

INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

CASE OF THE TEACHERS OF CHAÑARAL AND OTHER MUNICIPALITIES V. CHILE

JUDGMENT OF NOVEMBER 10, 2021

(Preliminary objection, merits, reparations and costs)

In the Case of the Teachers of *Chañaral and other Municipalities v. Chile*,

the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (hereinafter “the Inter-American Court” or “the Court,”) composed of the following judges:*

Elizabeth Odio Benito, President,
Patricio Pazmiño Freire, Vice President,
Humberto Antonio Sierra Porto,
Eduardo Ferrer Mac-Gregor Poisot,
Eugenio Raúl Zaffaroni,
Ricardo Pérez Manrique,

present, and

Romina I. Sijniensky, Deputy Registrar,**

pursuant to Articles 62(3) and 63(1) of the American Convention on Human Rights (hereinafter “the American Convention” or “the Convention”) and Articles 31, 32, 42, 65 and 67 of the Rules of Procedure of the Court (hereinafter “the Rules of Procedure”), delivers this judgment structured as follows:

* Judge Eduardo Vio Grossi, who is Chilean by nationality, did not take part in the deliberation or signing of the Judgment, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 19(1) and 19(2) of the Rules of Procedure of the Court.

** Registrar Pablo Saavedra Alessandri did not take part in the proceeding or in the deliberation and signing of this judgment.

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I INTRODUCTION OF THE CASE AND CAUSE OF ACTION

1. *The case is submitted to the Court.* On December 13, 2019, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (hereinafter “the Inter-American Commission” or “the Commission”) submitted to the jurisdiction of the Court the case of *The Teachers of Chañaral and other Municipalities v. the Republic of Chile* (hereinafter “the State” or “Chile”). The Commission explained that the case involves the alleged violation of the right to judicial protection due to the failure to serve thirteen final, non-appealable judicial decisions handed down on behalf of 848 teachers.¹ The Commission asked that the State be held responsible for violating the right to due process, right to property, and right to judicial protection established in Articles 8(1), 21, 25(1) and 25(2)(c) of the American Convention, read in conjunction with Articles 1(1) and 2 thereof, in injury of 848 teachers.

2. *Proceedings before the Commission.* The following proceedings took place before the Commission:

- a) *Petition.* On November 23, 2005, the Commission received the originating petition, submitted by two law firms, Etcheberry/Rodríguez and Colombara Olmedo.
- b) *Admissibility Report.* On March 20, 2013, the Commission approved Admissibility report No. 28/13.
- c) *Merits Report.* On February 12, 2019, the Commission approved Merits Report No. 12/19, drawing a body of conclusions,² and extended several recommendations to the State.
- d) *Notification to the State.* The State was notified of the Merits report on April 3, 2019 and given a term of two months to report back on adoption of the recommendations. The State replied to the Merits report on May 20, 2019, and since that date, has requested three time extensions for implementing the recommendations in the report. The Commission granted the State three time extensions and convened the parties to a working meeting during its 174th session. On December 3, 2019, the State argued that the events taking place at that time in Chile had hampered the operation of public offices and it had therefore been unable to provide a timely response; it stated that it would give its reply to the offer of an agreement on compliance by December 13, 2019, at the latest. After granting this extension, the Commission held that the State had not submitted information on concrete measures adopted to carry out the terms of the recommendations.

¹ The cases are: (1) *Benavides Montaña et al. v. the Municipality of Chañaral*, Docket No. 18,629-1994 (80 teachers); (2) *Aguilar Lazcano et al. v. the Municipality of Chanco*, Docket No. 221-1993 (10 teachers); (3) *Abarza Farías et al. v. the Municipality of Chanco*, Docket No. 217-1993 (70 teachers); (4) *Alegría Cancino et al. v. the Municipality of Pelluhue*, Docket No. 218-1993 (28 teachers); (5) *Aravena Espinoza et al. v. the Municipality of Pelluhue*, Docket No. 222-1993 (4 teachers); (6) *Bayer Torres et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,274-1993 (6 teachers); (7) *Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,071-1992 (27 teachers); (8) *Belmar Montero et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,051-1992 (35 teachers); (9) *Salazar Aravena et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,096-1992 (22 teachers); (10) *Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. the Municipality of Vallenar*, Docket No. 4,443-1993 (193 teachers); (11) *Agurto Chien Juisan et al. v. the Municipality of Cauquenes*, Docket No. 63-1993 (1 teacher); (12) *Barra Henríquez et al. v. the Municipality of Cauquenes*, Docket No. 123-1993 (36 teachers) and (13) *Aguilera Machuca et al. v. the Municipality of Cauquenes*, Docket No. 38-1993 (336 teachers).

² The Commission concluded that the State was responsible for violating the following articles of the American Convention on Human Rights: 8(1) (right to judicial guarantees), 21 (right to property), 25(1) and 25(2) (right to judicial protection), read in conjunction with Articles 1(1) and 2 thereof.

3. *Submission to the Court.* On December 13, 2019, the Commission³ submitted the full set of facts and human rights violations outlined in Merits Report 12/19 to the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court. This Court notes with concern that over fourteen years elapsed between the time the originating petition had been lodged with the Commission, and the time the case was submitted to the Court.⁴

4. *Requests of the Commission.* The Commission asked the Court on this basis to hold the State internationally liable for the violations set out in its Merits Report (*supra* para. 2(c) and note 2). The Commission also asked the Court to order the State to carry out the measures of reparation cited in its report.

II PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COURT

5. *Notification to the State and to the representatives.* The State and the representatives of the alleged victims were notified on July 10, 2020,⁵ that the case had been submitted to the Court.

6. *Brief with pleadings, motions and evidence.* The representatives of the alleged victims submitted their brief of pleadings, motions and evidence (hereinafter “pleadings and motions brief”) on September 10, 2020, under the terms of Articles 25 and 40 of the Court’s Rules of Procedure. They asked that the State of Chile be held responsible for violating Articles 25 and 8 of the American Convention, read in conjunction with the obligations set forth in Articles 1(1) and 2 thereof, for failing to execute the judgments handed down for the 848 alleged victims in the case. The representatives added in their application the violation of Article 26 of the American Convention, but they did not elucidate their reasoning for this petition.

7. *Brief of the preliminary objection and reply.*⁶ On December 7, 2020, the State provided the Court with its brief replying to the Commission’s submission of the case and commenting on the pleadings and motions brief (hereinafter “answering brief”). The State set forth a preliminary objection in its brief. It also denied the alleged violations and questioned whether the measures of reparation requested were appropriate.

8. *Observations on the preliminary objection.* The representatives and the Commission both submitted their observations on the preliminary objection on February 17, 2021.

³ The Commission delegated then-Commissioner Luis Ernesto Vargas Silva and then-Executive Secretary Paulo Abrão as its delegates before the Court. It also designated legal advisors, to wit: Marisol Blanchard Vera, Assistant Executive Secretary, Jorge Humberto Meza Flores and Paulina Etchegaray, staff attorneys with Commission’s Executive Secretariat.

⁴ This Court also emphasizes that, in the instant case, the alleged victims are all over the age of 60 and, as of June 30, 2021, 185 had passed away (*infra* para. 125).

⁵ The Court was informed on February 28, 2020, that the representatives of the alleged victims were Giampiero Fava Cohen and Alexandra Orrego Da Silva. Ciro Colombara López was named common intervener at the same time.

⁶ The State designated the following as lead agents: Juan Pablo Crisóstomo Merino, Francisco Javier Urbina Molfino and Constanza Alejandra Richards Yañez; it also designated Oliver Román López Serrano and Sebastián Andrés Lemp Donoso as alternate agents. Later, in the answering brief, it designated Milenko Bertrand-Galindo Arriagada as lead agent. The State also lodged a written request on February 2, 2021, to replace agent Juan Pablo Crisóstomo with Ambassador Jaime Chomali Garib.

9. *Order to convene a hearing.* The Court President issued an order on April 21, 2021,⁷ convening the parties and the Commission to a public hearing on the preliminary objection and possible merits, reparations and costs. The order called for an alleged victim, a witness,⁸ and two expert witnesses to appear at the public hearing and ordered statements via affidavit before a public officer from thirty-two alleged victims, twelve witnesses and three expert witnesses.⁹

10. *Public hearing.* Because of the exceptional circumstances caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the hearing took place via videoconference, in keeping with the provisions of the Court's Rules of Procedure, from May 31 through June 1, 2021, during the 142nd regular session.¹⁰ Statements were taken at hearing from one alleged victim brought by the representatives and two expert witnesses brought by the State. The judges also requested additional information and explanations from the parties and the Commission.

11. *Final written arguments and observations.* On July 1, 2021, the parties submitted their final written arguments, the representatives added several annexes, and the Inter-American Commission filed its final written observation. On July 19, 2021, the State lodged a request for a time extension to submit observations on the appendices sent by the representatives, and the Court acceded. On July 20, 2021, the Commission reported that it had no comments concerning the annexes. That same day, the State submitted its observations on the documents annexed to the representatives' final written arguments.

12. *Deliberation of the case.* The Court deliberated on the instant judgment in a virtual session on November 10, 2021.¹¹

⁷ *Cfr. Case of the Teachers of Chañaral and other Municipalities v. Chile.* Order of the President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, April 21, 2021. Available in Spanish at: http://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/asuntos/teachers_de_chanaral_y_otras_municipalidades_21_04_21.pdf. The order contained a material error identified by the Commission in a brief filed on April 27, 2021. The material error was rectified by means of note CDH-32-2019/079, dated May 7, 2021, in application of Article 76 of the Court's Rules of Procedure, correcting whereas clause 30 of the order by replacing the phrase "without indicating whether it would be received in public hearing or by affidavit," with "requesting that it be received in public hearing." It was stated, however, that the decision to receive the statement from this expert witness by affidavit would remain standing.

⁸ Witness Daniella Maureira had originally been offered as an expert witness. She was challenged by the representatives, and the President decided to admit this challenge in an order issued in April 21, 2021. Nonetheless, the Court deemed that the object of her statement would be useful and decided to admit her as a material witness. The State withdrew this testimony, however, in a written communication on May 21, 2021.

⁹ The State filed a brief on May 3, 2021, asking the Court to give its opinion on the factual framework of the case prior to the hearing. The Registrar replied in a note on May 7, 2021, at the behest of the President, saying that in the public hearing, the State would have the opportunity to submit its arguments about the factual framework as well as any other argument it judged relevant.

¹⁰ The following appeared at the hearing: (a) for the Inter-American Commission, Joel Hernández García, Commissioner; Marisol Blanchard, Assistant Executive Secretary, and Jorge Meza Flores and Analía Banfi Víquez, advisors; (b) for the representatives of the alleged victims, attorneys Ciro Colombara López, Giampero Fava Cohen, Carola Cotroneo Ormeño, Alexandra Orrego Da Silva and Nelson Veliz Pareda; and for the State of Chile, Ambassador Jaime Chomali Garib and designated agents and alternate agents Francisco Javier Urbina, Constanza Richards Yáñez, Josemaría Rodríguez Conca, Oliver Román López Serrano, Milenko Bertrand Galindo Arriagada, Karen Soledad Zacur López and Francisco Cabrera.

¹¹ Due to the exceptional circumstances brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic, this judgment was deliberated on and approved during the 145th regular session, which was held using remote technology in keeping with the provisions of the Court's Rules of Procedure. See press release number 79/2021 of October 28, 2021, at: https://corteidh.or.cr/docs/comunicados/cp_79_2021_eng.pdf.

III JURISDICTION

13. The Court is competent to hear the instant case pursuant to article 62(3) of the Convention, as Chile has been a State Party to the American Convention on Human Rights since August 21, 1990, and recognized the contentious jurisdiction of the Court on the same date.

IV Preliminary Objection

14. The State filed one preliminary objection for failure to exhaust domestic remedies, which will be examined below.

A. Arguments of the parties and of the Commission

15. The **State** argued that, under the terms of legislation in force at the time of the events, the enforcement of labor judgments was regulated by articles 433ff and cross-references in the Labor Code,¹² which required an ancillary procedure in a court of law that would hand down a decision within 60 days from the time the verdict had become enforceable. It argued that not all the alleged victims in the thirteen processes included in the instant case had exhausted domestic remedies as they sought enforcement of the convictions handed down in their favor.

16. More specifically, it first pointed to three of the cases¹³ and claimed that “the applicants did not initiate any compliance actions at all within the time limits required under labor laws in effect at the time, and having lodged a time-barred motion to do so, did not avail themselves of any of the ordinary remedies available to challenge or request a review of the decision by the court that had refused compliance.” It then argued, regarding five other cases,¹⁴ that “the applicants failed to avail themselves of any of the actions they could have used to contest the refusal of the mayors to sign the mayoral executive order for payment of the debt or regarding the payment itself, or to challenge the court order concerning the particular [mayor’s] expression of this refusal at trial.” According to the State, a motion for reconsideration and, more generally, an appeal for constitutional relief were both applicable in these processes.

17. The State also addressed the claim of exception to the rule on exhaustion of domestic remedies contained in Article 46(2) of the Convention, arguing that given the failure by the alleged victims to lodge regular remedies that were available and effective for guaranteeing compliance, it could not be held that the delay of over twenty years in compliance with the judgments was unjustified or could be attributed to the State. It therefore requested that the procedural requirement to exhaust domestic remedies be declared unmet for the applicants attached to the eight cases listed above.

¹² Art. 433. “In labor cases, the execution of judicial decisions shall be subject to the provisions of chapter XIX of Book I of the Civil Procedural Code, with the following amendments: the ancillary proceedings set forth in articles 233 and following of the Civil Procedural Code may be undertaken so long as they appeal to the originating trial court and seek compliance with a judgment, within 60 days of the time the decision became enforceable.”

¹³ Cases of *Aguilar Lazcano et al. v. the Municipality of Chanco*, Docket No. 221-1993; *Alegría Cancino et al. v. the Municipality of Pelluhue*, Docket No. 218-1993 and *Aravena Espinoza et al. v. the Municipality of Pelluhue*, Docket No. 222-1993.

¹⁴ Cases of *Benavides Montaña et al. v. the Municipality of Chañaral*, Docket No. 18.629-1994; *Abarza Farías et al. v. the Municipality of Chanco*, Docket No. 217-1993; *Agurto Chein Juisan v. the Municipality of Cauquenes*, Docket No. 63-1993; *Barra Henríquez et al. v. the Municipality of Cauquenes*, Docket No. 123-1993 and *Aguilera Machuca et al. v. the Municipality of Cauquenes*, Docket No. 38-1993.

18. The **representatives** argued that the complainants had availed themselves of the applicable judicial remedies available in the domestic jurisdiction, lodging the ordinary appeals provided for under Chilean law, and that the other remedies cited by the State were special-purpose appeals whose exhaustion was not mandatory. They argued that the exhaustion of domestic remedies was not only a benefit for the State to ensure respect for the subsidiary nature of the process before the inter-American system, but was also provided in benefit of individuals because it guarantees effective operation of the domestic legal system that can guarantee prompt redress of a right held to have been violated. They further held that the State had not explained how the remedies it cited ought to have been exhausted, nor did it clarify their availability or effectiveness. They added that the motion for reconsideration and the appeal for constitutional relief were not applicable in the instant case. Moreover, they noted, by restricting its preliminary objection to only eight of the thirteen processes, the State had accepted that final, non-appealable judgments had been handed down in five labor suits for which all remedies had been exhausted, but that payments owed had not been received. They believed that this constituted a recognition of responsibility by the State.

19. The **Commission** argued that, in its answering brief to the originating petition, the State had held up several arguments, including the failure to exhaust domestic remedies because no motion for reconsideration and appeal had been adduced against the judicial decision taking note of the request by the mayors. It sustained, nonetheless, that in the brief, the State had made no reference to the failure to exhaust remedies for the three cases that it claimed had been introduced after the time limits had expired. It deemed, on this point, that the objection had not been raised at the proper stage of the proceedings, as it was not submitted during the admissibility process. The Commission therefore asked that the preliminary objection on the alleged failure to exhaust resources be dismissed in the cases for which the State argued that enforcement actions had begun too late. The Commission also addressed the exhaustion of the remedies of reconsideration and appeal, emphasizing that the State had not explained how they could be applied, considering that assets and bank deposits belonging to the municipalities could not be attached. It added that there were clear defects in Chile's regulatory framework, as no mechanisms were provided to ensure compliance with judicial decisions against municipalities. It requested for these reasons that the preliminary objection be dismissed for lack of merit.

B. Considerations of the Court

20. In its answering brief and in its final arguments, the State discussed the alleged failure to exhaust domestic remedies in only eight of the thirteen proceedings covered by the instant case.¹⁵ This Court will therefore hear the preliminary objection about these eight cases, and will first examine the admissibility of the objection for the seven cases against the Municipalities of Chanco, Pelluhue and Cauquenes (B.1), and subsequently analyze the objection on the case of *Benavides Montaña et al. v. the Municipality of Chañaral*, Docket No. 18,629-1994 (B.2).

¹⁵ The State named the following cases: (1) *Benavides Montaña et al. v. the Municipality of Chañaral*, Docket No. 18,629-1994; (2) *Aguilar Lazcano et al. v. the Municipality of Chanco*, Docket No. 221-1993; (3) *Abarza Farías et al. v. the Municipality of Chanco*, Docket No. 217-1993; (4) *Alegría Cancino et al. v. the Municipality of Pelluhue*, Docket No. 218-1993; (5) *Aravena Espinoza et al. v. the Municipality of Pelluhue*, Docket No. 222-1993; (6) *Agurto Chein Juisan v. the Municipality of Cauquenes*, Docket No. 63-1993; (7) *Barra Henríquez et al. v. the Municipality of Cauquenes*, Docket No. 123-1993, and (8) *Aguilera Machuca et al. v. the Municipality of Cauquenes*, Docket No. 38-1993.

*B.1 Admissibility of the preliminary objection regarding the cases against the municipalities of Chanco, Pelluhue and Cauquenes*¹⁶

21. The Court recalls that an objection to the exercise of its jurisdiction based on the alleged failure to exhaust domestic remedies should be raised during the admissibility stage in the proceedings before the Commission.¹⁷ The State should thus first identify clearly to the Commission, during the admissibility stage of the case, what remedies it finds have not yet been exhausted. Moreover, the arguments given as grounds for the preliminary objection submitted by the State before the Commission during the admissibility stage must match those also lodged before the Court.¹⁸

22. The Court observes, in this regard, that in the instant case, the originating petition was lodged on November 23, 2005, on behalf of only the eighty teachers in the municipality of Chañaral, under the case *Benavides Montaña et al. v. the Municipality of Chañaral*, Docket No. 18,269-1994.¹⁹ On August 9, 2006, the State filed a brief setting forth five “grounds for inadmissibility” applicable to this originating petition.²⁰ The representatives requested on February 26, 2007, that the petition be expanded to include alleged victims from twelve proceedings against five other municipalities.²¹ This brief was forwarded to the State by means of a note dated March 30, 2007, in which the Commission asked the State for comments.²² On August 29, 2008, the State submitted a brief arguing that the debt of the municipality of Chañaral had been settled under a payment plan and therefore requested that this complaint be found inadmissible, adding that the petitioners had turned to the inter-American jurisdiction without

¹⁶ This section will examine the cases (1) *Aguilar Lazcano et al. v. the Municipality of Chanco*, Docket No. 221-1993; (2) *Abarza Farías et al. v. the Municipality of Chanco*, Docket No. 217-1993; (3) *Alegría Cancino et al. v. the Municipality of Pelluhue*, Docket No. 218-1993; (4) *Aravena Espinoza et al. v. the Municipality of Pelluhue*, Docket No. 222-1993; (5) *Agurto Chein Juisan v. the Municipality of Cauquenes*, Docket No. 63-1993; (6) *Barra Henríquez et al. v. the Municipality of Cauquenes*, Docket No. 123-1993, and (7) *Aguilera Machuca et al. v. the Municipality of Cauquenes*, Docket No. 38-1993.

¹⁷ *Cfr. Case of Velásquez Rodríguez v. Honduras. Preliminary Objections*. Judgment of June 26, 1987. Series C No. 1, para. 88, and *Case of Vera Rojas et al. v. Chile. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of October 01, 2021. Series C No. 439, para. 22.

¹⁸ *Cfr. Case of Furlán and family v. Argentina. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of August 31, 2012. Series C No. 246, para. 29 and *Case of Vera Rojas et al. v. Chile, supra, para. 22*.

¹⁹ *Cf.* Opening petition submitted to the Commission by Alfredo Etcheberry Orthusteguy and Giampiero Fava Cohen on November 23, 2005 (evidence file, folios 4202 to 4223).

²⁰ The State claimed “grounds for inadmissibility” because the grievance was presented outside the requisite six-month period and because of failure to exhaust domestic remedies, overlapping procedures in the international jurisdiction, verification of whether or not complainants were exposed to acts that qualify as a violation of protected rights, and petitioners’ lack of standing. *Cf.* Brief submitted to the Commission on August 9, 2006 (evidence file, folios 7495 to 7517).

²¹ The processes in question are: (1) *Aguilar Lazcano et al. v. the Municipality of Chanco*, Docket No. 221-1993 (10 teachers); (2) *Abarza Farías et al. v. the Municipality of Chanco*, Docket No. 217-1993 (70 teachers); (3) *Alegría Cancino et al. v. the Municipality of Pelluhue*, Docket No. 218-1993 (28 teachers); (4) *Aravena Espinoza et al. v. the Municipality of Pelluhue*, Docket No. 222-1993 (4 teachers); (5) *Bayer Torres et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,274-1993 (6 teachers); (6) *Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,071-1992 (27 teachers); (7) *Belmar Montero et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,051-1992 (35 teachers); (8) *Salazar Aravena et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,096-1992 (22 teachers); (9) *Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. the Municipality of Vallenar*, Docket No. 4,443-1993 (193 teachers); (10) *Agurto Chein Juisan v. the Municipality of Cauquenes*, Docket No. 63-1993 (1 teacher); (11) *Barra Henríquez et al. v. the Municipality of Cauquenes*, Docket No. 123-1993 (36 teachers), and (12) *Aguilera Machuca et al. v. the Municipality of Cauquenes*, Docket No. 38-1993 (336 teachers) (*Cf.* Brief introduced before the Commission by Juan Pablo Olmedo, February 26, 2007, evidence file folios 7521 to 7531).

²² *Cf.* Communiqué from the Inter-American Commission, March 30, 2007 (evidence file, folio 7520).

having exhausted domestic remedies. Chile did not specify in this brief which remedies had yet to be exhausted. With respect to the new proceedings, it requested only that the petition be declared inadmissible "on the grounds of supervening information."²³ The alleged victims from the twelve new proceedings introduced by the petitioners were identified individually in a brief filed on December 15, 2008,²⁴ and the procedural steps undertaken to exhaust domestic remedies for these new cases were outlined in detail in a brief dated February 22, 2011.²⁵ The State was notified of both briefs by means of notes dated January 27, 2009²⁶ and March 22, 2011,²⁷ respectively, in which the State was also asked to comment within one month's time. The State made no comment on these briefs. The State therefore did not plead any objections regarding these twelve new cases from the municipalities of Chanco, Pelluhue, Parral, Vallenar, and Cauquenes during the admissibility stage before the Commission.

23. Therefore, the preliminary objection of failure to exhaust domestic remedies in the cases of *Aguilar Lazcano et al. v. the Municipality of Chanco*, Docket No. 221-1993; *Alegría Cancino et al. v. the Municipality of Pelluhue*, Docket No. 218-1993; *Abarza Farías et al. v. the Municipality of Chanco*, Docket No. 217-1993; *Aravena Espinoza et al. v. the Municipality of Pelluhue*, Docket No. 222-1993; *Agurto Chein Juisan v. the Municipality of Cauquenes*, Docket No. 63-1993; *Barra Henríquez et al. v. the Municipality of Cauquenes*, Docket No. 123-1993, and *Aguilera Machuca et al. v. the Municipality of Cauquenes*, Docket No. 38-1993 is held to be unfounded because it was not submitted during the admissibility stage before the Commission.

B.2 Preliminary objection on the case of Benavides Montaña et al. v. the Municipality of Chañaral, Docket No. 18,629-1994

24. Article 46(1)(a) of the American Convention states that the admissibility of a petition or communication lodged by the Inter-American Commission in accordance with Articles 44 or 45 thereof is subject to the requirement that the remedies under domestic law have been pursued and exhausted in accordance with generally recognized principles of international law.²⁸

25. This Court notes that, with respect to the case of *Benavides Montaña et al. v. the Municipality of Chañaral*, the State argued in its observations submitted to the Commission on August 9, 2006, that domestic remedies had not been exhausted.²⁹ The State therefore lodged its preliminary objection on this case within the required period.

²³ Cf. Brief submitted by the State to the Commission, August 29, 2008 (evidence file, folio 7548).

²⁴ Cf. Brief submitted to the Commission by Ciro Colombara López and Giampiero Fava Cohen, December 15, 2008 (evidence file, folios 4281 to 4310).

²⁵ Cf. Brief submitted to the Commission by Ciro Colombara López and Giampiero Fava Cohen, February 22, 2011 (evidence file, folios 4671 to 4679).

²⁶ Cf. Communiqué from the Inter-American Commission, January 27, 2009 (evidence file, folio 4278).

²⁷ Cf. Communiqué from the Inter-American Commission, March 22, 2011 (evidence file, folio 4668).

²⁸ Cf. *Case of Velásquez Rodríguez v. Honduras. Preliminary Objections, supra*, para. 85, and *Case of Vera Rojas et al. v. Chile, supra*, para. 22.

²⁹ The State argued that in this case, the municipality had requested the domestic judge to relieve it from complying with the judicial order to issue a mayoral executive order for payment. The court responded to this judicial order by ordering on June 20, 2005, that it be added to the record. According to the State, the petitioners could challenge this order with remedies of reconsideration, appeal, cassation, and a special appeal for denial of justice. It further argued that the petitioners could have lodged an appeal for constitutional relief or requested a court order admonishing the mayor to issue payment. Cf. Brief submitted to the Commission, August 9, 2006 (evidence file, folios 7495ff).

26. Moreover, as indicated above, the arguments substantiating the preliminary objection that the State submitted to the Commission during the admissibility stage should match those brought before the Court.³⁰ The Court finds that the State, in its answering brief, in the public hearing, and in its final arguments, did bring arguments consistent with those made before the Inter-American Commission.

27. Nonetheless, the Court deems that, in the first place, the discussion on whether the applicants performed all the procedural activities necessary to push forward the enforcement of the judgment, and second, the examination of the alleged unjustified delay in enforcement of the judgment, will require an evaluation of the State's actions regarding its obligations to respect and guarantee the rights recognized in the American Convention that are claimed to have been violated, and this is a matter intimately associated with the merits of the action.³¹ The Court therefore holds that this argument by the State cannot be examined as a preliminary consideration and must be considered together with the merits. The Court therefore denies the preliminary objection brought by the State.

V PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

28. The State raised two preliminary questions in its answering brief regarding the parameters of the factual framework and the treatment of the judgments as pension-related debts. The Court will examine both points together.

A. Arguments by the State and observations of the Commission and the representatives

29. The **State** argued that the Commission and the representatives had clearly circumscribed the cause of action to the alleged failure to enforce final, non-appealable judgments. Nonetheless, the Commission in its Merits Report, and the representatives in their pleadings and motions brief, submitted evidence and arguments regarding the "historical debt" that was created when teaching staff from the Ministry of Education were transferred to the municipalities in the 1980s. The State explained, then, that the so-called "historical debt" "is clearly different in nature from the debt initiated by the thirteen specific judicial verdicts for a particular group of teachers," and therefore it felt that the "historical debt" lay outside the corpus of facts and asked that this be clarified and that all evidence and arguments on this point be disallowed. The State also argued that the Commission's portrayal of the judgments as pension-related debts in the Merits Report was not only incorrect, but lay outside the corpus of facts.

30. The **Commission** emphasized in its closing observations that the payments derived from the judgments were clearly for pensions, but did not explicitly give an opinion on the State's arguments about circumscribing the factual framework. The **representatives** similarly emphasized that the debt was for retirement programs, as it was part of the compensation that the teachers should have received. They did not expressly address the parameters of the corpus of facts.

³⁰ Cf. *Case of Furlán and family v. Argentina*, *supra*, para. 29, and *Case of Vera Rojas et al. v. Chile*, *supra*, para. 22.

³¹ Cf. *Case of Velásquez Rodríguez v. Honduras. Preliminary objections*, *supra*, para. 96, and *Case of Azul Rojas Marín et al. v. Peru. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of March 12, 2020. Series C No. 402, para. 26.

B. Considerations of the Court

31. The **Court** has established that the factual framework of the proceedings before it consists of the facts contained in the Merits Report submitted to the Court's consideration. Accordingly, it is not admissible to assert new facts other than those in the application, unless they explain, clarify, or refute facts given in the Merits Report, or answer any of the Commission's claims (also called "supplementary facts"). The exception to this principle is facts that qualify as supervening, which can be submitted to the Court at any stage of the proceedings prior to the delivery of judgment.³²

32. The State holds that the context of the so-called "historical debt" owed to teachers is external to the corpus of facts in the instant case. The Court would note, however, that the context being questioned by the State is associated with the Commission's findings on the factual framework developed in its Merits Report under section "A. Context of the 'historical debt' to Chilean teachers." This Court deems, therefore, that Report No. 12/19 does indeed raise these facts, which therefore do fit into the factual framework as background information and as part of the context surrounding the execution of the thirteen judgments on behalf of the teachers covered by the instant case and are therefore admissible and will be considered in the relevant section of the merits.

33. As for the question of how to classify the amounts awarded in the judgments, the Commission itself recalled in its Merits Report that, "starting with the admissibility stage, it was clearly established that the object of the [Commission's] analysis in this report is limited to the State's obligation to ensure execution of its courts' final, non-appealable verdicts, in light of the applicable provisions of the American Convention." Thus, the declarative processes that led to these judgments whose enforcement is under discussion lay outside the corpus of facts of the case submitted to the Court. The discussion on the nature of the debts would require an analysis of how they were described in the declarative processes concerning the amounts owed and whether they qualified as pension payments, which would therefore lie outside the jurisdiction of the Court in the instant case. The Court therefore will not judge on whether the amounts could potentially be considered pension funds, but instead will focus its analysis on the alleged barriers to achieving enforcement of the thirteen judgments for the teachers covered by this case.

VI EVIDENCE

A. Admissibility of documentary evidence

34. The Court received documents submitted as evidence by the Commission and the parties, together with their main briefs (*supra* paras. 1, 6 and 7), as well as those requested by the Court as helpful evidence.³³ As in other cases, the Court receives only those documents that are submitted within the established time limits (Article 57 of the Rules of Procedure)³⁴ by the parties

³² Cf. *Case of Vera Vera et al. v. Ecuador. Preliminary Objection, Merits, Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of May 19, 2011. Series C No. 226, para. 32, and *Case of Vera Rojas et al. v. Chile, supra*, para. 38.

³³ The Court judges asked the representatives at the hearing for up-to-date information on the ages and, in some cases, deaths of the alleged victims, and this information was submitted as an annex to the representatives' final written arguments.

³⁴ Documentary evidence may be submitted, generally and in keeping with Article 57(2) of the Rules of Procedure, together with the briefs included in the application, whether the brief of motions and arguments, or the answering brief, and no evidence may be admitted if presented outside these time limits, except in the cases set forth in Article 57(2) of the Rules of Procedure (that is, force majeure or serious impediment), or in the case of a supervening fact that took place subsequently to these procedural stages.

and the Commission, the admissibility of which is neither challenged nor contested, and whose authenticity is not questioned.³⁵

35. The Court also notes that the representatives submitted two documents attached to their final arguments, in addition to the helpful evidence that the Court requested at hearing: a copy of the contracts for the services of expert witnesses brought in the instant case, and a copy of several authorizations for representation. The State commented in its observations that the contracts with expert witnesses, attached to the representatives' final arguments, had been submitted too late and were time-barred.

36. In response, the Court recalls that, regarding procedural time-limits for adducing documentary evidence, under the terms of article 57(1) of the Rules of Procedure, evidence should be submitted, in general terms, together with the briefs of submission of the case, the pleadings and motions brief or the answering brief, whichever applies. The Court therefore notes that evidence submitted outside the procedural time limits is not admissible, except as stated in Article 57(2) of the Rules of Procedure, that is, in cases of force majeure or serious impediment, or if it addresses an event that occurred subsequent to the expiration of the time-limit.³⁶

37. The Court would clarify that the contracts with the expert witnesses are relevant for calculating costs and expenses and therefore will be examined in that section of the judgment. Finally, regarding the third annex containing the authorizations for representation, the Court notes that the documents had already been annexed to the case file and therefore do not need to be discussed here.

B. Admissibility of evidence by witnesses and expert witnesses

38. The President issued an order on April 21, 2021, for statements by affidavit before a public attester by thirty-two alleged victims (brought by the representatives),³⁷ twelve witnesses (brought by the representatives),³⁸ and three expert witnesses (one by the State,³⁹ one by the

³⁵ Cf. *Case of Velásquez Rodríguez v. Honduras. Merits*. Judgment of July 29, 1988. Series C No. 4, para. 140, and *Case of Vera Rojas et al. v. Chile, supra*, para. 47.

³⁶ Cf. *Case of Barrios Family v. Venezuela. Merits, Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of November 24, 2011. Series C No. 237, para. 17, and *Case of Vera Rojas et al. v. Chile, supra*, para. 48.

³⁷ Statements were ordered from the following alleged victims: Delicia de las Mercedes Vega Cordovez, Ruperto Hernán Hurtado Clunes, Juana Ángela Alcota Goya, Lucila Torres Montaña, Clara del Rosario González Rodríguez, Isabel Margarita Kong Urbina, Jenny Marcela Castillo Gutiérrez (daughter of alleged victim Lindora Gutiérrez Castillo), Ylenni Soledad Pastén Pastén (daughter of alleged victim Verónica Pastén Castillo), Ciro Hernán González Sepúlveda, Jaime Antonio Villaseñor Jara, Nelson Aler Véliz Pereda, Ramona del Carmen Ilufi Luna, Téofila Ester Norambuena Chamorro, Jaime Alberto Bustos Kuroki, Héctor Antonio Gómez Moraga, Patricio Alberto Muñoz Hidalgo, Said Daruich Yamal Jiménez, Alicia del Carmen Ramos Ramírez, Juan Roespiel Parra Gaete, Julia Hortencia Araya Castro, Carlos Eliseo Vergara Troncoso, Juan Cristobalino Ávila Contreras, Rebeca Mercedes Meyer Flores, Gladys Collao Rojas, Rosa Otilia Zambrano Aros, Jaime Enrique Munizaga Espinosa, Delia de Lourdes Araya Salinas, Isabel del Carmen Irribaren Cárdenas, Miriam Jesús Silva Castillo, Alejandro Alfonso Tapia Castillo, Laura Graciela Vicentelo Gatta, and Fernando Saravia Lawrece.

³⁸ Statements by Mario Aguilar Arévalo (evidence file, folios 19144 to 19152); Darío Vásquez Salazar (evidence file, folios 19153 to 19158); Manuel Ortelio Moya Recabal (evidence file, folios 19129 to 19135); Guillermo Manuel Arancibia Herrera (evidence file, folios 19135 to 19143); Juan Horacio Santana Álvarez (evidence file, folios 19124 to 19128); Alejandro Espinoza Bustos (evidence file, folios 19212 to 19242); Álvaro Antonio Elizalde Soto (evidence file, folios 19159 to 19167); Marcelo Díaz Díaz (evidence file, folios 19168 to 19176); Ximena Cecilia Rincón González (evidence file, folios 19193 to 19211); Yasna Provoste Campillay (evidence file, folios 19177 to 19184); Carlos Montes Cisternas (evidence file, folios 19185 to 1192 and Juan Pablo Olmedo Bustos (evidence file, folios 19243 to 19253).

³⁹ Sworn statement by Martins Paparinskis before a public attester, May 24, 2021 (evidence file, folios 18781 to 18833).

Commission,⁴⁰ and the third by the representatives⁴¹). The order also called for these statements and opinions to be submitted to the Court by May 24, 2021. On May 20, 2021, the representatives requested a time extension for sending in the statements by witnesses and expert witnesses. Their brief made no express mention of the statements by alleged victims. The Registrar sent a note on May 21, 2021, granting a time extension through May 28, 2021, to submit statements by the twelve witnesses and the expert witness.

39. This Court takes note that the representatives submitted all the material on May 28, 2021, including statements by the alleged victims as ordered by the President for May 24, 2021. The brief offered no explanation as to the overdue submission of the statements by alleged victims. Therefore, because the submission was time-barred, the Court will not admit the thirty-two statements by the alleged victims.

40. The Court will admit all the other testimonies and expert witness statements delivered by affidavit before a public attestor and in the public hearing,⁴² as they are consistent with the purpose set forth in the President's order for them to be taken and with the cause pursued in the instant case.⁴³

VII FACTS

41. In view of the arguments brought by the parties and the Commission, and based on the decisions made in the chapter on preliminary considerations, the main facts of the case will be examined in the following order: (A) background; (B) domestic processes on behalf of the alleged victims, and (C) the profile of the alleged victims in the instant case.

A. Background

42. The Court emphasizes that the purpose of the instant case, as stated by the Commission in its Merits Report, is the alleged failure of the state to execute thirteen final, non-appealable judicial verdicts. This case needs to be understood by placing it in context, as part of the framework of municipal devolution, known as municipalization, of the educational system during Chile's military dictatorship in the 1980s. The analysis will begin with a discussion of the relevant regulatory framework (A.1), followed by a look at the transfer of teaching staff to municipal employment in the framework of municipalization of education in Chile (A.2), and finally, a description of the creation of a special allowance for teachers and the appearance of the "historical debt" (A.3).

A.1. Regulatory framework

A.1.1. The municipal system and the municipalization of education

43. The Chilean Constitution sets out the main features of the municipal system in the context of a unitary State. It provides as follows:

⁴⁰ Sworn statement by Luis Eduardo Thayer Morel before a public attestor, May 24, 2021 (evidence file, folios 18729 to 18768).

⁴¹ Sworn statement by Francisco Agüero Vargas before a public attestor, May 27, 2021 (evidence file, folios 19081 to 19119).

⁴² Statements from alleged victim Ceferina Olivia Matus Rodríguez and expert witnesses Tomás Jordán Díaz and Jorge Fantuzzi Majlis were taken in the public hearing on May 31 and June 1, 2021.

⁴³ The purposes of the statements are outlined in the Court President's order of April 21, 2021.

Article 3. Chile is a unitary state.

The administration of the State shall be functionally and territorially decentralized, or where applicable, devolved, as provided by law.

The institutions of the State shall promote strengthening of regionalization of the country and equitable, solidarity-based development among regions, provinces, and communes in the national territory.

Article 118. Each commune or group of communes as established by law shall be administered locally by a municipality, which shall consist of the mayor, as highest authority, and the council. Mayors shall be elected by universal suffrage in keeping with the municipality's constitution, for a term of four years, and may be reelected to serve a total of two successive terms.

The relevant constitution shall set forth the ways and means of participation in municipal activities by the local community.

The mayors, in the instances and forms dictated by the relevant constitution, may appoint delegates to perform their duties in one or more localities.

Municipalities are autonomous public law corporations with their own legal personality and assets, whose purpose is to meet the needs of the local community and ensure community participation in the economic, social and cultural progress of the commune.

A constitution shall establish the functions and powers of the municipalities. The constitution shall also identify those spheres of municipal authority that the mayor should submit to a non-binding referendum or plebiscite, with the consent of the council or at the request of two-thirds of the sitting councilors or a percentage of citizens determined by the law, and define the timing, how it will be convened, and its effects.

Several municipalities may create associations with one another in accordance with the applicable constitution, and these associations may hold legal personality under private law. Municipalities may also set up or organize private-law non-profit corporations or foundations for the purpose of promoting and disseminating art, culture and sports, or fostering works of community and productive development. Municipal participation in these associations shall be governed by the same constitution.

Municipalities, in accordance with the applicable constitution, may establish territories called neighborhood units within the communes or groupings of communes, to foster balanced development and effective channeling of citizen participation.

Public utilities must be coordinated with the municipality when they perform their services within the particular commune, in accordance with the law.

The law shall determine the ways and means in which the ministries, public utilities, and regional governments may devolve their powers to the municipalities, as well as the provisional or final nature of such transfer.

Article 122. Municipalities shall have autonomy for managing their finances. The National Budget Law may allocate resources for them to meet their expenses, notwithstanding any revenue they may be granted directly by law or by the applicable regional governments. A basic constitution shall outline a mechanism for solidarity-based redistribution of the revenues pertaining to the country's municipalities, called the municipal common fund. The rules for distribution of this fund shall be governed by law.⁴⁴

44. The original version of the Municipal Constitution (Law No. 18,695) regulated municipal management and assets in the following articles:

Article 1. The local management of each commune or grouping of communes determined by law resides in a municipality. Municipalities are autonomous public law corporations, with their own legal personality and assets, whose purpose is to meet the needs of the local community and ensure community participation in the economic, social and cultural progress of the particular communes.

Article 10 bis. The assets of the municipalities consist of:

- (a) Tangible and intangible goods it possesses or acquires under any form of ownership;
- (b) Contributions received from the relevant regional government;
- (c) Income from participation in the Common Municipal Fund;
- (d) Duties collected for providing services and for granting permits and concessions;
- (e) Revenue received from their activities or those of establishments they operate;
- (f) Revenue collected as taxes authorized by law for use by communal authorities, in the frameworks given by law, applied to activities or assets that have clear local identification, to be allocated to communal development projects, notwithstanding the seventh transitory provision of the national Constitution; these include such taxes as the real estate tax created

⁴⁴ Constitution of the Republic of Chile, 1980, text consolidated by Executive Order 100, dated September 22, 2005 (evidence file, folios 10194 to 10292).

under the Law on Property Tax, permits for circulation of vehicles created by the Law on Municipal Revenues, and licenses covered by Articles 23 and 32 of the same law and Article 140 of the Law on Alcohol, Spirits and Vinegars;

- (g) Fines and interest payments created to benefit the municipality, and
- (h) Other income received by virtue of laws in effect.

Article 28. Municipal real estate holdings may be sold, taxed or rented only in case of clearly evident need or usefulness.

Such assets may be sold at auction or by public tender. The minimum value for auction or tender shall be the fiscal appraisal, which can be reduced only with the agreement of the council.⁴⁵

45. The 1992 Executive Order 662 reformed Article 28 of this law, to read as follows:

Article 28. Municipal assets allocated for the operation of municipal services, and moneys in term deposits or current accounts, may not be sold or disposed of.

Any judicial verdict against a municipality shall be executed by means of a mayoral executive order.⁴⁶

46. Decree-law No. 1-3,063, adopted in 1980, regulated the transfer of public services to the municipal governments, as established under Article 38 of 1979 decree-law 3,063. The transfer of personnel and the resources necessary for such transfer were regulated in the original version of Articles 4 and 8, as follows:

Article 4. Personnel belonging to the public sector agency or entity responsible for a service being transferred to a municipal government shall not be considered within the maximum staff allocation set for the municipality in question.

These personnel shall be covered by the provisions of the Labor Code, and their retirement plans and remuneration and pay scale adjustment systems will be governed by provisions applicable to the private sector.

Nevertheless, personnel currently in service, within a six-month period of the date of transfer, may opt to remain in their current retirement plan and remuneration system. Their choice must be made in toto, and the retirement plan cannot be separated from the remuneration system. Until this term has ended, staff members will remain under their current remuneration system and retirement plan. Failure to make a choice by the end of this term shall be construed to mean that they are willing to change from their current remuneration system and retirement plan.

Any positions that come open in the public sector agency because of personnel transfer shall be eliminated, and if the agency had a fixed maximum personnel allowance, it shall be reduced by the number of people who are transferred.

Article 8. By order of the relevant line ministry that must sign along with the Ministry of Finance, the tax authority, if relevant, may allocate budgetary resources to the municipality that assumes responsibility for a particular service, to contribute to the operating expenses that the transferred service will entail.

The annual amount of such resources may not exceed the operating costs incurred by the public sector agency that was previously responsible, taking as a base amount the resources allocated for this purpose the year prior to the transfer, updating the amount by application of the corresponding indices.⁴⁷

A.1.2. Teacher compensation

47. The special, non-taxable allowance for teachers was created under 1981 decree-law 3,551, whose Article 40 stated:

⁴⁵ Decree-law number 1 that sets the consolidated, coordinated and documented text of Law No. 18,595, Municipal Constitution (evidence file folios 10339 to 10455).

⁴⁶ Executive Order 662 setting the consolidated text of Law No. 18,695, Municipal Constitution. Text available in Spanish at <https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?idNorma=14962>.

⁴⁷ Decree-law 1-3,063, June 13, 1980, regulating the application of subparagraph two of Article 28 of 1979 decree-law 3,063, available online at: <https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?idNorma=3389&idVersion=1980-06-13>.

