanimous opinion of the members of the Commission, any of them may add their opinion to the report individually. The report shall include the report by interested parties in article 48(2) The report shall be sent to the States concerned who are not authorised to publish it. 3. When forwarding the report, the Commission may make any proposals and recommendations it considers appropriate. Article 51 If, within three months of the Commission's report being submitted to the States concerned, the case has not been resolved or submitted to a decision of the Court of Justice by the Commission or the State concerned, the Member State which has adopted it, by an absolute majority of its members, may deliver an opinion and conclusions in the case before it. 2. The Commission shall make the relevant recommendations and set a time limit within which the State shall take appropriate measures to remedy the situation under consideration. 3. After the fixed period, the Commission shall decide by an absolute majority of its members whether the State has taken the appropriate measures and whether to publish its report. CHAPTER VIII - INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS 1. Organisation 52 1. The Court of Justice shall be made up of seven judges, nationals of the Member States of the organisation, elected in their personal capacity from lawyers of the highest moral authority, who have recognised competence in the field of human rights and who meet the conditions necessary for the performance of the highest judicial duties in accordance with the law of the country of which they are nationals or the State which proposes them as candidates. 2. Two judges of the same nationality may not be judges. Article 53 shall be replaced by the following: Judges of the Court of Justice shall be elected by secret ballot and by an absolute majority of the States Parties to the Convention from the list of candidates nominated by those States at the General Assembly of the Organisation. 2. Each State Party may nominate a maximum of three candidates, nationals of the proposer State or any other Member State of the Organization of American States. The terna proposal must be nationals of at least one of the candidates in a State Article 54 shall be replaced by the following: Court judges are elected for a term of six years and can only be re-elected once. The term of office of the three judges appointed in the first election shall expire after three years. Immediately after the election, the names of these three judges will be determined in an item at the general meeting. 2. A judge elected to replace another judge whose term of office has not expired shall expire at the end of his term of office. 3. Judges shall remain in office until the end of their term of office. However, they will remain unaware of cases that have already been settled and which are in a state where they are not replaced by new arbit judges. Article 55 shall be replaced by the following: A judge who is a national of any State Party in a case before the Court of Justice reserves the right to a hearing. 2. If one of the judges called to the hearing of the case is the nationality of one of the States Parties, the other State participating in the case may designate a person of its choice as an ad hoc judge. 3. If none of the nationals of States Parties is known among the judges called to hear the case, each of them may appoint an ad hoc judge. 4. The ad hoc judge shall comply with Article 52(5) if several States party to the Convention have the same interest in the case, they shall be deemed to be a single party for the purposes of the preceding provisions. In case of doubt, the Court of Justice shall decide. Article 56 The judgment of the Court of Justice shall be made up of five Judges. Article 57 The Commission will always go to the Court of Justice. Article 58 shall be replaced by the following: The Seat of the Court of Justice shall be at a place determined by the States Parties to the Convention at the General Assembly of the Organization, but may hold meetings in any Member State of the Organization of American States if it considers it necessary after a majority of its members and after the period of that State. States Parties to the Convention may change the seat of the Court of Justice by two-thirds of their votes in the General Assembly. 2. The Court of Auditors shall appoint its Secretary. 3. The Secretary shall be established at the seat of the Court of Justice and shall attend meetings which he holds outside the Court of Justice. Article 59 The Court of Auditors shall establish the Secretariat of the Court of Auditors and shall operate under the direction of the Secretary of the Court of Justice in accordance with the administrative rules of the General Secretariat of the Organisation in all cases which are not in accordance with the independence of the Court of Justice. Its officials shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the Organisation, in consultation with the Secretary of the Court of Auditors. Article 60 The Court of Auditors shall draw up its Statute and submit it for approval by the General Meeting, and Regulations. Section 2. Powers and functions 61 1. Only states parties and the Commission may refer the case to a decision of the Court of Justice. 2. In order to be aware of all cases, the Court of Justice may, in the cases 48 to 50, take all necessary measures to ensure that the court of justice is aware of the cases. Article 62(1). Each State Party may declare, at the time of deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession to this Convention or at any later date, that it fully and without a separate convention recognises the jurisdiction of the Court of Justice in all matters relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention. 2. The declaration may be made unconditionally or under reciprocity conditions for a specified period or for special cases. This shall be submitted to the Secretary-General of the organisation, who shall forward a copy thereof to the other Member States of the organisation and to the Secretary of the Court of Justice. 3. The Court of Justice shall have jurisdiction to deal with any case brought before it concerning the interpretation and application of the provisions of the Convention, provided that the States Parties to the case have recognised or recognised that jurisdiction, either by means of a special declaration or by special convention as defined in the preceding subparagraphs. Article 63(1). When it decides that the protected right or freedom has been infringed in this Convention, the Court should provide that the injured party is granted the right or freedom of constited. It should also provide, where appropriate, that the consequences of the measure or situation in which these rights are infringed and the payment of fair compensation to the injured party should be re-ed. 2. In cases of extreme seriousness and urgency and where it becomes necessary to avoid irreparable harm to persons, the Court of Justice may, in the cases before it, take interim measures which it deems appropriate. In cases which are not yet available to you, you may act at the request of the Commission. Article 64(1). The Member States of the Organisation may consult the Court of Justice on the interpretation of this Convention or other treaties on the protection of human rights in the United States of America. As responsible, he may also be consulted by the bodies listed in Chapter X of the Charter of the Organization of American States, in their opinion, by the Buenos Aires Protocol. 