



ALL OVER THE WORLD TO CHANGE IT!

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF SOCIALIST YOUTH

RESOLUTIONS – RESOLUCIONES - RÉOLUTIONS

ONLY ONE RESOLUTION PER SHEET!
SOLO UNA RESOLUCIÓN POR HOJA!
UNE SEULE RÉOLUTION PAR FEUILLE!

TITLE/ TÍTULO/ TITRE:	No to impunity for human rights violations in Latin America!
ORGANIZATION/ ORGANIZACIÓN/ ORGANISATION:	Socialist Youth (JSCh)
COUNTRY/ PAÍS/ PAYS:	Chile

LINE/ LÍNEA/ LIGNE:	RESOLUTION/ RESOLUCIÓN/ RÉOLUTION
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- 1 In the second half of the twentieth century, Latin America suffered many coups d'etat,
2 civic-military dictatorships or institutionalized autocracies, that maintained for several
3 years countries under oppressive regimes that violated the human rights of people
4 through state agents and government agencies of intelligence, that kidnapped, tortured,
5 murdered and disappeared thousands of citizens. In that sense, it is necessary to pay
6 attention to complex situations that have developed in several nations of the continent
7 that are governed by right-wing coalitions, in which sanctions have been promoted
8 relativized or pardons for those who are currently deprived of their liberty for convictions
9 of crimes against humanity.
- 10 On December 25th, the President of Peru, Pedro Pablo Kuczynski, granted a
11 humanitarian pardon to former dictator Alberto Fujimori, 79, after a medical board
12 recommended his release due to "a progressive, degenerative and incurable disease
13 and that the prison conditions mean a serious risk to your life, health and integrity" after
14 conjuring the process of dismissal opened in the National Congress for alleged corrupt
15 links with the Odebrecht company. Fujimori was in prison serving a sentence of 25



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16 years for the commission of crimes against humanity, corruption and theft to which he
17 was convicted in 2009, as the author of the massacres of Barrios Altos and La Cantuta.

18 On December 27th, in Argentina, the oral court in criminal No. 6 of Buenos Aires
19 granted former policeman Miguel Etchecolatz -considered a symbol of the repressive
20 apparatus- the benefit of house arrest for health and age issues, even though he
21 sentenced to life imprisonment in several cases for crimes against humanity during the
22 Argentine military dictatorship, overseeing several clandestine detention and torture
23 centers.

24 During the presidential campaign in Chile, the current President-elect Sebastián Piñera
25 committed himself to organizations of soldiers convicted of human rights violations not
26 to close the "Punta Peuco" special prison (and in the event that Pdta Bachelet did it,
27 reopen it), to impel a pardon to the condemned ones and not to continue by the
28 government with the processes in the remaining cases in the justice.

29 All these facts have been widely repudiated by international organizations of human
30 rights, as well as relatives and victims of state repression. Although many national
31 legislations contemplate benefits or pardons for common convicts after an age or state
32 of health, the international jurisprudence of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in
33 the cases Barrios Altos with Peru and Cepeda with Colombia is clear in pointing out
34 pardons and reductions of penalties that may become synonymous of impunity, by
35 analyzing the "proportionality between the response that the State attributes to the
36 unlawful conduct of a state agent and the legal right affected in the violation of human
37 rights, since there is an international regulatory framework that establishes that the
38 crimes that typify acts that constitute serious violations of human rights must include
39 adequate penalties in relation to the seriousness of the same". Thus, "even in cases of
40 serious human rights violations, international law allows certain circumstances or
41 situations to generate an attenuation of the punitive power or the reduction of
42 punishment, such as effective collaboration with justice (...), the Court considers that the



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43 State should weigh the application of such measures in the present case, since its
44 improper granting may eventually lead to a form of impunity”, that is, it is only
45 admissible exceptions to the enforcement of penalties when the State It does to win
46 something in particular in terms of truth and reconciliation, so the rest of the
47 assumptions implies a total and outright rejection for being promoters of impunity.
48 In this context, IUSY strongly condemns the relativization of the sentences of people
49 who violated the human rights of thousands of people during periods of military
50 dictatorship or civil autocracies in Latin America. IUSY, in that sense, reiterates its deep
51 solidarity with the victims and relatives of the abuses to the human rights committed by
52 the authoritarianism of the State. Finally, we call on all organizations to oppose these
53 policies and show their public repudiation of actions that tend to pardon or grant benefits
54 to those who have been condemned for these acts.
55 No to impunity!

KINDLY NOTE THAT THE LATEST DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTING RESOLUTIONS TO THE IUSY SECRETARIAT IS SUNDAY
31st DECEMBER AT 23:59 CET. RESOLUTIONS MUST BE SENT TO CONGRESS@IUSY.ORG.
TENGAN EN CUNETA QUE LA FECHA LIMITE PARA PROPONER RESOLUCIONES AL SECRETARIADO DE IUSY ES EL 31
DE DICIEMBRE A LAS 23.59 CET. LAS RESOLUCIONES SE DEBEN ENVIAR A CONGRESS@IUSY.ORG.
NOTER QUE LA DATE LIMITE POUR PROPOSER DES RÉSOLUTIONS À SECRETARIAT DU IUSY ESTE FIXÉ AU 31
DÉCEMBRE À 23:59 CET. RÉSOLUTIONS DOIVENT ETRE ENVOYÉ À CONGRESS@IUSY.ORG.