Article 40. This hereby establishes, starting January 1, 1981, for teaching staff who work under the Ministry of Public Education, governed by 1978 decree-law 2,327, a special, non-taxable allowance of the percentages determined according to the salary scale, to be applied to each person's base grade salary, teaching allowance and allowances of 1978 decree-law 2,411, as applicable:
Preschool, general primary, special or differential and secondary education, teachers of higher education, and teachers per se, 90 percent
Personnel not holding university degrees, 50 percent
In the years 1981 through 1984, the amount of the allowance given to teaching personnel under this article will reduce, by the percentage reduction specified under Article 37, the allowance granted under Article 36 to non-teaching staff of the Ministry of Public Education who are part of the Single Salary Scale. This reduction shall be eliminated at the same rate as the reduction of the Article 36 allowance.⁴⁸

A.1.3. Procedural rules

48. The July 6, 1978 Labor Code, Law 18,620, was in effect at the time the different proceedings against the municipalities were taking place. It contained the following provision on execution of judgment:

Article 433. In labor cases, the execution of judicial decisions shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter XIX of Book I of the Civil Procedural Code, with the following amendments:

(a) the ancillary proceedings set forth in articles 233 and following of the Civil Code may be undertaken so long as they address the originating trial court to seek compliance with a judgment, within 60 days of the time the decision became enforceable;

(b) notice on judicial decisions shall be served by the officers indicated in subparagraph two of Article 400, with the exception of decisions that are to be notified in the daily report;

(c) when immovable goods are to be attached, the officer responsible shall assess a reasonable price for them and record it in the official report of the proceeding. These goods may not be sold at first auction for a price less than 75 percent of the assessed price. If attached goods are not sold, they will be offered in a second auction with no price minimum. The execution creditor may take part in the auction under the conditions described above and may award the attached property to himself or herself as payment, and

(d) the process servers and the court employee that the judge designates in each case shall be the officers empowered to conduct the attachment and other enforcement proceedings.

Article 434. The collection proceedings arising from labor matters shall be governed, as relevant, by the provisions of chapters I and II of Book III of the Civil Procedural Code with the amendments set forth in letters (b), (c) and (d) of the above article.⁴⁹

49. The Civil Procedural Code, referenced in the Labor Code, stated:

Article 233. When a request for execution of judgment is lodged with the issuing court within one year of the date when execution became enforceable, if the law does not provide for some other special form of compliance, execution orders shall be given, with a summons to the person against whom it was ordered.

The legal representative of the party shall be served notice of this decision, by certified letter. The authenticating officer who serves notice shall send the certified letter described in Article 46, both to the legal representative and to the party. The letter to the party should be addressed to the domicile where notice of the suit was served. If execution of the verdict is requested against a third party, that party shall also be served notice personally.

The one-year term shall be figured, in judgments ordering regular payments of benefits, from the time each benefit became enforceable, or the final payment of those being collected.⁵⁰

A.1.4. The enforcement measure

⁴⁸ Decree-law 3,551, setting regulations on public sector compensation and personnel, January 2, 1981 (evidence file, folio 10507).

⁴⁹ Labor Code of Chile, Law 18,620 of July 6, 1987, available in Spanish at <https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?idNorma=30011>.

⁵⁰ Civil Procedural Code of Chile, Law 1,552, Book I, section XIX (evidence file, folio 3087).

50. The Civil Procedural Code provides for court-ordered enforcement measures:

Art. 238. For compliance with judgments not covered by the foregoing articles, the trial judge shall order measures to bring about compliance, which may include fines not to exceed a monthly tax unit, or up to two months of incarceration, at the discretion of the court, which does not preclude subsequent recurring orders for compliance.⁵¹

51. In the particular case of mayors, the enforcement measure was covered under Article 32 of Law 18,695, Constitution of Municipalities, which was amended by 2002 Law 19,845, limiting this means of enforcement:

Article 32. Municipal assets allocated for the operation of municipal services, and moneys in term deposits or current accounts, may not be sold or disposed of.

The execution of any verdict against a municipality shall be conducted by means of a mayoral executive order. In all cases involving judgments decided by means of trials that order debt payment by a municipality or municipal corporation, when an arrest is called for as established in Article 238 of Civil Procedural Code, this measure shall apply only for the mayor in whose term of office the debt giving rise to the trial was incurred.⁵²

A.2. Municipalization of education in Chile

52. Public education experienced profound intervention the 1980's under the military dictatorship that began in Chile on September 11, 1973. The concept of "state as educator"⁵³ was replaced by a subsidiary role for the state, and policies were promoted to devolve education, that is, transfer responsibility from the state to local governments. This did not, however, entail a greater transfer of power to the municipal governments or greater citizen participation.⁵⁴ The management of public school facilities was thus transferred from the central government to the country's municipal governments, a financing system was introduced by means of a monthly per-student subsidy, and an "education support" position was created to be answerable to the state for managing each school.

53. The transfer of education to the municipalities took place as part of the implementation of the 1979 municipal revenue decree-law 3,063 and its enabling regulations under 1980 decree-law 1-3,063 (*supra* para. 46). This municipalization included the transfer to municipal governments of equipment, buildings and personnel employed in the preschools, elementary schools, and secondary schools of the Ministry of Education. The teachers, under the terms of Article 4 of decree-law 1-3,063, remained subject to the Labor Code, and their retirement plans and compensation and salary adjustment systems would be governed by the same rules applicable to the private sector.

54. The transfer was implemented gradually, and by April 1982, 85 percent of all the nation's schools had been transferred to 287 municipalities. The process needed to be paused when a

⁵¹ Civil Procedural Code of Chile, Law 1552, Book I, section XIX (evidence file, folio 17980).

⁵² Municipal Constitutional Law of Chile. Law 18,695, amended by Law 19,845 of December 14, 2002 (evidence file, folio 3084).

⁵³ This "state as educator" is defined in the report of the special legislative committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the "historical debts" as the "State's governmental and constitutional obligation to provide the right to education through teachers who were public employees, therefore subject to the provisions of the Administrative Code of the time, 1960 decree-law No. 338, that contained special provisions and a full chapter on teachers." (Chamber of Deputies of Chile. Report of the Special Committee on the "historical debts." Legislature No. 357, Session 65, August 12, 2009—special of 6:03 PM to 8:14 PM—evidence file, folio 16).

⁵⁴ Cf. National Library of Chile. "Descentralización de la educación," article available at <http://www.memoriachilena.gob.cl/602/w3-article-93243.html> (cited by the representatives in their brief of pleadings, motions and evidence, folio 113).

severe economic crisis left the state with insufficient resources to continue with the transfers.⁵⁵ The full transfer of all teaching staff was not completed until 1986.⁵⁶

A.3. The appearance of the "historical debt"

55. The special committee on "historical debts"⁵⁷ of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies found that the "historical debt" to teachers:

[...] originated with the transfer of teaching staff from the public sector to municipal administration, under 1980 decree-law 1-3063.

Their new situation would accordingly be governed by labor laws and the private sector compensation and retirement provisions, meaning that the municipal governments would be relieved of a non-taxable allowance that had previously been granted to them under Article 40 of 1980 decree-law 3,551, and that should have been paid to them from 1981 through 1984.⁵⁸

56. Essentially, Article 40 of 1980 decree-law 3,551 called for the creation of a special non-taxable allowance for teachers working under the Ministry of Public Education, starting January 1, 1981. This meant that teachers transferred from the central government to the municipal governments did not receive this allowance. The situation was uneven, however, because some of the teachers did continue to receive it after they were transferred to the municipalities under the terms of conventions signed with the municipal governments themselves or recognition that these payments were in fact part of their compensation. Given the situation of military dictatorship, it was not until the transition to democracy in 1990 that teachers were able to undertake judicial claims for payment of the allowance. Teachers attempted for a time to settle the matter of the debt through the courts, but the results were negligible, and starting in 2002, they took their case to the National Parliament and filed claims with international bodies, including the International Labour Organization (hereinafter "ILO").⁵⁹

57. The Office of the President, following the lead of the Office of the Controller General of the Republic, argued that the debt did not exist, considering that the allowance being claimed pertained only to civil servants, and with the municipalization of education, teachers had been placed under the Labor Code and therefore could not be considered government employees. It added that those municipal governments that had included the allowance in their compensation

⁵⁵ Cf. Andrea Lagos Ávila. "Neoliberales, nacionalistas y estatistas: derecha política y hegemonía en el proyecto educacional del autoritarismo (1979-1988)." Thesis for the degree of "Licenciatura" in History. Santiago, 1996 (evidence file, folio 10727).

⁵⁶ Cf. Andrea Lagos Ávila, *supra*, (evidence file, folio 10729).

⁵⁷ The report uses the broad term "historical debt" to cover an array of highly diverse situations, including mortgage debts, the historical debt to teachers, 10.6 percent of retirees, the elimination of the 7 percent contributions for retirees, the beneficiaries of laws on reparations for human rights violations, and damages entailing retirement systems. Cf. Chamber of Deputies of Chile. Report of the special committee on "historical debts," *supra* (evidence file, folios 5 and 6).

⁵⁸ Chamber of Deputies of Chile. Report of the special committee on "historical debts," *supra* (evidence file, folio 5).

⁵⁹ Cf. International Labour Organization. Report of the Director-General: Fifth Supplementary Report: Report of the Committee set up to examine the representation alleging non-observance by Chile of the Old-Age Insurance (Industry, etc.) Convention, 1933 (No. 35), and the Invalidity Insurance (Industry, etc.) Convention, 1933 (No. 37), made by the College of Teachers of Chile AG, under article 24 of the ILO Constitution (March 12-27, 2015), GB.323/INS/11/5 (evidence file, folios 168 to 198).

did so individually, based on particular, specific conventions.⁶⁰ The Congress, however, did recognize the existence of the debt through a special legislative committee.⁶¹ It held that:

The members of this special committee, however, even beyond the solid arguments of fact and law outlined earlier, held unanimously that while the debt to the teachers per se was grounded in law, as it arose from the mandatory legal provision in Article 40 of decree-law 3,551 of 1981, and that it is therefore still in force only for teachers transferred before December 19, 1982, it is equally true that the "historical debt" to teachers should receive moral recognition because, in essence, and given the particular contextual events in which it occurred, it has lived on in the memory of the country's teachers, certain that their rights to property were breached when they were transferred to a legal and labor situation they had not asked for and that, in practical terms, they could not avoid.⁶²

58. The committee of the Chamber of Deputies found that a total of 84,002 people were affected by the "historical debt" to teachers, for an amount of USD 9.13 billion.⁶³ This claim by the teachers of Chile continues to be an active public debate.⁶⁴

59. The domestic courts recognized the existence of a debt derived from the failure to pay this allowance for the teachers who are applicants in this case, and therefore, the situation of these teachers is different from that of teachers in general who are demanding payment of the "historical debt" because the allowance was not incorporated into their compensation system, but who have not been favored by a judicial decision. Nevertheless, several organizations, including the ILO, have analyzed the situation of the teachers generally, taking into account the problems triggered by the failure to pay the allowance created under decree-law 3,551 of 1980, regardless of whether each particular case has been covered by a judicial decision recognizing the debt.⁶⁵

B. Domestic processes in favor of the alleged victims

⁶⁰ "[T]he teachers were entitled until 12/29/82 to petition the municipality for the Article 40 allowance under decree-law 3,551/80, ending on the date of publication of law 18,196, as of which date, teachers could receive the financial benefit in question only if they had so agreed in the employment contract signed with the municipal government and for amounts indicated therein, because from the time law 18,196 when into effect, workers in the transferred schools were entirely governed by private sector labor and compensation and retirement regulations." Cf. Office of the Controller General of the Republic, opinion 56,380 of November 11, 2004, cited by the Chamber of Deputies of Chile.. Report of the Special Committee on "historical debts," *supra* (evidence file, folio 38).

⁶¹ Cf. Chamber of Deputies of Chile. Report of the Special Committee on "historical debts," *supra* (evidence file, folios 3ff.). This report states, "...both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate have taken a position supporting the claim of the Teachers' Association. During this decade, the Senate Chamber has unanimously approved at least three favorable bills on the same subject. The Chamber of Deputies, in turn, has approved at least five favorable bills, asking the government for measures to settle the debt that the Sate of Chile owes the teachers" (evidence file, folio 60).

⁶² Chamber of Deputies of Chile. Report of the Special Committee on "historical debts," *supra* (evidence file, folio 79).

⁶³ Cf. Chamber of Deputies of Chile. Report of the Special Committee on "historical debts," *supra* (evidence file, folio 79).

⁶⁴ Cf. Annex 3 to the Commission's Report on the Merits, containing newspaper articles on the historical debt (evidence file, folios 200 to 489).

⁶⁵ Thus, the ILO found three broad periods in its report regarding the case of the "historical debt" to teachers. During the first period (1981-1991), which it calls the "legislative period," all the laws and decrees referred to in the claim before the ILO were adopted. The second period (1991-2001) it calls the "litigation period," when teachers filed their complaints with domestic courts, some of which were successful. Finally, during the period starting in 2002, the teachers took their case to the National Parliament and lodged complaints with international bodies. Paragraph sixty-four of the ILO report expressly identifies the judicial cases against the municipalities of Cauquenes, Chanco, Pelluhue, Parral, Vallenar and Chañaral (International Labour Office. Report of the Director-General, *supra*, evidence file, folios 170 to 192).

60. This case covers thirteen processes undertaken in the domestic jurisdiction against the municipalities of Chañaral, Chanco, Pelluhue, Parral, Vallenar and Cauquenes to bring about enforcement of favorable judgments delivered on behalf of the teachers. The municipalities of Chañaral, Chanco and Cauquenes then lodged proceedings against the Chilean national treasury to obtain funds needed to complete payment of the favorable verdicts for the teachers. Below is a discussion of the main actions taken in these proceedings.

B.1. Process of Benavides Montaña et al. v. the Municipality of Chañaral, Docket No. 18,629-1994

61. The representative of a group of teachers from the municipality of Chañaral petitioned on August 8, 1994, for accessory execution⁶⁶ of the final verdict handed down in their favor by the Copiapó Court of Appeals on July 20, 1994, which had ordered the municipality of Chañaral to pay the special non-taxable allowance provided for eighty teachers under Article 40 of decree-law 3,551 of 1981.⁶⁷ The plaintiffs proposed an assessed amount of the debt as part of their petition. The court denied the petition.⁶⁸ An expert appointed by agreement between the parties later assessed the full amount for settlement as CLP 639,168,273.⁶⁹ The defendant rejected this figure and lodged legal remedies against it. The Copiapó Court of Appeals admitted the objection as filed and ordered the trial judge to appoint another expert.⁷⁰ A new settlement proposal was submitted on December 1, 1998, setting the amount of the debt at CLP 625,330,489.⁷¹

62. The municipality of Chañaral and the claimants signed an agreement for a payment plan on August 11, 1999. This agreement recognized that "the real financial capacity of the [...] municipality of Chañaral materially forbids compliance with the full amount of the obligations," and settled on a payment of CLP 210,000,000 as part of the debt, to be paid in nine installments. The agreement also acknowledged that the payment was only partial, it accepted the assessment of the total debt as CLP 625,330,489, and it recognized the plaintiffs' unaltered right to receive regular increases in the payments of the allowance given under Article 40 of decree-law 3,551. The municipality then undertook to order the funds from national treasury.⁷²

63. Four mayoral executive orders were issued in the framework of the agreement, extending partial payments in the amount of CLP 10,030,000, CLP 25,950,000, CLP 12,000,000 and CLP 15,175,000.⁷³ The municipality did not pay the subsequent installments, however. On August 8, 2002, the plaintiffs petitioned to have the agreement with the municipality vacated due to non-

⁶⁶ Cf. Request for execution lodged by Rafael A. Cortés Guzmán on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Chañaral, August 8, 1994 (evidence file, folio 703).

⁶⁷ Cf. Judgment by the Copiapó Court of Appeals, July 20, 1994 (evidence file, folios 687 to 698).

⁶⁸ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Chañaral, February 14, 1995 (evidence file, folio 786).

⁶⁹ Cf. Settlement proposed by accountant Gil Bravo Bravo to the Court of First Instance of Chañaral, May 14, 1996 (evidence file, folios 827 to 838.).

⁷⁰ Cf. Order by the Copiapó Court of Appeals, July 15, 1996 (evidence file, folios 878 to 882).

⁷¹ Cf. Assessment proposed by judicial accountant Alejandro Bastias Santander to the Court of First Instance of Chañaral, December 1, 1998 (evidence file, folios 915 to 927).

⁷² Cf. Payment plan agreement signed by [Alexandra] Orrego Da Silva (legal representative of the parties), Rafael Cortés Guzmán (attorney for the plaintiffs) and Myriam Vecchiola Trabucco (mayor), delivered to the court on August 11, 1999 (evidence file, folios 956 to 961).

⁷³ Cf. Mayoral executive orders 1625 of September 15, 1999, 1369 of July 31, 2000, 2749 of October 29, 2000, and 3309 of December 18, 2001 (evidence file, folios 1027 to 1032).

compliance.⁷⁴ The Court of Appeals of Copiapó issued an order on April 22, 2003, holding that the non-compliance with the payment agreement entitled the plaintiffs to proceed with execution of the final verdict.⁷⁵

64. The Chañaral teachers petitioned the First Instance Labor Court on October 16, 2003, to order the mayor to issue a payment order for the amounts owed.⁷⁶ The court denied the petition on first hearing,⁷⁷ but the Court of Appeals of Copiapó handed down an order on April 30, 2004 for a mayoral executive order of payment to be issued.⁷⁸ The municipality lodged a remedy of cassation against this order, but the Supreme Court declared it inadmissible.⁷⁹ On November 8, 2004, the court warned the mayor of Chañaral that he would be subject to a five-day arrest if he did not proceed to issue the mayoral executive order for payment.⁸⁰ However, this warning was nullified by the writ of constitutional relief handed down by the court of Copiapó on December 1, 2004 in favor of the mayor.⁸¹

65. A new assessment of the amount of the debt was presented on March 16, 2005, for an estimated CLP 2,024,974,980.⁸² The court, on May 18, 2005, again ordered the mayor to issue an executive order for payment of this amount and set a deadline for disbursement.⁸³ After the deadline had passed and the municipality had not issued payment, the Court of First Instance of Chañaral formally declared non-compliance on June 16, 2005.⁸⁴ That same day, the municipality filed a brief with the court, requesting relief from execution of the judicial order requiring it to issue a mayoral executive order for payment, on the grounds that the obligation would create "a legal impossibility for the municipality of Chañaral."⁸⁵ The court took note of the request for relief on June 20, 2005.⁸⁶

⁷⁴ Cf. Petition lodged by Rafael A. Cortés Guzmán on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Chañaral, August 8, 2002 (evidence file, folio 987 and 988).

⁷⁵ Cf. Order by the Copiapó Court of Appeals, April 22, 2002 (evidence file, folio 1094).

⁷⁶ Cf. Brief filed by Rafael A. Cortés Guzmán on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Chañaral, October 16, 2003 (evidence file, folio 1144).

⁷⁷ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Chañaral, October 29, 2003 (evidence file, folios 1153 and 1154). The court held that the petition could not be admitted because the amount of the debt had not been determined.

⁷⁸ Cf. Order by the Copiapó Court of Appeals, April 30, 2004 (evidence file, folio 1194 and 1195)).

⁷⁹ Cf. Order by the Supreme Court, August 10, 2004 (evidence file, folio 1264)).

⁸⁰ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Chañaral, November 8, 2004 (evidence file, folio 1300).

⁸¹ Cf. Order by the Court of Copiapó on the constitutional motion lodged for Héctor Volta Rojas, December 1, 2004 (evidence file, folios 1316 to 1319).

⁸² Cf. Settlement submitted by registrar Carlos Marín Rojas before the Court of First Instance of Chañaral, March 16, 2005 (evidence file, folio 1324.).

⁸³ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Chañaral, May 18, 2005 (evidence file, folio 1330).

⁸⁴ Cf. Certificate issued by the Court of First Instance of Chañaral, June 16, 2005 (evidence file, folio 1335).

⁸⁵ Brief filed by Francisco Donoso Carrasco on behalf of the municipality of Chañaral before the Court of First Instance of Chañaral, June 16, 2005 (evidence file, folio 1340).

⁸⁶ Cf. Decision by the Court of First Instance of Chañaral, June 20, 2005 (evidence file, folio 1343).

66. A new payment and compromise agreement was signed on December 28, 2007, under which the municipality contracted to pay CLP 350,000,000 by January 15, 2008 at the latest;⁸⁷ this date was later extended to March 15, 2008.⁸⁸ The representatives of the teachers of Chañaral signed a document with the municipality on June 2, 2008, acknowledging payment of CLP 350,000,000, but emphasizing that “notwithstanding this payment, they recognize that the obligation for the full amount owed is the responsibility of the State of Chile.”⁸⁹ A new assessment was performed on November 24, 2008, calculating the amount still owed to the teachers of Chañaral at CLP 5,267,110,263.⁹⁰

B.2. Process of Aguilar Lazcano et al. v. the Municipality of Chanco, Docket No. 221-1993

67. The representative of a group of teachers from the municipality of Chanco appeared before the Court of First Instance of Chanco on March 27, 1996 and filed a brief⁹¹ requesting accessory execution of the judgment handed down on January 25, 1994 by the Court of First Instance of Chanco⁹² and upheld by the Talca Court of Appeals on June 3, 1994, regarding eight of the ten claimant teachers,⁹³ in which that municipality was ordered to pay the allowance given in decree-law 3551, as of the dates they were hired. The court delivered an order on March 27, 1996, denying the petition by the plaintiffs and holding that it had been time-barred.⁹⁴ The plaintiffs requested a new assessment of the claim in April, 2000.⁹⁵ An assessment was submitted on August 11, 2000 for the total amount of CLP 301,781,665.⁹⁶

⁸⁷ Cf. Payment agreement between [Alexandra] Orrego Da Silva, agent of the parties, Rafael Cortés Guzmán, attorney for the plaintiffs, and Héctor Volta Rojas, Mayor, filed with the Court of First Instance of Chañaral on December 28, 2007 (evidence file, folios 2198 and 2199).

⁸⁸ Cf. Amended payment agreement, filed with the Court of First Instance of Chañaral, January 25, 2009 (evidence file, folio 2204).

⁸⁹ Payment agreement between [Alexandra] Orrego Da Silva, agent of the parties, Rafael Cortés Guzmán, attorney for the plaintiffs, and Héctor Volta Rojas, Mayor, filed with the Court of First Instance of Chañaral on June 2, 2008 (evidence file, folio 2207).

⁹⁰ Cf. Assessment released by the ad hoc registrar of the Court of First Instance of Chañaral, November 24, 2008 (evidence file, folio 7738).

⁹¹ Cf. Brief filed by Humberto Franzani Soto on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Chanco, March 27, 1996 (evidence file, folio 16424).

⁹² Cf. Judgment by the Court of First Instance of Chanco, January 25, 1994 (evidence file, folios 16376 to 16389).

⁹³ Cf. Order issued by the Talca Court of Appeals, June 3, 1994 (evidence file, folios 16400 to 16403). The order upheld the trial court’s verdict concerning the teachers Ana Elena Aguilar Lazcano, Arturo Enrique Gutiérrez Fuentealba, Rafaela Escalona Espinoza, Marcelina Meza Montecinos, Eduardo Andrés Yañez Recabal, Rolando Antonio Molina Oyarce, Clara Haydée Olivares Quezada and Vety de las Mercedes Peña Ríos. The court further held, with regard to J. Humberto Verdugo Iturra and Edith Adriana Pérez Espinoza, “The verdict delivered is individualized, and it is hereby VACATED insofar as it addresses the complaint from folios 8 regarding the plaintiffs José Humberto Verdugo Iturra and Edith Adriana Pérez Espinoza, and instead denies the petition regarding these plaintiffs” (evidence file, folio 16402).

⁹⁴ Cf. Order by the Court of Chanco, March 27, 1996 (evidence file, folio 16425).

⁹⁵ Cf. Brief filed by Humberto Franzani Soto on behalf of the plaintiffs on a date uncertain in the month of April 2000 (evidence file, folio 16433).

⁹⁶ Cf. Assessment submitted to the Court of Chanco, August 14, 2000 (evidence file, folio 16442 a 16444).

68. The plaintiffs petitioned the court on December 7, 2004, to order the defendant municipality to execute the judgment by issuing a mayoral executive order.⁹⁷ The case file shows no evidence of a response to this petition. The case file was in the hands of the Santiago Court of Appeals from that date until January 23, 2008, and subsequently, in the Supreme Court as part of the examination of the process undertaken by the municipality of Chanco against the national treasury.⁹⁸ The plaintiffs submitted a new brief in February, 2009, asking for the court to order the mayor to report on measures taken to execute judgment.⁹⁹ They reiterated this petition on July 21, 2010.¹⁰⁰

69. The Court of First Instance of Chanco delivered report 207-2010 on July 23, 2010, giving the mayor of Chanco a term of no more than ten days to report on measures being taken to execute the verdict.¹⁰¹ The case file shows no evidence of a response to this order by the municipality. The plaintiffs submitted an accounting report on the status of the debt on July 28, 2014, setting the figure at CLP 786,940,959.¹⁰² The defendant was served notice of this assessment on September 1, 2014.¹⁰³

70. The municipality filed a brief on September 4, 2014, asking for a declaration of abandonment of the lawsuit.¹⁰⁴ The court of Chanco responded to the municipality's request on October 9, 2014, considering that "this process has culminated in a final, executed, appealable verdict, in which the procedure of accessory execution of judgment was not undertaken, and therefore abandonment of the lawsuit is out of order."¹⁰⁵

B.3. Process of Abarza Farías et al. v. the Municipality of Chanco, Docket No. 217-1993

71. The representative of a group of teachers from the municipality of Chanco lodged a petition on July 12, 1995¹⁰⁶ with the Court of First Instance of Chanco, asking for accessory execution of the verdict delivered by the same court on January 26, 1993¹⁰⁷ and upheld under a September

⁹⁷ Cf. Brief filed by José Seda Navarrete on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Chanco, December 7, 2004 (evidence file, folio 16626).

⁹⁸ Cf. Order by the Court of Chanco, January 23, 2008 (evidence file, folio 16646).

⁹⁹ Cf. Brief filed by Giampero Fava Cohen on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Chanco on an illegible date in February 2009 (evidence file, folio 16647).

¹⁰⁰ Cf. Brief filed by José Seda Navarrete on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Chanco, July 21, 2010 (evidence file, folio 16653).

¹⁰¹ Cf. Report 207-2010 issued by the Court of First Instance of Chanco on July 23, 2010 (evidence file, folio 16655).

¹⁰² Cf. Brief filed by Giampero Fava Cohen on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Chanco, July 28, 2014 (evidence file, folio 16674 and 16675).

¹⁰³ Cf. Record of notice served on September 1, 2004. by D. Cerda, Judicial Process Server (evidence file, folio 16679).

¹⁰⁴ Cf. Brief filed by Luis Alfredo Belmar Flores, on behalf of the municipality of Chanco before the Court of First Instance of Chanco, September 4, de 2014 (evidence file, folios 16685 and 16686).

¹⁰⁵ Order by the Court of First Instance of Chanco, October 9, 2014 (evidence file, folio 16709 and 16710).

¹⁰⁶ Cf. Brief filed by Humberto Franzani Soto on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Chanco, July 12, 1995 (evidence file, folio 15309).

¹⁰⁷ Cf. Verdict by the Court of First Instance of Chanco, June 26, 1993 (evidence file, folios 15230 to 15245).

8, 1993 order by the Talca Court of Appeals,¹⁰⁸ convicting the municipality of Chanco to pay the petitioners the decree-law 3,551 allowance as of the dates they were hired. The municipality filed an objection to payment on July 29, 1995.¹⁰⁹ It argued that the municipality had not defaulted on payment of the special allowance to teachers. The court, however, did not take this defense into account.

72. A assessment of the amount of the debt was submitted on November 7, 1995, for CLP 722,969,739.¹¹⁰ In view of the municipality's failure to pay, the plaintiffs again asked the court for execution of judgment on March 27, 1996.¹¹¹ The court delivered an order on March 27, 1996, denying the petition for execution and holding that it was time-barred.¹¹² The plaintiffs requested a new assessment of the claim in April, 2000.¹¹³ The assessment of the debt was submitted to the court on August 11, 2000, in the amount of CLP 2,886,938,404.¹¹⁴

73. The case file was in the hands of the court of appeals from 2000 to 2007 as part of the process undertaken by the municipality of Chanco against the national treasury,¹¹⁵ and subsequently, the Supreme Court had the file until 2008 as part of the same process. The plaintiffs petitioned the court on December 7, 2004, to order the defendant municipality to execute the judgment by issuing a mayoral executive order.¹¹⁶ The case file shows no evidence of a response to this petition. The plaintiffs filed a new brief in February 2009, asking the court to order the mayor to report on measures taken to execute the judgment.¹¹⁷ They reiterated this petition on July 21, 2010.¹¹⁸

74. The Court of First Instance of Chanco issued report 208-2010 on July 23, 2010, ordering the mayor of Chanco to report to the court within ten days concerning measures being taken to execute the verdict.¹¹⁹ The municipality of Chanco submitted a report on August 11, 2010,

¹⁰⁸ Cf. Order by the Talca Court of Appeals, September 8, 1993 (evidence file, folio 15267).

¹⁰⁹ Cf. Brief filed by Graciela Alvear Bustos on behalf of the municipality of Chanco, July 29, 1995 (evidence file, folios 15313 and 15314).

¹¹⁰ Cf. Assessment submitted to the registrar of the Court of First Instance of Chanco on November 7, 1995 (evidence file, folios 15329 to 15409).

¹¹¹ Cf. Brief filed by Humberto Franzani Soto on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Chanco, March 27, 1996 (evidence file, folio 15405).

¹¹² Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Chanco, March 27, 1996 (evidence file, folio 15406).

¹¹³ Cf. Brief filed by Humberto Franzani Soto on behalf of the plaintiffs on a date uncertain in the month of April 2000 (evidence file, folio 15415).

¹¹⁴ Cf. Settlement assessment submitted to the Court of First Instance of Chanco, August 14, 2000 (evidence file, folios 15425 to 15426).

¹¹⁵ Cf. Report 4,078-2007 by the Santiago Court of Appeals, May 24, 2007 (evidence file, folio 15431).

¹¹⁶ Cf. Brief filed by José Seda Navarrete on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Chanco, December 7, 2004 (evidence file, folio 15622).

¹¹⁷ Cf. Brief filed by Giampiero Fava Cohen on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Chanco on an illegible date in February 2009 (evidence file, folio 15631).

¹¹⁸ Cf. Brief filed by José Seda Navarrete on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Chanco, July 21, 2010 (evidence file, folio 15637).

¹¹⁹ Cf. Report 208-2010 issued by the Court of First Instance of Chanco on July 23, 2010 (evidence file, folio 15639).

claiming that "it does not have the resources to execute the verdict in question, as the amount is significant, and cash payment must be justified."¹²⁰

75. The plaintiffs petitioned on May 31, 2013 for an updated assessment of the debt¹²¹ and subsequently submitted an expert report assessing the amount at CLP 7,528,124,930.¹²² The municipality submitted a petition to the court on September 5, 2014 to vacate the proceedings.¹²³ The Court of First Instance of Chanco issued an order on October 9, 2014, formally vacating the proceedings.¹²⁴ The plaintiffs lodged a motion for reconsideration¹²⁵ and an appeal against this order.¹²⁶ The Talca Court of Appeals upheld the order under appeal on December 26, 2014.¹²⁷

B.4. Process of Alegría Cancino et al. v. the Municipality of Pelluhue, Docket No. 218-1993

76. The representative of a group of teachers in the municipality of Pelluhue submitted a brief on December 27, 1993,¹²⁸ asking the Court of First Instance of Chanco to admonish the municipality in question and warn it to enforce the verdict it had delivered on August 31, 1993,¹²⁹ as upheld by order of the Talca Court of Appeals on November 3, 1993.¹³⁰ The verdict had ordered the municipality of Pelluhue to pay the special non-taxable allowance created under Article 40 of 1981 decree-law 3,551. The plaintiffs, in order to assess the value of the settlement, asked the court on June 20, 1994, to order the municipality to provide them with the statements of payment.¹³¹ The information was submitted on July 27, 1994.¹³² The court registrar submitted

¹²⁰ Report 733 by the municipality of Chanco, August 11, 2010 (evidence file, folio 15640).

¹²¹ Cf. Brief filed by Giampero Fava Cohen on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Chanco, May 31, 2013 (evidence file, folio 15654).

¹²² Cf. Expert report by Fredy Alejandro Montecinos Sandoval, submitted to the Court of First Instance of Chanco, July 28, 2014 (evidence file, folio 15664).

¹²³ Cf. Brief filed by Luis Alfredo Belmar Flores on behalf of the municipality of Chanco before the Court of First Instance of Chanco, September 5, 2014 (evidence file, folios 15674 and 15675).

¹²⁴ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Chanco, October 9, 2014 (evidence file, folio 15698 and 15699).

¹²⁵ Cf. Brief filed by Giampero Fava Cohen on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Chanco, October 15, 2014 (evidence file, folio 15702 and 15703).

¹²⁶ Cf. Brief filed by Giampero Fava Cohen on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Talca Court of Appeals, November 6, 2014 (evidence file, folio 15708).

¹²⁷ Cf. Order by the Talca Court of Appeals, December 26, 2014 (evidence file, folio 15718).

¹²⁸ Cf. Brief filed by Humberto Franzani Soto on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Chanco, December 27, 1993 (evidence file, folio 15877).

¹²⁹ Cf. Verdict by the Court of First Instance of Chanco, August 31, 1993 (evidence file, folios 15838 to 15854).

¹³⁰ Cf. Order by the Talca Court of Appeals, November 3, 1993 (evidence file, folio 15874).

¹³¹ Cf. Brief filed by Humberto Franzani Soto on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Chanco, June 20, 1994 (evidence file, folio 15883).

¹³² Cf. Report 357 by the Municipal Department of Education Management of Pelluhue submitted to the Court of First Instance of Chanco, July 27, 1994 (evidence file, folios 15887 and 15888).

the assessment of the debt on November 11, 1994.¹³³ The municipality objected to the assessment,¹³⁴ but the court denied the objection.¹³⁵

77. The plaintiffs petitioned the court in December, 1994, to order the issuing of a mayoral executive order to execute judgment¹³⁶ and resubmitted their petition on December 28, 1994.¹³⁷ The court delivered an order on December 29, 1994, requiring the municipality of Pelluhue to issue the mayoral executive order.¹³⁸ The plaintiffs also requested that all the assets belonging to the municipality of Pelluhue be attached.¹³⁹ The court denied this request and held that "municipal assets are not subject to attachment."¹⁴⁰ The plaintiffs lodged a motion for reconsideration with an appeal against this decision, arguing that, according to the Constitution of Municipalities, certain municipal assets are in fact subject to attachment as they are not designated for public use or for functions proper to municipal work.¹⁴¹ The court upheld the motion for reconsideration.¹⁴² The plaintiffs filed a brief on February 9, 1995, again requesting that the mayor be ordered to issue a mayoral executive order for payment.¹⁴³ The court handed down an order on February 10, 1995, requiring the municipality of Pelluhue to issue the executive order.¹⁴⁴

78. A new assessment of the settlement amount was added to the case file on October 24, 1995, setting the debt at CLP 554,108,639.¹⁴⁵ The plaintiffs filed a brief on March 27, 1996, requesting enforcement of the verdict and payment of the amount owed.¹⁴⁶ The court delivered an order on March 27, 1996, dismissing the petition as time-barred.¹⁴⁷

¹³³ Cf. Assessment prepared by the registrar and submitted to the Court of First Instance of Chanco on November 11, 1994 (evidence file, folios 15894 to 15899).

¹³⁴ Cf. Brief filed by Benito Mancilla Pérez on behalf of the municipality of Pelluhue before the Court of First Instance of Chanco, November 15, 1994 (evidence file, folios 15902 and 15903).

¹³⁵ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Chanco, November 30, 1994 (evidence file, folios 15908 and 15909).

¹³⁶ Cf. Brief filed by Humberto Franzani Soto on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Chanco, on an illegible date in December, 1994 (evidence file, folio 15915).

¹³⁷ Cf. Brief filed by Humberto Franzani Soto on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Chanco, December 28, 1994 (evidence file, folio 15917).

¹³⁸ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Chanco, December 29, 1994 (evidence file, folio 15918).

¹³⁹ Cf. Brief filed by Humberto Franzani Soto on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Chanco, January 17, 1995 (evidence file, folios 15919 and 15920).

¹⁴⁰ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Chanco, January 18, 1995 (evidence file, folio 15920).

¹⁴¹ Cf. Brief filed by Humberto Franzani Soto on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Chanco, January 21, 1995 (evidence file, folios 15921 and 15922).

¹⁴² Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Chanco, January 30, 1995 (evidence file, folio 15924).

¹⁴³ Cf. Brief filed by Humberto Franzani Soto on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Chanco, February 9, 1995 (evidence file, folio 15925).

¹⁴⁴ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Chanco, February 10, 1995 (evidence file, folio 15926).

¹⁴⁵ Cf. Assessment added to the case file on October 24, 1995 (evidence file, folios 15943 to 15971).

¹⁴⁶ Cf. Brief filed by Humberto Franzani Soto on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Chanco, March 27, 1996 (evidence file, folio 15974).

¹⁴⁷ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Chanco, March 27, 1996 (evidence file, folio 15975).

79. The plaintiffs petitioned on May 31, 2013, for an updated assessment of the debt¹⁴⁸ and subsequently submitted an expert report assessing the amount at CLP 2,853,188,499.¹⁴⁹

B.5. Process of Aravena Espinoza et al. v. the Municipality of Pelluhue, Docket No. 222-1993

80. The representative of a group of teachers from the municipality of Pelluhue submitted a brief on March 27, 1996,¹⁵⁰ asking the Court of First Instance of Chanco to order enforcement of the judgment it had delivered on January 26, 1994, that had sentenced the municipality of Pelluhue to pay the plaintiffs the allowance called for under decree-law 3,551 as of the dates they were hired.¹⁵¹ The Chanco court delivered an order on March 27, 1996, holding that the petition was time-barred.¹⁵²

81. The plaintiffs asked the court in December 2003, to reopen the case to update the debt amounts.¹⁵³ The plaintiffs once again asked the court to reopen the case on December 7, 2004.¹⁵⁴ The plaintiffs petitioned on May 31, 2013, for an updated assessment of the debt¹⁵⁵ and subsequently submitted an expert report assessing the amount at CLP 328,568,131.¹⁵⁶

B.6. Process of Bayer Torres et al. v. the Municipality of Parral, Docket 4,247-1993

82. The representative of a group of teachers from the municipality of Parral asked the Court of First Instance of Parral on March 23, 1994, for accessory execution¹⁵⁷ of the verdict it had delivered on March 2, 1994, sentencing the municipality of Parral to pay the plaintiffs the allowance designated under decree-law 3,551 as of the dates they were hired.¹⁵⁸ An assessment of the amounts owed by the municipality was submitted on March 14, 1995,¹⁵⁹ and was increased

¹⁴⁸ Cf. Brief filed by Giampero Fava Cohen on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Chanco, May 31, 2013 (evidence file, folio 16174).

¹⁴⁹ Cf. Expert report by Fredy Alejandro Montecinos Sandoval, lodged with the Court of First Instance of Chanco, July 28, 2014 (evidence file, folio 16193 and 16194).

¹⁵⁰ Cf. Brief filed by Humberto Franzani Soto on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Chanco, March 27, 1996 (evidence file, folio 16873).

¹⁵¹ Cf. Judgment by the Court of First Instance of Chanco, January 26, 1994 (evidence file, folios 16816 to 16828).

¹⁵² Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Chanco, March 27, 1996 (evidence file, folio 16874).

¹⁵³ Cf. Brief filed by Humberto Franzani Soto on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Chanco, on an illegible date in December 2003 (evidence file, folio 16884).

¹⁵⁴ Cf. Brief filed by José Seda Navarrete on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Chanco, December 7, 2004 (evidence file, folio 17062).

¹⁵⁵ Cf. Brief filed by Giampero Fava Cohen on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Chanco, May 31, 2013 (evidence file, folio 17068).

¹⁵⁶ Cf. Expert report by Fredy Alejandro Montecinos Sandoval, submitted to the Court of First Instance of Chanco, July 28, 2014 (evidence file, folio 17087).

¹⁵⁷ Cf. Brief filed by Ewaldo Schulz Ibáñez on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, March 23, 1994 (evidence file, folio 17758).

¹⁵⁸ Cf. Judgment by the Court of First Instance of Parral, March 2, 1994 (evidence file, folios 17749 to 17757).

¹⁵⁹ Cf. Assessment submitted by a public accountant to the Court of First Instance of Parral on March 14, 1995 (evidence file, folio 17759).

in a brief filed on October 16, 1995.¹⁶⁰ The municipality filed a brief on April 26, 1996, reporting that it had “taken all measures to obtain the resources from the central authorities to pay the amount owed, but they have not provided it; therefore, reasons of force majeure make it impossible to execute the judgment in question.”¹⁶¹ The court issued orders for the submission of helpful evidence on May 6, 1996, to the municipal treasury of Parral for a report on its funds; to the Office of the Comptroller General, for a report on the mayor’s inability to issue a payment order; and to the Ministry of the Interior to respond to the municipality’s communiqué requesting funds to pay the debt.¹⁶² The case file shows no evidence that this information was supplied.

83. The plaintiffs submitted a request on July 31, 1996 for the municipality’s assets to be attached,¹⁶³ and the relevant order was issued that same day.¹⁶⁴ Three vehicles belonging to the municipality were seized on February 25, 1997.¹⁶⁵ The municipality filed an objection to the attachment on March 4, 1997, arguing that the vehicles were municipal property intended for the provision of services, and therefore were not subject to attachment.¹⁶⁶ The court granted the municipality’s request in an order on May 14, 1997, and exempted the vehicles from attachment.¹⁶⁷

84. The parties agreed on a payment plan on June 15, 1999, by which the municipality committed to pay a percentage of the total debt in installments and to sue the national treasury for funds to pay the rest of the amount owed. Point three of the agreement stipulated, “the municipality recognizes the right of the claimants as held in the final verdict in this case, and both parties commit to take measures with the central government to process payment of the balance due.”¹⁶⁸ The assessment of the settlement amount still owed was updated in September, 1999, to CLP 115,683,632.¹⁶⁹ The plaintiffs asked the court on August 28, 2006, to order the municipality to submit a report on measures undertaken with the central government to obtain the funds for payment of the debt and a progress report on the status of the lawsuit against the

¹⁶⁰ Cf. Increase to the assessment submitted by a public accountant to the Court of First Instance of Parral on October 16, 1995 (evidence file, folio 17760).

¹⁶¹ Brief filed by Germain Morales on behalf of the municipality before the Court of First Instance of Parral, April 26, 1996 (evidence file, folio 17772).

¹⁶² Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Parral, May 6, 1996 (evidence file, folio 17775).

¹⁶³ Cf. Brief filed by Ewaldo Schulz Ibáñez before the Court of First Instance of Parral, July 31, 1996 (evidence file, folio 17776).

¹⁶⁴ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Parral, July 31, 1996 (evidence file, folio 17777).

¹⁶⁵ Cf. Record by the Process Server for Major Assets, February 25, 1995 (evidence file, folio 17786).

¹⁶⁶ Cf. Brief filed by Germain Morales Morales on behalf of the municipality before the Court of First Instance of Parral, March 4, 1997 (evidence file, folio 17787 and 17788).

¹⁶⁷ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Parral, May 14, 1997 (evidence file, folio 17790 and 17791).

¹⁶⁸ Payment plan agreed to between [Alexandra] Orrego Da Silva and Antonio César Valero Nader for the plaintiffs and the mayor of Parral (evidence file, folio 17798). An amendment to the payment plan was filed on September 15, 1999, extending the time limits for the lawsuit against the national treasury and clarifying the means for issuing each payment (amendment to the payment agreement signed between [Alexandra] Orrego Da Silvia and Germain Morales), filed on September 15, 1996 (evidence file, folio 17804)

¹⁶⁹ Cf. Assessment submitted by a public accountant to the Court of First Instance of Parral on an illegible date in September, 1999 (evidence file, folio 17805 and 17806).

national treasury of Chile,¹⁷⁰ and resubmitted this request on December 29, 2006.¹⁷¹ The plaintiffs asked the court on March 27, 2007, to nullify the payment plan due to non-compliance by the municipality.¹⁷²

85. The municipality of Parral informed the court on November 9, 2007, that it had completed the tenth and final installment called for in the payment plan agreement.¹⁷³ That same day, the plaintiffs filed a brief claiming that the municipality had failed to comply with clause eight of the payment plan agreement, in which it was required to divest itself of the municipal theater within three years.¹⁷⁴ The Court of First Instance of Parral, on January 13, 2009, denied the petition to nullify the payment plan agreement and held that the municipality had fulfilled the terms thereof.¹⁷⁵ This order was appealed by the claimants,¹⁷⁶ but upheld by an order of the Talca Court of Appeals on March 18, 2009.¹⁷⁷

86. The plaintiffs submitted an updated assessment of the settlement on October 22, 2014, setting the amount owed at CLP 343,777,048.¹⁷⁸ The plaintiffs petitioned the court on November 14, 2014, to request a report from the mayor of Parral on measures taken to execute the verdict.¹⁷⁹ The case file shows no evidence that the municipality supplied this information.

B.7. Process of Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. the Municipality of Parral, Docket No. 4,071-1992

87. The representative of a group of teachers from the municipality of Parral petitioned the Court of First Instance of Parral, on October 18, 1993,¹⁸⁰ to order accessory execution of the verdict it had delivered on May 24, 1993,¹⁸¹ upheld under a September 30, 1993, order by the Talca Court of Appeals,¹⁸² convicting the municipality of Parral to pay the decree-law 3,551

¹⁷⁰ Cf. Brief filed by Paulo Ávila Hernández on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, August 28, 2006 (evidence file, folio 17809).