2. The Court of Justice may, at the request of a Member State of the organisation, deliver an opinion on the compatibility of its national legislation with those international acts. Article 65 The Court of Auditors report on its work in the previous year. In particular, it shall identify cases where a State has failed to comply with its defaults by the relevant recommendations. Section 3. Procedure 66. The Court's decision will be motivated. 2. If the judgment does not express all or part of the unanimous opinion of the judges, either of them shall have the right to supplement his different or individual opinion to the judgment. Article 67 The court's judgment is final and in admissible. In the event of disagreement as to the meaning or scope of the judgment, the Court shall interpret it at the request of either party, provided that such an application is made within ninety days of the date of notification of the judgment. Article 68(1). States Parties to the Convention undertake to comply with the decision of the Court of Justice in all cases in which they are parties. 2. A decision granting compensatory damages shall be enforceable by the internal procedure in force for the enforcement of judicial decisions against the State in that country. Article 69 The decision of the court shall be notified to the parties to the case and sent to the States Parties to the Convention. CHAPTER IX — COMMON PROVISIONS ARTICLE 70 Judges of the Court and members of the Commission shall enjoy the exemptions granted to diplomatic agents under international law from the date of the elections and during their term of office. In the performance of their duties, they shall also enjoy the diplomatic privileges necessary for the performance of their duties. 2. The Judges of the Court of Justice and the members of the Commission shall not be responsible for the votes and opinions cast in the performance of their duties. Article 71 The accusations of a Judge of the Court of Justice or of members of the Commission are incompatible with other activities which may affect their independence or impartiality as defined in the relevant statutes. Article 72 Judges of the Court of Justice and members of the Commission shall be granted, in the form and under the conditions governing their statutes, in the form and under the conditions of their travel expenses, taking into account the importance and independence of their duties. Such inevalence and travel expenses shall be fixed in the Program Budget of the Organization of American States, which shall include the costs of the Court of Justice and its Secretariat. To this end, the Court of Auditors shall draw up its own draft budget and submit it to the Assembly through the GSC for approval. Article 73 The General Assembly of the Organisation shall decide on the penalties applicable to members only at the request of the Commission or the Court of Justice. judges of the Committee or of the Court of Justice who have incurred the reasons provided for in the relevant statutes. The decision shall require a two-thirds majority of the votes of the Member States of the Organisation in the case

of members of the Commission and a two-thirds majority of the States Parties to the Convention in the case of judges of the Court of Justice. PART III GENERAL AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS CHAPTER X - SIGN, RATIFICATION, RESERVATION, AMENDMENT, PROTOCOL AND DENUNCIATION CHAPTER 74 This Convention shall be open to the signature, verification or accession of any Member State of the Organization of American States. 2. Ratification or accession to this Convention shall be done by depositing an instrument of ratification or accession with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States. As soon as eleven States have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force. In the case of any other State which confirms or joins it thereafter, the Convention shall enter into force on the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession. 3. The Secretary-General shall inform all Member States of the Organisation of the entry into force of this Convention. Article 75 This Convention shall apply only to the provisions of the 1969 Convention. Article 76(1). Any State directly a party and the Commission or the Court of Justice may, through the Secretary-General, submit to the Assembly, in a manner which it considers appropriate, a proposal for amendments to this Convention. 2. Amendments shall enter into force for the States of ratification on the date on which an instrument of ratification corresponding to a two-thirds number of States Parties to this Convention has been deposited. In respect of the other States Parties, they shall enter into force on the date on which they deposit their instruments of ratification. Article 77(1). 31. 2. Each Protocol shall lay down the modalities for its entry into force and shall apply only to States Parties participating there in it. Article 78(1). States Parties may denounce it five years after the date of entry into force of the Convention and at the end of a period of five years from the date of entry into force of the Convention one year, notification to the Secretary-General of the Organisation, who shall inform the other members. 2. Such a complaint shall not result in the state concerned being separated from the obligations of this Convention in respect of any event which may constitute a breach of those obligations and which it has fulfilled prior to the entry into force of the complaint. CHAPTER XI — TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS 1. Article 79 of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights is a very good way to make the most of this. The Secretary-General shall draw up a list of candidates submitted in alphabetical order and communicate them to the Member States of the Organisation at least 30 days before the next general meeting. Article 80 The election of the members of the Commission shall be made in accordance with the procedure 2000/2004 2004 2004. If more votes are required to elect all members of the Commission, candidates receiving fewer votes shall be terminated in succession as defined by the General Assembly. Section 2. Article 81 of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights states that the European Court of Human Rights has ruled that the european Court of Human Rights should be a party to the The Secretary-General shall draw up a list of the candidates submitted in alphabetical order and communicate them to the States Parties at least 30 days before the next general meeting. Article 82 Judges of the Court of Justice shall be replaced by the following: If more votes are required to elect all judicial judges, candidates receiving fewer votes shall be disqualified in succession as defined by the States Parties. In faith, under whose faith the undersigned proxy, whose full powers can be found in good and appropriate form, sign this Convention, which is called PACTO DE SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA, in the city of San José, Rica, on November 22, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine.

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