¹⁷¹ Cf. Brief filed by José Seda Navarrete on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, December 29, 2006 (evidence file, folio 17811).

¹⁷² Cf. Brief filed by José Seda Navarrete on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, March 27, 2007 (evidence file, folios 17812 and 17813).

¹⁷³ Cf. Brief filed by Paulo Javier Ávila Hernández on behalf of the municipality of Parral before the Court of First Instance of Parral, November 9, 2007 (evidence file, folio 17825 to 17827).

¹⁷⁴ Cf. Brief filed by Sonia Benavente Nader on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, November 9, 2007 (evidence file, folios 17828 and 17829).

¹⁷⁵ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Parral, January 13, 2009 (evidence file, folios 17863 and 17864).

¹⁷⁶ Cf. Motion of appeal lodged by Sonia Benavente Nader on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, January 20, 2009 (evidence file, folios 17865 to 17869).

¹⁷⁷ Cf. Order by the Talca Court of Appeals, March 18, 2009 (evidence file, folio 17872).

¹⁷⁸ Cf. Assessment submitted by Public Accountant Jorge Leoncio Leal Cruces to the Court of First Instance of Parral on October 22, 2014 (evidence file, folio 17904).

¹⁷⁹ Cf. Brief filed by Giampero Fava Cohen on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, November 14, 2014 (evidence file, folio 17906).

¹⁸⁰ Cf. Request lodged by César González Cáceres on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, October 18, 1993 (evidence file, folio 17341).

¹⁸¹ Cf. Judgment by the Court of First Instance of Parral, May 24, 1993 (evidence file, folios 17325 to 17334).

¹⁸² Cf. Order by the Talca Court of Appeals, September 30, 1993 (evidence file, folio 17339).

allowance as of the dates the teachers were hired. The assessment of the amount of the debt was submitted on April 2, 1994, for CLP 326,458,783.¹⁸³ The plaintiffs petitioned the court on December 9, 1994, to order attachment of the assets of the municipality of Parral.¹⁸⁴ The defendant municipality requested an updated assessment of the settlement on August 29, 1995,¹⁸⁵ which was submitted on October 2, 1995, in the amount of CLP 493,775,768.¹⁸⁶ The court of Parral issued an order on April 3, 1996, to attach the municipality's immovable property.¹⁸⁷ The information contained in the case file shows that at least one property was sold at auction.¹⁸⁸

88. The parties agreed on a payment plan on June 15, 1999, by which the municipality committed to pay a percentage of the total debt in installments and to sue the national treasury for funds to pay the rest of the amount owed. Point three of the agreement stipulated, "the municipality recognizes the right of the claimants as held in the final verdict in this case, and both parties commit to take measures with the central government to process payment of the balance due."¹⁸⁹ An updated assessment of the settlement amount was submitted on October 20, 1999, for a total of CLP 1,427,042,950.¹⁹⁰

89. The plaintiffs asked the court on June 28, 2006, to order the municipality to submit a report on measures undertaken with the central government to obtain the funds for payment of the debt and a progress report on the status of the lawsuit against the national treasury of Chile,¹⁹¹ and resubmitted this request on December 29, 2006.¹⁹² The plaintiffs asked the court on March 27, 2007, to nullify the payment plan due to non-compliance by the municipality.¹⁹³

90. The municipality of Parral informed the court on November 9, 2007, that it had completed the tenth and final installment called for in the payment plan agreement.¹⁹⁴ The plaintiffs filed a

¹⁸³ Cf. Assessment submitted by Public Accountant Jorge Leoncio Leal Cruces to the Court of First Instance of Parral, March 2, 1994 (evidence file, folios 17343 to 17348).

¹⁸⁴ Cf. Brief filed by Ewaldo Schulz Ibáñez before the Court of First Instance of Parral, December 9, 1994 (evidence file, folios 17353 to 17354).

¹⁸⁵ Cf. Brief filed by Ewaldo Schulz Ibáñez before the Court of First Instance of Parral, August 29, 1995 (evidence file, folio 17356).

¹⁸⁶ Cf. Assessment submitted by Public Accountant Jorge Leoncio Leal Cruces to the Court of First Instance of Parral, October 2, 1995 (evidence file, folios 17358 to 17366).

¹⁸⁷ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Parral, April 3, 1996 (evidence file, folios 17368 to 17370).

¹⁸⁸ Cf. Voucher of judicial deposit by A.S.M., who was awarded at auction the property that had been registered to the municipality of Parral, submitted on July 16, 1996 (evidence file, folio 17382).

¹⁸⁹ Payment plan agreed to between [Alexandra] Orrego Da Silva and Antonio César Valero Nader for the plaintiffs and the mayor of Parral (evidence file, folio 17399).

¹⁹⁰ Cf. Assessment submitted by Public Accountant Jorge Leoncio Leal Cruces to the Court of First Instance of Parral, October 20, 1999 (evidence file, folios 17406 to 17411).

¹⁹¹ Cf. Brief filed by Paulo Ávila Hernández on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, June 28, 2006 (evidence file, folio 17416).

¹⁹² Cf. Brief filed by José Seda Navarrete on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, December 29, 2006 (evidence file, folio 17418).

¹⁹³ Cf. Brief filed by José Seda Navarrete on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, March 27, 2007 (evidence file, folios 17419 and 17420).

¹⁹⁴ Cf. Brief filed by Paulo Javier Ávila Hernández on behalf of the municipality of Parral before the Court of First Instance of Parral, November 9, 2007 (evidence file, folios 17431 and 17432).

brief on November 22, 2007, claiming that the municipality had failed to comply with clause eight of the payment plan agreement, in which it was required to divest itself of the municipal theater within three years.¹⁹⁵ They resubmitted this petition on March 7, 2008.¹⁹⁶ Given the court's failure to resolve this petition, the plaintiffs lodged a motion of appeal on April 5, 2008, to nullify the agreement on the payment plan.¹⁹⁷ The Court of Appeals decided that the Court of First Instance should settle the request to nullify the payment agreement,¹⁹⁸ and the court of Parral denied the petition on January 13, 2009.¹⁹⁹ The plaintiffs responded to this decision by lodging a motion of appeal,²⁰⁰ which was dismissed by court order on March 25, 2009.²⁰¹

91. An updated assessment of the settlement was added to the case file on October 22, 2014, setting the amount owed at CLP 3,362,960,996.²⁰² The plaintiffs petitioned the court on November 14, 2014, to request a report from the mayor of Parral on measures taken to execute the verdict.²⁰³ The case file shows no evidence that the municipality supplied this information.

B.8. Process of Belmar Montero et al. v. the Municipality of Parral, Docket No. 4,051-1992

92. The representative of a group of teachers from the municipality of Parral petitioned the Court of First Instance of Parral, on December 23, 1993,²⁰⁴ to order accessory execution of the verdict it had delivered on April 20, 1993,²⁰⁵ upheld under a November 25, 1993 order by the Talca Court of Appeals,²⁰⁶ convicting the municipality of Parral to pay the decree-law 3,551 allowance as of the dates the teachers were hired. The assessment of the amount of the debt was submitted on September 7, 1994, for CLP 424,172,941.²⁰⁷ The plaintiffs petitioned on April 2, 1996 for the mayor of Parral to be admonished to execute the judgment.²⁰⁸ The municipality

¹⁹⁵ Cf. Brief filed by Sonia Benavente Nader on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, November 22, 2007 (evidence file, folios 17433).

¹⁹⁶ Cf. Brief filed by Sonia Benavente Nader on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, March 7, 2008 (evidence file, folio 17446).

¹⁹⁷ Cf. Motion of appeal lodged by Sonia Benavente Nader on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Talca Court of Appeals, April 5, 2008 (evidence file, folios 17448 and 17449).

¹⁹⁸ Cf. Order by the Talca Court of Appeals, June 4, 2008 (evidence file, folio 17454).

¹⁹⁹ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Parral, January 13, 2009 (evidence file, folios 17462 and 17463).

²⁰⁰ Cf. Motion of appeal lodged by Sonia Benavente Nader on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, January 9, 2009 (evidence file, folios 17464 to 17468).

²⁰¹ Cf. Order by the Talca Court of Appeals, March 25, 2009 (evidence file, folio 17471).

²⁰² Cf. Assessment submitted by Public Accountant Jorge Leoncio Leal Cruces to the Court of First Instance of Parral, October 22, 2014 (evidence file, folios 17498 to 17500).

²⁰³ Cf. Brief filed by Giampero Fava Cohen on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, November 14, 2014 (evidence file, folio 17503).

²⁰⁴ Cf. Petition lodged by César González Cáceres on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, December 23, 1993 (evidence file, folio 17129).

²⁰⁵ Cf. Judgment by the Court of First Instance of Parral, April 20, 1993 (evidence file, folios 17111 to 17121).

²⁰⁶ Cf. Order by the Talca Court of Appeals, November 25, 1993 (evidence file, folios 17127 and 17128).

²⁰⁷ Cf. Assessment submitted by Public Accountant Jorge Leoncio Leal Cruces to the Court of First Instance of Parral, September 7, 1994 (evidence file, folios 17130 to 17136).

²⁰⁸ Cf. Brief filed by Ewaldo Schulz Ibáñez before the Court of First Instance of Parral, April 2, 1996 (evidence file, folios 17151 and 17152).

replied to the admonition, arguing that it had “taken all measures to obtain the resources from the central authorities to pay the amount owed, but they have not provided it, and therefore, reasons of force majeure make it impossible to execute the judgment in question.”²⁰⁹

93. The court issued orders for the submission of helpful evidence on May 6, 1996, to the municipal treasury of Parral for a report on its funds; to the Office of the Comptroller General, for a report on the mayor’s inability to issue a payment order; and to the Ministry of the Interior to respond to the municipality’s communiqué requesting funds to pay the debt.²¹⁰ The case file contains no response to these measures.

94. The plaintiffs petitioned the court on December 9, 1994, to order attachment of the assets of the municipality of Parral.²¹¹ The Court of First Instance of Parral, on December 14, 1994, denied the request for attachment, holding that the property that would have been attached pertained to the city’s municipal theater, and as such, was intended for the operation of municipal services and therefore was not eligible for attachment.²¹² The plaintiffs appealed this order.²¹³ The Talca Court of Appeals delivered an order on October 29, 1997, that the court of Parral could not unilaterally define whether the asset could be attached or not, and therefore overturned its decision.²¹⁴ The plaintiffs again requested an order of attachment of the assets of the municipality of Parral on January 3, 1997.²¹⁵ An automobile belonging to the municipality was seized on January 7, 1997.²¹⁶ The plaintiffs subsequently requested a new attachment of other municipal assets on February 12, 1997,²¹⁷ and the request was granted by court order on the same date.²¹⁸ Three vehicles belonging to the municipality of Parral were seized on February 24, 1997.²¹⁹ The municipality petitioned the court on March 4, 1997, to exclude its vehicles from the attachment, as they were used exclusively for the purposes of the municipality and therefore were not eligible for attachment.²²⁰ The court granted the municipality’s request in an order on May 14, 1997.²²¹ An item of real estate belonging to the municipality was seized on December 10, 1997.²²²

²⁰⁹ Brief filed by Germain Morales Morales on behalf of the municipality of Parral before the Court of First Instance of Parral, April 29, 1996 (evidence file, folio 17160).

²¹⁰ *Cf.* Order by the Court of First Instance of Parral, May 6, 1996 (evidence file, folio 17163).

²¹¹ *Cf.* Brief filed by Ewaldo Schulz Ibáñez on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, December 9, 1994 (evidence file, folios 17164 and 17165).

²¹² *Cf.* Order by the Court of First Instance of Parral, December 14, 1996 (evidence file, folio 17166).

²¹³ *Cf.* Motion of appeal lodged by Ewaldo Schulz Ibáñez on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Talca Court of Appeals, December 21, 1996 (evidence file, folios 17167 to 17169).

²¹⁴ *Cf.* Order by the Talca Court of Appeals, October 29, 1997 (evidence file, folios 17170 to 17172).

²¹⁵ *Cf.* Brief filed by Teodoro Durán Palma on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, January 3, 1997 (evidence file, folio 17173).

²¹⁶ *Cf.* Record of seizure, January 7, 1997 (evidence file, folio 17175).

²¹⁷ *Cf.* Brief filed by Ewaldo Schulz Ibáñez on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, February 12, 1997 (evidence file, folio 17180).

²¹⁸ *Cf.* Order by the Court of First Instance of Parral, February 12, 1997 (evidence file, folio 17181).

²¹⁹ *Cf.* Record of seizure, February 24, 1997 (evidence file, folio 17185).

²²⁰ *Cf.* Brief filed by Germain Morales Morales on behalf of the municipality of Parral before the Court of First Instance of Parral, March 4, 1997 (evidence file, folio 17186 and 17187).

²²¹ *Cf.* Order by the Court of First Instance of Parral, May 14, 1997 (evidence file, folio 17188).

²²² *Cf.* Record of seizure, December 10, 1997 (evidence file, folio 17195).

95. The parties agreed on a payment plan on June 15, 1999, by which the municipality committed to pay a percentage of the total debt in installments and to sue the national treasury for funds to pay the rest of the amount owed. Point three of the agreement stipulated, "the municipality recognizes the right of the claimants as held in the final verdict in this case, and both parties commit to take measures with the central government to process payment of the balance due."²²³ An updated assessment of the settlement amount was submitted on October 20, 1999, for a total of CLP 1,131,662,347.²²⁴

96. The plaintiffs asked the court on August 29, 2006, to order the municipality to submit a report on measures undertaken with the central government to obtain the funds for payment of the debt and a progress report on the status of the lawsuit against the national treasury of Chile,²²⁵ and resubmitted this request on December 29, 2006.²²⁶ The plaintiffs asked the court on March 27, 2007, to nullify the payment plan due to non-compliance by the municipality.²²⁷

97. The municipality of Parral informed the court on November 9, 2007, that it had completed the tenth and final installment called for in the payment plan agreement.²²⁸ That same day, the plaintiffs filed a brief claiming that the municipality had failed to comply with clause eight of the payment plan agreement, in which it was required to divest itself of the municipal theater within three years, and therefore requested that the payment agreement be nullified.²²⁹ They resubmitted this petition on March 7, 2008.²³⁰ The court of Parral issued an order on March 31, 2008, denying the request to nullify the payment agreement and held that the matter should be taken to the court of appeals.²³¹ The plaintiffs lodged an appeal on April 5, 2008.²³² The court of appeals decided that the court of first instance should examine the request to nullify the payment agreement.²³³ The court of first instance issued an order on January 13, 2009, denying the request to nullify the payment agreement, holding that the municipality had complied with it.²³⁴

²²³ Payment plan agreed to between [Alexandra] Orrego Da Silva and Antonio César Valero Nader for the plaintiffs and the mayor of Parral (evidence file, folio 17202).

²²⁴ Cf. Assessment submitted by Public Accountant Jorge Leoncio Leal Cruces to the Court of First Instance of Parral, October 20, 1999 (evidence file, folios 17208 to 17212).

²²⁵ Cf. Brief filed by Paulo Ávila Hernández on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, August 29, 2006 (evidence file, folio 17222).

²²⁶ Cf. Brief filed by José Seda Navarrete on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, December 29, 2006 (evidence file, folio 17224).

²²⁷ Cf. Brief filed by José Seda Navarrete on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, March 27, 2007 (evidence file, folios 17225 and 17226).

²²⁸ Cf. Brief filed by Paulo Javier Ávila Hernández on behalf of the municipality of Parral before the Court of First Instance of Parral, November 9, 2007 (evidence file, folio 17233 and 17234).

²²⁹ Cf. Brief filed by Sonia Benavente Nader on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, November 9, 2007 (evidence file, folios 17235 and 17236).

²³⁰ Cf. Brief filed by Sonia Benavente Nader on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, March 7, 2008 (evidence file, folio 17251).

²³¹ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Parral, March 31, 2008 (evidence file, folio 17252).

²³² Cf. Motion of appeal lodged by Sonia Benavente Nader on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Talca Court of Appeals, April 5, 2008 (evidence file, folios 17253 and 17254).

²³³ Cf. Order by the Talca Court of Appeals, June 4, 2008 (evidence file, folio 17257).

²³⁴ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Parral, January 13, 2009 (evidence file, folios 17266 and 17267).

The plaintiffs appealed this order,²³⁵ but the Talca Court of Appeals upheld the decision being appealed.²³⁶

98. The plaintiffs submitted an updated assessment of the settlement on October 22, 2014, setting the amount owed at CLP 4,240,743,536.²³⁷ The plaintiffs petitioned the court on November 14, 2014, to request a report from the mayor of Parral on the measures taken to execute the verdict.²³⁸ The case file shows no evidence that the municipality supplied this information.

B.9. Process of Salazar Aravena et al. v. the Municipality of Parral, Docket No. 4,096-1992

99. The representative of a group of teachers from the municipality of Parral petitioned the Court of First Instance of Parral, on January 5, 1994, to order accessory execution²³⁹ of the verdict it had delivered on June 12, 1993,²⁴⁰ upheld under a November 19, 1993 order by the Talca Court of Appeals,²⁴¹ convicting the municipality of Parral to pay the decree-law 3,551 allowance as of the dates the teachers were hired. The assessment of the amount of the debt was submitted on August 18, 1994, for CLP 271,312,568.²⁴² An updated assessment of the settlement amount was submitted on October 2, 1995, for CLP 413,054,517.²⁴³

100. The plaintiffs petitioned the court on November 14, 1996, to order attachment of the assets of the municipality of Parral.²⁴⁴ The Court of First Instance of Parral denied the petition for attachment on December 14, 1994, holding that the property that would have been attached pertained to assets designated for the operation of municipal services and therefore was not eligible for attachment.²⁴⁵ The plaintiffs appealed this order.²⁴⁶ The Talca Court of Appeals delivered an order on October 29, 1997, that the trial court could not unilaterally define whether

²³⁵ Cf. Motion of appeal lodged by Sonia Benavente Nader on behalf of the plaintiffs on an illegible date in January, 2009 (evidence file, folios 17268 to 17272).

²³⁶ Cf. Order by the Talca Court of Appeals, February 23, 2009 (evidence file, folio 17274).

²³⁷ Cf. Assessment submitted by Public Accountant Jorge Leoncio Leal Cruces to the Court of First Instance of Parral, October 22, 2014 (evidence file, folios 17305 to 17308).

²³⁸ Cf. Brief filed by Giampero Fava Cohen on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, November 14, 2014 (evidence file, folio 17310).

²³⁹ Cf. Motion lodged by Ewaldo Schulz Ibáñez on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, January 5, 1994 (evidence file, folio 17560).

²⁴⁰ Cf. Judgment by the Court of First Instance of Chanco, June 12, 1993 (evidence file, folios 17541 to 17548).

²⁴¹ Cf. Order by the Talca Court of Appeals, November 19, 1993 (evidence file, folio 17558).

²⁴² Cf. Assessment submitted by Public Accountant Jorge Leoncio Leal Cruces to the Court of First Instance of Parral, August 18, 1994 (evidence file, folios 17561 to 17565).

²⁴³ Cf. Assessment submitted by Public Accountant Jorge Leoncio Leal Cruces to the Court of First Instance of Parral, October 2, 1995 (evidence file, folios 17567 to 17574).

²⁴⁴ Cf. Brief filed by Ewaldo Schulz Ibáñez on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, November 14, 1996 (evidence file, folios 17576 and 17577).

²⁴⁵ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Parral, December 14, 1996 (evidence file, folio 17582).

²⁴⁶ Cf. Motion of appeal lodged by Ewaldo Schulz Ibáñez on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Talca Court of Appeals, December 21, 1996 (evidence file, folios 17583 and 17585).

the asset could be attached or not, and therefore overturned its decision.²⁴⁷ The plaintiffs again requested an order of attachment of the assets of the municipality of Parral on February 10, 1997.²⁴⁸ Three automobiles belonging to the municipality were seized on February 25, 1997.²⁴⁹ The trial court issued an order on May 14, 1997, at the request of the municipality, exempting two of the vehicles from attachment, in view of the fact that they were designated for the municipality's societal functions.²⁵⁰ The third vehicle was sold at auction.²⁵¹ The municipality filed a petition on December 19, 1997, to exempt two pieces of its property from attachment,²⁵² and the plaintiffs objected to this request.²⁵³ The court of Parral issued an order on March 24, 1999, to exempt one of the two pieces of property, as it was a gymnasium located inside a school; however, the attachment ordered on the other property remained in force.²⁵⁴ The municipality appealed the order.²⁵⁵ The case file shows no decision on the motion of appeal.

101. The parties agreed on a payment plan on June 15, 1999, by which the municipality committed to pay a percentage of the total debt in installments and to sue the national treasury for the funds to pay the rest of the amount owed. Point three of the agreement stipulated, "the municipality recognizes the right of the claimants as held in the final verdict in this case, and both parties commit to take measures with the central government to process payment of the balance due."²⁵⁶ An updated assessment of the settlement amount was submitted on October 20, 1999, for a total of CLP 940,651,465.²⁵⁷

102. The plaintiffs asked the court on March 27, 2007, to nullify the payment plan due to non-compliance by the municipality.²⁵⁸ The municipality of Parral informed the court on November 9, 2007, that it had completed the tenth and final installment called for in the payment plan agreement.²⁵⁹ The plaintiffs filed a brief on November 22, 2007, claiming that the municipality had failed to comply with clause eight of the payment plan agreement, in which it was required

²⁴⁷ Cf. Order by the Talca Court of Appeals, October 29, 1997 (evidence file, folios 17587 to 17590).

²⁴⁸ Cf. Brief filed by Ewaldo Schulz Ibáñez on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, February 10, 1997 (evidence file, folio 17591).

²⁴⁹ Cf. Record of seizure, February 25, 1997 (evidence file, folio 17593).

²⁵⁰ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Parral, May 14, 1997 (evidence file, folio 17595).

²⁵¹ Cf. Auction report drawn up by the public auctioneer and submitted to the Court of First Instance of Parral, September 8, 1997 (evidence file, folio 17600).

²⁵² Cf. Brief filed by Germain Morales Morales on behalf of the municipality of Parral before the Court of First Instance of Parral, December 19, 1997 (evidence file, folios 17604 a 17606).

²⁵³ Cf. Brief filed by Teodoro Patricio Durán Palma on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, December 26, 1997 (evidence file, folios 17608 and 17609).

²⁵⁴ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Parral, March 24, 1999 (evidence file, folios 17611 to 17613).

²⁵⁵ Cf. Motion of appeal filed by Germain Morales Morales on behalf of the municipality of Parral before the Court of First Instance of Parral, April 1, 1999 (evidence file, folios 17614 and 17615).

²⁵⁶ Payment plan agreed to between [Alexandra] Orrego Da Silva and Antonio César Valero Nader for the plaintiffs and the mayor of Parral (evidence file, folio 17619).

²⁵⁷ Cf. Assessment submitted by Public Accountant Jorge Leoncio Leal Cruces to the Court of First Instance of Parral, October 20, 1999 (evidence file, folios 17628 to 17631).

²⁵⁸ Cf. Brief filed by José Seda Navarrete on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, March 27, 2007 (evidence file, folio 17639).

²⁵⁹ Cf. Brief filed by Paulo Javier Ávila Hernández on behalf of the municipality of Parral before the Court of First Instance of Parral, November 9, 2007 (evidence file, folio 17649 and 17650).

to divest itself of the municipal theater within three years,²⁶⁰ and in a brief filed on March 7, 2008, reiterated their petition that the municipality be declared in default on the payment agreement.²⁶¹ The court of Parral issued an order on March 31, 2008, denying the request to nullify the payment agreement and held that the matter should be taken to the court of appeals.²⁶² The plaintiffs lodged an appeal on April 5, 2008.²⁶³ The court of appeals decided that the court of first instance should examine the request to nullify the payment agreement.²⁶⁴ The court of first instance issued an order on January 13, 2009, denying the request to nullify the payment agreement, holding that the municipality had complied with it.²⁶⁵ The plaintiffs appealed this order,²⁶⁶ but the Talca Court of Appeals upheld the decision being appealed.²⁶⁷

103. The plaintiffs submitted an updated assessment of the settlement on October 22, 2014, setting the amount owed at CLP 2,795,333,957.²⁶⁸ The plaintiffs petitioned the court on November 14, 2014, to request a report from the mayor of Parral on measures taken to execute the verdict.²⁶⁹ The case file shows no evidence that the municipality supplied this information.

B.10. Process of Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. the Municipality of Vallenar, Docket 4,443-1993

104. The representative of a group of teachers from the municipality of Chañaral petitioned on February 20, 1997, for execution²⁷⁰ of the final verdict handed down by the court of first instance on December 4, 1996, which had ordered the municipality of Vallenar to pay the allowance provided for under Article 40 of Decree-law 3,551, as of April 15, 1989.²⁷¹ The municipality filed an objection to the enforcement order, claiming that the petition was time-barred, but the Court of First Instance of Vallenar denied the objection on January 8, 1998.²⁷² The assessment of the

²⁶⁰ Cf. Brief filed by Sonia Benavente Nader on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, November 9, 2007 (evidence file, folio 17651).

²⁶¹ Cf. Brief filed by Sonia Benavente Nader on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, March 7, 2008 (evidence file, folio 17671).

²⁶² Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Parral, March 31, 2008 (evidence file, folio 17673).

²⁶³ Cf. Motion of appeal lodged by Sonia Benavente Nader on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Talca Court of Appeals, April 5, 2008 (evidence file, folios 17674 and 17675).

²⁶⁴ Cf. Order by the Talca Court of Appeals, June 4, 2008 (evidence file, folio 17685).

²⁶⁵ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Parral, January 13, 2009 (evidence file, folios 17695 and 17696).

²⁶⁶ Cf. Motion of appeal lodged by Sonia Benavente Nader on behalf of the plaintiffs, January 19, 2009 (evidence file, folios 17697 to 17701).

²⁶⁷ Cf. Order by the Talca Court of Appeals, March 4, 2009 (evidence file, folio 17708).

²⁶⁸ Cf. Assessment submitted by Public Accountant Jorge Leoncio Leal Cruces to the Court of First Instance of Parral, October 22, 2014 (evidence file, folios 17724 to 17726).

²⁶⁹ Cf. Brief filed by Giampero Fava Cohen on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Parral, November 14, 2014 (evidence file, folio 17729).

²⁷⁰ Cf. Brief filed by Saida Bonett Simon on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Vallenar, February 20, 1997 (evidence file, folios 11051 and 11052).

²⁷¹ Cf. Judgment by the Court of First Instance of Vallenar, December 4, 1996 (evidence file, folios 11018 to 11031).

²⁷² Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Vallenar, January 8, 1998 (evidence file, folios 11095 to 11098). The municipality appealed against this order, but its petition was denied in an order issued by the Copiapó Court of Appeals on February 6, 1998 (evidence file, folio 11117).

outstanding debt was submitted in May, 1999, for CLP 1,995,497,706.²⁷³ A new assessment was submitted on January 7, 2000 under an order from the Copiapó Court of Appeals, setting the debt at CLP 1,985,779,812.²⁷⁴

105. The plaintiffs petitioned on April 26, 2000, for the municipality's assets to be attached.²⁷⁵ Two vehicles and eighteen properties belonging to the municipality were seized on April 28, 2000.²⁷⁶ The municipality claimed that these assets were being used for municipal activities and services, and therefore were not subject to attachment. An inspection of the assets was therefore ordered and was conducted on July 17, 2000.²⁷⁷ That same day, the plaintiffs petitioned for the mayor of Vallenar to be admonished to issue the mayoral executive order.²⁷⁸ The court issued the admonition on July 20, 2000.²⁷⁹

106. The municipality submitted financial statements, budgets, and payment order 2058-2000 on August 21, 2000, in compliance with the judgment.²⁸⁰ The plaintiffs challenged the payment order, finding that it was invalid because it was vague and its purpose did not fit the legal requirement.²⁸¹ The municipality issued a new payment order on August 28, 2000,²⁸² which was again challenged by the plaintiffs, claiming that it did not list the specific sources for making payment and that the references to future budgets were little more than a statement of intent to pay.²⁸³

107. The Court of First Instance of Vallenar reviewed the petition of ineligibility for attachment on November 11, 2000, and held that the assets listed and seized in the attachment were in fact exempt from such a measure, with the exception of two vehicles and one piece of property.²⁸⁴ Both the plaintiffs and the municipality appealed this order, and the Copiapó Court of Appeals partially upheld the municipality's argument, holding that most of the properties were being used for municipal services, and the attachment orders against them should therefore be lifted. The

²⁷³ Cf. Assessment submitted by accounting expert Gil Bravo Bravo to the Court of First Instance of Vallenar on an illegible date in May 1999 (evidence file, folios 11278 to 11294).

²⁷⁴ Cf. Assessment submitted by accounting expert Gil Bravo Bravo to the Court of First Instance of Vallenar, January 7, 2000 (evidence file, folios 11720 to 11735).

²⁷⁵ Cf. Brief filed by [Alexandra] Orrego Da Silva and Saida Bonett Simon on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Vallenar, April 26, 2000 (evidence file, folios 11911 to 11915.).

²⁷⁶ Cf. Record of seizure, April 28, 2000 (evidence file, folio 11917 and 11921).

²⁷⁷ Cf. Record of seizure, July 17, 2000 (evidence file, folio 12050 to 12055).

²⁷⁸ Cf. Brief filed by [Alexandra] Orrego Da Silva on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Vallenar, July 17, 2000 (evidence file, folio 12063).

²⁷⁹ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Vallenar, July 20, 2000 (evidence file, folio 12064).

²⁸⁰ Cf. Briefs filed by Iván Mascareña Santana on behalf of the municipality of Vallenar before the Court of First Instance of Vallenar, August 21, 2000 (evidence file, folios 12200, 12202, and 12207).

²⁸¹ Cf. Brief filed by Saida Bonett Simon on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Vallenar, August 25, 2000 (evidence file, folios 12224 and 12225).

²⁸² Cf. Decree exempt from constitutional review 2115/2000, August 28, 2000, issued by the municipality of Vallenar (evidence file, folios 12227 and 12228).

²⁸³ Cf. Brief filed by Saida Bonett Simon on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Vallenar, August 30, 2000 (evidence file, folios 12290 a 12292).

²⁸⁴ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Vallenar, November 11, 2000 (evidence file, folios 12471 to 12477).

court did find, however, that the properties currently being rented or loaned in usufruct could be attached.²⁸⁵

108. Despite having issued mayoral executive order 2,115, the mayor did not allocate funds for payment of the debt in the 2001 and 2002 budgets, so the plaintiffs lodged a motion with the Court of First Instance of Vallenar to challenge the legality of the mayoral order that had not included the debt in the 2002 budget. The Copiapó Court of Appeals issued an order on July 16, 2002, admitting the claim of illegal action, and ordered the mayor to “add to the budget for 2002 and for subsequent years as necessary, a line item for ‘payment of final judgments’ to cover the debt recognized in the labor decision Docket 4,443 [...]”.²⁸⁶

109. When the municipality still failed to meet its debt payments, on August 9, 2002, the plaintiffs petitioned for an arrest warrant against the mayor.²⁸⁷ The court admonished the municipality on August 21, 2002, and ordered it to report on measures taken to pay the debt.²⁸⁸ At the same time, the municipality lodged an ancillary motion asking that the procedure be abandoned,²⁸⁹ but this motion was denied by the court on August 27, 2002.²⁹⁰ The court issued an order on December 2, 2002 to enforce the admonition, and ordered the arrest of the mayor of Vallenar.²⁹¹ The municipality submitted a report on a date uncertain, describing the measures it had taken to pay the debt, including the possibility of obtaining financing via the leaseback system, and asked that the arrest warrant be withdrawn,²⁹² but the court denied this request.²⁹³ The mayor filed a motion for constitutional relief, and the Copiapó Court of Appeals, while denying the motion, nevertheless reduced the term of arrest to two weeks, which it considered reasonable.²⁹⁴ Meanwhile, the organic constitutional law for municipalities was amended by publication on December 14, 2002, clarifying that the possibility of arrest provided in Article 238 of the Civil Procedural Code could apply only to the mayor under whose term in office the debt giving rise to the trial had been incurred (*supra* para. 51). The mayor of Vallenar therefore filed a brief on December 14, 2002, petitioning the court to lift the arrest warrant.²⁹⁵ The Supreme Court, however, in an order issued on December 16, 2002, upheld the order of the Copiapó Court of Appeals.²⁹⁶

²⁸⁵ Cf. Order by the Copiapó Court of Appeals, December 29, 2000 (evidence file, folios 12547 to 12549).

²⁸⁶ Order by the Copiapó Court of Appeals, July 16, 2002 (evidence file, folio 12997).

²⁸⁷ Cf. Brief filed by Rafael Cortés Guzmán on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Vallenar, August 9, 2002 (evidence file, folios 13018 to 13020).

²⁸⁸ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Vallenar, August 21, 2002 (evidence file, folio 13022).

²⁸⁹ Cf. Brief filed by Iván Mascareña Santana on behalf of the municipality before the Court of First Instance of Vallenar, August 19, 2002 (evidence file, folios 13035 to 13038).

²⁹⁰ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Vallenar, August 27, 2002 (evidence file, folios 13048 and 13049).

²⁹¹ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Vallenar, December 2, 2002 (evidence file, folio 13195).

²⁹² Cf. Brief filed by Celica Medina Tapia on behalf of the municipality of Vallenar before the Court of First Instance of Vallenar, on a date uncertain (evidence file, folios 13197 to 13212).

²⁹³ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Vallenar, December 3, 2002 (evidence file, folio 13214).

²⁹⁴ Cf. Order by the Copiapó Court of Appeals, December 6, 2002 (evidence file, folios 13218 to 13222).

²⁹⁵ Cf. Brief filed by the mayor of Vallenar before the Court of First Instance of Vallenar, December 14, 2002 (evidence file, folios 13283 to 13286).

²⁹⁶ Cf. Order by the Supreme Court, December 16, 2002 (evidence file, folio 13295)).

110. The municipality submitted a check to the court on December 31, 2002, in the amount of CLP 10,000,000, to cover the amount indicated in the 2002 municipal budget under the line item for execution of judgments.²⁹⁷ The plaintiffs subsequently requested a new arrest warrant on April 30, 2003, in view of the fact that the municipality of Vallenar had made no further payments and had not included the debt in the 2003 budget.²⁹⁸ The court declared on May 2, 2003, that there were no grounds for issuing an arrest warrant.²⁹⁹

111. The municipality paid CLP 25,000,000 on May 30, 2003, to cover part of the debt.³⁰⁰ It then issued a check on July 31, 2003, for CLP 25,000,000 toward payment of the debt.³⁰¹ The plaintiffs asked the court on September 4, 2003, to require the issuing of a mayoral executive order for payment of the outstanding amounts.³⁰² The municipality made another deposit on November 3, 2003, in the amount of CLP 25,000,000.³⁰³

112. An auction was held on March 23, 2005, to sell three premises and three apartments belonging to the municipality of Vallenar.³⁰⁴ Another auction took place on June 15, 2005, for five lots belonging to the municipality of Vallenar.³⁰⁵ A check was issued for CLP 26,225,000 to the representatives of the plaintiffs from the proceeds of these sales.³⁰⁶

113. The municipal council of Vallenar passed Agreement 163 on December 6, 2006, approving payment of one billion Chilean pesos, covering one-third of the total debt outstanding. Because CLP 300,000,000 had already been paid through the auctions and installments (see *supra*,) the municipality pledged to settle the remaining CLP 700,000,000.³⁰⁷ This made it possible for the parties to sign a payment plan, which was submitted to the court on January 19, 2007. Item three of the agreement read, "this agreement is subject only to the real financial capacity of the [...] municipality of Vallenar. Nonetheless, the parties recognize that the obligation for the entire amount outstanding is primarily the responsibility of the Chilean national treasury."³⁰⁸ In compliance with this agreement, the municipality delivered a check to the court registrar for

²⁹⁷ Cf. Brief filed by Celica Medina Tapia on behalf of the municipality of Vallenar before the Court of First Instance of Vallenar, December 31, 2002 (evidence file, folio 13309).

²⁹⁸ Cf. Brief filed by Rafael Cortés Guzmán on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Vallenar, April 30, 2003 (evidence file, folios 13338 to 13341).

²⁹⁹ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Vallenar, May 2, 2003 (evidence file, folio 13342), upheld by the Copiapó Court of Appeals in an order issued on April 22, 2003 (evidence file, folios 13358 and 13359).

³⁰⁰ Cf. Brief filed by Iván Mascareña Santana on behalf of the municipality of Vallenar, May 30, 2003 (evidence file, folio 13386).

³⁰¹ Cf. Brief filed by Iván Mascareña Santana on behalf of the municipality of Vallenar, July 31, 2003 (evidence file, folio 13528).

³⁰² Cf. Brief filed by Rafael Cortés Guzmán on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Vallenar, September 4, 2003 (evidence file, folio 13538).

³⁰³ Cf. Brief filed by Celica Medina Tapia on behalf of the municipality of Vallenar, November 3, 2003 (evidence file, folio 13591).

³⁰⁴ Cf. Record of sales at auction on March 23, 2005 (evidence file, folios 13825 to 13836).

³⁰⁵ Cf. Record of sales at auction on June 15, 2003 (evidence file, folios 14030 to 14039).

³⁰⁶ Cf. Certification by the Court of First Instance of Vallenar of delivery of the check to [Alexandra] Orrego Da Silva, July 6, 2005 (evidence file, folio 14052).

³⁰⁷ Cf. Agreement 163 by the Municipal Council of Vallenar, December 6, 2006 (evidence file, folio 14376).

³⁰⁸ Payment plan signed between [Alexandra] Orrego Da Silva and Rafael Cortés Guzmán for the plaintiffs, in a brief filed with the Court of First Instance of Vallenar on January 19, 2007 (evidence file, folio 14378).

CLP 700,000,000 on May 10, 2007.³⁰⁹ Several updated debt assessments were submitted, and the most recent, dated May 6, 2019, showed a total of CLP 5,884,635,933 outstanding.³¹⁰

B.11. Process of Agurto Chein Juisan et al v. the Municipality of Cauquenes, Docket No. 63-1993

114. The representative of teacher Elena Agurto Chein Juisan filed a motion on December 9, 1994, for accessory execution³¹¹ of the judgment handed down by the Talca Court of Appeals on August 30, 1993, admitting on appeal the claim lodged against the municipality of Cauquenes, by which it had been ordered to pay the special non-taxable allowance established in 1981 under Article 40 of decree-law 3,551.³¹² The plaintiffs filed a motion on July 26, 1995, for the court to order attachment of the assets of the municipality of Cauquenes.³¹³ An item of industrial equipment belonging to the municipality was seized on August 29, 1995.³¹⁴

115. A mayoral executive order for payment was requested on December 1, 2004.³¹⁵ The municipality objected to the admonition, claiming that "the municipality has a very tight overall budget, [...] and therefore (also in consideration of its high debt burden) is not in a position to pay the amounts in this case [...]."³¹⁶ The court of Cauquenes, under a decision dated December 12, 2005, required the mayor of Cauquenes to issue a payment order within thirty days.³¹⁷ The municipality of Cauquenes issued Mayoral Executive Order No. 310 on June 9, 2006, for execution of the judgment. The executive order also stated, however, "the municipality does not have the funds necessary to make payment of such a large sum of money [...]."³¹⁸

116. The municipality submitted a report on April 19, 2007, claiming that it was "absolutely impossible to execute the judgment in question, as the very large sum to be paid outweighs all good intentions or potential solutions available."³¹⁹ It lodged an additional report on November 26, 2007, arguing that it was in talks with the president of the Chamber of Deputies to develop a proposal for submission to the central government to provide the funds necessary to pay the

³⁰⁹ Cf. Certification issued by the Court of First Instance of Vallenar, May 10, 2007 (evidence file, folio 14386).

³¹⁰ Cf. Assessment submitted to the registrar of the Court of First Instance of Vallenar, May 6, 2019 (evidence file, folio 14560).

³¹¹ Cf. Brief filed by Humberto Franzani on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Cauquenes, December 9, 1994 (evidence file, folio 14964).

³¹² Cf. Order by the Talca Court of Appeals, August 30, 1993 (evidence file, folio 14960 to 14962).

³¹³ Cf. Brief filed by Humberto Franzani on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Cauquenes, July 26, 1995 (evidence file, folio 14966 and 14967).

³¹⁴ Cf. Record of seizure, August 29, 1995 (evidence file, folio 14969).

³¹⁵ Cf. Brief filed by José Seda Navarrete on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Cauquenes, December 1, 2004 (evidence file, folio 14970).

³¹⁶ Brief filed by Guillermo Badilla Eulufi on behalf of the municipality of Cauquenes before the Court of First Instance of Cauquenes on a date uncertain (evidence file, folio 14973).

³¹⁷ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Cauquenes, December 12, 2005 (evidence file, folios 14975 to 14976).

³¹⁸ Mayoral Executive Order No. 310 issued by the municipality of Cauquenes, June 9, 2006 (evidence file, folio 14978).

³¹⁹ Report by the mayor of the municipality of Cauquenes, April 18, 2007 (evidence file, folio 14984).

debt.³²⁰ At the behest of the court, the municipality twice submitted new updates on the status of negotiations and the impossibility of paying the debt, on August 14, 2008³²¹ and on July 22, 2010.³²² An updated assessment of the outstanding debt was added to the case file on July 8, 2014, setting the amount owed at CLP 39,111,322.³²³ The plaintiffs petitioned the court on October 13, 2014, to request a report from the mayor of Cauquenes on measures taken to execute the verdict.³²⁴ The mayor submitted another report on October 28, 2014, again stressing the difficulty of obtaining enough money to pay the debts.³²⁵

B.12 Process of Barra Henríquez et al. v. the Municipality of Cauquenes, Docket No. 123-1993

117. The representative of a group of teachers from the municipality of Cauquenes filed a motion on February 22, 1996, for accessory execution³²⁶ of the January 18, 1995 judgment by the Court of First Instance of Cauquenes by which the local municipality was found guilty of failing to pay the special non-taxable allowance established in Article 40 of 1981 decree-law 3,551.³²⁷ A mayoral executive order for payment was requested on December 1, 2004.³²⁸ The municipality objected to the court's order, arguing that it lacked the funds to pay the debt.³²⁹ The Court of Cauquenes, under a decision dated December 12, 2005, required the mayor of Cauquenes to issue a payment order within a term of thirty days.³³⁰ The municipality of Cauquenes issued Mayoral Executive Order No. 311 on June 9, 2006, for execution of the judgment. The executive order also stated, however, "the municipality does not have the funds necessary to make payment of such a large sum of money."³³¹

118. The mayor of the municipality of Cauquenes submitted multiple reports starting in 2006 in response to admonitions by the court, concerning the difficulties in obtaining funds to pay the

³²⁰ Cf. Report by the mayor of the municipality of Cauquenes, November 26, 2007 (evidence file, folio 14990).

³²¹ Cf. Report by the mayor of the municipality of Cauquenes, August 14, 2008 (evidence file, folio 14992).

³²² Cf. Report by the mayor of the municipality of Cauquenes, July 22, 2010 (evidence file, folio 14994).

³²³ Cf. Assessment submitted by the alternate registrar before the Court of First Instance of Cauquenes, July 8, 2014 (evidence file, folio 15014).

³²⁴ Cf. Brief filed by Giampero Fava Cohen on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Cauquenes, October 13, 2014 (evidence file, folio 15016).

³²⁵ Cf. Report by the mayor of the municipality of Cauquenes, submitted to the Court of First Instance of Cauquenes, October 28, 2014 (evidence file, folio 15018).

³²⁶ Cf. Brief filed by Humberto Franzani on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Cauquenes, February 22, 1996 (evidence file, folio 15051).

³²⁷ Cf. Judgment by the Court of First Instance of Cauquenes, January 18, 1995 (evidence file, folios 15027 to 15042).

³²⁸ Cf. Brief filed by José Seda Navarrete on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Cauquenes, December 1, 2004 (evidence file, folio 15053).

³²⁹ Brief filed by Guillermo Badilla Eulufi on behalf of the municipality of Cauquenes before the Court of First Instance of Cauquenes on a date uncertain (evidence file, folio 15055 to 15057).

³³⁰ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Cauquenes, December 12, 2005 (evidence file, folios 15058 to 15060).

³³¹ Mayoral Executive Order No. 311 issued by the municipality of Cauquenes, June 9, 2006 (evidence file, folio 15061).

debt recognized in this proceeding.³³² An updated assessment of the outstanding debt was submitted on July 10, 2014, setting the amount owed at CLP 2,355,273,825.³³³

B.13. Process of Aquilera Machuca et al. v. the Municipality of Cauquenes, Docket No. 38-1993

119. The representative of a group of teachers from the municipality of Cauquenes filed a motion on March 15, 1996, for accessory execution³³⁴ of the September 13, 1993 judgment by the Court of First Instance of Cauquenes,³³⁵ upheld on January 12, 1994, in an order delivered by the Talca Court of Appeals,³³⁶ by which the municipality of Cauquenes was found guilty of failing to pay the special non-taxable allowance established in Article 40 of 1981 decree-law 3,551. A mayoral executive order for payment was requested on December 1, 2004,³³⁷ and again on April 27, 2005.³³⁸ The municipality objected to the Court's order, arguing that it lacked the funds to pay the debt.³³⁹ The court of Cauquenes, under a decision dated December 12, 2005, required the mayor of Cauquenes to issue a payment order within thirty days.³⁴⁰ The municipality of Cauquenes issued Mayoral Executive Order No. 312 on June 9, 2006, for execution of the judgment. The executive order also stated, however, "the municipality does not have the funds necessary to make payment of such a large sum of money."³⁴¹

120. The mayor of the municipality of Cauquenes submitted multiple reports starting in 2007 in response to admonitions by the court, concerning the difficulties in obtaining funds to pay the debt recognized in this proceeding.³⁴² An updated assessment of the outstanding debt was submitted on July 23, 2014, setting the amount owed at CLP 21,439,264,765.³⁴³

³³² Cf. Reports submitted to the Court of First Instance on June 9, 2006, April 19, 2007, November 26, 2007, August 14, 2008, July 22, 2010, and October 28, 2014 (evidence file, folios 15064 to 15066; 15068 and 15069; 15074; 15076; 15078 and 15079; 15100).

³³³ Cf. Assessment submitted by the alternate registrar before the Court of First Instance of Cauquenes, July 10, 2014 (evidence file, folio 15098).

³³⁴ Cf. Brief filed by Humberto Franzani on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Cauquenes, March 15, 1996 (evidence file, folio 14881).

³³⁵ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Cauquenes, September 13, 1993 (evidence file, folios 14807 to 14852).

³³⁶ Cf. Order by the Talca Court of Appeals, January 12, 1994 (evidence file, folios 14861 and 14862).

³³⁷ Cf. Brief filed by José Seda Navarrete on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Cauquenes, December 1, 2004 (evidence file, folio 14883).

³³⁸ Cf. Brief filed by Giampero Fava Cohen on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Cauquenes, April 27, 2005 (evidence file, folio 14884 and 14885).

³³⁹ Brief filed by Guillermo Badilla Eulufi on behalf of the municipality of Cauquenes before the Court of First Instance of Cauquenes, August 25, 2005 (evidence file, folio 14887 to 14889).

³⁴⁰ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Cauquenes, December 12, 2005 (evidence file, folios 14893 to 14895).

³⁴¹ Mayoral Executive Order No. 312 issued by the municipality of Cauquenes, June 9, 2006 (evidence file, folio 14897).

³⁴² Cf. Reports submitted to the Court of First Instance on April 19, 2007, November 26, 2007, August 14, 2008, July 22, 2010 and October 28, 2014 (evidence file, folios 14904 and 14905; 14911; 14911; 14913; 14915 and 14916; 14939).

³⁴³ Cf. Assessment submitted by the alternate registrar before the Court of First Instance of Cauquenes, July 23, 2014 (evidence file, folio 14935).

121. In summary, therefore, this Court finds that the thirteen proceedings undertaken against the municipalities culminated in final, non-appealable judgments delivered in favor of the teachers, and debt assessments were submitted with individualized figures on the amounts due. Mayoral executive orders were issued in four of the thirteen processes;³⁴⁴ however, none of the executive orders could be executed, due to lack of sufficient assets to pay the amount ordered. Attempts were made in six of the proceedings³⁴⁵ to have municipal assets attached, but not all the cases succeeded in real attachment and sale at auction. Arrest warrants were issued against the mayors of the municipalities of Chañaral and Vallenar. In the end, six of the processes³⁴⁶ produced agreements for partial payment. Despite all these measures, none of the processes has yet led to full payment of the money owed to the teachers.

B.14. Proceedings of the municipalities against the national treasury

122. The municipalities of Chañaral, Chanco and Cauquenes sued the Chilean national treasury for money to pay the amounts ordered in the various processes described above. Most of the lawsuits, however, were dismissed. In the case by the municipality of Cauquenes, the 24th Civil Court of Santiago initially admitted the municipality's claims, holding, among other things:

As a consequence, the necessary conclusion is that the State, in view of the procedural action by the municipality of Cauquenes, is bound by labor case 38-93 of the Court of First Instance of Cauquenes, and therefore a judicial statement or recognition of the situation is all that is needed for the treasury to proceed to implement the ruling. Such a statement can be defended based on the content of the petition lodged in the lawsuit in the instant case because the objective sought by the municipality of Cauquenes is to settle the credit of its own claimants.³⁴⁷

Nevertheless, this judgment was overturned on appeal, and in subsequent cassation, the result of the appeal was upheld.³⁴⁸

123. In the case of the municipality of Chañaral, the Supreme Court ruled on the motion of cassation by means of an order on June 12, 2008, denying the municipality's claims.³⁴⁹ The decision was based on the same grounds as the Supreme Court order in the process undertaken by the municipality of Chanco.³⁵⁰ In its ruling on the motion of cassation lodged by the municipality of Cauquenes, the Supreme Court considered several arguments, including the

³⁴⁴ In the processes of *Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. the Municipality of Vallenar*, Docket No. 4,443-1993; *Agurto Chein Juisan v. the Municipality of Cauquenes*, Docket No. 63-1993; *Barra Henríquez et al. v. the Municipality of Cauquenes*, Docket No. 123-1993 and *Aguilera Machuca et al. v. the Municipality of Cauquenes*, Docket No. 38-1993. This does not include executive orders issued in the framework of payment agreements, see *infra*.

³⁴⁵ The processes of *Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,071-1992; *Belmar Montero et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,051-1992; *Salazar Aravena et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,096-1992; *Bayer Torres et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,274-1993; *Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. the Municipality of Vallenar*, Docket No. 4,443-1993, and *Alegría Cancino et al. v. the Municipality of Pelluhue*, Docket No. 218-1993.

³⁴⁶ The processes of *Benavides Montaña et al. v. the Municipality of Chañaral*, Docket No. 18,629-1994; *Bayer Torres et al. v. the Municipality de Parral*, Docket No. 4,274-1993; *Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,071-1992; *Belmar Montero et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,051-1992; *Salazar Aravena et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,096-1992; and *Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. the Municipality of Vallenar*, Docket No. 4,443-1993.

³⁴⁷ Order by the 24th Civil Court of Santiago, March 14, 2000 (evidence file, folio 10006).

³⁴⁸ Cf. Order 20343 by the Supreme Court, November 19, 2003 (evidence file, folio 2192 to 2196).

³⁴⁹ Cf. Order No. 15561 by the Supreme Court, June 12, de 2008 (evidence file, folios 1392 to 1396).

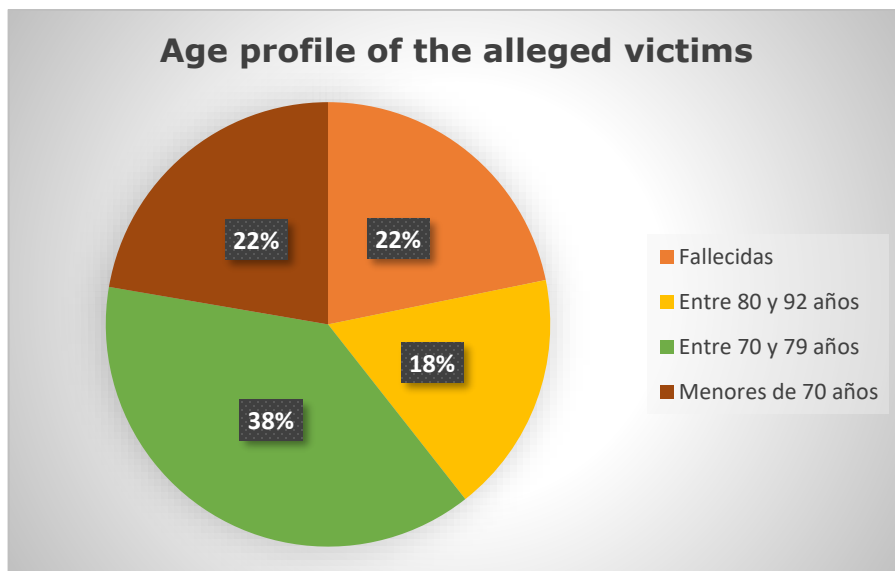
³⁵⁰ Cf. Order by the Supreme Court, June 12, 2008 (evidence file, folios 2081 to 2093)).

essential structure of the Chilean State and municipal autonomy, to dismiss any obligation by the treasury to provide resources for the municipalities to pay the debts.³⁵¹

C. Situation of the alleged victims in the instant case

124. The universe of alleged victims in the instant case, according to the Commission, consists of 848 teachers who, in the early 1980s, were transferred from the central government to the municipalities of Chañaral, Chanco, Pelluhue, Vallenar, Cauquenes and Parral in the process of municipalization of public education in Chile. They were all part of internal proceedings that culminated in a judgment recognizing their right to receive payment of the special allowance contained in Article 40 of decree-law No. 3,551.

125. The alleged victims are all older adults.³⁵² As of June 30, 2021, the date of transmission of the parties' closing arguments, 149 alleged victims, or eighteen percent of the total, were between 80 and 92 years of age; 325 alleged victims, or thirty-eight percent of the total, between 70 and 79 years of age, and 189 alleged victims, or twenty-two percent of the total, between 61 and 69 years of age. As of the same date, 185 alleged victims, or over one-fifth of the total, had passed away.³⁵³



Age profile of the alleged victims as of June 30, 2021³⁵⁴

³⁵¹ Cf. Order 20343 by the Supreme Court, November 19, 2003 (evidence file, folio 2192 to 2196).

³⁵² According to Article 2 of the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons, ratified by Chile on July 11, 2017, an "[o]lder person" is "[a] person aged 60 or older, except where legislation has determined a minimum age that is lesser or greater, provided that it is not over 65 years. This concept includes, among others, elderly persons."

³⁵³ Cf. Death certificates submitted by the representatives as annexes to their final pleadings (evidence file, folios 19266 to 19459).

³⁵⁴ Cf. Age table submitted by the representatives (evidence file, folios 19460 to 19477).

VIII MERITS

126. This case involves the alleged failure to execute thirteen final, non-appealable judicial verdicts in favor of a group of teachers. The transfer of teachers to municipal jurisdiction and their inclusion in the private law employment system during the military dictatorship in Chile meant they ceased to receive payment of a special allowance created under 1980 decree-law 3551. After democracy was restored, the applicants in this case sued the municipalities for payment of this allowance and obtained final, non-appealable verdicts ordering payment. Over twenty-five years later, the debts have still not been paid, and municipal assets are insufficient to provide the funds needed to meet these financial obligations.

127. Both the Chilean Congress³⁵⁵ and the ILO³⁵⁶ have upheld this obligation to pay the money owed to the teachers. Judicial decisions ordering payment have been delivered, but the internal institutional structure of the State of Chile has made it impossible to execute the verdicts or to provide these municipalities with sufficient means and resources to comply with the sentences leveled against them. Along the same lines as the arguments submitted by the parties and the Commission, this Court will proceed with a joint analysis of the alleged violations of the right to effective protection, the right to guarantee of a reasonable period, and the right to private property due to the apparent failure to comply with the final judicial findings in favor of the teachers who are the applicants in this case.

VIII-1 RIGHT TO JUDICIAL GUARANTEES, RIGHT TO JUDICIAL PROTECTION AND RIGHT TO PROPERTY, READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE OBLIGATION TO RESPECT AND GUARANTEE AND THE DUTY TO ADOPT DOMESTIC LEGAL EFFECTS³⁵⁷

A. *Arguments of the parties and of the Commission*

128. The **Commission** argued that the State had failed to guarantee the means to ensure enforcement of the thirteen judgments in this case, despite a broad range of actions undertaken to bring about payment (signed payment plans, requests for arrest warrants against mayors, lawsuits by the municipalities against the national treasury, and the like), none of which resulted in full compliance with the judgments. These actions, according to the Commission, did not prevail because existing regulations barred attachment of municipal assets designated for the operation of their services, and because the central government has refused to allocate the funds necessary for allowing the municipalities to execute the judgments. It therefore found that the State had also failed to guarantee execution of the judgments themselves, because the municipalities, regardless of their status as autonomous corporate bodies, nevertheless depended on the national government for allocation of resources. In the view of the Commission, this led to a situation that rendered the alleged victims defenseless and utterly unprotected and highlighted the need for the State to modify its internal regulations to ensure means of payment in the future. It therefore concluded that the State was responsible for violating Article 25(2)(c) of the Convention, read in conjunction with the obligations established in Articles 1(1) and 2 thereof. The Commission emphasized in its closing observations that States subject to judicial rulings against them must take whatever measures are necessary to ensure execution.

³⁵⁵ Cf. Chamber of Deputies of Chile. Report of the special committee on "historical debts," *supra* (evidence file, folios 3 a 166).

³⁵⁶ Cf. International Labour Organization. Report of the Director-General, *supra*, evidence file, folios 168 to 198).

³⁵⁷ Articles 8(1), 25 and 21 of the American Convention, read in conjunction with Articles 1(1) and 2 thereof.

129. The Commission also discussed the guarantee of a reasonable period, pointing out that over twenty years had elapsed in the thirteen proceedings since final verdicts had been delivered, during which none had been carried out, and this was unreasonable. It argued that the main obstacle to complying with the judgments was not the alleged procedural inactivity of the teachers or the complexity of the matter, but that municipal budgets lacked the necessary resources. Thus, it believed that the State was responsible for violating Article 8(1) of the Convention, read in conjunction with Articles 1(1) and 2.

130. Finally, with respect to the right to property, the Commission pointed to case law in which the Court had developed a broad understanding of property, including entitlements, and that it had considered the failure to abide by judicial orders to provide access to pension programs entailed a violation of the right to property. It argued that the alleged victims in the instant case had lodged judicial remedies to have the amounts owed them recognized and they had final, non-appealable verdicts upholding their claims, and therefore, these amounts were part of their personal net worth. It therefore claimed that the State had violated Article 21 of the Convention, read in conjunction with the obligations established in Articles 1(1) and 2 thereof.

131. The **representatives**, in turn, argued that the failure to comply with decades of judicial rulings constituted a breach both of effective judicial protection and of the right of persons to obtain judicial relief within a reasonable period. They argued that the State had violated its duty to respect and guarantee these rights as well as its obligation to adapt domestic legal effects, and therefore asked the Court to find violation of Articles 8 and 25 of the Convention, read in conjunction with Articles 1(1) and 2.

132. The representatives also recalled that the Court had developed a broad understanding of property, to include vested rights. They argued that the failure to execute the terms of final, non-appealable judgments that included people's rights to their own wealth, translatable into a cash sum, is protected by the right to property, as the judicial finding of the amounts generates "ownership effects." They therefore believed that the State had violated Article 21 of the Convention in injury of the alleged victims. They noted that this violation took place in association with the obligation to guarantee contained in Article 1(1) of the Convention, and also with Article 2 thereof, since the State had not developed mechanisms for compliance.

133. The **State** argued that the cause of action addressed, not the trial that produced the verdicts, but rather, the capacity for enforcing the verdicts. It explained that the applicants had built their case arguing that allegedly they had no legal tools available to bring about enforcement of the verdicts. It held, nonetheless, that in five of the cases,³⁵⁸ covering 523 teachers, the claimants had lodged no legal challenges against the particular courts involved, when these courts had merely "taken cognizance" of reports by the mayors who had refrained from signing mayoral executive orders or simply had not paid. Moreover, in three other cases representing forty-two teachers, claimants had waited too long and lodged time-barred petitions for mandatory collection, and they did not even appeal the specific order that denied accessory enforcement of judgment.³⁵⁹ It added that the enforcement phase for labor judgments was governed by clearly established rules and timetables, such that anyone receiving a favorable outcome could procure the sale of assets to proceed with payment of the obligation, but that all this required initiative

³⁵⁸ Cases of *Benavides Montaña et al. v. the Municipality of Chañaral*, Docket No. 18,629-1994; *Abarza Farías et al. v. the Municipality of Chanco*, Docket No. 217-1993; *Agurto Chein Juisan v. the Municipality of Cauquenes*, Docket No. 63-1993; *Barra Henríquez et al. v. the Municipality of Cauquenes*, Docket No. 123-1993 and *Aguilera Machuca et al. v. the Municipality of Cauquenes*, Docket No. 38-1993.

³⁵⁹ Cases of *Aguilar Lazcano et al. v. the Municipality of Chanco*, Docket No. 221-1993; *Alegría Cancino et al. v. the Municipality of Pelluhue*, Docket No. 218-1993 and *Aravena Espinoza et al. v. the Municipality of de Pelluhue*, Docket No. 222-1993.

by the party, which was not demonstrated in at least eight of the thirteen cases. It therefore believed that it was inappropriate to hold the State responsible for the applicants' lack of activity or procedural measures.

134. With respect to the alleged violation of Article 2 of the Convention for failing to have regulatory measures that would guarantee access to justice, the State argued that labor judgments in Chile are currently settled through a subsequent, differentiated procedure and argued before a specialized tribunal called the Court for Labor and Pension Collections, created on May 30, 2005, under Law No. 20,022. Likewise, regarding the argument that the primary obstacle to enforcement of the judgments was that municipal assets were not eligible for attachment, the State pointed out that the the country had no rules or regulations that could absolutely shield municipal assets from being seized, and that in fact, several of the cases at hand³⁶⁰ had succeeded in attaching assets that were not designated for the functions inherent to the work of the municipalities.

135. Finally, the State argued that, because it could not be held responsible for the failure to execute the judgments on which the case was based, it therefore could not be found to have violated the right to property of the alleged victims; in fact, this right had been upheld by the courts, but the judgments had not been carried out for lack of initiative by the parties. It accordingly asked that the State be found not to have violated Article 21 of the Convention, read in conjunction with the obligations provided in Articles 1(1) and 2 thereof.

B. Considerations of the Court

136. This dispute concerns the State's alleged failure to enforce final, non-appealable judgments in favor of teachers in the framework of the thirteen proceedings that comprise the case, and the Court therefore finds it necessary to begin by determining who the beneficiaries of these final verdicts are (1). Next, and for the purpose of elucidating the arguments brought by the parties and the Commission, the Court will discuss the alleged violations of the right to judicial protection by examining, first, the obligation of the party in the process to push for execution of judgment, and second, the regulatory and material barriers for demanding debt payment from the municipalities (2). It will then evaluate whether the lapse of over twenty-five years that have passed since the processes of execution of judgment began, without achieving full payment of the debts, is reasonable (3). It will proceed next to analyze the State's duties to adapt domestic legal provisions that will ensure the right to judicial guarantees and the right to a reasonable time period (4). Finally, it will judge on the alleged violation of the right to property for the teachers who were beneficiaries of the still unrealized judgments (5).

B.1. The teachers who received a favorable judgment

137. The Court will first address the matter of which individuals can be correctly held as alleged victims of the violations claimed by the representatives and the Commission, given the failure to enforce judgments delivered against the municipalities in the thirteen proceedings subsumed in the instant case. The Court recalls the Commission's assertion in the Merits Report that 848 teachers are alleged victims, as identified in the list attached to the report.

³⁶⁰ *Alegría Cancino et al. v. the Municipality of Pelluhue*, Docket No. 218-1993 and *Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. the Municipality of Vallenar*, Docket No. 4,443-1993. The State also argued that several vehicles had been attached in the judgments against the municipality of Parral.

138. The Court would note that the list includes the names of Jorge Humberto Verdugo Iturra³⁶¹ and Edith Adriana Pérez Espinoza.³⁶² Indeed, these two people were part of the group of teachers who filed a labor suit on August 13, 1993, against the municipality of Chanco,³⁶³ in the framework of the case of *Aguilar Lazcano et al. v. the Municipality of Chanco*, Docket No. 221-1993. Together with the eight other claimants, they obtained a favorable judgment from the trial court.³⁶⁴ The Talca Court of Appeals, however, by means of an order issued on June 3, 1994, overturned the individualized verdict that had already been delivered in the first instance for José Humberto Verdugo Iturra and Edith Adriana Pérez Espinoza, and dismissed the lawsuit for these two people.³⁶⁵ This is confirmed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco," submitted as an annex to the pleadings and motions brief, that did not establish an amount for the settlement owed to these two individuals.³⁶⁶

139. The Court notes that the main cause of this action is to determine whether the State is internationally liable for failing to execute judgments delivered in the thirteen proceedings that constitute the case and on the impact that the failure to execute these judgments could have had on other rights of the alleged victims. Therefore, in view of the fact that José Humberto Verdugo Iturra and Edith Adriana Pérez Espinoza were not recognized as beneficiaries of the final judicial decision by the court of appeals and do not have an assessment of the amount owed in the process *Aguilar Lazcano et al. v. the Municipality of Chanco*, Docket No. 221-1993, they cannot be held as alleged victims in the instant case, despite the fact that their names are included on the list submitted by the Commission in its Merits Report.

140. It thus falls to this Court to determine the State's alleged responsibility for failing to carry out the thirteen judgments that make up the body of the case regarding the 846 teachers who are in fact covered by a final, non-appealable judgment and have an assessed amount owed to them. These 846 alleged victims who will be considered by the Court are named in the list attached to this judgment as Annex 1.

B.2. Right to judicial protection

141. This is a case of 846 teachers who were claimants in processes against the municipalities and received a final, favorable judgment convicting the municipalities to pay the special non-taxable allowance created under Article 40 of 1981 decree-law 3,551. There is no dispute as to whether these judgments have been fully executed, despite agreements on payment plans that resulted in partial settlement of some of the debts.³⁶⁷ Therefore, in order to examine the alleged

³⁶¹ His name is given as No. 755 on the list attached to the Commission's Report on the Merits (folio 38).

³⁶² His name is given as No. 796 on the list attached to the Commission's Report on the Merits (folio 39).

³⁶³ Cf. Brief filed by Humberto Franzani Soto on behalf of the plaintiffs before the Court of First Instance of Chanco, August 13, 1993 (evidence file, folios 16227 to 16234).

³⁶⁴ Cf. Judgment by the Court of First Instance of Chanco, January 25, 1994 (evidence file, folios 16376 to 16389).

³⁶⁵ Cf. Order by the Talca Court of Appeals, June 3, 1994 (evidence file, folio 16400 a 16403).

³⁶⁶ Cf. Report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco," prepared by Claudio Bonilla, Guisela Gallardo and Gonzalo Polanco (evidence file, folio 9360).

³⁶⁷ Payment plans were signed in the following cases for settling part of the debt to the teachers: (1) *Benavides Montaña et al. v. the Municipality of Chañaral*, Docket No. 18,629-1994 (evidence file, folios 2198 and 2199); (2) *Bayer Torres et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,274-1993 (evidence file, folios 17796 to 1780(1)); (3) *Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,071-1992 (evidence file, folios 17397 to 17402); (4) *Belmar Montero et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,051-1992 (evidence file, folios 17200 to 17204);

violation of the right to judicial protection, the Court must first recall the principal standards it has already developed on this subject, including the reinforced duties that need to be considered in view of the advanced age of the alleged victims in this case; second, examine the operation of the process for execution of judgments in labor disputes; and third, study the effectiveness of procedures available when municipalities are convicted at court, specifically examining the means available for enforcing payment of municipal debts.

B.2.1. The right to Judicial Protection, particularly for vulnerable older adults

142. Article 25 of the American Convention recognizes the right to judicial protection. The Court has held that two specific State obligations derive from this right. The first is the obligation to establish by law and to ensure the due application of effective remedies before the competent authorities, protecting all persons subject to their jurisdiction against acts that violate their fundamental rights, or making it possible to determine their rights and obligations.³⁶⁸ The second is the obligation to ensure the means to execute the respective decisions and final judgments delivered by those competent authorities, so that the rights that have been declared or recognized are truly protected.³⁶⁹ Thus, Article 25(2)(c) of the Convention establishes the right to have competent authorities enforce such remedies when granted.³⁷⁰

143. On the subject of enforcement of the judgments, this Court had held that state responsibility does not end when the competent authorities deliver a decision or verdict, but also requires the state to guarantee effective means and mechanisms for executing final decisions, so that declared rights are truly protected.³⁷¹ This Court has also stated that the effectiveness of a judgment depends on its execution, and this process should lead to the materialization of the protection of the right recognized in the judicial ruling, by the proper application of this ruling.³⁷² The Court has also found that if the ruling is to be fully effective, execution must be complete, perfect, comprehensive, and without delay.³⁷³

144. Likewise, the principle of effective judicial protection requires that the enforcement procedures be accessible to the parties, without hindrance or undue delay in order to quickly,

(5) *Salazar Aravena et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,096-1992 (evidence file, folios 17617 to 17622) and (6) *Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. the Municipality of Vallenar*, Docket No. 4,443-1993 (evidence file, folios 14377 to 14379).

³⁶⁸ Cf. *Case of the "Street Children" (Villagrán Morales et al.) v. Guatemala. Merits*. Judgment of November 19, 1999. Series C No. 63, para. 237, and *Case of Guzmán Albarracín et al. v. Paraguay. Merits, Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of August 19, 2021. Series C No. 429, para. 148.

³⁶⁹ Cf. *Case of Baena Ricardo et al. v. Panama. Competence*. Judgment of November 28, 2003. Series C No. 104, para. 79, and *Case of Casa Nina v. Peru, supra*, para. 116.

³⁷⁰ Cf. *Case of Muelle Flores v. Peru. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of March 6, 2019. Series C No. 375, para. 124, and *Case of Moya Solís v. Peru. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of June 3, 2021, Series C No. 425, para. 95.

³⁷¹ Cf. *Judicial Guarantees in States of Emergency (Arts. 27(2), 25 and 8, American Convention on Human Rights)*. Advisory Opinion OC-9787 of October 6, 1987. Series A No. 9, para. 24; *Case of the "Street Children" (Villagrán Morales et al.) v. Guatemala. Merits*. Judgment of November 19, 1999. Series C No. 63, par. 237, and *Case of Ríos Avalos et al. v. Paraguay, supra*, par. 148.

³⁷² Cf. *Case of Baena Ricardo et al. v. Panama, supra*, para. 73, and *Case of Ríos Avalos et al. v. Paraguay, supra*, para. 157.

³⁷³ Cf. *Case of Mejía Idrovo v. Ecuador. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of July 5, 2011. Series C No. 228, para. 105, and *Case of Moya Solís v. Peru, supra*, para. 95.

simply, and comprehensively accomplish their purpose.³⁷⁴ The provisions governing judicial independence also need to be developed correctly to ensure timely execution of judicial rulings and guarantee that decisions of last resort be binding and mandatory.³⁷⁵ The Court holds that in a system based on the principle of the rule of law, all public authorities, within the framework of their jurisdiction, must take heed of judicial decisions and promote their execution, without hindering the purpose and scope of the decision or unduly delaying its implementation.³⁷⁶

145. The Court would further emphasize that Article 25(2)(c) of the Convention establishes the obligation to enforce “such remedies when granted.” This includes guaranteeing effective mechanisms for the enforcement of judicial decisions or final judgments issued against both state and private entities. It is also essential to adopt appropriate and effective enforcement mechanisms to ensure, where necessary, that the authorities who deliver decisions or judgments execute them, thereby ensuring real protection of the right recognized in a final ruling.³⁷⁷

146. Even in cases involving the state, it is the state itself that must enforce judgments against it. In any case, the Court considers that the procedural momentum to achieve compliance with a right pursuant to a judicial ruling cannot rely entirely on the victim, since the state is obligated to guarantee that right.³⁷⁸

147. This Court also believes that the State’s obligation to guarantee compliance with judicial rulings takes on particular significance in cases such as this, in which a government institution has been sentenced to pay an amount of money to older adults. As it happens, these institutions, whether they are part of the central government or decentralized branches of government, can use their power and the procedural privileges usually granted to them, such as the ban on attaching their assets, to sidestep execution of judgments handed down against them.³⁷⁹

³⁷⁴ Cf. *Case of Mejía Idrovo v. Ecuador*, *supra*, para. 106, and *Case of Jenkins v. Argentina. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of November 25, 2019. Series C No. 397, para. 119.

³⁷⁵ That is, compliance must be compulsory, and if decisions are not obeyed voluntarily, enforcement measures can be applied. Cf. *Case of Mejía Idrovo v. Ecuador*, *supra*, para. 106 and *Case of Muelle Flores v. Peru*, *supra*, para. 127.

³⁷⁶ Cf. *Case of Mejía Idrovo v. Ecuador*, *supra*, para. 106 and *Case of Muelle Flores v. Peru*, *supra*, para. 127.

³⁷⁷ Cf. *Case of Muelle Flores v. Peru*, *supra*, para. 128.

³⁷⁸ Cf. *Case of Muelle Flores v. Peru*, *supra*, para. 161. The Inter-American Commission has also established an important standard regarding the lengths to which victims should have to go in seeking compliance with judicial rulings in their favor. Accordingly, the IACHR considered that states should enforce such judicial decisions immediately, without making it necessary for the persons affected to bring additional actions of a criminal, administrative, or any other nature, in order to secure their enforcement. IACHR, “Access to Justice as a Guarantee of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. A Review Of the Standards Adopted by the Inter-American System Of Human Rights,” September 7, 2007, OEA/Ser.L/V/II.129, para. 335. The European Court of Human Rights, in turn, has said: “A person who has obtained a judgment against the State may not be expected to bring separate enforcement proceedings [...]. In such cases, the defendant State authority must be duly notified of the judgment and is thus well placed to take all necessary initiatives to comply with it or to transmit it to another competent State authority responsible for execution.” TEDH, *Case of Burdov v. Russia* (No. 2), No. 33509. Judgment of January 15, 2009, para. 68.

³⁷⁹ In this sense, the Consultative Council of European Judges (CCJE), an advisory body to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, has developed standards on the independence, impartiality, and professional competence of judges, by which, “in a state governed by the Rule of law, public entities are above all bound to respect judicial decisions, and to implement them in a rapid way ‘ex officio’. The very idea of a state body refusing to obey a court decision undermines the concept of primacy of the law.” It also held, “A state should respect judgments delivered against it without delay and without requiring the claimant to use enforcement procedures.” Consultative Council of European Judges (CCJE) of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, Opinion No. 13 (2010), On the Role of Judges in the Enforcement of Judicial Decisions. Available at: <https://rm.coe.int/168074820e>

148. This Court would also emphasize that the alleged victims in the instant case are all of an advanced age (*supra* para. 125), many of them especially vulnerable. As regards these people, the Inter-American Convention on Protection of the Human Rights of Older Persons, to which Chile is party,³⁸⁰ recognizes certain applicable general principles, including equality and non-discrimination (Article 3(d)), proper treatment and preferential care (Article 3(k)) and effective judicial protection (Article 3(n)).

149. Article 31 of the same international instrument recognizes the right of access to justice,³⁸¹ reading, "Every person has the right to a hearing, with due guarantees and within a reasonable time, by a competent, independent, and impartial tribunal, previously established by law, in the substantiation of any accusation of a criminal nature made against him or for the determination of his rights and obligations of a civil, labor, fiscal, or any other nature." The third paragraph of the article says, "State Parties shall ensure due diligence and preferential treatment for older persons in processing, settlement of, and enforcement of decisions in administrative and legal proceedings." The Court therefore finds that older persons acquire a right to preferential treatment in the enforcement of judgments favorable to them, and that the State has a corresponding obligation to guarantee that older persons enjoy diligent, speedy, effective access to justice in both administrative and judicial proceedings.

150. This need to guarantee effective judicial protection of older persons, and in particular, to promote expeditious processes, is further backed by other instruments of international law, including the Brasilia Regulations Regarding Access to Justice for Vulnerable People, approved by the Fourteenth Ibero-American Judicial Summit in 2008 and updated at the Nineteenth Summit in 2018. Section Two of these regulations defines vulnerable people:

1. Definition of vulnerable people

(3) A person or group of people can be considered vulnerable if their capacity to prevent, resist or overcome an impact that places them at risk, is not developed or is limited by a variety of circumstances.

In this context, vulnerable people are defined here as those who, due to reasons of age, gender, sexual orientation and gender identity, physical or mental state, or due to social, economic, ethnic and/or cultural circumstances, or factors associated with their beliefs and/or religious practices, or absence thereof, find it especially difficult to fully exercise their rights before the justice system as recognised to them by law.

(4) The following may constitute causes of vulnerability: age, disability, belonging to indigenous communities or to other ethnic/cultural diversities, including afro-descendants, as well as victimization, migration, refugee and internal displacement status, poverty, gender, sexual orientation and gender identity, and deprivation of liberty.

The specific definition of vulnerable people in each country will depend on their specific characteristics, and even on their level of social or economic development.

2. Age

[...]

(6) Aging can also constitute a cause of vulnerability if an elderly adult person finds it especially difficult, given their functional abilities and/or barriers resulting from the economic and social environment, to exercise their rights before the justice system, with full respect for their dignity.

151. More specifically, regarding access to justice for vulnerable populations, regulation 38 asserts:

³⁸⁰ Chile ratified this Convention on June 11, 2017, and deposited its instrument of ratification on August 15 of the same year.

³⁸¹ The San José charter on the rights of older persons in Latin America and the Caribbean, adopted in 2012 at the Third Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean, had already recognized, in paragraph 5, that "access to justice is an essential human right and the fundamental instrument for guaranteeing that older persons are able to exercise and effectively defend their rights."

(38) Swift and priority. The necessary measures shall be adopted to avoid delays in processing each case, guaranteeing a prompt judicial resolution, as well as the fast execution of the resolution. When the circumstances of the situation of vulnerability so require, priority shall be given to the attention, resolution and execution of the case by the bodies of the system of justice. Case files shall be tagged with a visible mark so that processes affecting vulnerable people can be easily identified.

152. We can thus deduce that, in the case of people who are vulnerable such as the alleged victims in the instant case, who are all older persons (*supra* para. 125), a reinforced standard of expeditiousness can be demanded in judicial and administrative processes, including the execution of judgment.

B.2.2. The process of executing labor judgments against the municipalities at the time of the facts

153. When public education in Chile was devolved to the municipalities, the teachers who worked for the Ministry of Public Education were transferred to the municipalities and, under the terms of Article 4 of decree-law No. 1-3,063, were made expressly subject to labor laws governing private sector workers. With respect to the execution of judgments, the labor code in force at the time of the events was subject to the applicable rules on enforcement contained in the Civil Procedural Code (hereinafter "CPC").³⁸² The problem, as explained by expert witness Luis Eduardo Thayer, is that both the labor code and the CPC, even today, essentially regulate relations among subjects of private law, without considering the particular nature of relations with the State, specifically on the subject of enforcement of judicial rulings.³⁸³ This situation is even worse in the case of Chile, which has no jurisdiction for administrative disputes that could accommodate the particular nuances of relationships with the State.

154. According to Article 433 of the Labor Code and Article 233 of the CPC that were in force at the time of these events, labor judgments were enforced through an accessory procedure before the same trial court, for which purpose the party had to petition the court within sixty days of the date when the verdict became enforceable. Under the common principles of labor law, labor courts generally take the initiative to advance proceedings themselves.³⁸⁴ There is some dispute, however, as to whether this action on the court's motion also applied to the execution phase of the judgment if the matter became subject to the provisions of the CPC, where the parties themselves need to take action. Expert witness Luis Eduardo Thayer held that the execution process continued to be subject to the court's own motion. He said:

Thus, the "State-Municipality", which in all due respects is the "State-State", as are the judiciary and the executive, have no excuse or exception whatsoever, not to have paid the social security allowances in the thirteen trials conducted in labor proceedings. The State's obligation to take the initiative in pursuing such procedures should have led it to complete all payments of the special allowances it was ordered to pay in

³⁸² Labor Code of Chile. Articles 433 and 434, *supra*, para. 48.

³⁸³ Cf. Expert statement delivered before a public attester by Luis Eduardo Thayer, May 24, 2021 (evidence file, folio 18735).

³⁸⁴ Indeed, as expert witness Thayer explained, "The principle of 'procedural action at the court's initiative' in labor proceedings is inherent to the protective nature of substantive labor law, which seeks to extend preferential coverage to workers. This quality, the 'parental principle', takes several different forms, including the 'in dubio pro-operario' principle, the standard that holds, 'of the rule, the most beneficial condition', and the 'inalienability' principle, that is, that rights granted by labor laws cannot be waived voluntarily or in advance. / Also included are the principle of 'reasonableness or rationality' and the principle of 'primacy of reality' that, in this case, should have been and still should be translated into the State's inescapable obligation to comply 'on its own motion' with final judicial rulings against it." Expert witness statement delivered before a public attester by Luis Eduardo Thayer, May 24, 2021 (evidence file, folio 18743 18744).

the thirteen trials, and to do so on its own motion rather than expecting the claimants to push for it by going through the entire administrative process necessary to comply with the courts' orders.³⁸⁵

155. However, the principle that it was the State's responsibility to initiate proceedings for enforcing labor judgments was not readily accepted by national case law at the time of the facts of this case, as expert witness Thayer himself explained in his statement.³⁸⁶ Indeed, the case *Abraza Farías et al. v. the Municipality of Chanco*, Docket No. 217-1993, was finally declared null and void due to inaction by the plaintiffs.³⁸⁷ The requirement for the parties to bring about compliance therefore stood as a barrier to enforcement of a judgment against the State. Expert witness Francisco Agüero Vargas explained, "[t]he execution of a conviction against the public administration faces all the usual problems of compliance and enforcement of convictions, and it is even worse when the public interest is compromised and when compliance depends on the very party that was found guilty."³⁸⁸

156. Thus, the need for the claimant to move the case forward in a proceeding where the forms of compliance consist entirely of actions that can be executed only by the administration itself, as in the instant case, do not allow for due protection of the rights upheld at trial. This difficulty in enforcing the right to payment of the amounts owed can be clearly seen in this specific case in the fact that in five of the thirteen procedures comprising the case,³⁸⁹ the attempt to employ numerous mechanisms provided by domestic law and the active pursuit of the process failed to bring about full payment of the amounts owed. Therefore, the Court will now examine the alleged ineffectiveness of the mechanisms available in laws on the books at the time of the facts to guarantee compliance with payment of the debts, due to privileges enjoyed by the State in processes for enforcing judgment and the interpretation of municipal autonomy.

B.2.3. The effectiveness of means to ensure the payment of judicial rulings against the municipalities

157. This Court has emphasized that the effectiveness of a verdict depends on its enforcement, because the right to judicial protection would be illusory if a state's domestic legal system were to allow a final binding decision to remain inoperative to the detriment of one party.³⁹⁰ The Court holds that, for this purpose, as part of the duty to guarantee effective means and mechanisms for executing final, non-appealable decisions, "follow-up and enforcement mechanisms must be established and be available and accessible in practice [...] [with diverse measures to promote enforcement, including] sanctions, against those who interfere with the implementation of rights

³⁸⁵ Expert statement delivered before a public attestor by Luis Eduardo Thayer, May 24, 2021 (evidence file, folio 18741 and 18742).

³⁸⁶ Cf. Expert statement delivered before a public attestor by Luis Eduardo Thayer, May 24, 2021 (evidence file, folio 18745).

³⁸⁷ Cf. Order by the court of Chanco, October 9, 2014, in the process of *Abarza Farías v. Chanco*, Docket No. 217-1993 (evidence file, folio 15698).

³⁸⁸ Expert statement delivered before a public attestor by Francisco Agüero Vargas, May 27, 2021 (evidence file, folio 19097).

³⁸⁹ The processes of (1) *Bayer Torres et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,274-1993; (2) *Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4-071-1992; (3) *Belmar Montero et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,051-1992; (4) *Salazar Aravena v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,096-1992 and (5) *Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. the Municipality of Vallenar*, Docket No. 4,443-1993.

³⁹⁰ Cf. *Case of Acevedo Jaramillo et al. v. Peru. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of February 7, 2006. Series C No. 144, para. 219, and *Case of Carvajal Carvajal et al. v. Ecuador. Merits, Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of March 26, 2021. Series C No. 423, para. 210.

[...].³⁹¹ This would contribute to the effective exercise of the right protected by the verdict being enforced. In the framework of the laws in effect in Chile at the time of the facts, the means available to bring about payment of a judgment against the municipalities were to have the mayor to deliver a mayoral executive order, to issue an arrest warrant against the person holding the office of mayor, to order attachment of assets not designated for municipal services, and the possibility of negotiating agreements for partial payment. All these measures, however, were of only limited effect because of the absence of regulations or mechanisms that, given municipal budget constraints, would oblige the central government to provide the municipalities with sufficient resources to pay the debts.

B.2.3.1. Mayoral executive orders

158. According to Article 28 of the Municipal Constitution and Organic Law (hereinafter “MCOL”) in effect at the time of the events of this case, all judgments against a municipality were to be enforced by issuing a mayoral executive order. Before such an order could be issued, however, the municipality needed to have the necessary resources, which should be included in the annual budget or via amendments to the revenue and expenditure schedule that can be produced on a quarterly basis. Article 81 of the MCOL says, in this regard, that the municipal council may approve budgets only if they are fully financed; otherwise, the mayor and the council members will be jointly liable for the resulting deficit.³⁹² This limitation means that mayoral executive orders cannot be issued for debts that exceed the usual amount of municipal revenue,³⁹³ and by extension, mayors are therefore unable to comply with admonitions handed down by the courts in the process of enforcing judgments.

159. Thus, the mayor in the process against the municipality of Chañaral, faced with the admonition issued by the Court of First Instance, refrained from compliance, arguing that “the obligation Your Honor has imposed creates a legal impossibility for the municipality of Chañaral, that cannot be resolved under the regulations that govern its work.”³⁹⁴ The municipality of Parral, in turn, argued force majeure to justify its refusal to issue a mayoral executive order. It said:

According to the laws governing municipalities, as well as opinions by the Controller General for issuing an order to pay a given amount of money, the funds must be available; to proceed otherwise is a criminal act. [...]

This municipality has undertaken all possible measures to obtain the resources for paying the debt from the central government, which has not provided the money, and this amounts to a case of force majeure making it impossible to abide by the verdict, which cannot be attributed to the mayor of the commune, but to the lack of municipal resources for this purpose [...]³⁹⁵.

³⁹¹ Cf. Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the question of the realization in all countries of economic, social and cultural rights, Mr. Ban Ki-moon. UN Doc. A/HRC/25/31, 19 December 2013, para 35, and *Case of Muelle Flores v. Peru*, *supra*, para. 140.

³⁹² Cf. Expert statement delivered before a public attestor by Tomás Jordán Díaz, May 28, 2021 (evidence file, folios 19058 and 19059).

³⁹³ Of the thirteen procedures included in this case, mayoral executive orders were issued and in fact complied with only in the cases in which consensus-based payment plans were made for partial payment (for example, the mayoral executive orders issued under the payment plan signed with the municipality of Chañaral, evidence file, folios 1027 to 1030).

³⁹⁴ Brief filed by Francisco Donoso Carrasco for the municipality of Chañaral before the Court of First Instance of Chañaral, June 16, 2005, as part of the process *Benavides Montaña et al. v. the Municipality of Chañaral*, Docket No. 18,629-1994 (evidence file, folio 1340).

³⁹⁵ Brief filed by Germain Morales Morales for the municipality of Parral before the Court of First Instance of Parral, April 26, 1996, in the framework of the process *Bayer Torres et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4.27-1993 (evidence file, folios 17771 and 17773).

160. In the three cases in Cauquenes, the municipality decided to issue mayoral executive orders in compliance with the admonitions delivered by the court. The text of the orders, however, expressly stated that the municipality “lacks the funds necessary to pay such a large amount of money,”³⁹⁶ which rendered ineffective this measure of compliance. The municipality of Vallenar, in the case against it, issued executive order No. 2058, undertaking to allocate resources to pay the judgment in the subsequent budgetary cycle, and stated, “if the resources were to prove insufficient to pay the entire debt, the unpaid balance will be included in subsequent budgets.”³⁹⁷ As the plaintiffs in the case argued, however, the mayor did not propose the funds for debt payment in the budgets for 2001 and 2002, and therefore the executive order was declared null and void.³⁹⁸ Lacking any other avenues for guaranteeing compliance, the plaintiffs decided to request an arrest warrant against the mayor.

B.2.3.2. The arrest warrant

161. In reality, the only enforcement measure on the Chilean lawbooks to ensure compliance with judgments against municipalities is the arrest warrant against mayors, provided in Article 32 of the MCOL (*supra* para. 50). This measure was ordered in the processes against the Municipalities of Chañaral and Vallenar.³⁹⁹ During the time the proceedings were taking place, however, the MCOL was amended under 2002 Law No. 19,845, limiting the use of the measure and stating that it “shall apply only to the mayor during whose term of office the debt giving rise to the trial was contracted.”

162. The Court sees the arrest warrant as an imperfect measure for ensuring payment of a debt, as it materially bars procurement of the funds, especially when it can be applied only to debts contracted during the term of office of the mayor targeted by the warrant. Indeed, the arrest warrants ordered in the processes included in this judgment brought no progress in the proceedings or in payment of the debts.

B.2.3.3. Attachment of municipal assets

163. The plaintiffs had the possible option of requesting attachment of municipal assets in the enforcement proceedings. This possibility was limited, however, by the principle stating that municipal assets designated for operating municipal services were exempt from attachment, as established in Article 28 (current 3(2)) of the MCOL. Accordingly, in the framework of the process of *Alegría Cancino et al. v. the Municipality of Pelluhue*, Docket No. 218-1993, when the plaintiffs requested that municipal assets be attached, their petition was denied by the court with the argument that “municipal assets are exempt from attachment.”⁴⁰⁰ Similarly, in the process *Bayer*

³⁹⁶ Mayoral Executive Orders No. 310, 311 and 312 issued by the municipality of Cauquenes, June 9, 2006, in the framework of the processes *Agurto Chein Juisan v. the Municipality of Cauquenes*, Docket No. 63-1996; *Barra Henríquez et al. v. the Municipality of Cauquenes*, Docket No. 123-1993 and *Aguilera Machuca et al. v. the Municipality of Cauquenes*, Docket No. 38-1993 (evidence file, folios 14978, 15061 and 14897).

³⁹⁷ Mayoral Executive Order No. 2058/2000 issued by the municipality of Vallenar, August 21, 2000 (evidence file, folio 12207).

³⁹⁸ Cf. Order by the Copiapó Court of Appeals, July 16, 2002, in the framework of the process *Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. the Municipality of Vallenar*, Docket No. 4,443-1993 (evidence file, folio 12997).

³⁹⁹ Cf. Order by the Court of First Instance of Chañaral, November 8, 2004, in the framework of the process *Benavides Montaña et al. v. the Municipality of Chañaral*, Docket No. 18,629-1994 (evidence file, folio 1316) and the order of the Court of First Instance of Vallenar, December 2, 2002, in the framework of the process *Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. the Municipality of Vallenar*, Docket No. 4,443-1993 (evidence file, folio 13195).

⁴⁰⁰ Order by the Chanco Court of Appeals, January 18, 1995, in the framework of the process *Alegría Cancino et al. v. the Municipality of Pelluhue*, Docket No. 218-1993 (evidence file, folio 15920).

Torres et al. v. the Municipality of Parral, Docket No. 4,274-1993, when the plaintiffs requested attachment of several municipal vehicles, their petition was denied with the argument that the vehicles were designated for use in the operation of municipal services.⁴⁰¹ Finally, of the thirteen procedures at hand, the case file shows that items were successfully attached and sold at auction in only three cases,⁴⁰² and these auctions produced enough to provide only partial payment of the amounts owed, showing that the measure was ineffective.

B.2.3.4. Payment plans

164. The parties to six of the processes⁴⁰³ contracted partial payment plans. This option, however, cannot be considered an effective measure for enforcement of the judgment, as it depends on the good will of the defendant. In the event of noncompliance, case law is itself contradictory, as the court hearing the case against the municipality of Chañaral agreed to review the agreement and declared it null and void,⁴⁰⁴ while the court in the cases against the municipality of Parral refused to take measures regarding non-compliance with the agreement.⁴⁰⁵ The inconsistent case law exacerbated the ineffectiveness of the contracted payment plans, as there was no legal certainty that the debtor might face legal consequences in case of non-payment, nor were clear mechanisms available to ensure enforcement of them.

B.2.3.5. The absence of legal and material mechanisms for obliging the State to meet the municipalities' debts

165. The chief obstacle to executing convictions against municipalities lies in the difficulty for them to find sufficient funds to pay large sums of money, as in this particular case. Indeed, the national Constitution defines the municipalities as autonomous public law corporations with their own legal status and assets.⁴⁰⁶ Furthermore, Article 122 grants them autonomy to manage their finances and defines three sources of municipal revenue: provisions established in the budget law, enactment of other laws, and creation by law of an instrument for solidarity-based redistribution of revenue.⁴⁰⁷

⁴⁰¹ Cf. Order by the Parral Court of Appeals, May 14, 1997 in the framework of the process *Bayer Torres et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,274-1993 (evidence file,, folio 17790 and 17791).

⁴⁰² Municipal assets were successfully auctioned in the processes of *Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,071-1992 (evidence file, folio 17382; *Salazar Aravena et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,096-1992 (evidence file, folio 17600) and *Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. the Municipality of Vallenar*, Docket No. 4443-1993 (evidence file, folios 13825 to 13836 and 14030 to 14039).

⁴⁰³ Cf. *Benavides Montaña et al. v. the Municipality of Chañaral*, Docket No. 18,629-1994 (evidence file, folios 956 to 961 and 2198 a 2199); *Bayer Torres et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,274-1993 (evidence file, folios 17796 to 17801; *Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,071-1992 (evidence file, folios 17397 to 17402; *Belmar Montero et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,051-1992 (evidence file, folios 17200 to 17204; *Salazar Aravena et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,096-1992 (evidence file, folios 17617 to 17621) and (6) *Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. the Municipality of Vallenar*, Docket No. 4,443-1993 (evidence file, folios 14377 to 14379).

⁴⁰⁴ Cf. Order by the Copiapó Court of Appeals, April 22, 2003, in the framework of the process *Benavides Montaña et al. v. the Municipality of Chañaral*, Docket No. 18,629-1094 (evidence file, folios 1094 and 1095).

⁴⁰⁵ Cf. Order by the Talca Court of Appeals, March 18, 2009, in the framework of the process *Bayer Torres et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,274-1933 (evidence file, folio 17872).

⁴⁰⁶ Cf. Article 118 of the Constitution of the Republic of Chile, 1980, text consolidated by Executive Order 100, September 22, 2005 (evidence file, folio 10257).

⁴⁰⁷ Cf. Article 122 of the Constitution of the Republic of Chile, 1980, text consolidated by Executive Order 100, September 22, 2005 (evidence file, folios 10258 and 10259).

166. If the municipalities have their own legal status and their own assets, it means that, if they should face debt obligations, only the municipalities (not the creditors) may sue the national treasury directly. The municipalities must use their own funds to finance debt payment. If they do not have the funds, as was explained by expert witness Tomás Jordán Díaz, 1975 organic decree-law 1263 on financial management of the State goes into effect. This decree-law allows the administration, following certain specific criteria, to add more resources to those approved under the annual budget law, still respecting the general rule that only resources established by law may be used. Article 28 of the decree-law, however, creates the possibility for the administration to order payments exceeding the amounts provided in the particular budget items to comply with final judgments ordered by the competent authority.⁴⁰⁸ Note, however, that the text of this Article 28⁴⁰⁹ is worded in terms of a mere possibility for the administration, using the verb “may,” which is not mandatory. Any additional financing, therefore, would depend on the good will of the executive branch. Similarly, in the framework of the municipalization of education, Article 8 of decree-law 1-3,063 allowed the executive, when turning a service over to the municipality, to provide budgetary resources to cover the operating expenses of the service being transferred. This Court would emphasize once again that this is worded as optional, it does not oblige the executive to provide financing, and in the instant case, the administration ignored the option, which in practice ruled out the possibility of payment of the amounts owed.

167. In several of these processes, then, the municipalities reported on the different measures undertaken with the Executive Branch to have the additional funds duly allocated for paying the amounts ordered. For example, in the process *Bayer et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,274-1993, the representative of the municipality submitted a brief on April 26, 1996, stating that “the different line ministries [had] been requested repeatedly to [provide] the funds, but had refused.”⁴¹⁰ In the process *Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. the Municipality of Vallenar*, Docket No. 4,443-1993, the municipality submitted a report describing the attempts to work out measures with the undersecretary of regional development and the budget director of the Ministry of Finance,⁴¹¹ which had been fruitless. This Court has already underscored that budget regulations may not be used as an excuse for many years of delay in complying with judgments.⁴¹²

168. The municipalities of Chañaral, Chanco and Cauquenes therefore sued the Chilean national treasury for the money to pay the amounts ordered. These lawsuits, however, were dismissed. The argument, in general terms, was that Chile’s domestic legal system had no regulations requiring the central government to provide budget resources to the municipalities for paying their debts.⁴¹³ More specifically, the Sixth Civil Court of Santiago, interpreting Article 8 of 1980 decree-law 1-3,063, said, “the national treasury ‘may’ allocate extra financial resources to the

⁴⁰⁸ Cf. Expert statement delivered before a public attestor by Tomás Jordán Díaz, May 28, 2021 (evidence file, folio 19072).

⁴⁰⁹ Article 28 of 1975 organic decree-law 1263 on financial management of the State: “The executive may order payments exceeding the amounts consulted under the relevant budget items, in the following cases: the execution of final judgments delivered by the competent authority. [...]” (evidence file folios 19072 and 19073).

⁴¹⁰ Brief filed by Germain Morales on behalf of the municipality of Parral before the Court of First Instance of Parral, April 26, 1996 (evidence file, folio 17772).

⁴¹¹ Cf. Brief and annexes filed by Celica Medina on behalf of the municipality of Vallenar before the Court of First Instance of Vallenar, on a date uncertain (evidence file, folios 13197 to 13213).

⁴¹² Cf. *Case of Acevedo Jaramillo et al. v. Peru, supra*, para. 225, and *Case of Acevedo Buendía (“Discharged and Retired Employees of the Comptroller”) v. Peru, Preliminary Objection, Merits, Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of July 1, 2009. Series C No. 198, para. 75.

⁴¹³ Order by the Supreme Court, June 12, 2008 (evidence file, folio 1395).

municipality to contribute to operating expenses [...]. It is clear that the treasury is empowered, but not obliged, to supply these additional funds."⁴¹⁴

169. In its decision on the motion of cassation lodged by the municipality of Cauquenes, the Supreme Court considered several arguments, including the essential structure of the Chilean State and municipal autonomy, to dismiss any obligation by the treasury to provide resources for the municipalities to pay the debts:

[...] the alleged obligation being ascribed to the national treasury is based on the assertion that, because the municipalities are entities belonging to the public sector and therefore take part in performing the duties that pertain to this organization, therefore they are constitutionally and legally under the responsibility of the President; it is not unreasonable to note that this contradicts the idea that the municipalities are in fact entities not subject to accountability or any oversight whatsoever by the President of the Republic.⁴¹⁵

B.2.3.6. Conclusion

170. The Court notes that judicial remedies are not effective if, due to the particular circumstances of a case, they are illusory because the State does not provide the necessary means to execute the judgments that found them admissible or when there are unjustified delays in the decisions.⁴¹⁶ The Court reiterates that, under the obligations contained in Article 25 of the Convention, public authorities cannot thwart the meaning and scope of judicial decisions or unduly delay their execution.⁴¹⁷ In the case at hand, the lack of action by the courts, on their own motion, to process the enforcement of the labor verdicts, as well as the ineffectiveness of the means provided in the domestic legal system to bring about payment of the rulings against the municipalities, combined with the absence of budget rules requiring the State to provide the municipalities with funds to pay judicially sanctioned debts, led to a situation in which the 846 teachers were rendered defenseless and vulnerable despite their favorable ruling against the Municipalities of Chañaral, Chanco, Parral, Pelluhue, Vallenar and Cauquenes, and to date, they have not yet received full payment of the money owed to them. This amounts to a violation of the right to judicial protection because, in practice and due to failures in the domestic regulatory framework, the teachers did not have effective remedies to guarantee full, complete, swift, comprehensive execution of the judgments over the course of more than twenty-five years, as established in the obligations contained in Article 25(2)(c) of the American Convention.

B.3. Reasonable period

171. More than twenty-five years on average have passed in the instant case, during which the court-ordered judgments against the municipalities on behalf of the 846 alleged victims have not been fully enforced. The Court has held in its consistent case law that a prolonged delay in a

⁴¹⁴ Order by the Sixth Civil Court of Santiago, May 14, 2001, in the case *Municipality of Chañaral v. National Treasury of Chile* (evidence file, folio 1384).

⁴¹⁵ Order by the Supreme Court, November 19, de 2003 (evidence file, folios 2192 to 2196).

⁴¹⁶ Cf. *Case of Ivcher Bronstein v. Peru. Merits, Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of February 6, 2001. Series C No. 74, para. 137; and *Case of the National Association of Discharged and Retired Employees of the National Tax Administration Superintendence (ANCEJUB-SUNAT) v. Peru. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of November 21, 2019. Series C No. 394, para. 131.

⁴¹⁷ Cf. *Case of Mejía Idrovo v. Ecuador, supra*, par. 106, and *Case of the National Association of Discharged and Retired Employees of the National Tax Administration Superintendence (ANCEJUB-SUNAT) v. Peru, supra*, para. 131.

proceeding may be, in and of itself, a violation of judicial guarantees.⁴¹⁸ The Court has established that the concept of reasonable time should be analyzed in each specific case, in relation to the total duration of the process, which could also include the execution of the final judgment. Thus, it has considered four elements to determine whether the guarantee of reasonable time was met, namely: (i) the complexity of the matter; (ii) procedural activity by the interested parties; (iii) the conduct of judicial authorities, and (iv) the impact on the legal situation of the alleged victim.⁴¹⁹ The Court recalls that it is up to the State to demonstrate, based on these criteria, the reasons for the amount of time it has taken to resolve the cases; otherwise, the Court has broad powers to draw its own conclusions on this matter.⁴²⁰

172. Thus, and in light of these standards, the Court will proceed to analyze the amount of time that elapsed between the delivery of the judgments by the final court of appeal, until the present in the thirteen cases addressed by the instant case, based on the factors of (B.3.1) complexity of the matter, (B.3.2) procedural activity by the interested parties, (B.3.3) the conduct of judicial authorities, and (B.3.4) the impact on the legal situation of the alleged victims.

B.3.1. The complexity of the matter

173. The Court holds several factors to be relevant for judging the complexity of the matter. These include the complexity of the evidence, the number of parties to the process or victims, the time elapsed since word was received about the facts to be investigated, the characteristics of the remedy set forth in the domestic legislation, and the context in which the violation occurred.⁴²¹ In the case at hand, the Court has seen that twenty-two to twenty-seven years elapsed from the time the processes of enforcement of verdicts began until the time this judgment is being delivered, during which the judgments have not yet been fully executed.

174. The next point, number of victims, has varied depending on each different procedure, such that *Agurto Chein Juisan v. the Municipality of Cauquenes*, Docket No. 63-1993, has one victim only, while *Aguilera Machuca v. the Municipality of Cauquenes*, Docket No. 38-1993, has 336. It should be noted, however, that these are processes for the enforcement of final, non-appealable judgments, in which the only task at hand is to assess the amounts and define the payment mechanisms. It should also be noted that the courts hearing these processes were the same ones that sat as trial courts. This Court therefore holds that the matters brought before the courts at this stage of the case were supplementary, addressed final execution, and are not particularly complex.

B.3.2. Procedural activity by the interested parties

⁴¹⁸ Cf. *Case of Hilaire, Constantine and Benjamin et al. v. Trinidad and Tobago. Merits, Reparations and Costs.* Judgment of June 21, 2002. Series C No. 94, para. 145, and *Case of González et al. v. Venezuela. Merits and Reparations.* Judgment of September 20, 2021. Series C No. 436, para. 185.

⁴¹⁹ Cf. *Case of Suárez Rosero v. Ecuador. Merits.* Judgment of November 12, 1997. Series C No. 35, para. 71 and 72, and *Case of Barbosa de Souza et al. v. Brazil. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs.* Judgment of September 7, 2021. Series C No. 435, note 238.

⁴²⁰ Cf. *Case of Anzualdo Castro v. Peru. Preliminary Objection, Merits, Reparations and Costs.* Judgment of September 22, 2009. Series C No. 202, para. 156, and *Case of Barbosa de Souza et al. v. Brazil, supra, note 238.*

⁴²¹ Cf. *Case of Genie Lacayo v. Nicaragua. Merits, Reparations and Costs.* Judgment of January 29, 1997. Series C No. 30, para. 78, and *Case of Bedoya Lima et al. v. Colombia. Merits, Reparations and Costs.* Judgment of August 26, 2021. Series C No. 431, note 302.

175. The Court has considered, in determining whether the time period is reasonable, whether the party's procedural conduct to obtain justice somehow helped unduly prolong the process.⁴²²

176. In the case before us, this Court found in the previous section (*supra* para. 157 to 170) that the rules governing the process of enforcement of labor judgments against municipal governments were unclear and that the means provided by domestic law were ineffective. Accordingly, procedural activity performed during these cases included such court motions as requests for mayoral executive orders to be issued for payment, requests for arrest warrants, requests for attachment of assets, and the signing of payment plans, but the final decision on whether it would be possible to pay the debts upheld in the judgments was out of the hands of the parties because there was no means for requiring the State to provide financial resources to pay the amounts ordered. It can therefore be stated that the procedural action by the parties, or lack thereof, was not a causal factor in the excessive amount of time taken up by the procedures for enforcement of judgment.

B.3.3. The conduct of judicial authorities

177. It has been the Court's understanding that in order for judgments to be fully effective, the judicial authorities must act quickly and without delay, because the principle of effective judicial protection requires that enforcement procedures be carried out without obstacles or undue delay so that they attain their objectives quickly, fully, and in a straightforward manner.⁴²³

178. Also to be considered is the above discussion of rules and procedures governing the process of enforcing labor judgments against the municipalities, which were found to be vague and ineffective. Indeed, the fact that judicial authorities were unable to order mandatory measures, combined with the inadequacy of the only measure available—an arrest warrant against the mayor—makes it very difficult for judicial authorities to carry out a prompt, comprehensive procedure for payment of the debts. Thus, in view of the refusal of the municipalities to carry out the terms of the judgments if the sitting mayor was no longer the same one who had been in office at the time the original debt was incurred,⁴²⁴ the judicial authority had no way to move the procedure forward. This was evident in the specific case when the municipalities filed briefs with the courts arguing that they were unable to comply with the judgments, and the courts responded by issuing orders that could do nothing more than take cognizance of the excuses being raised.⁴²⁵ Therefore, it is the very structure of the procedure, based on the regulations in force at the time, which were vague and ineffective, that caused the delay of over twenty-five years in enforcing the judgments against the municipalities.

B.3.4. Impact

179. Finally, with regard to the impact on the alleged victim's legal situation, the Court has held that to determine the reasonableness of the term, the adverse effect of the duration of the

⁴²² Cf. *Case of Cantos v. Argentina. Merits, Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of November 28, 2002. Series C No. 97, para. 57, and *Case of Bedoya Lima et al. v. Colombia, supra*, note 303.

⁴²³ Cf. *Case of Mejía Idrovo v. Ecuador, supra*, para. 106 and *Case of Bedoya Lima et al. v. Colombia, supra*, note 304.

⁴²⁴ In fact, as was discussed *supra* para. 161, after the 2002 reform, Article 32 of the MCOL allowed for an arrest warrant to be issued only for "the mayor during whose term of office the debt giving rise to the trial was contracted."

⁴²⁵ Cf. For example, the order issued by the Court of First Instance of Chañaral on June 20, 2005, in the framework of the process *Benavides Montaña et al. v. the Municipality of Chañaral*, Docket No. 18,629-1994 (evidence file, folio 1342), or the order issued by the Court of First Instance of Chanco on August 13, 2010, in the framework of the process *Abarza Farías et al. v. the Municipality of Chanco*, Docket No. 217-1993 (evidence file, folio 15642).

proceedings on the judicial situation of the person involved must be taken into account, bearing in mind, among other elements, the matter in dispute.⁴²⁶

180. The Court has also had occasion to consider the special importance of speedy judicial proceedings for persons in a vulnerable situation, such as older adults, given the specific impact that a delay may have for such individuals.⁴²⁷ Likewise, the Court has previously taken under advisement the case law of the European Court of Human Rights, which found that the advanced age of persons involved in a judicial process imposed a requirement for authorities to be particularly diligent in resolving such processes.⁴²⁸ Expeditious processes therefore are part of the States' reinforced duties for due diligence in access to justice for older adults (*supra* paras. 148 to 152).

181. The Court reiterates that the classification per se of the nature of the debt owed to the teachers is an issue that lies outside the body of facts of the instant case (*supra* para. 3.3). There can be no question, however, that, regardless of whether it was a type of retirement fund, the failure to pay the amounts upheld by the courts of law was injurious to the teachers, as they were not paid an allowance that had been calculated on their base salary, as prescribed under article 40 of 1981 decree-law 3,551. The Court therefore holds that the excessive amount of time in enforcing the judgments necessarily had an impact on the financial status of the alleged victims and their ability to cover their own living expenses.

182. It must also be remembered that the alleged victims are particularly vulnerable because of their age.⁴²⁹ More to the point, alleged victim Ceferina Olivia Matus Rodríguez made a statement in the public hearing about the adverse effects she had experienced when she failed to receive payment of the amounts owed to her:

[...] first it impaired our ability to educate and support our families. Our salaries declined, and before this, they even used to pay us a two-year bonus (they paid it every other year), and then that was eliminated. So we were earning lower salaries and we thought that with the allowance we were going to receive, things would improve right away, and even thinking about the future, our retirement savings would be better, we would have a better retirement, but nothing came of it. Everything stayed the same. [...]

That is the petition we are making, seeing that we want and we need to have this debt recognized because at our age we need so many things, especially with health problems. Many of our colleagues have now died, and that is sad enough already, but financially, they did not have the resources to cover treatment, and they were limited to the public health system. We went to doctors' offices. Right now I am not under a physician's care, I have hypertension, I cope as best I can because I have no treatment. Everything is on hold with this pandemic. Anyway, in general the care is very poor, we all know that public health care is very bad in Chile, so we have to turn to private medicine, and that

⁴²⁶ Cf. *Case of the National Association of Discharged and Retired Employees of the National Tax Administration Superintendence (ANCEJUB-SUNAT) v. Peru*, *supra*, para. 148, and *Case of Bedoya Lima et al. v. Colombia*, *supra*, note 305.

⁴²⁷ Cf. *Case of García Lucero et al. v. Chile. Preliminary Objection, Merits and Reparations*. Judgment of August 28, 2013. Series C No. 267, para. 246.

⁴²⁸ Cf. *Case of Furlán and family v. Argentina. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of August 31, 2012. Series C No. 246, paras. 195 and 196. Citing: ECtHR, *Case of Jablonská v. Poland* (No.60225/00), Judgment of March 9, 2004. Final, June 9, 2004, para. 43; *Case of Codarcea v. Romania* (No. 31675/04), Judgment of June 2, 2009. Final, September 2, 2009, para. 89. Also, *Case of Styranowski v. Poland* (No. 28616/95), Judgment of October 30, 1998, para. 57, and *Case of Krzak v. Poland* (No. 51515/99), Judgment of April 6, 2004. Final, July 7, 2004, para. 42.

⁴²⁹ Cf. *Case of Poblete Vilches et al. v. Chile. Merits, Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of March 8, 2018. Series C No. 349, para. 143; and *Case of the National Association of Discharged and Retired Employees of the National Tax Administration Superintendence (ANCEJUB-SUNAT) v. Peru*. *supra*, para. 148.

means money, so right now we have no care at all. What a help it would be if what is ours were recognized and paid to us, money that belongs to us by decree-law.⁴³⁰

183. Moreover, as the representatives reported, by June 2021, 185 alleged victims had passed away without ever gaining access to the money owed to them under final judicial mandate (*supra* para. 125).

184. The Court therefore finds that a reinforced standard could be demanded for the expeditious, effective execution of the verdict (*supra* paras. 148 to 152). This standard of reinforced promptness was not adopted by the State in the processes that comprise this case and that have taken more than a quarter-century to bring about compliance with the convictions against the municipalities, and this constitutes a violation of Article 8(1) of the Convention.

B.4. Duty to adopt domestic legal effects with respect to the right to a reasonable period and the right to judicial protection

185. The Court notes that Article 2 of the Convention requires the States Parties to adopt, in accordance with their constitutional processes and the provisions of the Convention, such legislative or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights and freedoms protected by the Convention. This duty entails adopting measures of two kinds. The first is elimination of any norms and practices that in any way violate the guarantees provided under the Convention,⁴³¹ either because they ignore those rights or liberties or because they obstruct their exercise.⁴³² The second is to issue norms and develop practices that lead to the effective observance of such guarantees.⁴³³

186. The Court also emphasizes that in the instant case, the violations of the right to judicial protection and the right to a reasonable period were the result of an unclear, ineffective domestic regulatory framework created by the Labor Code, the MCOL and the Civil Procedural Code (*supra* paras. 153 to 170). The violations were also caused by the absence of provisions requiring the municipalities to comply with court-ordered sentences and requiring the State to provide the municipalities with funds to pay their debts. As expert witness Jordán Díaz said in the public hearing, the problem with the regulations on compliance with judgments against the municipalities is that they leave compliance up to discretion or willingness to pay, and to the possibility of obtaining funds. Thus, in view of the fact that the Chilean legal system does not include provisions requiring the State-municipality to comply with judicial verdicts, the expert witness concluded that, if citizens do not find that the public administration is willing to pay, they “stand defenseless.”⁴³⁴ Furthermore, the Chilean legal system offers no provisions for taking into account the particular vulnerability of older adults so as to ensure an expeditious process.

⁴³⁰ Statement rendered by Ceferina Olivia Matus Rodríguez at a public hearing before the Inter-American Court, May 31, 2021.

⁴³¹ Cf. *Case of Castillo Petruzzi et al. v. Peru. Merits, Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of May 30, 1999. Series C No. 52, para. 207, and *Case of González et al. v. Venezuela, supra*, para. 103.

⁴³² Cf. *Case of Hilaire, Constantine and Benjamin et al. v. Trinidad and Tobago, supra*, para. 113, and *Case of González et al. v. Venezuela, supra*, para. 103.

⁴³³ Cf. *Case of Castillo Petruzzi et al. v. Peru, supra*, para. 207, and *Case of González et al. v. Venezuela, supra*, para. 103.

⁴³⁴ Statement by expert witness Tomás Jordán Díaz delivered on May 31, 2021 at the public hearing before the Inter-American Court.

187. The Court notes that, after the events of this case, the process of enforcing labor matters was reformed by approval of Law No. 20,022 of May 30, 2005. Labor judgments can now be executed by means of a subsequent, differentiated procedure before a specialized court called the Labor and Pension Fund Collections Court that is empowered to act on its own motion. However, none of the processes covered by this case used the procedure.

188. As discussed above, during the time the proceedings in this case were underway, the regulations in force constituted violation of the guarantees established in the Convention, and the State failed to issue or amend regulations that would bring about effective municipal compliance with the judgments. Considering that the beneficiaries are part of a vulnerable population and that the State holds the obligation of providing funds to the municipalities to pay these sentences, the State was guilty of breaching its duty to adopt domestic legal effects in keeping with Article 2 of the Convention, with respect to the reinforced guarantees of a reasonable term for execution of judgments involving a vulnerable population group, as well as the right to judicial protection, as established in Articles 8(1) and 25(1) of the Convention.

B.5. Right to property

189. In its case law, this Court has developed a broad concept of property that encompasses the use and enjoyment of possessions, defined as those material items that may be appropriated, as well as any benefit that may form part of a person's patrimony.⁴³⁵ Using Article 21 of the Convention, the Court has also protected vested rights, understood as rights that have been incorporated into the patrimony of the individual.⁴³⁶ It is worth repeating that the right to property is not absolute and, in this sense, it may be subject to restrictions and limitations, provided these are carried out using the appropriate legal mechanisms and in accordance with the parameters established in Article 21.⁴³⁷

190. As was said above, in this case, the municipalities were convicted and ordered to pay the alleged victims an allowance created under article 40 of decree-law 3,551, starting on the dates the teachers were hired and for the duration of their contracts. These final, non-appealable judgments ordered payment of an amount to the teachers, quantified by means of assessments filed throughout the processes of enforcement. The Court therefore finds that these amounts, from the time they were ordered, became part of the teachers' personal wealth and are therefore a vested right. It should also be recalled that the allowance had been extended to the alleged victims so they could support themselves and their families, improve their financial situation, and cover the medical and other expenses needed in their current circumstances.

191. For these reasons, this Court believes that the convictions handed down against the municipalities cover financial benefits recognized in favor of the alleged victims and protected by the right to property, as they were clearly quantified and therefore could be enforced by judicial means.⁴³⁸ The failure to pay because of the practical impossibility of enforcing the judgments

⁴³⁵ Cf. *Case of Ivcher Bronstein v. Peru*, *supra*, paras. 120 and 122, and *Case of the National Association of Discharged and Retired Employees of the National Tax Administration Superintendence (ANCEJUB-SUNAT) v. Peru*, *supra*, para. 192.

⁴³⁶ Cf. *Case of Mejía Idrovo v. Peru*, *supra*, par. 122, and *Case of the National Association of Discharged and Retired Employees of the National Tax Administration Superintendence (ANCEJUB-SUNAT) v. Peru*, *supra*, para. 192.

⁴³⁷ Cf. *Case of Salvador Chiriboga v. Ecuador. Preliminary Objection and Merits*. Judgment of May 6, 2008. Series C No. 179, para. 60 to 63; *Case of Mévoli v. Argentina. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of August 22, 2013. Series C No. 265, para. 170; and *Case of the National Association of Discharged and Retired Employees of the National Tax Administration Superintendence (ANCEJUB-SUNAT) v. Peru*. *supra*, para. 192.

⁴³⁸ The European Court of Human Rights has also found that a debt can be protected by the right to property, so long as it is sufficiently established to be enforceable. Cf. among others, ECtHR, *Stran Greek Refineries and Stratis*

against the municipalities therefore breached the vested rights to moneys that had become part of the victims' personal wealth. The Court concludes, as a result, that the State violated the right to property recognized in Article 21 of the Convention.

B.6. Conclusion

192. The Court recalls that the unjustified delay in complying with a judgment is per se a violation of the right to judicial guarantees. In the instant case, the Court concludes that the processes for enforcing the judgments delivered in favor of the 846 teachers were irregular and ineffective for the following reasons: lack of clarity concerning the court's action on its own motion in the process of enforcing judgments; the ineffectiveness of mechanisms available through domestic regulations to guarantee compliance with the judgments against the municipalities; and the lack of any provisions requiring the State to provide funding to the municipalities, as part of the single unified State, to pay the debts created through final, non-appealable judgments. Furthermore, considering that the victims in this case are elderly and that many have grown old and even died while waiting over twenty-five years for enforcement of these verdicts, the Court finds that the State has failed in its reinforced duty to guarantee due diligence in access to justice for older persons and expeditious processes involving this vulnerable population. Finally, by failing to pay the amounts established in final judicial rulings, the State breached the teachers' vested rights to their personal wealth.

193. Based on these considerations, the Court holds the State responsible for violating Articles 8(1), 21, 25(1) and 25(2)(c) of the American Convention, read in conjunction with Articles 1(1) and 2 thereof, in injury of the individuals listed by name in Annex 1 of this judgment.

IX REPARATIONS

194. Pursuant to the provisions of Article 63(1) of the American Convention, the Court has held that every violation of an international obligation which results in harm creates a duty to make adequate reparation, and that this provision reflects a customary norm that constitutes one of the fundamental principles of contemporary international law on State responsibility.⁴³⁹ This Court has also established that reparations must have a causal nexus with the facts of the case, the alleged violations, the proven damages, as well as the measures requested to repair the resulting damages. Therefore, the Court must observe such coincidence in order to adjudge and declare according to law.⁴⁴⁰

195. Accordingly, and in view of the considerations set forth on the merits and the violations of the Convention as declared in this judgment, the Court will proceed to examine the petitions made by the Commission and the representatives, as well as the responses offered by the State,

Andreadis v. Greece, Judgment of December 9, 1994, Series A No. 301-B, para. 59, and ECtHR, *Mazzeo v. Italy*, No. 32269/09. Judgment of October 5, 2017, para. 47. Along the same lines, the European Court also emphasized that neither a municipality nor any other government institution can claim lack of resources to justify nonpayment of a debt based on the decision of a court of justice. *Cfr.* For the case of a municipality, ECtHR, *Mazzeo v. Italy*, No. 32269/09. Judgment of October 5, 2017, para. 44. Also see *Bourdox v. Russia*, No. 59498/00, para. 35 and *Cocciarella v. Italy*, No. 64886/01, par.90.

⁴³⁹ *Cf.* *Case of Velásquez Rodríguez v. Honduras. Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of July 21, 1989. Series C No. 7, para. 25, and *Case of Vera Rojas et al. v. Chile, supra*, para. 158.

⁴⁴⁰ *Cf.* *Case of Ticona Estrada v. Bolivia. Merits, Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of November 27, 2008. Series C No. 191, para. 110, and *Case of Vera Rojas et al. v. Chile, supra*, para. 158.

in light of the tenets established in its case law on the nature and scope of the obligation to make reparation and thus order the measures required to redress the damage.⁴⁴¹

A. Injured Party

196. The Court, under the terms of article 63(1) of the Convention, holds as an injured party anyone who has been declared the victim of violation of a right recognized therein. In this case, the Court holds the 846 teachers identified in the Annex 1 listing as “injured parties”. Thus, as victims of the violations set forth in Chapter VIII of this Judgment, they will be considered beneficiaries of the reparations ordered herein. The Court notes that, according to the information it has, 185 victims have died.⁴⁴²

B. Measures of Restitution

197. The **Commission** recommended that the thirteen judgments discussed in this case be enforced as soon as possible, disallowing any arguments as to the “autonomous entity” status of the municipalities or the lack of domestic provisions requiring the allocation of funds to the municipalities.

198. The **representatives** discussed enforcement of the judgments under the heading of pecuniary damage, for which it requested that the State be ordered to pay CLP 72,48,343,002, distributing to each victim or his or her heirs the individual amount indicated in the financial report attached to its pleadings and motions brief.⁴⁴³ They clarified that this calculation had been made on July 31, 2020, and therefore requested that it be updated to the time this judgment is delivered. In their closing arguments, they underscored the need in calculating the debt to apply the highest conventional interest rate, in keeping with Article 63 of the Labor Code. They further requested that the total payment be disbursed to Giampiero Fava Cohen, attorney representing the victims, who in turn could deliver the amount pertaining to each victim or their heirs, according to the judgment.

199. The **State** asked that, if the Court should hold in favor of enforcement of the judgments, the amounts owed be determined by each of the different labor courts that had handed down the original judgments. It added that requesting the Court to make a unilateral determination of the amount owed and means of payment would suggest that this Court could operate as an executive collections panel, which “severely distorts the sense and purpose of the inter-American system.”

200. It then pointed to the request for the total amount to be transferred to the representative Giampiero Fava Cohen, arguing that it would be impossible to transfer millions of dollars to an individual, expecting him to duly redress the victims. Because these would be public monies, it would be the State’s obligation to exercise oversight and make sure the funds were placed in the hands of the alleged victims in their entirety and be able to render an accounting. It therefore requested, if international responsibility were to be declared, that the Court order enforcement of the judgments within a reasonable period, without setting payment formulas exogenous to the practice of the System or quantifying the amounts of the debt.

⁴⁴¹ Cf. *Case of Velásquez Rodríguez v. Honduras*. Reparations and Costs, *supra*, paras. 25 and 26, and *Case of Vera Rojas et al. v. Chile*, *supra*, para. 159.

⁴⁴² Cf. Death certificates submitted by the representatives as annexes to their final pleadings (evidence file, folios 19266 to 19459).

⁴⁴³ Cf. Report “Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco,” prepared by Claudio Bonilla, Guísela Gallardo and Gonzalo Polanco (evidence file, folios 9329 to 9469).

201. The State also asked the Court to consider the argument that the reparations ordered in the instant case could be held as “debilitating,” that is, “reparations that, because of their magnitude, would substantially impair the States’ ability to perform their functions.”⁴⁴⁴ It therefore asked the Court to consider the impact on national wealth of an order in this case, in view of the State’s financial capacity.

202. Moreover, during the public hearing and on the basis of the opinion delivered by expert witness Jorge Fantuzzi,⁴⁴⁵ the State objected to the use of the maximum conventional interest rate in calculating the updated amounts of the payment assessments submitted by the representatives.

203. In the case at hand, the **Court** concluded that the State had violated the right to judicial protection by failing to guarantee full execution, free of unjustified delays, of the judgments delivered in the thirteen procedures against the municipalities of Chañaral, Chanco, Parral, Vallenar, Pelluhue and Cauquenes. Thus, the Court held that, even though over twenty-five years had passed since the final judgments were handed down in the different processes, the amounts determined in the final judgments had not been paid in the thirteen cases covered herein, even though partial payments had been made in the processes *Benavides Montaña et al. v. the Municipality of de Chañaral*, Docket No. 18,629-1994; *Bayer Torres et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,274-1993; *Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,071-1992; *Belmar Montero et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,051-1992; *Salazar Aravena et al. v. the Municipality of Parral*, Docket No. 4,096-1992 and *Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. the Municipality of Vallenar*, Docket No. 4,443-1993.

204. The State asked that, if the Court were to order enforcement of the judgments, the amounts to be paid should necessarily be determined by each of the particular courts that delivered the judgments, because otherwise, the Court would be sitting as a “fourth instance”. The Court has repeatedly stressed on this point that the principle of complementarity informs the entire inter-American system of human rights, which is, as the Preamble of the American Convention states, “reinforcing or complementing the protection provided by the domestic law of the American states.”⁴⁴⁶ This is why the system of protection instituted by the American Convention does not replace national jurisdictions, but complements them.⁴⁴⁷

205. Thus, in view of the violations found in this judgment, the time that has passed, the status of the victims as a vulnerable population because of their age, and the additional length of time it could take to initiate new processes for enforcement of the judgments, and in order for the victims to receive redress promptly,⁴⁴⁸ the Court elects to order the State to grant the compensation ordered in this judgment directly to each and every one of the victims in the instant case. Indeed, this Court has already emphasized that a delay in executing measures of reparation

⁴⁴⁴ Cf. Expert statement delivered before a public attestor by Martins Paparinskis, May 24, 2021 (evidence file, folios 18781 to 18833).

⁴⁴⁵ Cf. Statement by expert witness Jorge Fantuzzi Majlis delivered on May 31, 2021, at the hearing before the Inter-American Court. The written text of this expert statement was added to the evidence file, folios 18769 to 18780.

⁴⁴⁶ Cf. *Case of Las Palmeras v. Colombia. Merits*. Judgment of December 6, 2001. Series C No. 90, para. 33, and *Case of Vera Rojas et al. v. Chile, supra*, para. 137.

⁴⁴⁷ Cf. *Case of Peasant Community of Santa Barbara v. Peru. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of September 1, 2015. Series C No. 299, para. 159, and *Case of Vera Rojas et al. v. Chile, supra*, para. 138.

⁴⁴⁸ Cf. *Case of Órdenes Guerra et al. v. Chile. Merits, Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of November 29, 2018. Series C No. 372, para. 119.

has a particular negative impact on older persons, including the victims in this case, which places them in a position of greater vulnerability, implying a reinforced obligation to respect and guarantee their rights.⁴⁴⁹

206. With respect to the argument that the amount of compensation requested in the instant case would prove debilitating, this Court has emphasized that the obligation to abide by its judgments derives from a basic principle of law on the international responsibility of the State, backed by international case law, according to which the States must abide by their international convention-based obligations in good faith (*pacta sunt servanda*) and cannot invoke domestic concerns as a reason not to assume international responsibility that has been established.⁴⁵⁰ Furthermore, the amounts set forth in this chapter correspond to the State's pre-existing obligations that, violating its Convention-based commitments, it has not fulfilled for over twenty-five years.

207. Finally, regarding the interest rate used to calculate the updated amounts owed, according to Article 63 of the Chilean Labor Code, which has not been amended since the time the events of this case took place:

Monies that employers owe to workers for compensation, indemnification or any other item, to which employees are entitled for their services, shall be paid in amounts readjusted using the same percentage by which the Consumer Price Index has changed as determined by the National Bureau of Statistics, between the month prior to when the payment should have been made and the month prior to when it is actually made.

The same readjustment shall be applied to advances, installments or partial payments made by the employer.

The amounts set forth paragraph one of this article, readjusted as described therein, shall earn the maximum interest rate permitted for operations readjustable to the date when the obligation was incurred.⁴⁵¹

208. Thus, to bring the amounts up to date, domestic law itself clearly states that the maximum interest rate permitted for readjustable operations must be used. This was why the representatives had submitted, together with their pleadings and motions brief, the financial report, "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" prepared by Claudio Bonilla, Guísela Gallardo and Gonzalo Polanco,⁴⁵² which gives an update on the amounts owed, with a methodology consisting of the readjustment based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI), application of the interest rate described in Article 63 of the Labor Code, and the different installments already paid by the municipalities under the payment plans signed with the victims. The Court therefore deems that these estimates provide an accurate, fair means to determine the amounts still owed to the victims, with no need to resort once again to the domestic courts, thus honoring the reinforced obligation to respect and guarantee the rights

⁴⁴⁹ Cf. *Case of Poblete Vilches v. Chile*, *supra*, para. 127, and *Case of Órdenes Guerra et al. v. Chile. Monitoring compliance with judgment*. Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, July 21, 2020, considering paragraph 15.

⁴⁵⁰ Cf. *International Responsibility for the Promulgation and Enforcement of Laws in Violation of the Convention* (Arts. 1 and 2 of the American Convention on Human Rights). Advisory Opinion OC-14/94 of December 9, 1994. Series A No. 14, para. 35, and *Case of Órdenes Guerra et al. v. Chile. Monitoring compliance with judgment*, *supra*, Considering paragraph 19.

⁴⁵¹ Cf. Report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" *supra*, (evidence file, folio 9341).

⁴⁵² Cf. Report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" *supra*, (evidence file, folios 9329 to 9469).

of older persons, meaning more expeditious compliance with obligations to this vulnerable population.

209. In consequence, the Court orders the State to pay the amounts still owed, directly to the victims whose names are listed in Annex 1 or to their successors as defined by applicable domestic law, according to the amounts listed in Annex 2, in keeping with the financial report, "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco." The amounts ordered for each victim should be updated at the time they are disbursed, based on the readjustment of the CPI determined by the National Bureau of Statistics between July 31, 2020 and the time payment is actually made, and the maximum interest rate allowed for readjustable operations as of that same date, according to the provisions of Article 63 of the Labor Code (*supra* para. 207), within the period set for that purpose (*infra* para. 232).

C. Measures of satisfaction

210. The **Commission** offered no specific recommendations on this point.

211. The **representatives** asked that the State be declared in violation of Articles 1(1), 2, 8, 21, 25 and 26 of the Convention for all the victims, which in itself would be a form of redress. They also asked that the State be ordered to publish the authorized summary of the judgment in a widely circulated national newspaper, as well as the full judgment on the websites of relevant government institutions, especially the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Foreign Relations, for one year.

212. They asked for a ceremony of recognition of international responsibility, with the participation of all high government authorities, including the president of the republic, the presidents of the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies and the Supreme Court, and government ministers, especially the Minister of Home Affairs and Security, Minister of Foreign Relations and Minister of Education. The details of the ceremony must be coordinated with the alleged victims, and it must be well publicized.

213. The **State** maintained that it could not be held responsible for violating Articles 1(1), 2, 8, 21 and 25 of the Convention and therefore the violation of these articles should not be declared. It added that the Commission's Merits Report made no reference to Article 26 of the Convention, and reiterated that therefore it should be declared inadmissible. It made no reference to the publications or the recognition ceremony.

C.1. Publication of the judgment

214. The Court orders, as it has done in other cases,⁴⁵³ that the State must produce the following publications within six months of the date of notification of this judgment: (a) the official summary of this judgment prepared by the Court, to run only once in the Official Gazette and in a newspaper with broad national circulation, using a font that is legible and appropriate, and (b) this judgment in its entirety, available for a period of one year on a website of the State, in such a way that it is accessible to the public and can be located from the homepage. The State should report to this Court as soon as it has proceeded with each of the publications ordered, regardless of the one-year term to submit its first report as ordered in the operative section of this judgment.

⁴⁵³ Cf. *Case of Cantoral Benavides v. Peru. Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of December 3, 2001. Series C No. 88, para. 79, and *Case of Vera Rojas et al. v. Chile, supra*, para. 169.

C.2. Public act of recognition of international responsibility

215. The Court also finds it fitting to order an act in recognition of international responsibility for the events of this case, as a form of reparation for the victims. The proceedings should make reference to the human rights violations declared herein. It should take the form of a public ceremony in the presence of high-level government officials and the victims. The State and the victims or their representatives must agree on the method for complying with this public act of recognition and the details desired, such as the venue and date for it to take place.⁴⁵⁴ The State has one year to comply with this measure, as of the date of notification of this judgment.

D. Guarantees of non-recurrence

216. In view of the violations of the reinforced duty to guarantee due diligence and preferential treatment of older persons in access to justice and expeditious processes, the Court finds it fitting to order the State to create and implement, over the course of one year, a training and sensitivity plan for justice operators concerning access to justice for older adults. This training plan should include verifiable indicators for evaluating progress made during implementation of the plan.

E. Other measures requested

E.1. Measures of rehabilitation

217. The **representatives** asked for the provision of preferential, comprehensive health care, fully funded by the State, for the surviving victims in the local communities where they live. The **Commission** gave no opinion concerning this measure. The **State** argued that health services had no causal nexus with the violations being claimed and therefore should not be granted.

218. This Court would note, regarding this measure of rehabilitation, that the rights violations declared in this judgment have no direct relationship to the lending of health services. Hence, it believes that the difficulties in obtaining treatment as a result of the violation of the right to property should be taken into account in determining nonpecuniary damages (*infra* para. 228).

E.2. Other guarantees of non-recurrence

219. The **Commission** claimed, in addition, that the State should adopt whatever regulatory or legal changes might be necessary to: ensure that government institutions abide by judicial rulings that recognize labor and social security rights; ensure that processes for enforcement of judgment meet the Convention-based standard of being simple and prompt; and finally, guarantee that judicial authorities who hear these processes be legally empowered and apply in practice the enforcement mechanisms necessary to guarantee that their judgments will be obeyed.

220. The **representatives** asked that the State implement all necessary regulatory changes for final judicial decisions against any public institution to actually be enforced, and for the State always to be the guarantor of this enforcement.

221. The **State** argued that the regulation on enforcement of social security decisions lies outside the body of facts of the case, as no pension rights are in dispute. With respect to the processes of execution of judgment, it reiterated that the Labor Code has undergone substantial reform,

⁴⁵⁴ Cf. *Case of Radilla Pacheco v. Mexico. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of November 23, 2009. Series C No. 209, para. 353, and *Case of Barbosa de Souza et al. v. Brazil. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of September 7, 2021. Series C No. 435, para. 178.

especially regarding enforcement of final judgments delivered in labor proceedings, through a subsequent, differentiated procedure aired before a specialized court—the Labor and Pension Collection Court. It added that the request for changes in laws and regulations to make the national treasury the ultimate guarantor for the enforcement of final judgments against any public institution would cause the Court to interfere in the political and administrative affairs of a sovereign State.

222. The Court notes that current legislation governing the execution of labor judgments is Law No. 20,022 of May 30, 2005, which calls for a subsequent, differentiated procedure aired before a specialized court called the Labor and Pension Collection Court empowered to act on its own motion. This legal structure makes it possible to correct some of the violations that this judgment has established regarding the right to judicial protection and the right to a speedy process.

223. The **Court** recognizes and values the progress that the State has already made to guarantee non-recurrence and, as it has done in other cases, urges it to continue implementing such measures. Therefore, regarding the requests to adopt measures of non-recurrence, the Court deems that the delivery of this judgment and the reparations ordered in this chapter are sufficient and appropriate to redress the violations suffered by the victims.

F. Compensatory damages

224. Pecuniary damage was covered in the section on measures of restitution. As other compensatory measures, the **Commission** asked in general terms for full redress of the violations, including nonpecuniary damages.

225. The **representatives** asked, as nonpecuniary damages, for each of the victims to be compensated in the amount of USD 25,000.00 “for their great suffering and that of their families” caused by noncompliance with the judicial verdict.

226. The **State**, in turn, argued that the amount requested for nonpecuniary damages was unjustified. It held, in general terms regarding compensatory redress, that these damages could be considered “debilitating reparations,” defining this concept as “severe impairment of the State’s ability to satisfy human rights obligations.” It deemed that the amount requested by the representatives “is unprecedented and extremely high” and would total over USD 110 million, which alone, according to the State, would be equivalent to nearly a quarter of the country’s 2020 judicial budget. It added that the outlook was even more difficult in the setting of the pandemic. It therefore asked the Court to consider these factors when determining reparations that would not be debilitating, both because of the material consequences on government assets affected hereby, and because this case could have systemic consequences for other cases in the context of the “historical debt.”

227. The Court has developed the concept of nonpecuniary damage in its case law and has established that this can encompass pain and suffering caused to the direct victims and their loved ones, harm to values of great importance to the individuals, and changes of a nonpecuniary nature in the living conditions of the victims or their relatives.⁴⁵⁵ In this specific case, several of the victims had described in their statements how the breach of their right to property had worsened the quality of their lives, among other things, making it difficult to purchase medications.⁴⁵⁶

⁴⁵⁵ Cf. Case of the “Street Children” (Villagrán Morales et al.) v. Guatemala. *Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of May 26, 2001. Series C No. 77, para. 84, and *Case of Vera Rojas et al. v. Chile, supra*, para. 181.

⁴⁵⁶ For example, victim Ramona Ilufi Luna said, in testimony attached to the pleadings and motions brief, that, because the money owed to her has not been paid, her children need to pay for her medicines because her money

228. Based on the circumstances of the case and the more than twenty-five year delay in paying a debt that originated in the 1980s, this Court finds that moral injury accrued to the 846 victims in the case. It therefore orders the State to pay, in equity, USD 5,000.00 (five thousand United States dollars) to each victim listed in Annex 1 in nonpecuniary damages.

G. Costs and expenses

229. The **representatives** asked for reimbursement of the court costs and attorney fees incurred in the case, including costs for expert opinions, copies of material from judicial case files, domestic and international travel for the legal teams and other declarants, and statements taken by affidavit at the different stages of the inter-American proceedings. The representatives submitted, along with their final pleadings, the contracts with expert witnesses. However, they did not submit invoices or any documentation indicating that the amounts contracted were in fact the amounts paid. They are therefore found not to have submitted proof of actual disbursements.

230. The Court has stated that court costs and attorney fees are part of the concept of reparation in all cases in which the efforts of the victims in seeking justice, both nationally and internationally, entail expenditures that must be compensated for when the Court judges the State to be internationally responsible. With respect to reimbursement for these costs and fees, it is the Court's responsibility to prudently assess their scope, which includes expenses incurred before domestic legal authorities, as well as those incurred in the course of the proceedings before the inter-American system, keeping in mind the circumstances of the specific case and the nature of international jurisdiction for the protection of human rights. This assessment can be done on the basis of the principle of equity and taking into consideration the expenses declared by the parties, provided the amounts are reasonable.⁴⁵⁷

231. The case file contains no evidence of the costs and expenses incurred by the representatives of the victims in processing the case before the inter-American system. The Court believes, however, that such processes inevitably require monetary outlays, and therefore holds that the State must pay Giampiero Fava Cohen, Ciro Colombara López and Alexandra Orrego Da Silva USD 10,000.00 (ten thousand United States dollars) each, for court costs and attorney fees. The Court may also order the State to further reimburse the victims or their representatives for reasonable expenses incurred during the procedural stage of monitoring compliance with this judgment.⁴⁵⁸

H. Method of compliance with the payments ordered

232. The payment of the amounts granted by this judgment as restitution must be disbursed directly to the people whose names are listed in Annex 1 in three annual installments, the first to be paid within one year of notification of this judgment. The amounts of these installments should be calculated on the basis of the amounts given in Annex 2, to be updated to the date of payment according to the readjusted CPI calculated by the National Bureau of Statistics from July 31, 2020 through the time when payment is actually made, and the maximum allowable interest rate for readjustable operations as of that same date, based on the provisions of Article 63 of the Labor

is not enough (videotaped statement rendered by Ramuna Ilufi Luna, attached to the pleadings and motions brief, Annex 04, evidence 12).

⁴⁵⁷ Cf. *Case of Garrido and Baigorria v. Argentina. Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of August 27, 1998. Series C No. 39, para. 82, and *Case of Vera Rojas et al. v. Chile, supra*, para. 185.

⁴⁵⁸ Cf. *Cfr. Case of Ibsen Cárdenas and Ibsen Peña v. Bolivia. Merits, Reparations and Costs*. Judgment of September 1, 2010. Series C No. 217, para. 291, and *Case of Vera Rojas et al. v. Chile, supra*, para. 186.

code (*supra* para. 207). After the State works out the individual amounts to be paid to each person, it must so notify the beneficiaries and their representatives as soon as possible.

233. The State must disburse the compensation for nonpecuniary damage determined herein directly to the people named in the judgment, according to the information given in Annex 1, as well as payment for court costs and attorney fees directly to the people named in paragraph 231, within one year of the date of notification of this judgment.

234. If beneficiaries have passed away or should pass away prior to the payment of their due compensation, the money shall be delivered directly to their heirs under the terms of applicable domestic legislation. This Court acknowledges that the representatives have no information about the heirs of victims María Graciela Cisternas Cisternas, María Apolina Lara Pereira and Heriberto Antonio Martínez Salazar. The Court deems, in this regard, that in order to determine these peoples' heirs, the State must run a notice in at least three editions of the Official Gazette, over the course of six months, calling on the next of kin of these individuals to report with the necessary information and informing them of the procedure to be followed for these purposes.

235. The State must fulfill all its monetary obligations by means of payment in United States dollars or the equivalent in national currency, calculated according to the exchange rate on the market as published or calculated by a qualified banking or financial authority on the day nearest to the date of payment.

236. If for causes attributable to the beneficiaries of the compensation or their heirs it should prove impossible to pay the amounts established within the required term, the State shall deposit the amount in their names into accounts or certificates of deposit in a sound Chilean financial institution, in United States dollars, under the most favorable financial conditions allowed by law and by banking practice. If the compensation has not been claimed after ten years, the money shall revert to the State with interest.

237. The amounts allocated in this judgment as compensation for restitution, nonpecuniary damage and reimbursement of costs and expenses shall be disbursed in their entirety to the assigned beneficiaries, as ordered in this judgment, with no deductions for possible fiscal fees.

238. If the State should fall behind on payments, it must pay interest on the amounts owed, based on overdue interest rates in effect for banks the Republic of Chile.

X OPERATIVE PARAGRAPHS

239. Therefore,

THE COURT

DECIDES,

Unanimously:

1. To dismiss the preliminary objection regarding failure to exhaust domestic remedies, as discussed in paragraphs 20 to 27 of this judgment.

DECLARES,

Unanimously, that:

2. The State is responsible for violating the right to judicial guarantees, the right to property, and the right to judicial protection enshrined in Articles 8(1), 21 and 25 of the American Convention on Human Rights, read in conjunction with Articles 1(1) and 2 thereof, in injury of the 846 people named in Annex 1 to this judgment, under the terms of paragraphs 136 to 193 hereof.

AND ORDERS,

Unanimously, that:

3. This judgment constitutes per se a form of reparation.

4. The State shall make cash payment of the amounts owed to the victims for restitution, under the terms set in paragraphs 205 to 209 and 232 to 238 of this judgment.

5. The State shall issue the publications outlined in paragraph 214 of this judgment.

6. The State shall hold a public act of recognition of international responsibility under the terms set in paragraph 215 of this judgment.

7. The State shall create and implement, in the space of one year, a plan for training and awareness-raising among justice operators concerning access to justice for older adults under the terms set in paragraph 216 of this judgment.

8. The State shall pay the amounts set in paragraphs 228 and 231 of this judgment as compensation for nonpecuniary damage and court costs and attorney fees, under the terms of paragraphs 232 to 238 of this judgment.

9. The State shall, within one year of the date of notification of this judgment, submit to the Court a report on the measures adopted to comply therewith, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 214 of this judgment.

10. The Court will monitor full compliance with this judgment, in exercise of its authority and in compliance with its obligations pursuant to the American Convention on Human Rights, and shall declare this case closed when the State has fully complied with all the measures ordered herein.

Done in Spanish in the city of San Jose, Costa Rica, November 10, 2021.

I/A Court HR. *Case of the Teachers of Chañaral and other Municipalities v. Chile. Preliminary Objection, Merits, Reparations and Costs.* Judgment of November 10, 2021. Judgment adopted in San Jose, Costa Rica in virtual session.

Elizabeth Odio Benito
President

L. Patricio Pazmiño Freire

Humberto Antonio Sierra Porto

Eduardo Ferrer Mac-Gregor Poisot

Eugenio Raúl Zaffaroni

Ricardo C. Pérez Manrique

Romina I. Sijniensky
Deputy Registrar

So ordered,

Elizabeth Odio Benito
President

Romina I. Sijniensky
Deputy Registrar

ANNEX 1
List of victims*

#	Paternal surname	Maternal surname	First name	Identification number
1	ABARZA	FARÍAS	María Mercedes	4.024.175-2
2	ABARZA	FARÍAS	Neftalí Damalíel	6.646.937-9
3	ABARZÚA	FARÍAS	Marta Isabel	4.864.655-7
4	ACUÑA	ARAVENA	Graciela*	2.954.174-4
5	ACUÑA	ARAVENA	María Teresa	3.441.219-7
6	ACUÑA	FUENTES	Jaime	5.364.993-9
7	ADAOS	RAMÍREZ	Gladys María	4.247.510-6
8	ADRIAZOLA	BERGER	Ina Sonia*	3.235.180-8
9	AGUAYO	YAÑEZ	Margarita Cupertina	7.290.020-0
10	AGUILAR	ÁLVAREZ	Verónica	5.985.879-3
11	AGUILAR	LAZCANO	Ana Elena	6.015.678-6
12	AGUILERA	MACHUCA	Ángel Alberto	5.237.058-2
13	AGUILERA	MACHUCA	Ángel Armando	4.989.184-9
14	AGUILERA	MACHUCA	Ángel Arturo	6.391.498-3
15	AGURTO	CANCINO	Anicia del Carmen	4.869.458-6
16	AGURTO	CANCINO	Etelvina ¹	6.117.594-6
17	AGURTO	CHIENG JUISAN ²	Elena Silvia	5.255.532-9
18	AGURTO	DURAN	Ruby	5.044.765-0
19	AGURTO	LÓPEZ	Mary Teresa	6.353.863-9
20	AHUMADA	ZÚÑIGA	María	7.322.996-0
21	ALARCÓN	ALARCÓN	Violeta del Carmen	4.456.821-7
22	ALARCÓN	RIOS	Héctor Raúl	5.752.973-3
23	ALARCÓN	ROMERO	Hugo Alberto	6.965.150-k
24	ALCAYAGA	LEYTON	Luzmila	6.656.091-0
25	ALCAYAGA	PINTO	Gloria Patricia	5.261.041-9
26	ALCAYAGA	ROJAS	Mónica	6.271.738-6
27	ALCOTA	GOYA	Juana Anjela ³	4.164.104-5
28	ALDANA	ALVEAR	Raúl Antonio	3.858.958-k
29	ALEGRÍA	CANCINO	Lucila de las Mercedes	7.754.927-7
30	ALEGRÍA	FUENTES	Armando Antonio	6.140.993-9

* Evidence contained in the case file indicates that the persons marked with an Asterisk (*) are deceased (case file, folios 19266 to 19459).

¹ Identified in the Commission's list as "AGURTO CANCINO Estelvina" (folio 36).

² Identified in the Commission's list as "AGURTO CHIENG JUISAN Elena" (folio 34).

³ Identified in the Commission's list as "ALCOTA GOYA Juana Angela" (folio 24).

31	ALEGRÍA	OLIVARES	Roberto	5.836.578-5
32	ALFARO	ARCAYA	Ada	5.510.796-3
33	ALVARADO	MUNDACA ⁴	Rosa Eliana	6.736.094-k
34	ALVARADO	URRUTIA	Alicia	6.912.819-k
35	ÁLVAREZ	ÁLVAREZ	Gabriela Iris	6.764.414-k
36	ÁLVAREZ	CANCINO	Inés del Carmen	7.803.366-5
37	ÁLVAREZ	DAVIES	Adriana Violeta	3.543.441-0
38	ÁLVAREZ	FARÍAS	Rosa Mafalda*	2.184.903-0
39	ÁLVAREZ	FLORES	Sergio Ricardo	3.252.072-3
40	ÁLVAREZ	JARA	María Liliam*	4.309.726-1
41	ÁLVAREZ	MUNIZAGA	Rosa de los Ángeles*	5.615.793-k
42	ÁLVAREZ	VEGA	Marta	4.094.930-5
43	ALVEAR	DIAZ	Gladys	5.136.133-4
44	ALVEAR	MÁRQUEZ	Lili ⁵	2.603.070-6
45	ALVEAR	MÁRQUEZ	Nelly*	2.622.475-6
46	ALVEAR	MIRANDA	Gladys de las Mercedes*	4.512.880-6
47	ALVIAL	LOYOLA	Beatriz	7.610.877-3
48	ALZAMORA	ALZAMORA	Orlando	6.121.507-7
49	AMIGO	MERINO	Miriam	4.578.664-1
50	AMIGO	YEVENES	Carmen	5.950.244-1
51	ANDAUR	ALARCÓN	María Marlen ⁶	7.128.180-9
52	ANDIA	CARIQUEO	José Gustavo	7.136.268-k
53	ANDIA	CARIQUEO	Marcial Ernesto*	6.513.191-9
54	ANDREANI	ROSSINELLI	Gabriela	2.407.966-k
55	ANGEL	ARDILES	Bernardo	6.338.087-3
56	ANGEL	CORTÉS	Diosa	6.604.845-4
57	APABLAZA	GARCÍA	Silvia	5.095.547-8
58	ARACENA	VALLADARES	Ruth María	5.589.563-5
59	ARANCIBIA	MARTÍNEZ	Juana	3.448.548-8
60	ARANCIBIA	RAMÍREZ	Isabel	8.599.560-k
61	ARANDA	SAN MARTÍN	Rodolfo Alejandro*	2.969.541-5
62	ARANEDA	FUENTES	Elba	5.799.425-8
63	ARAVENA	ALARCÓN	Gildardo*	2.097.225-4
64	ARAVENA	AMIGO	Lilian Rosa	7.023.275-8
65	ARAVENA	ARAVENA	Ana María*	5.405.720-2
66	ARAVENA	COLOMA	Fresia de las Mercedes*	4.158.528-5

⁴ Identified in the Commission's list as "ALVARADO MONDACA Rosa Eliana" (folio 38).

⁵ Identified in the Commission's list as "ALVEAR MÁRQUEZ Lily" (folio 31).

⁶ Identified in the Commission's list as "ANDAUR ALARCÓN María Marlene" (folio 40).

67	ARAVENA	CONCHA	Gastón*	4.390.945-2
68	ARAVENA	ESPINOZA	María Mercedes	7.270.739-7
69	ARAVENA	FUENTES	José del Carmen*	4.218.797-6
70	ARAVENA	HERNÁNDEZ	Enrique	4.081.347-0
71	ARAVENA	HERNÁNDEZ	Hugo	5.806.011-9
72	ARAVENA	LUNA	Eliana	7.509.931-2
73	ARAVENA	MOYA	Corina de las Mercedes	5.456.654-9
74	ARAVENA	VERDUGO	José Hernán*	3.396.177-4
75	ARAVENA	YÁÑEZ	Myrtha ⁷	6.125.780-2
76	ARAYA	CABRERA	Victoria	5.008.593-7
77	ARAYA	CASTRO	Julia Hortencia	6.133.358-4
78	ARAYA	CORTES	Sergio Enrique	6.304.820-8
79	ARAYA	CORTÉS	Shenda Janeth	6.891.907-k
80	ARAYA	GODOY	Melba Ivonne ⁸	5.591.168-1
81	ARAYA	MUÑOZ	Orfelina	4.578.656-0
82	ARAYA	SALINAS	Delia de Lourdes	5.594.082-7
83	ARCE	SARMIENTO	María Mercedes Margarita*	4.870.002-0
84	ARDILES	QUINTEROS	Luis Alberto	6.149.202-k
85	ARELLANO	ARAYA	Leonor	8.927.346-3
86	ARELLANO	ARELLANO	Manuel Antonio	5.554.972-9
87	ARELLANO	DIAZ	Manuel Serjio*	4.156.875-5
88	ARELLANO	LEPE	Elba Rosa	6.665.453-2
89	ARELLANO	LIRA	Ana del Carmen*	5.345.146-2
90	ARELLANO	LIRA	Genoveva de las Mercedes	7.024.354-7
91	ARELLANO	PEÑAILILLO	Miguel	3.694.207-k
92	ARELLANO	VALDÉS	Lucía Isabel	6.581.332-7
93	AREVALO	JARA	María Rodope	6.522.247-7
94	ARREDONDO	BUGUEÑO	Isabel	6.834.286-4
95	ASTORGA	ASTORGA	Ana María	6.722.285-7
96	ASTUDILLO	MORALES	Héctor Over	5.256.892-7
97	ÁVALOS	DÍAZ	Fresia del Carmen	5.042.547-9
98	AVENDAÑO	PEÑA	Enilde	5.605.933-4
99	ÁVILA	CERONI	Ulises Napoleón*	4.208.180-9
100	ÁVILA	CONTRERAS	Juan	5.622.134-4
101	ÁVILA	CONTRERAS	Dalia Edith	4.258.693-5
102	ÁVILA	GUERRA	Nelson Camilo	6.507.149-5

⁷

Identified in the Commission's list as "ARAVENA YÁÑEZ Mirta E." (folio 35).

⁸

Identified in the Commission's list as "ARAYA GODOY Melba Ivone" (folio 39).

103	ÁVILA	LOBOS	Iliana de las Mercedes*	2.377.163-2
104	ÁVILA	LOBOS	Nelson Alfonso	4.575.479-0
105	AYALA	GONZÁLEZ	Joaquín del Carmen	6.402.610-0
106	BÁEZ	RAMÍREZ	Nelly del Carmen	6.504.243-6
107	BAHAMONDES	MENA	Rolando*	3.473.669-3
108	BALLADARES	CONTERAS	María Cristina	5.252.906-9
109	BALUT	STREETER	María Ledda	5.298.679-6
110	BARRA	EULUFI	Juana	7.271.594-2
111	BARRA	HENRÍQUEZ	Hugo*	3.692.033-5
112	BARRA	HENRÍQUEZ	Mirta Elizabeth	7.404.619-3
113	BARRERA	CRUZ	María Luisa	5.401.320-5
114	BARRIOS	CRAIG	María Teresita	3.078.111-2
115	BARRIOS	OLIVARES	María Cristina	4.341.756-8
116	BARRIOS	OLIVARES	Romelio	4.804.043-8
117	BARROS	ROJAS	Lucrecia	6.099.852-3
118	BARRUETO	SEPÚLVEDA	Jeanette	7.270.981-0
119	BASTÍAS	MANRÍQUEZ	Lilia del Carmen*	2.981.269-1
120	BAYER	TORRES	Gerardo Jesús	6.999.161-0
121	BELMAR	MONTERO	Isabel	4.391.664-5
122	BENAVENTE	HERNÁNDEZ	Mardoqueo	5.834.248-3
123	BENAVIDES	MONTAÑA	Clarisa	3.214.194-3
124	BORCOSKI	PAÉZ	Nancy Margarita	5.798.726-k
125	BORCOSKI	PAÉZ	Norma Cristina	5.344.212-9
126	BORDA	PEEBLES	Roberto Alfonso	6.827.550-4
127	BORQUEZ	MORALES	Sonia Margot	7.729.974-2
128	BRAVO	ARAVENA	Adriana	5.588.601-6
129	BRAVO	CANALES	María	5.300.373-7
130	BRAVO ⁹	MUÑOZ	María	6.041.387-8
131	BRICEÑO	FIGUEROA	Rosa	5.886.236-3
132	BRICEÑO	GUTIÉRREZ	Nila	5.343.158-5
133	BRIONES	MUÑOZ	Elvia Nelly	2.884.418-2
134	BUENO	SALGADO	Gladys Yolanda ¹⁰	7.375.244-2
135	BUENO	SOBARZO ¹¹	Rina	5.244.028-9
136	BUGUEÑO	CHACANA	Eliana	6.996.000-6
137	BUGUEÑO	CHACANA	Gumercindo	4.199.729-k
138	BUGUEÑO	ELO	Priscila Palmira	6.257.044-k

⁹ Identified in the Commission's list as "BARAVO MUÑOZ María" (folio 34).

¹⁰ Identified in the Commission's list as "BUENO SALGADO Gladis Yolanda" (folio 36).

¹¹ Identified in the Commission's list as "BUENO SORBAZO Rina del C." (folio 33).

139	BURGOS	NORAMBUENA	América	7.023.282-0
140	BUSTAMANTE	PINCHEIRA	Alicia del Carmen*	3.973.610-1
141	BUSTAMANTE	SÁNCHEZ	Ana Rosa	5.600.032-1
142	BUSTAMENTE	YEVENES	Abdul	4.579.706-6
143	BUSTOS	BUSTOS	René	3.080.372-8 ¹²
144	BUSTOS	COLOMA	María Inés	5.372.015-3
145	BUSTOS	KUROKI	Jaime Alberto	5.970.256-4
146	BUSTOS	RETAMAL	Victoria	4.355.774-2
147	CABALLERO	CASTILLO	Oscar	6.537.842-6
148	CABEZA	BRAVO	Gilda Eliana	6.123.708-9
149	CABRERA	ORTEGA	María Virginia	4.697.697-5
150	CÁCERES	BUSTOS	Juan Orlando	3.624.324-4
151	CÁCERES	REYES	Luis	3.910.099-1
152	CALDERÓN	LEAN	Juan Benito	6.991.215-k
152	CALLEJAS	LAFERTE	Yolanda	6.751.355-k
154	CALLEJAS	ROJAS	Adela Haydée	5.624.073-k
155	CAMPILLAY	CORTES	Gladys	6.685.971-1
156	CAMPILLAY	VILLALOBOS	Laura	7.326.981-4
157	CAMPOS	BUGUEÑO	Violeta Mercedes*	2.481.385-1
158	CAMPOS	CASTRO	María Rebeca	7.486.201-2
158	CAMPOS	LOBOS	Lilliana Ester ¹³	7.167.565-3
160	CAMPUSANO	ÁLVAREZ	Mónica	5.605.596-7
161	CANALES	BRAVO	Rolanda ¹⁴	3.816.064-8
162	CANALES	CARRASCO	Marco	7.976.312-8
163	CANALES	DÍAZ	Rosa del Carmen	6.680.819-k
164	CANALES	ESPINOZA	Silvio Antonio*	2.563.113-7
165	CANALES	EULUFI	María Teresa	6.643.925-9
166	CANALES	GUTIÉRREZ	Francisco Segundo*	6.107.213-6
167	CANALES	LÓPEZ	Miguel Segundo Judas*	3.751.074-2
168	CANALES	MOYA	Laura	5.097.061-2
169	CANALES	MOYA	Rosa Ester	4.301.083-2
170	CANALES	PAREDES	Gladys Ester	3.376.905-9
171	CANALES	PINOCHET	Luz María	7.144.339-6
172	CANALES	SOTO	Irma del Carmen	5.334.685-5
173	CANALES	TORRES	Gerardo	7.485.901-1
174	CANALES	TORRES	Jorge Enrique	7.339.703-0

¹² Identified in the representatives' list with ID number 2.834.615-8 (evidence file, folio 19460).

¹³ Identified in the Commission's list as "CAMPOS LOBOS Lillian Ester" (folio 37).

¹⁴ Identified in the Commission's list as "CANALAEZ BRAVO Rolando" (folio 33).

175	CANALES	VILLAROEL	Gastón	5.626.285-7
176	CANCINO	PÉREZ	Clodomiro Octavio*	8.426.442-3
177	CANCINO	PÉREZ	Mirta Aurora	6.997.721-9
178	CANCINO	RIQUELME	María	5.820.520-6
179	CANDIA	MUÑOZ	Eugenio	7.240.061-5
180	CANDIA	PÉREZ	Eva Vianey ¹⁵	6.623.895-4
181	CAPURRO	ALBORNOZ	Rosa	2.971.133-k
182	CÁRDENAS	GRANDON	Hilda Elizabeth	8.169.664-0
183	CÁRDENAS	MÁRQUEZ	Irma Ester	6.309.470-6
184	CÁRDENAS	PEÑALILLO	María	6.544.197-7
185	CARIKEO	VEGA	Aída Albertina*	2.807.616-9
186	CARMONA	PRADENAS	René	6.884.735-4
187	CARRASCO	CARRASCO	Clara	5.823.699-3
188	CARRASCO	MOYA	Haydee del Carmen	6.435.845-6
189	CARREÑO	CORTES	Gloria	5.999.665-7
190	CARSALADE	MANRÍQUEZ	Morelia Ernestina	4.921.230-5
191	CARVAJAL	CAMPILLAY	Felisa	3.776.625-9
192	CARVAJAL	REYES	Gloria	4.761.633-6
193	CASTILLO	CASTILLO	Guillermo	4.997.260-1
194	CASTILLO	CRUZ	Pedro Gabriel	5.644.506-4
195	CASTILLO	MARÍN	Gregorio Víctor*	2.236.430-8
196	CASTILLO	MORALES	Gabriel	5.940.085-1
197	CASTRO	GONZÁLEZ	Oscar Enrique	6.482.802-9
198	CASTRO	GONZÁLEZ	Rómulo Edgardo*	6.457.629-1
199	CASTRO	GUTIÉRREZ	Elizabeth	4.831.702-2
200	CATALÁN	VALLEJO	Filadelfo	3.911.209-4
201	CAVADA	MAUSKE	Enrique Guillermo*	5.920.501-3
202	CEBALLOS	MORA	Nelly Filomena	6.315.210-2
203	CERDA	ORTIZ	Elena Lelia	6.210.768-5
204	CERECEDA	SEPÚLVEDA	Mireya	6.658.383-k
205	CERRO	JARA	Elcira de las Mercedes*	4.585.231-8
206	CERRO	JARA	Gerardo María	3.751.072-6
207	CERRO	JARA	Silvio Arturo*	3.113.913-9
208	CERRO	MARTÍNEZ	Liliana	7.113.411-3
209	CERRO	MARTÍNEZ	Mario Gerardo*	7.270.171-2
210	CHACÓN	BUSTOS	Ana Rosa	3.580.306-8
211	CHAMORRO	PRADENAS	Francisco	4.393.807-k

¹⁵

Identified in the Commission's list as "CANDIA PÉREZ Eva Vainey" (folio 35).

212	CHÁVEZ	CUEVAS	Sylvia Guillermina ¹⁶	4.089.141-2
213	CIFUENTES	FLORES	María	6.235.492-5
214	CISTERNA ¹⁷	CHAMORRO	Víctor Manuel	7.643.636-3
215	CISTERNAS ¹⁸	GARRIDO	Mario Alberto*	3.004.494-0
216	CISTERNAS ¹⁹		María Gabriela*	1.558.142-5
217	COFRE	BRICEÑO	Ana Elizabeth	6.785.026-2
218	COFRE	CALDERÓN	Jorge Orlando	4.512.692-7
219	COFRÉ	COFRÉ	Julio del Tránsito*	3.110.711-3
220	COLLAO	ROJAS	Gladys	4.876.889-k
221	COLOMA	BENAVENTE	Marina Merced	6.117.592-k
222	COLOMA	TORRES	María Teresa*	3.536.845-0
223	CONCHA	ESPINACE	Alejandro Antonio	7.522.954-2
224	CONCHA	JIRÓN	Eduardo Hernando*	3.309.630-5
225	CONTERAS	CARMONA	Celsa	6.276.261-6
226	CONTRERAS	FUENTEALBA	Celso del Carmen*	5.352.506-7
227	CONTRERAS	JARA	Guillermo Ernesto*	4.795.259-k
228	CONTRERAS	MAJULEZ	Sonia del Carmen	6.107.560-7
229	CONTRERAS	MANRÍQUEZ	Elsa de las Nieves	6.671.488-8
230	CONTRERAS	MEDEL	Jimena de Sta. Teresa ²⁰	6.234.078-9
231	CÓRDOVA ²¹	FILIPPI	Patricia Virginia	4.219.377-1
232	CORNEJO	CAMPOS	Alexis Juvenal*	5.300.315-k
233	CORTES	CISTERNA	Aldecira	7.065.686-8
234	CORTES	GAJARDO	Juan Gabriel	4.845.755-k
235	CORTES	OLMEDO	Elsi Raquel	5.401.968-8
236	CORTÉS	REYES	María Leontina*	2.834.012-5
237	CORTES	ROJAS	Juana Aurora	6.748.936-5
238	CRUZ	BARRERA	Nelson Ives	5.356.705-3
239	CRUZ	RIVERA	Smara del Carmen	4.291.752-4
240	CUADRA	CALDERÓN	Sonia Elsa	6.533.925-0
241	CUBILLOS	CUELLO	Bahaman Antonio	2.466.520-8
242	CZISCHKE	OYHARCABAL	Sonia Aurelia Elalia*	3.473.632-4
243	DIAZ	ACUÑA	Rosario de las Mercedes	9.343.236-3
244	DIAZ	AGUILAR	Héctor David	5.990.269-5
245	DÍAZ	ALARCÓN	Iris del Carmen	7.509.049-8

¹⁶ Identified in the Commission's list as "CHÁVEZ CUEVAS Silvia Guillermina" (folio 30).

¹⁷ Identified in the Commission's list as "CISTERNAS CHAMORRO Víctor Manuel" (folio 37).

¹⁸ Identified in the Commission's list as "CISTERNA GARRIDO Mario" (folio 32).

¹⁹ Identified in the Commission's list as "CISTERNAS CISTERNAS María Graciela" (folio 31).

²⁰ Identified in the Commission's list as "CONTRERAS MEDEL Jimena de Sta. Teresita" (folio 30).

²¹ Identified in the Commission's list as "CÓRDOBA FILIPPI Patricia Virginia" (folio 25).

246	DÍAZ ²²	CAMPOS	Abraham del Rosario	7.099.133-0
247	DÍAZ	CANALES	Ilia Ester*	4.154.943-2
248	DÍAZ	ESPINOSA ²³	María	3.695.604-6
249	DÍAZ	ESPINOSA ²⁴	Ramón Eustorgio*	4.060.999-7
250	DÍAZ	FAUNDEZ	María Angélica	6.578.069-0
251	DÍAZ	GONZALEZ	Nancy Leonor	6.563.793-6
252	DÍAZ	ORTIZ	Marcos Jorge	4.496.817-7
253	DOIZI	TRUCCO	Elizabeth Verónica	6.643.942-9
254	DOMÍNGUEZ	ÁVILA	Isabel de las Mercedes	7.052.096-6
255	DOMÍNGUEZ	HORMAZABAL	Miriam	7.442.904-1
256	DURÁN	GUTIÉRREZ	Brijido* ²⁵	2.217.580-7
257	DURÁN	PÉREZ	Auria Alejandrina*	3.670.967-7
258	DURÁN	RODRÍGUEZ	Carlos	6.167.882-4
259	DURÁN	SEPÚLVEDA	Marta del Carmen*	2.920.454-3
260	DURÁN	VARGAS	Yorka Flavia	5.245.523-5
261	ECHEVERRIA	BRAVO	Waldo Ignacio*	3.471.031-7
262	EGAÑA	ROMO	Hernán	6.167.389-k
263	ESCALONA	ESPINOZA	Rafaela de las Mercedes	3.675.053-7
264	ESCALONA	PÉREZ	Lucila	7.084.522-9
265	ESCOBAR	AGUILERA	Eulalia Ester	5.351.796-k
266	ESCOBAR	ESPINOZA	Nirma Flor	5.530.896-9
267	ESPEJO	CHEPILLO	Dilma Eliana	5.944.289-9
268	ESPINACE	GONZÁLEZ	Eugenia Uberlinda	6.852.980-8
269	ESPINAZA	SAAVEDRA	Iris Esperanza	5.046.070-3
270	ESPINOSA	LEÓN	María	3.229.362-k
271	ESPINOSA ²⁶	LOYOLA	Luz Ester	7.735.060-8
272	ESPINOSA ²⁷	SÁNCHEZ	Beatriz	4.283.428-9
273	ESPINOSA ²⁸	SUAZO	Fidelina del Carmen*	5.853.553-2
274	ESPINOSA ²⁹	VALLEJOS	Juan de la Cruz	6.188.161-1
275	ESPINOZA	CAMPOS	Leonor Clarina	8.483.176-k
276	ESPINOZA	CORTES	Adelina de las Mercedes ³⁰	6.254.668-9
277	ESPINOZA	DÍAZ	Juan Luis	4.402.504-3

²² Listed in the proxy submitted as folio 9717 as "DIAS CAMPOS Abraham del Rosario."

²³ Identified in the Commission's list as "DIAZ ESPINOZA María N." (folio 32).

²⁴ Identified in the Commission's list as "DIAZ ESPINOZA Ramón E." (folio 31).

²⁵ Identified in the Commission's list as "DURAN GUTIÉRREZ Brigido" (folio 31).

²⁶ Identified in the Commission's list as "ESPINOZA LOYOLA Luz Ester" (folio 37).

²⁷ Identified in the Commission's list as "ESPINOZA SÁNCHEZ Beatriz" (folio 38).

²⁸ Identified in the Commission's list as "ESPINOZA SUAZO Fidelina del Carmen" (folio 39).

²⁹ Identified in the Commission's list as "ESPINOZA VALLEJOS Juan de la Cruz" (folio 39).

³⁰ Listed in the proxy submitted as folio 9114 as "ESPINOZA CORTÉS Adelaida."

278	ESPINOZA	DURAN	Pedro Enrique	7.237.275-1
279	ESPINOZA	ESPINOZA	Hernán	4.150.736-5
280	ESPINOZA	GALDAMES	Norma	5.404.330-9
281	ESPINOZA	MENA	Guadalupe	5.766.805-9
282	ESPINOZA	NAVEA	Uberlinda	5.107.750-4
283	ESPINOZA	SEPÚLVEDA	María Adriana ³¹	6.830.223-4
284	ESPINOZA	TORRES	María	6.883.997-1
285	ESPINOZA	VILLEGAS	José Enrique	6.328.201-4
286	ESTUARDO	VERGARA	Herna	6.781.075-9
287	FARIAS		José Porfirio	3.369.821-6
288	FAUNDEZ	ALDANA ³²	Silvia Rosa	5.287.736-9
289	FAÚNDEZ ³³	HENRÍQUEZ	Isabel Gladys*	3.694.867-1
290	FAUNDEZ	HORMAZABAL	Zoila	7.023.278-2
291	FAÚNDEZ	OPAZO	Alicia de las Mercedes	7.400.116-5
292	FERNÁNDEZ	ESPINOZA	Ana María	4.541.853-7
293	FERREIRA	ROJAS	Silvia Bersave	5.345.806-8
294	FIGUEROA	DÍAZ	María	5.456.655-7
295	FIGUEROA	OYARZÚN ³⁴	Jaime Osvaldo*	2.956.127-3
296	FIGUEROA	TORRES	Orielle	5.560.912-8
297	FLORES	ACUÑA	Patricia	7.139.493-k
298	FLORES	CORTÉS	Elizabeth	5.466.327-7
299	FLORES	CORTÉS	Raquel	5.288.982-0
300	FLORES	DOMÍNGUEZ	Ana Delia	4.440.822-8
301	FLORES	DOMÍNGUEZ	Inés	4.327.196-2
302	FLORES	DOMÍNGUEZ	Juana	4.620.152-3
303	FLORES	FLORES	María Amelia	6.773.806-3
304	FLORES	FLORES	Pedro Edmundo	4.310.429-2
305	FLORES	FLORES	Rosa Elizabex	4.317.296-4
306	FLORES	GONZALEZ	Elly Milena	5.601.115-3
307	FLORES	GONZALEZ	Gloria	7.170.965-5
308	FLORES	PINEDA	Texa Gladys	5.647.267-3
309	FREDES	SOZA	Hilda Irene	6.044.469-2
310	FUENTES	ARAVENA	Vitelia	4.321.115-3
311	FUENTES	ARRIAGADA	Luis Arturo*	5.735.493-3
312	FUENTES	CARREÑO	Dolores	5.798.387-6

³¹ Identified in the Commission's list as "ESPINOZA SEPÚLVEDA María Adrina" (folio 38).

³² Identified in the Commission's list as "FAUNDEZ ALADANA Silvia Rosa" (folio 33).

³³ Identified in the Commission's list as "FUANDEZ HENRÍQUEZ Isabel G." (folio 33).

³⁴ Identified in the Commission's list as "FIGUEROA OYANZUN Jaime" (folio 32).

313	FUENTES	CARREÑO	Juana	7.767.991-k
314	FUENTES	CORTES	Marfri Iris	7.023.720-2
315	FUENTES ³⁵	FAÚNDEZ	Arturo*	3.914.307-0
316	FUENTES	GATICA	Bersabet de las Mercedes	5.366.557-8
317	FUENTES	HIDALGO	Mónica Angélica	6.527.591-0
318	FUENTES	MOLINA	Olivia del Carmen	6.664.412-k
319	FUENTES	MUÑOZ	Norma	4.584.831-0
320	FUENTES	RAMÍREZ	Litta Gaby	3.859.053-7
321	FUENTES	RECABAL	Miriam del Carmen	8.051.342-9
322	FUENTES	TEJOS	María	4.910.202-k
323	FUENTES	VIDELA	Carmen	6.703.330-2
324	GAETE	ARAVENA	Ana Rosa	4.370.073-1
325	GAJARDO	OLIVARES	Juana Rosa	4.293.979-k
326	GAJARDO	RODRÍGUEZ	Pedro Iván*	3.082.316-8
327	GALDAME	ESPINOSA ³⁶	Laura Rosa	6.778.682-3
328	GALLINATO	MONASTERIO	María Yolanda	4.272.233-2
329	GARCÍA	ROJAS	Rosamel	4.724.884-1
330	GARCÍA	VERA	Ramiro Aurelio	6.324.638-7
331	GARRIDO	BERRIOS	Mirtha Flor	6.123.247-8
332	GASPAR	ALQUINTA	Grumilda	6.504.456-0
333	GATICA	FERNÁNDEZ	Gladys	5.496.338-6
334	GAVILÁN	LÓPEZ	Magali de las Mercedes ³⁷	5.756.586-1
335	GERALDO	RAMÍREZ	Elsa Blanca	3.904.685-7
336	GODOY	AVILÉS	Luzmenia ³⁸	4.518.428-5
337	GODOY	AVILÉS	Mitzi Deysi ³⁹	5.425.024-k
338	GODOY	MONARDEZ	Elizabeth	4.693.426-1
339	GÓMEZ	MORAGA	Héctor Antonio	6.932.973-k
340	GÓMEZ	VILLAGRÁN	Luis Ernesto	3.576.949-8
341	GONZÁLEZ	BRAVO	María Isolina	3.787.194-k
342	GONZÁLEZ	DOMÍNGUEZ	Eugenio Aníbal*	3.768.663-8
343	GONZÁLEZ	FLORES	Matilde	5.722.363-4
344	GONZÁLEZ	JAQUE	Adrián Gustavo	6.290.373-2
345	GONZÁLEZ	RODRÍGUEZ	Clara	7.125.570-0
346	GONZÁLEZ	ROJAS	Gladys Ruth*	6.782.457-1
347	GONZÁLEZ	SÁEZ	Gladys Cristina	5.698.331-7

35

Identified in the Commission's list as "FAUNDEZ FUENTES Arturo" (folio 34).

36

Identified in the Commission's list as "GALDAME ESPINOZA Laura Rosa" (folio 37).

37

Identified in the Commission's list as "GAVILÁN LÓPEZ Magaly de las Mercedes" (folio 34).

38

Identified in the Commission's list as "GODOY AVILÉS Luzmelia O." (folio 24).

39

Identified in the Commission's list as "GODOY AVILÉS Mitzi Daysi" (folio 25).

348	GONZÁLEZ	SEPÚLVEDA	Ciro Hernán	5.586.181-1
349	GONZÁLEZ	ZEPEDA	Rosa Elena*	3.793.415-1
350	GRANDÓN	ARELLANO	Jesús Bernabé*	3.471.864-4
351	GREZ	BUSTOS	Guacolda Teresa*	3.861.778-8
352	GUAJARDO	ALVEAR	Norma Inés	4.766.478-0
353	GUAJARDO	GUTIERREZ	Juana Guillermina	7.137.226-k
354	GUAJARDO	PARRA	Elizabeth del Carmen	5.941.296-5
355	GUAJARDO	PARRA	Genoveva del Carmen	5.941.295-7
356	GUAJARDO	PARRA	Nelly del Carmen	5.007.838-8
357	GUAYIER ⁴⁰	YÁÑEZ	Gloria María	6.720.564-2
358	GUERRERO	HURTADO	Carlos Rubén	7.182.035-1
359	GUERRERO	SANDOVAL	Gloria	4.217.576-5
360	GUEVARA	ALEGRIA	Gladys Isilda ⁴¹	6.228.992-9
361	GUEVARA	MARTÍNEZ	Lady Aída	5.045.670-6
362	GUEVARA	SANHUEZA	Margarita	5.593.213-1
363	GUTIÉRREZ	CASTILLO	Lindora Carmen*	5.408.215-0
364	GUTIÉRREZ	FUENTEALBA	Arturo Enrique	6.359.156-4
365	GUTIÉRREZ	LARA	Elia Luisa*	3.432.399-2
366	GUTIÉRREZ	RIVERA	Héctor Abel	5.369.914-6
367	GUTIÉRREZ	RIVERA	Sergio Alberto	5.933.677-0
368	GUZMÁN	URREA ⁴²	José Romualdo*	2.905.110-0
369	HERNÁNDEZ	FUENTES	Ana	6.116.634-3
370	HERNÁNDEZ	FUENTES	Berta del Carmen	6.116.901-6
371	HERNÁNDEZ	HERNÁNDEZ	Julia	5.012.891-1
372	HERNÁNDEZ	ORELLANA	Gloria	7.767.057-2
373	HERNÁNDEZ	PÉREZ	Crescencia Ester	7.125.845-9
374	HERNÁNDEZ	PÉREZ	José Anselmo*	4.952.448-k
375	HERNÁNDEZ	RECABARREN	Hilda	4.594.499-9
376	HERNÁNDEZ	VÁSQUEZ	Gloria Elizabeth	7.023.280-4
377	HERRERA	PINO	Alicia	5.305.786-1
378	HERRERA	RIVERA	Rolando del Rosario*	2.754.758-3
379	HERRERA	VARGAS	Alexis Orlando	3.707.696-1
380	HORMAZABAL	DURAN	Germán	4.907.602-9
381	HORMAZABAL ⁴³	SALGADO	Héctor Hernán*	3.034.350-6
382	HURTADO	CLUNES	Ruperto	3.219.945-3

⁴⁰ Identified in the Commission's list as "GUAYILER YÁÑEZ Gloria María" (folio 40).

⁴¹ Identified in the Commission's list as "GUEVARA ALEGRÍA Gladys" (folio 35).

⁴² Identified in the Commission's list as "GUZMÁN URRUTIA José Romualdo" (folio 31).

⁴³ Identified in the Commission's list as "SALAZAR SALGADO Héctor Hernán" (folio 33).

383	IBÁÑEZ	AGURTO	Sonia Andrea	3.916.296-2
384	IBÁÑEZ	SOTO	Adriana de las Mercedes*	3.316.229-4
385	IBARRA	ARAVENA	Fresia	4.004.047-1
386	ILUFI ⁴⁴	LUNA	Ramona	4.597.121-k
387	IRIBARREN	CÁRDENAS	Isabel	4.935.274-3
388	JAQUE	ARAVENA	Ena Sonia de Lourdes*	4.954.669-6
389	JARA	AMIGO	Juan Francisco	6.359.734-1
390	JARA	APABLAZA	Claudina	3.457.224-0
391	JARA	BUSTOS	Margarita del Carmen*	3.671.083-7
392	JARA	ESCALONA	Juan Francisco*	6.659.068-2
393	JARA	ESPINOSA ⁴⁵	Jorge Orlando*	6.324.639-5
394	JARA	NORAMBUENA	Ilda Luisa ⁴⁶	6.569.586-3
395	JARA	PLAZA	Jorge	4.791.479-5
396	JARA	RETAMAL	Rosa María	4.802.156-5
397	JEREZ	JEREZ	Alfonso Esteban*	3.472.383-4
398	JIMÉNEZ	ACEVEDO	Ramón Gastón	5.357.432-7
399	JIMÉNEZ	ESPINOZA	Patricia del Carmen	6.428.494-0
400	JIMÉNEZ	INOSTROZA	Isabel del Carmen*	4.831.524-0
401	KONG	URBINA	Isabel Margarita	4.610.989-9
402	LA ROSA	RIVERA	Mónica Gabriela*	6.254.632-8
403	LA TORRE	HERRERA	Enoe	4.000.472-6
404	LAFERTE		Adriana del Rosario	4.997.246-6
405	LAGOS	CARRASCO	Cristina	3.956.558-7
406	LANDEROS	ALARCÓN	Luz	4.832.774-5
407	LANDEROS	ALARCÓN	Rosalía*	3.670.931-6
408	LANDEROS	NOVOA	Eduardo Antonio	7.020.783-4
409	LANDEROS	NOVOA	Ida del Carmen	6.814.816-2
410	LARA	GARCÍA	María Teresa	4.598.904-6
411	LARA	PEREIRA	María Apolina*	5.504.401-5
412	LARREA	HERRERA	Laura	4.871.186-3
413	LEAL	VEGA	René Ortelio*	2.950.558-6
414	LEIVA	ORTIZ	Luis Alberto	6.748.757-5
415	LEIVA	SALAS	José Heriberto	7.170.319-3
416	LEÓN	LEAL	Heracrito	4.831.093-1
417	LEÓN	LEÓN	Lucía	3.670.990-1
418	LEÓN	MUÑOZ	Heriberto	6.624.053-3

⁴⁴ Identified in the Commission's list as "EULUFI LUUNA Ramona del C." (folio 35).

⁴⁵ Identified in the Commission's list as "JARA ESPINOZA Jorge" (folio 35).

⁴⁶ Identified in the Commission's list as "JARA NORAMBUENA Hilda Luisa" (folio 36).

419	LEÓN	VERA	Ana	6.202.199-3
420	LETELIER	FUENTES	Eleodora del Rosario	7.087.944-1
421	LIMA	MARIN	Jorge Oriel	4.005.329-8
422	LOBOS	VARGAS	Luis Sergio*	4.513.220-k
423	LÓPEZ	GONZÁLEZ	Antonio	6.145.233-8
424	LÓPEZ	BARRA	Idia Rosa Teresita de Jesús*	3.751.052-1
425	LÓPEZ	LABRA	Adriana	5.555.143-k
426	LÓPEZ	LABRA	Yolanda	5.590.660-2
427	LÓPEZ	MIRANDA	Ana	5.247.527-9
428	LÓPEZ	ROJAS	Ana Josefina*	2.524.452-4
429	LÓPEZ	ZAMBRANO	Juan de La Luz	5.092.637-0
430	LORCA	ARREDONDO	Edda Adriana	5.791.870-5 ⁴⁷
431	LOYOLA	FUNES	Sergio Manuel	5.611.693-1
432	LOYOLA	TAPIA	Silvia Inés	5.757.298-1
433	LUNA	ÁVILA	Balbina ⁴⁸	7.270.729-k
434	MACAYA	GATICA	María	4.592.957-4
435	MACHADO	BARRERA	Nancy	7.162.245-2
436	MALDINI	ROBLES	María Alicia	5.835.362-0
437	MALDONADO	LOBOS	Victoria	6.528.466-9
438	MALDONADO	PEREDA	Marta Ester	6.531.394-4
439	MAMANI	JOFRE	Orlando	3.084.489-0
440	MANRÍQUEZ	DÍAZ	Nereida María Inés	6.135.027-6
441	MARÍN	ESCOBAR	Norma Antonia*	3.030.677-5
442	MARÍN	GUERRA	Rosa Otilia	5.442.097-8
443	MARINO	AYALA	Patricia	8.231.403-2
444	MARTÍNEZ	ESPINOZA	Nilvia Irene*	8.782.321-0
445	MARTÍNEZ	ESPINOZA	Silvia Inés	4.644.919-3
446	MARTÍNEZ	RODRÍGUEZ	Hugo	7.181.966-3
447	MARTÍNEZ	SALAZAR	Heriberto Antonio*	4.659.542-4
448	MARTÍNEZ	SUAZO	Benita*	4.158.033-k
449	MARTÍNEZ	SUAZO	Luisa	4.934.141-5
450	MARTÍNEZ	SUAZO	María Filomena*	4.909.735-2
451	MARTÍNEZ	SUAZO	Rosario	6.906.009-9
452	MARTÍNEZ	SUAZO	Zunilda*	4.158.030-5
453	MATUS	OÑATE	Elisa de las Mercedes	3.843.710-0
454	MATUS	RODRÍGUEZ	Ceferina Olivia	2.243.819-0

⁴⁷ Listed in the proxy submitted as folio 19726 of the evidence file with ID number 5.791.870-7.
⁴⁸ Identified in the Commission's list as "LUNA ÁVILA Malvina de las M." (folio 37).

455	MAUREIRA	BUENO	Carmen Rita	6.291.278-2
456	MAUREIRA	CÁCERES	María Socorro	6.263.715-3
457	MAUREIRA	TRONCOSO	Servando Enrique	5.829.987-1
458	MEDEL	AGURTO	María	3.717.637-0
459	MEDINA	ARAVENA	José Flavio*	2.910.605-3
460	MEDINA	BENAVIDES	María Cristina	6.664.917-2
461	MELÉNDEZ	CORTÉS	Silvia Edith*	5.066.788-k
462	MELÉNDEZ	DÍAZ	Renán Alberto	6.145.381-4
463	MELÉNDEZ	VARAS	Nora Rita	6.988.195-5
464	MELLADO	NORAMBUENA	Lilian	7.300.055-6
465	MENESES	PRADENES	Jaime Boris	4.970.018-0
466	MERINO	SEGURA	Angélica	6.703.591-7
467	MERY	MERY	Patricia de Lourdes	7.133.944-0
468	MEYER	FLORES	Rebeca	4.450.627-0
469	MEZA	GATICA	Angélica Violeta	7.271.595-0
470	MEZA	GATICA	Carlos Patricio	7.028.995-4
471	MEZA	IRRIBARRA	Gloria Paz	5.722.897-0
472	MEZA	MONTESINOS	Marcelina de las Nieves	5.768.532-8
473	MEZA	MUÑOZ	Mario Arnaldo	3.303.847-k
474	MILES	SEGOVIA	Jaime Hernán	6.780.199-7
475	MOLGAS	CORTÉS	Misael Enrique	4.541.480-9
476	MOLINA	HURTADO	Inés Wacolda	8.231.777-5
477	MOLINA	MOLINA	Betty del Rosario	6.040.622-7
478	MOLINA	OYARCE	Rolando Antonio*	8.441.313-5
479	MOLINA	SANTANA	María Teresa	6.964.511-9
480	MONÁRDEZ	LILLO	Felisa del Carmen*	7.398.199-9
481	MONTECINO ⁴⁹	CANCINO	Blanca Josefina	7.656.132-k
482	MONTECINOS ⁵⁰	BECAR	Sergio Enrique	6.899.759-3
483	MONTECINOS	VÁSQUEZ	Alonso Mercedes*	4.624.662-4
484	MONTENEGRO	MONTENEGRO	Angela	3.297.680-8
485	MONTOYA	CASTRO	Yolanda	4.320.374-6
486	MORA	DE LA HOZ	Elena del Carmen	5.372.128-1
487	MORAGA	ALARCÓN	Yolanda Telésfora	4.591.807-6
488	MORAGA	BARRIOS ⁵¹	Doris de las Nieves*	5.804.482-2
489	MORAGA	BUSTOS	Lidia	6.548.032-8
490	MORAGA	MORAGA	Silvia Rosa	4.279.854-1

⁴⁹ Identified in the Commission's list as "MONTESINO CANCINO Blanca Josefina" (folio 39).

⁵⁰ Identified in the Commission's list as "MONTESINOS BECAR Sergio Enrique" (folio 37).

⁵¹ Identified in the Commission's list as "MORAGA BERRIOS Doris de las Nieves" (folio 35).

491	MORAGA	OPAZO	María Eliana*	5.045.093-7
492	MORAGA	REYES	Marta Iris	6.756.445-6
493	MORALES	AGURTO	Ana Luz	4.820.006-0
494	MORALES	MENA	Sergio Hugo*	4.737.838-9
495	MORALES	MORALES	Aldo Vicente	3.945.667-2
496	MORALES	MORALES	Héctor Miguel*	5.598.852-8
497	MORALES	ORELLANA	Jorge Alejandro	6.789.385-9
498	MORALES	OROSTICA	Gimena	8.254.441-0
499	MORALES	RÍOS	Gladys Gricelda ⁵²	5.780.773-3
500	MORÁN	GONZÁLEZ	Sergio Iván	6.941.434-6
501	MORTOLA	GODOY	Olga Marianela	7.171.649-k
502	MOYA	RAMÍREZ	Ana Haydée*	5.357.814-4
503	MUNIZAGA	ESPINOSA	Jaime Enrique	4.863.668-3
504	MUÑOZ	DÍAZ	Jose	6.398.898-7
505	MUÑOZ	DURAN	Elizabeth	5.372.021-8
506	MUÑOZ	DURAN	Rosa Elena	7.387.026-7
507	MUÑOZ	FLORES	Humilde del Carmen*	3.679.536-0
508	MUÑOZ	GILBERTO	Bernardita*	3.839.115-1
509	MUÑOZ	GONZÁLEZ	Gladys Elena del Carmen*	4.801.393-7
510	MUÑOZ	HENRÍQUEZ	Edina	3.473.663-4
511	MUÑOZ	HENRÍQUEZ	Elia	5.610.545-k
512	MUÑOZ	HENRÍQUEZ	Glady del Carmen* ⁵³	3.863.268-k
513	MUÑOZ	HENRÍQUEZ ⁵⁴	Juana	5.674.869-5
514	MUÑOZ	HIDALGO	Patricio Alberto	5.904.770-1
515	MUÑOZ	JARA	Bernarda	6.263.651-3
516	MUÑOZ	LÓPEZ ⁵⁵	Hilda Amalia	5.214.331-4
517	MUÑOZ	LÓPEZ	Sabina del Carmen	5.674.537-8
518	MUÑOZ	LUNA	Teolina Tavita	7.088.655-3
519	MUÑOZ	MINCHEL	Eliana Concepción	5.994.785-0
520	MUÑOZ	MINCHEL	Heriberto Arnaldo	4.178.756-2
521	MUÑOZ	MINCHEL	Humberto Ángel*	5.720.924-0
522	MUÑOZ	NAVARRETE	Gladys de las Mercedes*	5.419.666-0
523	MUÑOZ	NORAMBUENA	Adelina Rosa	7.162.250-9
524	MUÑOZ	OSSES	Adela	4.950.325-3
525	MUÑOZ	SALAZAR	Fernando	5.994.692-7

⁵² Identified in the Commission's list as "MORALES RÍOS Gadys Graciela" (folio 28).

⁵³ Identified in the Commission's list as "MUÑOZ HENRÍQUEZ Gladys" (folio 31).

⁵⁴ Identified in the Commission's list as "MUÑOZ ENRÍQUEZ Juana" (folio 34).

⁵⁵ Identified in the Commission's list as "MUÑOZ LOEZ Hidal Amalia" (folio 38).

526	MUÑOZ	SEGURA	Nelly Alejandrina	7.480.915-4
527	MUÑOZ	TORRES	Lucía	4.831.885-1
528	MUÑOZ	VILLANUEVA	Silvia Blanca	5.067.737-0
529	MUÑOZ		Alberto Antonio*	3.866.930-3
530	NADER	ZERENE	Isabel	4.250.600-1
531	NARANJO	TAPIA	Juana Hortensia	7.990.535-6
532	NAVARRETE	MORAGA	Raúl Romualdo*	4.515.881-0
533	NORAMBUENA	CASTRO	Carlos Humberto*	5.297.441-0
534	NORAMBUENA	CHAMORRO	Teófila Ester	6.119.086-4
535	NORAMBUENA	GUTIÉRREZ	Ana ⁵⁶	6.643.947-k
536	NÚÑEZ	DÍAZ	Edith del Carmen	6.516.743-3
537	NÚÑEZ	MÉNDEZ	Amelia Olivia	3.603.575-7
538	NÚÑEZ	VEGA	Carmen Sara	7.126.910-8
539	OCARANZA	TORRES	Agueda	5.346.620-6
540	OLGUÍN	AGUIRRE	Danilo Waldemar	7.356.274-0
541	OLIVARES	QUEZADA	Clara Haydee	4.456.113-1
542	OPAZO	PÉREZ	Carmen Cecilia	6.256.380-k
543	OPAZO	PÉREZ	Ebaristo	6.252.810-9
544	OPAZO	VELIZ	María Eugenia	5.300.372-9
545	OPAZO	VÉLIZ	Nancy Antonieta	7.270.734-6
546	OPAZO	VELIZ	Soe del Carmen ⁵⁷	4.994.115-3
547	ORELLANA	GUAJARDO	María Ninfa	7.507.997-4
548	ORELLANA	GUTIÉRREZ	Heriberto del Carmen*	3.270.642-8
549	ORELLANA	GUTIÉRREZ	Hugo del Tránsito	5.292.830-3
550	ORELLANA	JARA	Enedina	6.935.793-8
551	ORELLANA	LEAL	Sofanor	4.240.597-3
552	ORELLANA	MENDEZ	Silvia Ernestina	6.035.607-6
553	ORELLANA	VERDUGO	Inés del Carmen	5.018.459-5
554	ORREGO	CONTRERAS	Leonor	4.623.965-2
555	ORTEGA	ARÉVALO	Eliana	4.500.502-k
556	ORTEGA	TEJOS	Irene Adelaida	7.374.443-1
557	ORTEGA	ZAMBRA	Sergio Ismael	5.932.179-k
558	ORTIZ	DÍAZ	Elizabeth Oriana	5.498.220-8
559	ORTIZ	LETELIER	María	4.870.933-8
560	ORTIZ	ROJAS	María Haydée ⁵⁸	4.592.047-k
561	ORTIZ	ROJAS	María Irma*	7.087.935-2

⁵⁶ Identified in the Commission's list as "NORAMBUENA GUTIÉRREZ Adela del" (folio 36).

⁵⁷ Identified in the Commission's list as "OPAZO VELIZ Jose del Carmen" (folio 33).

⁵⁸ Identified in the Commission's list as "ORTIZ ROJAS María Haydes" (folio 32).

562	OSORIO	ASTORGA	Juan Antonio*	4.165.521-6
563	OSSANDO	PIZARRO	Isabel Danisa	6.967.737-1
564	OSSANDON	VELIZ	Griselma	7.585.352-1
565	PACHECO	PACHECO	Cecilia del Carmen*	6.389.844-9
566	PACHECO	PACHECO	María Cristina	7.237.396-0
567	PÁEZ	BUIGLEY	Maranda Yolanda*	2.822.579-2
568	PAÉZ	PAÉZ	Patricia Armidita	5.581.695-6
569	PÁEZ	VARAS	Adela del Rosario	2.793.640-7
570	PALMA	SEPÚLVEDA	Ana Cecilia	6.727.402-4
571	PALMA	SIAS	Ana María	9.008.082-2 ⁵⁹
572	PARADA	BUSTAMANTE	Haydee del Carmen	4.162.699-2
573	PARALTA	OLIVERA	Angela	3.443.544-3
574	PAREDES	ORELLANA	Elena del Carmen	6.162.562-3
575	PARRA	BURGOS	Teresa	6.040.044-k
576	PARRA	GAETE	Juan Roespiel	5.611.317-7
577	PARRA	MORAGA	Aquiles Otoniel	3.717.468-8
578	PASTÉN	CASTILLO	Verónica del Carmen*	6.796.181-1
579	PEÑA	ARAVENA	Manuel Antonio	6.891.398-5
580	PEÑA	ARAVENA	María Gloria	6.716.890-9
581	PEÑA	CASTRO	María Teresa	4.928.798-4
582	PEÑA	GAJARDO ⁶⁰	Laura	7.504.001-6
583	PEÑA	RÍOS	Vety de las Mercedes	8.582.913-0
584	PEÑAILILLO	REYES	Estela del Carmen	4.713.956-2
585	PEÑAILILLO ⁶¹	REYES	Augusto	5.825.001-5
586	PERALTA	SEPÚLVEDA	Gladys	4.994.210-9
587	PEREIRA	GARCÍA	Carlos	2.959.335-3
588	PEREIRA	OPAZO	Frasminia	5.456.661-1
589	PÉREZ	AGUILAR	Manuel Antonio	6.726.764-8
590	PÉREZ	CANALES	Lucrecia del Rosario*	4.960.052-6
591	PÉREZ	ARELLANO ⁶²	Marcelo	7.026.263-0
592	PÉREZ	GUERRERO	Fanor Harnoldo*	3.655.642-0
593	PÉREZ	GUZMÁN	Juan Eufrosinio	5.978.493-5
594	PÉREZ	MANRÍQUEZ ⁶³	Elsa del Carmen	6.046.755-2
595	PÉREZ	OPAZO	Alicia	7.307.409-6
596	PÉREZ	ORELLANA	Guacolda	5.361.313-6

⁵⁹ Listed in the proxy submitted as folio 19727 of the evidence file with ID number 9.008.081-2.

⁶⁰ Identified in the Commission's list as "PEÑA GUAJARDO Aura" (folio 37).

⁶¹ Identified in the Commission's list as "PEÑAILILLO REYES Augusto" (folio 36).

⁶² Identified in the Commission's list as "PÉREZ ORELLANA Marcelo" (folio 36).

⁶³ Identified in the Commission's list as "PÉREZ MÁRQUEZ Elsa del Carmen" (folio 38).

597	PÉREZ	PAREDES	Luis Teobaldo*	2.087.055-9
598	PÉREZ	RETAMAL	Elsa del Pilar	6.254.676-K
599	PÉREZ	ROLDAN	Miriam ⁶⁴	6.830.108-4
600	PETZOLD	ZANFORLIN	Adriana Alicia	3.443.813-7
601	PHILLIPS	REYES	María Angélica*	3.816.835-5
602	PIEROTIC	CORTÉS	Mateo Segundo*	3.201.217-5
603	PINCHEIRA	LEIVA	Rafael Agustín	7.399.962-6
604	PINEDA	CASTILLO	Indra Benita	4.201.609-8
605	PINEDA	TARAC	Víctor Manuel*	7.337.072-8
606	PINOCHET	GARRIDO	Pedro Antonio	5.994.694-3
607	PINTO	BRIONES	Arlett ⁶⁵	7.162.244-4
608	PIÑONES	URBINA	Miguel Segundo	2.608.524-1
609	PIZARRO	ALFARO	Aurora Isabel	4.585.439-6
610	PIZARRO	ALQUINTA	Luisa	5.596.580-3
611	PIZARRO	BUGUEÑO	Elena Ester	4.571.321-0
612	PIZARRO	VEAS	María del Carmen	5.445.809-6
613	PLAZA	FLORES	Jorge Arnaldo	3.917.495-2
614	PLAZA	HENRIQUEZ	Carlos	6.850.170-9
615	POBLETE	LEMUS	Fresia Elena	5.163.418-7
616	PODESTÁ	MORALES	Manlio Luis*	7.448.377-1
617	PRADENAS	RIFFO	Gregorio	5.137.195-k
618	PRADENAS ⁶⁶	RIVAS	María	4.797.805-k
619	QUEZADA	ARAYA	Edmundo Máximo*	6.354.780-8
620	QUIJADA ⁶⁷	VALENZUELA	Aída	4.519.566-k
621	QUINTANA	ZURITA	María Inés	6.262.944-4
622	QUIÑONES	DURAN	Martín	3.379.796-6
623	QUIROGA	CORTÉS	Graciela	6.626.164-6
624	QUIROGA	MOLINA	Carlos Antonio	7.472.892-8
625	QUIROZ	ARRIAGADA	Alicia	2.794.955-k
626	QUIROZ	RAVANAL	Teresita de Jesús*	2.252.722-3
627	RAMÍREZ	FERRARO ⁶⁸	Norma Eliana*	3.545.464-0
628	RAMÍREZ	ORTIZ	Inés Ariela	3.862.042-8
629	RAMONET	GRANDON	Rosa	5.755.748-6
630	RAMOS	MATUS	Raquel	4.218.782-8
631	RAMOS	RAMÍREZ	Alicia del Carmen	5.513.866-4

⁶⁴ Identified in the Commission's list as "PÉREZ ROLDAN Mirian" (folio 35).

⁶⁵ Identified in the Commission's list as "PINTO BRIONES Arlette" (folio 36).

⁶⁶ Identified in the Commission's list as "PAREDENAS RIVAS María" (folio 34).

⁶⁷ Identified in the Commission's list as "QUIJADA VALENZUELA Aída" (folio 33).

⁶⁸ Identified in the Commission's list as "RAMÍREZ FERRARI Norma Eliana" (folio 26).

632	RECHARTE	CARRASCO	Griselda	6.506.303-4
633	REQUENA	NÚÑEZ	América Elena*	6.037.829-0
634	RETAMAL	ÁVILA	Myriam ⁶⁹	6.830.107-6
635	RETAMAL	ORELLANA	Bernardita de Lourdes	6.588.390-2
636	REYES	ARAVENA	Ena ⁷⁰	5.451.289-9
637	REYES	ARAVENA	Hilda	7.450.418-3
638	REYES	DÍAZ	Luis Agardo*	5.600.030-5
639	REYES	LEAL	María Magdalena	4.209.868-k
640	REYES	LOCATELLI	Miguel Orlando	5.808.193-0
641	REYES	PARRA	Morelia Ketty*	3.290.272-3
642	REYES	TRUJILLO	Julio Ernesto	6.628.591-k
643	RÍOS	MUÑOZ	María Yolanda*	5.423.666-2
644	RIQUELME	BUSTOS	Raúl René*	2.227.180-6
645	RIQUELME	CONTRERAS	Juana del Rosario*	7.715.965-7
646	RIQUELME	PAREDES	Sara	4.300.024-1
647	RIVAS	AHUMADA	Nahor*	3.905.170-2
648	RIVAS	AHUMADA	Ramona	3.906.165-1
649	RIVAS	SÁNCHEZ	Estela del Carmen	5.216.678-0
650	RIVAS	TAPIA	Lino Alberto	7.657.135-k
651	RIVAS	TORRES	Luz Herminia del Tránsito*	6.847.722-0
652	RIVERA	BARRERA	César Hernán*	2.736.527-2
653	RIVERA	CORTES	Carmen Eliana del Niño Jesús de Praga*	2.575.799-8
654	RIVERA	HIDALGO	Jesús Arturo	5.258.001-3
655	RIVERO	SALGADO	María Teresa*	6.328.521-8
656	RIVERO		Nelly del Carmen	3.632.439-2
657	ROBLES	LEITON	Gustavo Arnaldo*	4.237.957-3
658	ROCA	SAYES	Fresia Celina del Carmen*	6.751.169-7
659	RODRÍGUEZ	SEPÚLVEDA	Fresia del Carmen*	1.458.065-4
660	RODRÍGUEZ	TORRES	María Cecilia	7.084.079-0
661	RODRÍGUEZ	TORRES	Orfelina Angélica	7.144.349-3
662	ROJAS	ALARCÓN	Lucinda	7.340.177-1
663	ROJAS	BENAVENTE	Gerardo Humberto*	7.297.535-9
664	ROJAS	BUSTOS	Sonia Petronila	5.461.874-3
665	ROJAS	CÁRDENAS	Mitzy Carolina ⁷¹	6.964.512-7
666	ROJAS	CASTILLO	Galdys	3.861.363-4

⁶⁹

Identified in the Commission's list as "RETAMAL AVILA Mirian" (folio 34).

⁷⁰

Identified in the Commission's list as "REYES ARAVENA Ema del P." (folio 35).

⁷¹

Identified in the Commission's list as "ROJAS CÁRDENAS Mitzi Carolina" (folio 36).

667	ROJAS	GARCÍA	Iris	5.852.644-4
668	ROJAS	HERNÁNDEZ	Daniel Segundo	7.237.042-2
669	ROJAS	ORTIZ	María Alicia*	8.207.307-8
670	ROJAS	PRADO	Raquel Eulalia*	4.290.541-0
671	ROJAS	ROJAS	María	6.477.820-k
672	ROJAS	ROMERO	Rodrigo Antonio	5.964.968-k
673	ROJAS	VEGA	Ana María	7.218.088-7
674	ROJAS	VÉLIZ	Nolvia Luisa*	3.672.405-6
675	ROJAS	TORO	Orlando Efraín	5.356.694-4
676	ROMERO	ROMERO	Hernán Washington*	3.090.742-6
677	RUIZ	ALARCÓN	Emiliano*	3.911.151-9
678	RUIZ	ALARCÓN	Juan Nivaldo	5.141.931-6
679	RUIZ	ALARCÓN	Juan	6.209.244-0
680	RUIZ	GUERRA	Sara	6.643.945-3
681	RUIZ	MORALES	Miguel Ángel*	5.428.338-5
682	SÁEZ	ORDENES	Antonio Reginaldo	4.427.677-1
683	SALAZAR	AGUAYO	Sonia Beatriz	8.196.989-2
684	SALAZAR	ALARCÓN	María	4.301.075-1
685	SALAZAR	ARAVENA	Nilsa Fredes*	3.826.768-k
686	SALAZAR	HENRÍQUEZ ⁷²	Sergio*	4.570.152-2
687	SALAZAR	SALGADO	Carmen	7.389.620-7
688	SALAZAR	SOTO	María Benita	5.954.613-9
689	SALGADO	FUENTES	Aída del Rosario	5.808.432-8
690	SALGADO	BARRA	María	7.509.917-7
691	SALGADO	FUENTES	Juana del Carmen	4.158.523-4
692	SALGADO	GALAZ	Edison	4.599.818-5
693	SALGADO	GALAZ	Luis	3.373.360-7
694	SALGADO	GALAZ	Ricardo	4.598.321-8
695	SALGADO	GUTIÉRREZ	Juana	7.092.978-3
696	SALGADO ⁷³	TORRES	Pedro Antonio	3.560.133-3
697	SALINAS	OLAVE	Estela	5.384.985-7
698	SALVO	CANDIA	Ada del Carmen*	5.211.220-6
699	SALVO	SAN MARTÍN	Enedina del Carmen*	3.784.796-8
700	SAN MARTÍN	VISTOSO	Rosa	4.307.597-7
701	SÁNCHEZ	CONTRERAS	Carmenci	5.001.580-7
702	SÁNCHEZ	CONTRERAS	Mavel Selic*	5.531.717-8

⁷²

Identified in the Commission's list as "SALAZAR ENRÍQUEZ Sergio" (folio 33).

⁷³

Identified in the Commission's list as "SALAFADO TORRES Pedro Antonio" (folio 32).

703	SÁNCHEZ	CORTES	Iris	3.615.344-k
704	SÁNCHEZ	IBARRA	Yisel	5.554.971-0
705	SÁNCHEZ	SÁNCHEZ	Ester del Carmen*	4.205.754-1
706	SÁNCHEZ	SEPÚLVEDA	Crisila del Carmen*	5.117.733-9
707	SÁNCHEZ ⁷⁴	TAPIA	Inés Enriqueta	3.996.190-3
708	SANCHUEZA ⁷⁵	BASAUL	Isabel Alejandra	5.489.161-k
709	SANHUEZA	VALERIA	Gricelda	5.178.165-1
710	SANTANDER	VALLEJOS	Mario	5.263.217-k
711	SANTIBÁÑEZ	ESPINOZA	Enrique	7.606.415-6
712	SANTIBÁÑEZ	SAGUA	Raúl Segundo	5.407.887-0
713	SARAVIA	LAWRENCE	Fernando*	5.278.456-5
714	SEGOVIA	MARTÍNEZ	Adriana	4.282.050-4
715	SEGUEL	NOVOA	Rosa	4.034.799-2
716	SEGUY	HENRIQUEZ	Carmen Rosa	6.566.366-k
717	SEPÚLVEDA	GODOY	Carlos Eduardo*	5.506.310-9
718	SEPÚLVEDA	GUTIÉRREZ	Fortunato de las Rosas*	6.035.261-5
719	SEPÚLVEDA	KAISER	Soledad	6.772.857-2
720	SEPÚLVEDA	SEPÚLVEDA	María	5.448.125-k
721	SEPÚLVEDA	VALENZUELA	Fresia	3.679.674-k
722	SERAZZI	AHUMADA	Nelda Luisa	5.643.752-5
723	SILVA	CASTILLO	Miriam Jesús	5.034.691-9
724	SILVA ⁷⁶	GONZÁLEZ	Elba del Carmen*	3.764.072-7
725	SILVA	SEPÚLVEDA	Lidia Rosa	3.033.801-4
726	SOBARZO	ROCHA	Gladys	4.795.943-8
727	SORICH	OLIVARES	Alexandrina	3.254.444-4
728	SOTELLA	VERNAL	Celinda	7.457.059-3
729	SOTO	CAMPILLAY	Rubén Emilio	5.405.660-5
730	SOTO	FIGUEROA	Lutgarda	3.861.783-4
731	SOTO	INZUNZA	Ovidio Gamadiel	5.334.960-9
732	SOTO	ORMEÑO	Manuel Jesús*	3.134.955-9
733	SOTO	PÉREZ	Carlos Eduardo*	6.182.706-4
734	SOTO	PÉREZ	Octavio*	3.863.266-3
735	SOTO	PÉREZ	Ximena	5.300.371-0
736	SOTO	VERA	María Soledad	6.135.026-8
737	SOTOMAYOR	HORMAZABAL	Heraldo Ulises	6.419.418-6
738	SPATARIS	SCHAFFHAUSER	Cinthia	6.738.520-9

⁷⁴ Identified in the Commission's list as "SANCHEZ TAPIA Inés Enriqueta" (folio 32).

⁷⁵ Identified in the Commission's list as "SANHUEZA BASAUL Isabel Alejandro" (folio 36).

⁷⁶ Identified in the Commission's list as "SILVIA GONZÁLEZ Elba del C." (folio 25).

739	SUÁREZ	FERMANDOY	Mirella del Rosario*	5.061.084-5
740	SUAZO	ULLOA	Hugo	6.141.386-3
741	TAPIA	CASTILLO	Alejandro	4.477.714-2
742	TAPIA	CASTILLO	Domitila	3.773.642-2
743	TAPIA	ESCUDERO	Estela Marlene	6.671.332-6 ⁷⁷
744	TAPIA	PAÉZ	Elba Ernestina	5.136.234-9
745	TAPIA	SEPÚLVEDA	Margarita	6.817.855-k
746	TAPIA	TAPIA	Stanly Antonio	7.760.195-3
747	TAPIA	TORO	María Angélica	7.736.654-7
748	TAPIA	TOSSETTI ⁷⁸	María Angélica	5.256.688-6
749	TAPIA	TOSSETTI	María de la Luz	5.799.339-1
750	TEJADA	MORENO	Silvia Teresa	6.525.647-9
751	TOLEDO	CABEZAS	Mirthala Alicia* ⁷⁹	5.053.159-7
752	TOLMO	SOSA	Ernesto Carlos	5.855.315-8
753	TORO	VÁZQUEZ	Nolvia Angélica	7.039.277-1
754	TORRES	ÁVILA	Elmo ⁸⁰	5.264.859-9
755	TORRES	CASTILLO	Ruby María ⁸¹	6.476.856-5
756	TORRES	MONTAÑO	Lucila	4.574.950-9
757	TORRES	MOYA	Manuela	4.594.686-k
758	TORRES	MOYA	Margarita	6.636.736-3
759	TORRES	MUÑOZ	Juan	4.024.896-k
760	TORRES	SAINT LAWRENCE	Marleine	5.126.815-6
761	TORRES	YÁÑEZ	Eduardo Onofre	4.924.020-1
762	TRONCOSO	HERNÁNDEZ	Sigifredo* ⁸²	4.123.820-8
763	TRONCOSO	VENEGAS	Rebeca	6.103.171-5
764	TRONCOSO	VENEGAS	Víctor Manuel	7.305.633-0
765	TRUJILLO	ARREDONDO	María Angélica	5.110.819-1
766	UBILLA	ROJAS	Aída María Inés*	5.050.912-5
767	ULLOA	NEIRA	María	6.110.107-1
768	URBINA	CAMPOS	Verónica	6.309.780-2
769	URRA	COFRE	Carlos Jaime	5.091.210-8
770	URRA	TORRES	Fresia del Carmen	5.043.902-k
771	URRUTIA	ALARCÓN	María	6.318.211-7
772	URRUTIA	MUÑOZ	Juana de las Mercedes	7.790.406-9

⁷⁷ Listed in the proxy submitted as folio 19729 of the evidence file with ID number 6.071.330-2.

⁷⁸ Identified in the Commission's list as "TAPIA TOSETTI María Angélica" (folio 27).

⁷⁹ Identified in the Commission's list as "TOLEDO CABEZA Mirtha Alicia" (folio 34).

⁸⁰ Identified in the Commission's list as "TORRES ÁVILA Helmo del C." (folio 35).

⁸¹ Identified in the Commission's list as "TORRES CASTILLO Rubi María" (folio 36).

⁸² Identified in the Commission's list as "TRONCOSO HERNÁNDEZ Sigisfredo" (folio 29).

773	URRUTIA	MUÑOZ	María	6.772.405-4
774	URRUTIA	PRAT	Patricia	5.619.495-9
775	VALDERRAMA	MARTÍNEZ	Norma Encarnación*	3.224.901-9
776	VALDES	DELGADO	Ana Manuela	6.462.457-1
777	VALDÉS	GUTIÉRREZ	Filomena	5.626.432-9
778	VALDÉS	MEDINA	Manuel Eduardo	6.899.760-7
779	VALDÉS	QUINTANA	Oscar	5.500.093-k
780	VALDÉS	ROBLES	Iris Eliana*	4.966.384-6
781	VALDIVIA	RIVERA	Baldomera	5.883.910-8
782	VALDIVIESO	MORÁN	Ruth Carlota*	4.684.046-1
783	VALENCIA	CÁCERES	Miguel	4.056.520-5
784	VALENCIA	CORTÉS	Rubén Enrique	3.947.255-4
785	VALENZUELA	FAUNDEZ	Delfina	6.992.523-5
786	VALENZUELA	GÓMEZ	Gilda	5.096.405-1
787	VALENZUELA	GONZALEZ	Lucit Violeta	5.482.151-4
788	VALENZUELA	HENRÍQUEZ	Gerarda*	3.355.794-9
789	VALENZUELA	PORTILLA	María Edilia*	3.704.826-7
790	VALENZUELA	PUENTES	María Doralisa	6.584.806-6
791	VALLADARES ⁸³		Vidal Antonio*	2.769.784-4
792	VALLEJOS	CORTÉS	Hugo Segundo	4.260.330-9
793	VARGAS	BUSTOS	María Alicia*	2.306.195-3
794	VÁSQUEZ	HENRÍQUEZ	Pedro	4.626.581-5
795	VEGA	ARAYA	Graciela del Rosario*	3.673.200-8
796	VEGA	CORDOVEZ	Delicia	7.156.091-0
797	VEGA	SERICHE	Wilfredo	5.943.107-2
798	VEGA	VÁSQUEZ	Marina*	3.083.054-7
799	VELAS	GUAMAN	Doris Francisca	5.555.043-3
800	VELAZ	GUAMAN	Claudina	4.904.673-1
801	VÉLIZ	ÁVILA	Nibaldo Enrique	8.094.566-3
802	VELIZ	GRANDON	María Angélica	6.983.961-4
803	VELIZ	PEREDA	Jaime Luis*	5.450.881-6
804	VÉLIZ	PEREDA	Nelson Aler	6.117.606-3
805	VELOSO	VELOSO	Lilian	5.405.843-8
806	VENEGAS	HERNÁNDEZ	Mireya Olimpia	3.658.330-4
807	VERA	ARAVENA	Mónica Beatriz	6.884.737-0
808	VERA	BRIONES	Adelina del Carmen	6.648.965-5
809	VERA	BRIONES	Delia del Carmen	7.138.684-8

⁸³

Identified in the Commission's list as "VIDAL VALLADARES Antonio" (folio 31).

810	VERA	BRIONES	Laura del Carmen	5.892.984-0
811	VERA	FUENTES	Yoconda de las Nieves*	7.834.254-4
812	VERGARA	ENCINA	Angela María	5.552.381-9
813	VERGARA	TRONCOSO	Carlos Eliseo	4.162.686-0
814	VERGARA	TRONCOSO	Nancy del Carmen	7.344.656-2
815	VICENTELO	GATTA	Laura Graciela	5.825.059-7
816	VILLAROEL	FUENTES	Nilia	6.502.623-6
817	VILLASEÑOR	JARA	Jaime Antonio	6.049.687-0
818	VILLEGAS	OLIVOS	José Guillermo*	4.081.542-2
819	VILLEGAS	OLIVOS	Rosa Ester*	6.542.738-9
820	VILLEGAS	TRASLAVIÑA	Alicia	4.115.632-5
821	VILLEGAS	VENEGAS	Gabriel	5.940.402-4
822	VISTOSO	SEPÚLVEDA	Liberato Segundo*	2.491.343-0
823	WASAFF	CABELLO	Nelly	6.489.614-8
824	YAMAL	ALBORNOZ	Alia	4.301.072-7
825	YAMAL	ALBORNOZ	Seinap	4.232.500-7
826	YAMAL	JIMÉNEZ	Bernardita	4.158.035-6
827	YAMAL	JIMÉNEZ	Said	3.379.811-3
828	YÁÑEZ	GALLARDO	Pedro Ramón	4.975.243-1
829	YÁÑEZ	GARRIDO	Mercedes	5.429.174-4
830	YÁÑEZ	RECABAL	Eduardo Andrés*	6.959.229-5
831	YÁÑEZ	RECABAL	Juan	7.641.699-0
832	YÁÑEZ	RETAMAL	Bélgica	5.763.025-6
833	YEVENES	FAÚNDEZ	Sonia del Tránsito	8.135.708-0
834	ZAMBRANO	AROS	Rosa Otilia	6.539.244-5
835	ZAMBRANO	GONZÁLEZ	Wilson Edgardo	6.564.209-3
836	ZAMORA	ROWE	Ana María Eugenia*	6.585.768-5
837	ZAMORANO	LEÓN	Gloria Eliana	7.270.726-5
838	ZAPATA	LAGOS	Graciela	6.711.477-9
839	ZAVALA	CORTÉS	Gladys del Rosario*	4.005.317-4
840	ZEPEDA	CENA	Norma Yolanda	4.514.488-7
841	ZEPEDA	VIERA	Alejandro del Carmen	4.788.816-6
842	ZUBIETA	KONG	Elena Ernestina	6.516.738-7
843	ZULETA	RAHAL ⁸⁴	Noel Salomón*	5.014.502-6
844	ZÚÑIGA	LUNA	Laura del Carmen*	3.048.578-5
845	ZÚÑIGA	MÉNDEZ	Mery del Carmen*	3.784.795-k
846	ZUÑIGA	MORALES	Juan Francisco*	3.587.188-8

⁸⁴

Identified in the Commission's list as "ZULETA AGUILERA Noel Salomón" (folio 26).

ANNEX 2
Amounts owed¹

	Paternal surname	Maternal surname	First name	Court case	Date of payment	Amount of payment (CLP)	Amount owed as of 07/31/2020 ² (CLIP)
1	ABARZA	FARÍAS	María Mercedes	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 14 852 214.00	\$ 104 490 992.00
2	ABARZA	FARÍAS	Neftalí Damalíel	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 25 785 715.00	\$ 115 136 645.00
3	ABARZÚA	FARÍAS	Marta Isabel	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 17 859 898.00	\$ 125 651 196.00
4	ACUÑA	ARAVENA	Graciela	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 7 413 314.00	\$ 52 155 492.00
5	ACUÑA	ARAVENA	María Teresa	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 926 627.00	\$ 76 872 989.00
6	ACUÑA	FUENTES	Jaime	Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 27 355 801.00	\$ 160 900 410.00
7	ADAOS	RAMÍREZ	Gladys María	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 5 879 017.00	\$ 20 797 806.00
8	ADRIAZOLA	BERGER	Ina Sonia	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 13 288 684.00	\$ 47 010 491.00
9	AGUAYO	YAÑEZ	Margarita Cupertina	Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 14 300 686.00	\$ 84 113 283.00
10	AGUILAR	ÁLVAREZ	Verónica	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
11	AGUILAR	LAZCANO	Ana Elena	Aguilar Lazcano et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 60 800 649.00	\$ 271 482 980.00
12	AGUILERA	MACHUCA	Ángel Alberto	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 591 888.00	\$ 88 588 736.00
13	AGUILERA	MACHUCA	Ángel Armando	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
14	AGUILERA	MACHUCA	Ángel Arturo	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 878 146.00	\$ 90 602 670.00
15	AGURTO	CANCINO	Anicia del Carmen	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
16	AGURTO	CANCINO	Etelvina	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 298 497.00	\$ 72 453 855.00
17	AGURTO	CHIENG JUISAN	Elena Silvia	Agurto Chien Juisan et al. v. Cauquenes	16/10/1994	\$ 6 043 866.00	\$ 49 107 348.00
18	AGURTO	DURAN	Ruby	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
19	AGURTO	LÓPEZ	Mary Teresa	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 298 497.00	\$ 72 453 855.00
20	AHUMADA	ZÚÑIGA	María	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 298 497.00	\$ 72 453 855.00
21	ALARCÓN	ALARCÓN	Violeta del Carmen	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
22	ALARCÓN	RIOS	Héctor Raúl	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 298 497.00	\$ 72 453 855.00
23	ALARCÓN	ROMERO	Hugo Alberto	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 39 908 009.00	\$ 178 194 565.00

¹ Under the terms of paragraph 209, the amounts ordered for each victim should be adjusted to the date of actual payment.

² Amounts determined in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco", *supra* (evidence file, folios 9329 to 9469).

24	ALCAYAGA	LEYTON	Luzmila	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 12 589 634.00	\$ 44 537 508.00
25	ALCAYAGA	PINTO	Gloria Patricia	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 8 159 346.00	\$ 28 864 774.00
26	ALCAYAGA	ROJAS	Mónica	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
27	ALCOTA	GOYA	Juana Anjela	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 23 260 649.00	\$ 93 772 735.00
28	ALDANA ³	ALVEAR	Raúl Antonio	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 18 728 576.00	\$ 83 625 582.00
29	ALEGRÍA	CANCINO	Lucila de las Mercedes	Alegría Cancino et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 15 921 581.00	\$ 114 334 728.00
30	ALEGRÍA	FUENTES	Armando Antonio	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 550 773.00	\$ 74 228 713.00
31	ALEGRÍA	OLIVARES	Roberto	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 19 505 893.00	\$ 69 004 697.00
32	ALFARO	ARCAYA	Ada	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
33	ALVARADO	MUNDACA ⁴	Rosa Eliana	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 74 692 370.00	\$ 333 511 361.00
34	ALVARADO	URRUTIA	Alicia	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 064 931.00	\$ 84 881 392.00
35	ÁLVAREZ	ÁLVAREZ	Gabriela Iris	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
36	ÁLVAREZ	CANCINO	Inés del Carmen	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 13 695 916.00	\$ 96 355 994.00
37	ÁLVAREZ	DAVIES	Adriana Violeta	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 13 519 862.00	\$ 47 828 314.00
38	ÁLVAREZ	FARÍAS	Rosa Mafalda	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 15 864 217.00	\$ 56 121 782.00
39	ÁLVAREZ	FLORES	Sergio Ricardo	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 6 021 187.00	\$ 21 300 752.00
40	ÁLVAREZ	JARA	María Liliam	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 63 518 462.00	\$ 283 618 377.00
41	ÁLVAREZ	MUNIZAGA	Rosa de los Ángeles	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 12 589 634.00	\$ 44 537 508.00
42	ÁLVAREZ	VEGA	Marta	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
43	ALVEAR	DIAZ	Gladys	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
44	ALVEAR	MÁRQUEZ	Lili ⁵	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 13 314 380.00	\$ 93 671 743.00
45	ALVEAR	MÁRQUEZ	Nelly	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 14 303 347.00	\$ 100 629 503.00
46	ALVEAR	MIRANDA	Gladys de las Mercedes	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
47	ALVIAL	LOYOLA	Beatriz	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 629 330.00	\$ 74 781 392.00
48	ALZAMORA	ALZAMORA	Orlando	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00

³ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "ANDANA ALVEAR Raúl Antonio" (evidence file, folio 9364).

⁴ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "ALVARADO MONDACA Rosa E." (evidence file, folio 9363).

⁵ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "ALVEAR MÁRQUEZ Lily" (evidence file, folio 9357)

49	AMIGO	MERINO	Miriam	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
50	AMIGO	YEVENES	Carmen	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 22 423 301.00	\$ 157 756 477.00
51	ANDAUR	ALARCÓN	María Marlen	Alegría Cancino et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 16 415 225.00	\$ 117 879 643.00
52	ANDIA	CARIQUEO	José Gustavo	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 17 311 957.00	\$ 77 300 189.00
53	ANDIA	CARIQUEO	Marcial Ernesto	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 706 502.00	\$ 75 324 326.00
54	ANDREANI	ROSSINELLI	Gabriela	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 4 910 647.00	\$ 19 796 731.00
55	ANGEL	ARDILES	Bernardo	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 21 535 491.00	\$ 86 817 952.00
56	ANGEL	CORTÉS	Diosa	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 12 038 625.00	\$ 48 532 386.00
57	APABLAZA	GARCÍA	Silvia	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 264 291.00	\$ 72 213 203.00
58	ARACENA	VALLADARES	Ruth María	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 12 589 634.00	\$ 44 537 508.00
59	ARANCIBIA	MARTÍNEZ	Juana	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 688 977.00	\$ 2 437 348.00
60	ARANCIBIA	RAMÍREZ	Isabel	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 13 957 169.00	\$ 56 266 784.00
61	ARANDA ⁶	SAN MARTÍN	Rodolfo Alejandro	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 16 848 168.00	\$ 118 533 289.00
62	ARANEDA	FUENTES	Elba	Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 15 825 225.00	\$ 93 080 265.00
63	ARAVENA	ALARCÓN	Gildardo	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 566 344.00	\$ 88 409 024.00
64	ARAVENA	AMIGO	Lilian Rosa	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 9 003 291.00	\$ 63 341 587.00
65	ARAVENA	ARAVENA	Ana María	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
66	ARAVENA	COLOMA	Fresia de las Mercedes	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
67	ARAVENA	CONCHA	Gastón	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 16 874 775.00	\$ 118 720 480.00
68	ARAVENA	ESPINOZA	María Mercedes	Aravena Espinoza et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 17 654 183.00	\$ 126 776 745.00
69	ARAVENA	FUENTES	José del Carmen	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 11 383 082.00	\$ 69 363 251.00
70	ARAVENA	HERNÁNDEZ	Enrique	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
71	ARAVENA	HERNÁNDEZ	Hugo	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 40 481 253.00	\$ 180 754 176.00
72	ARAVENA	LUNA	Eliana	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 6 155 875.00	\$ 43 308 929.00
73	ARAVENA	MOYA	Corina de las Mercedes ⁷	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
74	ARAVENA	VERDUGO	José Hernán	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 16 219 874.00	\$ 114 113 001.00
75	ARAVENA	YÁÑEZ	Myrtha	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 298 497.00	\$ 72 453 855.00

⁶ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "SAN MARTÍN Rodolfo Aranda" (evidence file, folio 9357).

⁷ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "ARAVENA MOYA Carolina" (evidence file, folio 9357).

76	ARAYA	CABRERA	Victoria	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
77	ARAYA	CASTRO	Julia Hortencia	Salazar Aravena et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 17 650 742.00	\$ 107 845 059.00
78	ARAYA	CORTES	Sergio Enrique	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 977 270.00	\$ 17 607 756.00
79	ARAYA	CORTÉS	Shenda Janeth	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 13 957 169.00	\$ 56 266 784.00
80	ARAYA	GODOY	Melba Ivonne	Alegria Cancino et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 18 571 176.00	\$ 133 361 779.00
81	ARAYA	MUÑOZ	Orfelina	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 298 497.00	\$ 72 453 855.00
82	ARAYA	SALINAS	Delia de Lourdes	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
83	ARCE	SARMIENTO	María Mercedes Margarita	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 16 504 945.00	\$ 116 118 585.00
84	ARDILES	QUINTEROS	Luis Alberto	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 977 270.00	\$ 17 607 756.00
85	ARELLANO	ARAYA	Leonor	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 9 969 512.00	\$ 70 139 320.00
86	ARELLANO	ARELLANO	Manuel Antonio	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 083 871.00	\$ 85 014 642.00
87	ARELLANO	DIAZ	Manuel Serjio	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 6 453 498.00	\$ 45 402 820.00
88	ARELLANO	LEPE	Elba Rosa	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 264 291.00	\$ 72 213 203.00
89	ARELLANO	LIRA	Ana del Carmen	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
90	ARELLANO	LIRA	Genoveva de las Mercedes	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 20 537 655.00	\$ 91 703 360.00
91	ARELLANO	PEÑAILILLO	Miguel	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 6 702 204.00	\$ 47 152 562.00
92	ARELLANO	VALDÉS	Lucía Isabel	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 223 008.00	\$ 71 922 761.00
93	AREVALO	JARA	María Rodope	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 51 912 378.00	\$ 231 795 669.00
94	ARREDONDO	BUGUEÑO	Isabel	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 9 847 041.00	\$ 39 697 257.00
95	ASTORGA	ASTORGA	Ana María	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 15 979 300.00	\$ 64 418 782.00
96	ASTUDILLO	MORALES	Héctor Over	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 609 066.00	\$ 16 305 185.00
97	ÁVALOS	DÍAZ	Fresia del Carmen	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 3 589 583.00	\$ 12 698 628.00
98	AVENDAÑO	PEÑA	Enilde	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 15 979 300.00	\$ 64 418 782.00
99	ÁVILA	CERONI	Ulises Napoleón	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 15 215 298.00	\$ 92 715 008.00
100	ÁVILA	CONTRERAS	Dalia Edith	Salazar Aravena et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 24 110 909.00	\$ 147 393 010.00
101	ÁVILA	CONTRERAS	Juan	Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 27 087 451.00	\$ 159 322 038.00
102	ÁVILA	GUERRA	Nelson Camilo	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 977 270.00	\$ 17 607 756.00
103	ÁVILA	LOBOS	Ilina de las Mercedes	Salazar Aravena et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 16 686 318.00	\$ 101 941 033.00
104	ÁVILA	LOBOS	Nelson Alfonso	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 24 032 878.00	\$ 146 445 273.00

105	AYALA ⁸	GONZÁLEZ	Joaquín del Carmen	Alegría Cancino et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 18 633 511.00	\$ 133 809 414.00
106	BÁEZ	RAMÍREZ	Nelly del Carmen	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 609 066.00	\$ 16 305 185.00
107	BAHAMONDES	MENA	Rolando	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 16 219 874.00	\$ 114 113 001.00
108	BALLADARES	CONTERAS	María Cristina	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 19 362 972.00	\$ 117 989 020.00
109	BALUT	STREETER	María Ledda	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 13 598 482.00	\$ 48 106 443.00
110	BARRA	EULUFI	Juana	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 7 477 243.00	\$ 52 695 257.00
111	BARRA	HENRÍQUEZ	Hugo	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 632 878.00	\$ 88 877 116.00
112	BARRA	HENRÍQUEZ	Mirta Elizabeth	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 550 849.00	\$ 74 229 248.00
113	BARRERA	CRUZ	María Luisa	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 12 589 634.00	\$ 44 537 508.00
114	BARRIOS	CRAIG	María Teresita	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 13 480 737.00	\$ 47 689 904.00
115	BARRIOS	OLIVARES	María Cristina	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 13 598 482.00	\$ 48 106 443.00
116	BARRIOS	OLIVARES	Romelio	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 029 307.00	\$ 14 254 211.00
117	BARROS	ROJAS	Lucrecia	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 21 535 491.00	\$ 86 817 952.00
118	BARRUETO	SEPÚLVEDA	Jeanette	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 264 291.00	\$ 72 213 203.00
119	BASTÍAS	MANRÍQUEZ	Lilia del Carmen	Bayer Torres et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 6 433 578.00	\$ 46 691 039.00
120	BAYER	TORRES	Gerardo Jesús	Bayer Torres et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 11 911 283.00	\$ 86 444 931.00
121	BELMAR	MONTERO	Isabel	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 16 832 986.00	\$ 102 572 452.00
122	BENAVENTE	HERNÁNDEZ	Mardoqueo	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 17 558 304.00	\$ 123 529 367.00
123	BENAVIDES	MONTAÑA	Clarisa	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 44 700 694.00	\$ 180 205 907.00
124	BORCOSKI	PAÉZ	Nancy Margarita	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 1 616 360.00	\$ 5 718 089.00
125	BORCOSKI	PAÉZ	Norma Cristina	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 6 197 852.00	\$ 21 925 728.00
126	BORDA	PEEBLES	Roberto Alfonso	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 550 849.00	\$ 74 229 248.00
127	BORQUEZ	MORALES	Sonia Margot	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 813 914.00	\$ 17 029 862.00
128	BRAVO	ARAVENA	Adriana	Alegría Cancino et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 23 460 995.00	\$ 168 476 139.00
129	BRAVO	CANALES	María	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 194 002.00	\$ 85 789 456.00
130	BRAVO	MUÑOZ	María	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 077 078.00	\$ 84 966 851.00
131	BRICEÑO	FIGUEROA	Rosa	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 609 066.00	\$ 16 305 185.00
132	BRICEÑO	GUTIÉRREZ	Nila	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 13 572 056.00	\$ 48 012 957.00

⁸ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "ARAYA GONZÁLEZ Joaquín del Carmen" (evidence file, folio 9345).

133	BRIONES	MUÑOZ	Elvia Nelly	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 13 313 122.00	\$ 93 662 892.00
134	BUENO	SALGADO	Gladys Yolanda	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 000 075.00	\$ 70 354 343.00
135	BUENO	SOBARZO	Rina	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 499 713.00	\$ 73 869 487.00
136	BUGUEÑO	CHACANA	Eliana	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 14 932 954.00	\$ 60 200 553.00
137	BUGUEÑO	CHACANA	Gumercindo	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 27 137 421.00	\$ 109 401 513.00
138	BUGUEÑO	ELO	Priscila Palmira	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 13 957 169.00	\$ 56 266 784.00
139	BURGOS	NORAMBUENA	América	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 077 068.00	\$ 84 966 781.00
140	BUSTAMANTE	PINCHEIRA	Alicia del Carmen	Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 17 924 336.00	\$ 105 426 744.00
141	BUSTAMANTE	SÁNCHEZ	Ana Rosa	Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 16 606 923.00	\$ 97 678 029.00
142	BUSTAMENTE	YEVENES	Abdul	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 13 001 485.00	\$ 91 470 407.00
143	BUSTOS	BUSTOS	René	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 6 718 679.00	\$ 47 268 470.00
144	BUSTOS	COLOMA	María Inés	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 077 068.00	\$ 84 966 781.00
145	BUSTOS	KUROKI ⁹	Jaime Alberto	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 59 204 327.00	\$ 264 355 190.00
146	BUSTOS	RETAMAL	Victoria	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 16 347 145.00	\$ 115 008 401.00
147	CABALLERO	CASTILLO	Oscar	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 977 270.00	\$ 17 607 756.00
148	CABEZA	BRAVO	Gilda Eliana	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 12 589 634.00	\$ 44 537 508.00
149	CABRERA	ORTEGA	María Virginia	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 15 590 631.00	\$ 95 002 114.00
150	CÁCERES	BUSTOS	Juan Orlando	Bayer Torres et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 12 132 203.00	\$ 88 048 239.00
151	CÁCERES	REYES	Luis	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
152	CALDERÓN	LEAN	Juan Benito	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
152	CALLEJAS	LAFERTE	Yolanda	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
154	CALLEJAS	ROJAS	Adela Haydée	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 370 693.00	\$ 15 461 909.00
155	CAMPILLAY	CORTES	Gladys	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
156	CAMPILLAY	VILLALOBOS	Laura	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 5 528 629.00	\$ 19 558 262.00
157	CAMPOS	CASTRO	María Rebeca	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 714 051.00	\$ 75 377 436.00
158	CAMPOS	LOBOS	Lilliana Ester	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 277 348.00	\$ 72 305 064.00
159	CAMPOS	BUGUEÑO	Violeta Mercedes	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 25 629 788.00	\$ 103 323 657.00
160	CAMPUSANO	ÁLVAREZ	Mónica	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 572 844.00	\$ 16 177 045.00

⁹ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "BUSTOS KIROKI Jaime A." (evidence file, folio 9363).

161	CANALES	BRAVO	Rolanda ¹⁰	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
162	CANALES	CARRASCO	Marco	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 550 849.00	\$ 74 229 248.00
163	CANALES	DÍAZ	Rosa del Carmen	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 36 254 007.00	\$ 161 878 961.00
164	CANALES	ESPINOZA	Silvio Antonio	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 9 410 003.00	\$ 66 202 961.00
165	CANALES	EULUFI	María Teresa	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 329 966.00	\$ 72 675 252.00
166	CANALES	GUTIÉRREZ	Francisco Segundo	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 15 466 280.00	\$ 108 811 180.00
167	CANALES	LÓPEZ	Miguel Segundo Judas	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 17 522 613.00	\$ 123 278 267.00
168	CANALES	MOYA	Laura	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 11 996 687.00	\$ 84 401 270.00
169	CANALES	MOYA	Rosa Ester	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 14 214 198.00	\$ 100 002 306.00
170	CANALES	PAREDES	Gladys Ester	Alegría Cancino et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 17 313 726.00	\$ 124 331 884.00
171	CANALES	PINOCHET	Luz María	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 277 348.00	\$ 72 305 064.00
172	CANALES	SOTO	Irma del Carmen	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 116 552.00	\$ 85 244 566.00
173	CANALES	TORRES	Gerardo	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 7 354 955.00	\$ 51 744 914.00
174	CANALES	TORRES	Jorge Enrique	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 714 051.00	\$ 75 377 436.00
175	CANALES	VILLAROEEL	Gastón	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 14 235 451.00	\$ 100 151 829.00
176	CANCINO	PÉREZ	Clodomiro Octavio	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 9 985 006.00	\$ 70 248 326.00
177	CANCINO	PÉREZ	Mirta Aurora	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 11 953 500.00	\$ 84 097 433.00
178	CANCINO	RIQUELME	María	Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 18 253 992.00	\$ 107 365 703.00
179	CANDIA	MUÑOZ	Eugenio	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 714 051.00	\$ 75 377 436.00
180	CANDIA	PÉREZ	Eva Vianey	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 734 962.00	\$ 75 524 553.00
181	CAPURRO	ALBORNOZ	Rosa	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 849 054.00	\$ 90 397 997.00
182	CÁRDENAS	GRANDON	Hilda Elizabeth	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 9 508 316.00	\$ 66 894 630.00
183	CÁRDENAS	MÁRQUEZ	Irma Ester	Alegría Cancino et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 21 801 704.00	\$ 156 560 577.00
184	CÁRDENAS	PEÑALILLO	María	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 7 017 522.00	\$ 49 370 944.00
185	CARIKEO	VEGA	Aída Albertina	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 295 103.00	\$ 86 500 740.00
186	CARMONA	PRADENAS	René	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 11 136 060.00	\$ 78 346 430.00
187	CARRASCO	CARRASCO	Clara	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 13 957 169.00	\$ 56 266 784.00
188	CARRASCO	MOYA	Haydee del Carmen	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 47 770 117.00	\$ 213 299 923.00

¹⁰ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "CANALES BRAVO Rolado" (evidence file, folio 9355).

189	CARREÑO	CORTES	Gloria	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 018 424.00	\$ 84 554 198.00
190	CARSALADE	MANRÍQUEZ	Morelia Ernestina	Salazar Aravena et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 22 833 587.00	\$ 139 573 480.00
191	CARVAJAL	CAMPILLAY	Felisa	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 11 323 472.00	\$ 40 058 292.00
192	CARVAJAL	REYES	Gloria	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 12 589 634.00	\$ 44 537 508.00
193	CASTILLO	CASTILLO	Guillermo	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 234 139.00	\$ 86 071 835.00
194	CASTILLO	CRUZ	Pedro Gabriel	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 12 598 634.00	\$ 44 537 508.00
195	CASTILLO	MARÍN	Gregorio Víctor	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 22 468 019.00	\$ 79 483 612.00
196	CASTILLO	MORALES	Gabriel	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 2 498 020.00	\$ 10 070 492.00
197	CASTRO	GONZÁLEZ	Oscar Enrique	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 73 001 343.00	\$ 325 960 701.00
198	CASTRO	GONZÁLEZ	Rómulo Edgardo	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 31 202 276.00	\$ 139 322 310.00
199	CASTRO	GUTIÉRREZ	Elizabeth	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 718 644.00	\$ 89 480 513.00
200	CATALÁN	VALLEJO	Filadelfo	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 19 525 190.00	\$ 69 072 692.00
201	CAVADA	MAUSKE	Enrique Guillermo	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 13 598 482.00	\$ 48 106 443.00
202	CEBALLOS	MORA	Nelly Filomena	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 077 068.00	\$ 84 966 781.00
203	CERDA	ORTIZ	Elena Lelia	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 12 589 634.00	\$ 44 537 508.00
204	CERECEDA	SEPÚLVEDA	Mireya	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 638 216.00	\$ 74 843 908.00
205	CERRO	JARA	Elcira de las Mercedes	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 13 001 485.00	\$ 91 470 407.00
206	CERRO	JARA	Gerardo María	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 718 644.00	\$ 89 480 513.00
207	CERRO	JARA	Silvio Arturo	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 808 773.00	\$ 90 114 605.00
208	CERRO	MARTÍNEZ	Liliana	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 477 656.00	\$ 73 714 307.00
209	CERRO	MARTÍNEZ	Mario Gerardo	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 227 056.00	\$ 86 022 004.00
210	CHACÓN	BUSTOS	Ana Rosa	Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 17 876 706.00	\$ 105 146 595.00
211	CHAMORRO	PRADENAS	Francisco	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 5 785 704.00	\$ 40 704 635.00
212	CHÁVEZ	CUEVAS	Sylvia Guillermina	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 34 005 381.00	\$ 207 213 107.00
213	CIFUENTES	FLORES	María	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 545 111.00	\$ 74 188 879.00
214	CISTERNA	CHAMORRO	Víctor Manuel	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 9 752 925.00	\$ 68 615 548.00
215	CISTERNAS ¹¹	GARRIDO	Mario Alberto	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 19 582 170.00	\$ 137 768 036.00

¹¹ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "CISTERNA GARRIDO Mario" (evidence file, folio 9355).

216	CISTERNAS ¹²		María Gabriela	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 295 103.00	\$ 86 500 740.00
217	COFRE	BRICEÑO	Ana Elizabeth	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 13 957 169.00	\$ 56 266 784.00
218	COFRE	CALDERÓN	Jorge Orlando	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 609 066.00	\$ 16 305 185.00
219	COFRÉ	COFRÉ	Julio del Tránsito	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 718 644.00	\$ 89 480 513.00
220	COLLAO	ROJAS	Gladys	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 12 589 634.00	\$ 44 537 508.00
221	COLOMA	BENAVENTE	Marina Merced	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 277 348.00	\$ 72 305 064.00
222	COLOMA	TORRES	María Teresa	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 718 644.00	\$ 89 480 513.00
223	CONCHA	ESPINACE	Alejandro Antonio	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 294 805.00	\$ 86 498 644.00
224	CONCHA	JIRÓN	Eduardo Hernando	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 15 864 217.00	\$ 56 121 782.00
225	CONTRERAS	CARMONA	Celsa	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
226	CONTRERAS	FUENTEALBA	Celso del Carmen	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 19 989 696.00	\$ 89 256 650.00
227	CONTRERAS	JARA	Guillermo Ernesto	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 58 116 898.00	\$ 259 499 675.00
228	CONTRERAS	MANRÍQUEZ	Elsa de las Nieves	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 38 622 865.00	\$ 172 456 227.00
229	CONTRERAS	MEDEL	Jimena de Sta. Teresa ¹³	Salazar Aravena et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 21 324 762.00	\$ 130 336 732.00
230	CONTRERAS	MAJULEZ	Sonia del Carmen	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 21 088 764.00	\$ 128 505 201.00
231	CÓRDOVA	FILIPPI	Patricia Virginia	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 19 367 867.00	\$ 136 260 333.00
232	CORNEJO	CAMPOS	Alexis Juvenal	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 15 979 300.00	\$ 64 418 782.00
233	CORTES	CISTERNA	Aldecira	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 13 957 169.00	\$ 56 266 784.00
234	CORTES	GAJARDO	Juan Gabriel	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 5 811 092.00	\$ 20 557 513.00
235	CORTES	OLMEDO	Elsi Raquel	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 13 598 482.00	\$ 48 106 443.00
236	CORTES	ROJAS	Juana Aurora	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
237	CORTÉS	REYES	María Leontina	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 30 122 069.00	\$ 134 499 042.00
238	CRUZ	BARRERA	Nelson Ives	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 5 964 912.00	\$ 21 101 671.00
239	CRUZ	RIVERA	Smara del Carmen	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 13 510 899.00	\$ 47 796 606.00
240	CUADRA	CALDERÓN	Sonia Elsa	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
241	CUBILLOS	CUELLO	Bahaman Antonio	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 26 132 512.00	\$ 92 447 245.00
242	CZISCHKE	OYHARCABAL	Sonia Aurelia	Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 17 768 945.00	\$ 104 512 770.00

¹² Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "CISTERNA CISTENA María" (evidence file, folio 9377).

¹³ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "CONTRERAS MEDEL Jimena de Sta Teresita" (evidence file, folio 9383).

243	DIAZ	ACUÑA	Rosario de las Mercedes	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 372 605.00	\$ 72 975 233.00
244	DIAZ	AGUILAR	Héctor David	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 13 957 169.00	\$ 56 266 784.00
245	DÍAZ	ALARCÓN	Iris del Carmen	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 823 867.00	\$ 76 150 034.00
246	DÍAZ	CAMPOS	Abraham del Rosario	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 18 818 036.00	\$ 84 025 032.00
247	DÍAZ	CANALES	Ilia Ester	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
248	DÍAZ	ESPINOSA ¹⁴	María	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 18 486 845.00	\$ 130 062 007.00
249	DÍAZ	ESPINOSA ¹⁵	Ramón Eustorgio	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 13 532 984.00	\$ 95 209 705.00
250	DÍAZ	FAUNDEZ	María Angélica	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 554 204.00	\$ 74 252 852.00
251	DÍAZ	GONZALEZ	Nancy Leonor	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
252	DÍAZ	ORTIZ	Marcos Jorge	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 5 373 114.00	\$ 19 008 107.00
253	DOIZI	TRUCCO	Elizabeth Verónica	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 21 250 107.00	\$ 94 884 553.00
254	DOMÍNGUEZ	ÁVILA	Isabel de las Mercedes	Alegría Cancino et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 18 856 765.00	\$ 135 412 627.00
255	DOMÍNGUEZ	HORMAZABAL	Miriam	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 13 219 048.00	\$ 93 001 046.00
256	DURÁN	GUTIÉRREZ	Brijido ¹⁶	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 5 740 959.00	\$ 40 389 837.00
257	DURÁN	PÉREZ	Auria Alejandrina	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
258	DURÁN	RODRÍGUEZ	Carlos	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 298 497.00	\$ 72 453 855.00
259	DURÁN	SEPÚLVEDA	Marta del Carmen	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 230 245.00	\$ 1 619 861.00
260	DURÁN	VARGAS	Yorka Flavia	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 15 979 300.00	\$ 64 418 782.00
261	ECHVERRIA	BRAVO	Waldo Ignacio	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 718 644.00	\$ 89 480 513.00
262	EGAÑA	ROMO	Hernán	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 13 181 770.00	\$ 53 140 849.00
263	ESCALONA	ESPINOZA	Rafaela de las Mercedes	Aguilar Lazcano et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 14 185 196.00	\$ 63 338 786.00
264	ESCALONA	PÉREZ	Lucila	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 790 224.00	\$ 75 913 342.00
265	ESCOBAR	AGUILERA	Eulalia Ester	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 15 864 217.00	\$ 56 121 782.00
266	ESCOBAR	ESPINOZA	Nirma Flor	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 21 448 889.00	\$ 130 699 636.00
267	ESPEJO	CHEPILLO	Dilma Eliana	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 7 493 610.00	\$ 26 509 644.00

¹⁴ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "DÍAZ ESPINOZA María" (evidence file, folio 9355).

¹⁵ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "DÍAZ ESPINOZA Ramón" (evidence file, folio 9355).

¹⁶ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "DURÁN GUTIÉRREZ Brigido" (evidence file, folio 9357).

268	ESPINACE	GONZÁLEZ	Eugenia Uberlinda	Salazar Aravena et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 20 043 310.00	\$ 122 491 919.00
269	ESPIAZA	SAAVEDRA	Iris Esperanza	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 16 173 822.00	\$ 113 789 008.00
270	ESPINOSA	LEÓN	María	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
271	ESPINOSA	LOYOLA	Luz Ester ¹⁷	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 9 752 925.00	\$ 68 615 548.00
272	ESPINOSA	SÁNCHEZ	Beatriz	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 35 991 195.00	\$ 160 705 470.00
273	ESPINOSA	SUAZO	Fidelina del Carmen	Alegría Cancino et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 18 519 786.00	\$ 132 992 741.00
274	ESPINOSA	VALLEJOS	Juan de la Cruz	Alegría Cancino et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 18 286 458.00	\$ 131 317 186.00
275	ESPINOZA ¹⁸	CAMPOS	Leonor Clarina	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 36 564 025.00	\$ 163 263 232.00
276	ESPINOZA ¹⁹	CORTES	Adelina de las Mercedes	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 36 198 001.00	\$ 161 628 886.00
277	ESPINOZA	DÍAZ	Juan Luis	Bayer Torres et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 9 479 740.00	\$ 68 798 257.00
278	ESPINOZA	DURAN	Pedro Enrique	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 372 605.00	\$ 72 975 233.00
279	ESPINOZA	ESPINOZA	Hernán	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 16 590 678.00	\$ 116 721 749.00
280	ESPINOZA	GALDAMES	Norma	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 718 644.00	\$ 89 480 513.00
281	ESPINOZA	MENA ²⁰	Guadalupe	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
282	ESPINOZA	NAVEA	Uberlinda	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 12 589 634.00	\$ 44 537 508.00
283	ESPINOZA	SEPÚLVEDA	María Adriana	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 36 094 198.00	\$ 161 165 392.00
284	ESPINOZA	TORRES	María	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 298 497.00	\$ 72 453 855.00
285	ESPINOZA	VILLEGAS	José Enrique	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 915 910.00	\$ 17 390 687.00
286	ESTUARDO	VERGARA	Herna	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 298 497.00	\$ 72 453 855.00
287	FARIAS		José Porfirio	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 1 070 388.00	\$ 3 786 640.00
288	FAUNDEZ	ALDANA	Silvia Rosa	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 17 237 803.00	\$ 121 274 520.00
289	FAUNDEZ	HORMAZABAL	Zoila	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 277 348.00	\$ 72 305 064.00
290	FAÚNDEZ	HENRÍQUEZ	Isabel Gladys	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 718 644.00	\$ 89 480 513.00
291	FAÚNDEZ	OPAZO	Alicia de las Mercedes	Alegría Cancino et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 14 135 697.00	\$ 101 510 087.00

¹⁷ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "ESPINOZA LOYOLA Lux" (evidence file, folio 9353).

¹⁸ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "ESPINOSA CAMPOS Leonar Clarina" (evidence file, folio 9463).

¹⁹ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "ESPINOSA CORTÉS Adelina de las M." (evidence file, folio 9463).

²⁰ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "ESPINOZA MEDINA Guadalupe" (evidence file, folio 9355).

292	FERNÁNDEZ	ESPINOZA	Ana María	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 13 598 482.00	\$ 48 106 443.00
293	FERREIRA	ROJAS	Silvia Bersave	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 13 598 482.00	\$ 48 106 443.00
294	FIGUEROA	DÍAZ	María	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 833 355.00	\$ 76 216 785.00
295	FIGUEROA	OYARZÚN	Jaime Osvaldo	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 25 177 926.00	\$ 177 136 315.00
296	FIGUEROA	TORRES	Orielle	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 23 260 649.00	\$ 93 772 735.00
297	FLORES	ACUÑA	Patricia	Alegría Cancino et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 16 839 049.00	\$ 120 923 173.00
298	FLORES	CORTÉS	Elizabeth	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 20 339 076.00	\$ 81 994 737.00
299	FLORES	CORTÉS	Raquel	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 15 091 562.00	\$ 60 839 964.00
300	FLORES	DOMÍNGUEZ	Ana Delia	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 718 644.00	\$ 89 480 513.00
301	FLORES	DOMÍNGUEZ	Inés	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
302	FLORES	DOMÍNGUEZ	Juana	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
303	FLORES	FLORES	María Amelia	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
304	FLORES	FLORES	Pedro Edmundo	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
305	FLORES	FLORES	Rosa Elizabex	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 14 177 290.00	\$ 50 154 053.00
306	FLORES	GONZALEZ	Elly Milena	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
307	FLORES	GONZALEZ	Gloria	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 609 066.00	\$ 16 305 185.00
308	FLORES	PINEDA	Texa Gladys	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
309	FREDES	SOZA	Hilda Irene	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
310	FUENTES	ARAVENA	Vitelia	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 16 344 368.00	\$ 114 988 864.00
311	FUENTES	ARRIAGADA	Luis Arturo	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 14 730 949.00	\$ 89 763 609.00
312	FUENTES	CARREÑO	Dolores	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 929 449.00	\$ 76 892 843.00
313	FUENTES	CARREÑO	Juana	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 929 449.00	\$ 76 892 843.00
314	FUENTES	CORTES	Marfri Iris	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
315	FUENTES ²¹	FAÚNDEZ	Arturo	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 15 472 035.00	\$ 108 851 669.00
316	FUENTES	GATICA	Bersabet de las Mercedes	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 17 600 335.00	\$ 107 248 323.00
317	FUENTES	HIDALGO	Mónica Angélica	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 15 408 570.00	\$ 108 405 168.00
318	FUENTES	MOLINA	Olivia del Carmen	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 38 703 387.00	\$ 172 815 768.00

²¹ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "FAÚNDEZ FUENTES Arturo" (evidence file, folio 9357).

319	FUENTES	MUÑOZ	Norma	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
320	FUENTES	RAMÍREZ	Litta Gaby	Bayer Torres et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 4 586 701.00	\$ 33 287 518.00
321	FUENTES	RECABAL	Miriam del Carmen	Aravena Espinoza et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 19 795 942.00	\$ 142 156 966.00
322	FUENTES	TEJOS ²²	María	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 788 633.00	\$ 89 972 912.00
323	FUENTES	VIDELA	Carmen	Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 13 495 325.00	\$ 79 376 339.00
324	GAETE	ARAVENA	Ana Rosa	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 718 644.00	\$ 89 480 513.00
325	GAJARDO	OLIVARES	Juana Rosa	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 2 819 859.00	\$ 9 975 627.00
326	GAJARDO	RODRÍGUEZ	Pedro Iván	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 18 664 413.00	\$ 131 311 266.00
327	GALDAME	ESPINOSA	Laura Rosa	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 475 022.00	\$ 73 695 776.00
328	GALLINATO	MONASTERIO	María Yolanda	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
329	GARCÍA	ROJAS	Rosamel	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 227 056.00	\$ 86 022 004.00
330	GARCÍA	VERA	Ramiro Aurelio	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 53 929 135.00	\$ 240 800 757.00
331	GARRIDO	BERRIOS	Mirtha Flor	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
332	GASPAR	ALQUINTA	Grumilda	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 13 957 169.00	\$ 56 266 784.00
333	GATICA	FERNÁNDEZ	Gladys	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
334	GAVILÁN	LÓPEZ	Magali de las Mercedes ²³	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 15 568 910.00	\$ 109 533 221.00
335	GERALDO	RAMÍREZ	Elsa Blanca	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 13 598 482.00	\$ 48 106 443.00
336	GODOY	AVILÉS	Luzmenia ²⁴	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 15 979 300.00	\$ 64 418 782.00
337	GODOY	AVILÉS	Mitzi Deysi	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 26 505 293.00	\$ 106 853 159.00
338	GODOY	MONARDEZ	Elizabeth	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 15 979 300.00	\$ 64 418 782.00
339	GÓMEZ	MORAGA	Héctor Antonio	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 47 388 497.00	\$ 211 595 939.00
340	GÓMEZ	VILLAGRÁN	Luis Ernesto	Salazar Aravena et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 23 400 646.00	\$ 143 044 911.00
341	GONZÁLEZ	BRAVO	María Isolina	Salazar Aravena et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 14 950 823.00	\$ 91 316 653.00
342	GONZÁLEZ	DOMÍNGUEZ	Eugenio Aníbal	Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 22 758 147.00	\$ 133 858 087.00
343	GONZÁLEZ	FLORES	Matilde	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 077 953.00	\$ 84 973 007.00

²² Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "FUENTES TEJO María" (evidence file, folio 9357).

²³ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "GAVILÁN LÓPEZ Magaly" (evidence file, folio 9377).

²⁴ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "GODOY AVILÉS Luzmelia O." (evidence file, folio 9398).

344	GONZÁLEZ	JAQUE	Adrián Gustavo	Alegría Cancino et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 17 938 361.00	\$ 128 817 460.00
345	GONZÁLEZ	RODRÍGUEZ	Clara	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 13 957 169.00	\$ 56 266 784.00
346	GONZÁLEZ	ROJAS	Gladys Ruth	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 977 270.00	\$ 17 607 756.00
347	GONZÁLEZ	SÁEZ	Gladys Cristina	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
348	GONZÁLEZ	SEPÚLVEDA	Ciro Hernán	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 11 848 494.00	\$ 83 358 675.00
349	GONZÁLEZ	ZEPEDA	Rosa	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 15 864 217.00	\$ 56 121 782.00
350	GRANDÓN	ARELLANO	Jesús Bernabé	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 15 920 027.00	\$ 112 003 463.00
351	GREZ	BUSTOS	Guacolda Teresa	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
352	GUAJARDO	ALVEAR	Norma Inés	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 51 348 461.00	\$ 229 277 704.00
353	GUAJARDO	GUTIERREZ	Juana Guillermina	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 41 733 408.00	\$ 186 345 215.00
354	GUAJARDO	PARRA	Elizabeth del Carmen	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 37 283 902.00	\$ 166 477 479.00
355	GUAJARDO	PARRA	Genoveva del Carmen	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 56 721 026.00	\$ 253 266 921.00
356	GUAJARDO	PARRA	Nelly del Carmen	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 48 088 563.00	\$ 214 721 826.00
357	GUAYIER ²⁵	YÁÑEZ	Gloria María	Alegría Cancino et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 17 938 361.00	\$ 128 817 460.00
358	GUERRERO	HURTADO	Carlos Rubén	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 609 066.00	\$ 16 305 185.00
359	GUERRERO	SANDOVAL	Gloria	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 19 525 190.00	\$ 69 072 962.00
360	GUEVARA	ALEGRIA	Glady Isilda ²⁶	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 227 060.00	\$ 86 022 004.00
361	GUEVARA	MARTÍNEZ	Lady Aída	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 298 497.00	\$ 72 453 855.00
362	GUEVARA	SANHUEZA	Margarita	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 718 644.00	\$ 89 480 513.00
363	GUTIÉRREZ	FUENTEALBA	Arturo Enrique	Aguilar Lazcano et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 43 397 413.00	\$ 193 775 218.00
364	GUTIÉRREZ	CASTILLO	Lindora Carmen	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 38 326 306.00	\$ 154 508 266.00
365	GUTIÉRREZ	LARA	Elia Luisa	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
366	GUTIÉRREZ	RIVERA	Héctor Abel	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 977 270.00	\$ 17 607 756.00
367	GUTIÉRREZ	RIVERA	Sergio Alberto	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
368	GUZMÁN	URREA	José Romualdo	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
369	HERNÁNDEZ	FUENTES	Ana	Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 14 376 822.00	\$ 84 561 098.00
370	HERNÁNDEZ	FUENTES	Berta del Carmen	Salazar Aravena et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 12 579 457.00	\$ 76 799 588.00

²⁵ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "GUAYILER YÁÑEZ Gloria María" (evidence file, folio 9345).

²⁶ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "GUEVARA ALEGRIA Gladys" (evidence file, folio 9353).

371	HERNÁNDEZ	HERNÁNDEZ	Julia	Salazar Aravena et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 19 384 353.00	\$ 118 457 906.00
372	HERNÁNDEZ	ORELLANA	Gloria	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 6 161 133.00	\$ 43 345 921.00
373	HERNÁNDEZ	PÉREZ	Crescencia Ester	Alegría Cancino et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 17 151 656.00	\$ 123 168 040.00
374	HERNÁNDEZ	PÉREZ	José Anselmo	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 6 706 751.00	\$ 47 184 552.00
375	HERNÁNDEZ	RECABARREN	Hilda	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
376	HERNÁNDEZ	VÁSQUEZ	Gloria Elizabeth	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 46 150 496.00	\$ 206 068 100.00
377	HERRERA	PINO	Alicia	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 6 161 133.00	\$ 43 345 921.00
378	HERRERA	RIVERA	Rolando del Rosario	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 12 589 634.00	\$ 44 537 508.00
379	HERRERA	VARGAS	Alexis Orlando	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 19 371 738.00	\$ 68 530 105.00
380	HORMAZABAL	DURAN	Germán	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 6 606 785.00	\$ 46 481 253.00
381	HORMAZABAL ²⁷	SALGADO	Héctor Hernán	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 14 434 124.00	\$ 101 549 569.00
382	HURTADO	CLUNES	Ruperto	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 36 469 946.00	\$ 147 024 556.00
383	IBÁÑEZ	AGURTO	Sonia Andrea	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 18 407 852.00	\$ 112 168 959.00
384	IBÁÑEZ	SOTO	Adriana de las Mercedes	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 718 644.00	\$ 89 480 513.00
385	IBARRA	ARAVENA	Fresia	Salazar Aravena et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 22 673 790.00	\$ 138 595 233.00
386	ILUFI ²⁸	LUNA	Ramona	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 501 026.00	\$ 87 949 487.00
387	IRIBARREN	CÁRDENAS	Isabel	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 1 589 634.00	\$ 44 537 508.00
388	JAQUE	ARAVENA	Ena Sonia de Lourdes	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
389	JARA	AMIGO	Juan Francisco	Alegría Cancino et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 16 983 767.00	\$ 121 962 410.00
390	JARA	APABLAZA	Claudina	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 718 644.00	\$ 89 480 513.00
391	JARA	BUSTOS	Margarita del Carmen	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 718 644.00	\$ 89 480 513.00
392	JARA	ESCALONA	Juan Francisco	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 11 154 019.00	\$ 78 472 779.00
393	JARA	ESPINOSA ²⁹	Jorge Orlando	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 6 161 133.00	\$ 43 345 921.00
394	JARA	NORAMBUENA	Ilda Luisa ³⁰	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 277 348.00	\$ 72 305 064.00

²⁷ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "HORMAZÁVAL SALGADO Héctor" (evidence file, folio 9378).

²⁸ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "EULUFÍ LUNA Ramona" (evidence file, folio 9354).

²⁹ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "JARA ESPINOZA Jorge" (evidence file, folio 9357).

³⁰ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "JARA NORAMBUENA Hilda" (evidence file, folio 9353).

395	JARA	PLAZA	Jorge	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 13 736 878.00	\$ 96 644 177.00
396	JARA	RETAMAL	Rosa María	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 718 644.00	\$ 89 480 513.00
397	JEREZ	JEREZ	Alfonso Esteban	Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 17 671 409.00	\$ 103 939 086.00
398	JIMÉNEZ	ACEVEDO	Ramón Gastón	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 21 535 491.00	\$ 86 817 952.00
399	JIMÉNEZ	ESPINOZA	Patricia del Carmen	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 17 269 190.00	\$ 105 230 478.00
400	JIMÉNEZ	INOSTROZA	Isabel del Carmen	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
401	KONG	URBINA	Isabel Margarita	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 36 469 946.00	\$ 147 024 556.00
402	LA ROSA	RIVERA	Mónica Gabriela	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 8 159 346.00	\$ 28 864 774.00
403	LA TORRE	HERRERA	Enoe	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 8 809 786.00	\$ 31 165 792.00
404	LAFERTE		Adriana del Rosario	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 15 864 217.00	\$ 56 121 782.00
405	LAGOS	CARRASCO	Cristina	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 23 260 649.00	\$ 93 772 735.00
406	LANDEROS	ALARCÓN	Luz ³¹	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
407	LANDEROS	ALARCÓN	Rosalía	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 17 806 168.00	\$ 125 273 185.00
408	LANDEROS	NOVOA	Eduardo Antonio	Abarza Fariás et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 39 071 956.00	\$ 174 461 478.00
409	LANDEROS	NOVOA	Ida del Carmen	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 13 008 143.00	\$ 91 517 249.00
410	LARA	GARCÍA ³²	María Teresa	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 718 644.00	\$ 89 480 513.00
411	LARA	PEREIRA	María Apolina	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 114 375.00	\$ 85 229 250.00
412	LARREA	HERRERA	Laura	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 9 847 041.00	\$ 39 967 257.00
413	LEAL	VEGA	Rene Ortelio	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
414	LEIVA	ORTIZ	Luis Alberto	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
415	LEIVA	SALAS	José Heriberto	Alegría Cancino et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 18 037 995.00	\$ 129 532 944.00
416	LEÓN	LEAL	Heracrito	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 5 982 512.00	\$ 42 089 254.00
417	LEÓN	LEÓN	Lucía	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 718 664.00	\$ 89 480 513.00
418	LEÓN	MUÑOZ	Heriberto	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 4 692 299.00	\$ 33 012 114.00
419	LEÓN	VERA ³³	Ana	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 277 348.00	\$ 72 305 064.00

³¹ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "LANDEROS ALARCÓN Luis" (evidence file, folio 9356).

³² Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "LARA MANCILLA María Teresa" (evidence file, folio 9353).

³³ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "LEÓN LEÓN Ana" (evidence file, folio 9353).

420	LETELIER	FUENTES	Eleodora del Rosario	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 46 531 229.00	\$ 207 768 123.00
421	LIMA	MARIN	Jorge Oriel	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 2 440 057.00	\$ 8 632 027.00
422	LOBOS	VARGAS	Luis Sergio	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 977 270.00	\$ 17 607 756.00
423	LÓPEZ	BARRA	Idia Rosa Teresita de Jesús	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 13 433 432.00	\$ 94 509 319.00
424	LÓPEZ	GONZÁLEZ	Antonio	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 15 979 300.00	\$ 64 418 782.00
425	LÓPEZ	LABRA	Adriana	Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 18 179 523.00	\$ 106 927 694.00
426	LÓPEZ	LABRA	Yolanda	Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 16 750 057.00	\$ 98 519 910.00
427	LÓPEZ	MIRANDA	Ana	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
428	LÓPEZ	ROJAS	Ana Josefina	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 13 304 946.00	\$ 47 068 020.00
429	LÓPEZ	ZAMBRANO	Juan de La Luz	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 16 736 594.00	\$ 59 207 932.00
430	LORCA	ARREDONDO	Edda Adriana	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 2 861 436.00	\$ 11 535 563.00
431	LOYOLA	FUNES	Sergio Manuel	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 15 979 300.00	\$ 64 418 782.00
432	LOYOLA	TAPIA	Silvia Inés	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
433	LUNA	ÁVILA	Balbina	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 9 752 925.00	\$ 68 615 548.00
434	MACAYA	GATICA	María	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
435	MACHADO	BARRERA	Nancy	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 550 773.00	\$ 74 228 713.00
436	MALDINI	ROBLES	María Alicia	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 7 075 201.00	\$ 25 029 467.00
437	MALDONADO	LOBOS	Victoria	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 951 632.00	\$ 77 048 909.00
438	MALDONADO	PEREDA	Marta Ester	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 15 601 404.00	\$ 109 761 829.00
439	MAMANI	JOFRE	Orlando	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 28 221 367.00	\$ 99 836 848.00
440	MANRÍQUEZ	DÍAZ	Nereida María Inés	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 17 836 158.00	\$ 108 685 320.00
441	MARÍN	ESCOBAR	Norma Antonia	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 7 305 948.00	\$ 25 845 765.00
442	MARÍN	GUERRA	Rosa Otilia	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 15 979 300.00	\$ 64 418 782.00
443	MARINO	AYALA	Patricia	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 9 752 925.00	\$ 68 615 548.00
444	MARTÍNEZ	ESPINOZA	Nilvia Irene	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 45 658 999.00	\$ 203 873 500.00
445	MARTÍNEZ	ESPINOZA	Silvia Inés	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 41 797 057.00	\$ 186 629 416.00
446	MARTÍNEZ	RODRÍGUEZ	Hugo	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 13 957 169.00	\$ 56 266 784.00
447	MARTÍNEZ	SALAZAR	Heriberto Antonio	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 15 335 630.00	\$ 107 892 008.00
448	MARTÍNEZ	SUAZO	Benita	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 4 857 532.00	\$ 34 174 591.00

449	MARTÍNEZ	SUAZO	Luisa	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 16 357 779.00	\$ 115 083 216.00
450	MARTÍNEZ	SUAZO	María Filomena	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 16 622 946.00	\$ 116 948 767.00
451	MARTÍNEZ	SUAZO	Rosario	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 077 953.00	\$ 84 973 007.00
452	MARTÍNEZ	SUAZO	Zunilda	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 808 773.00	\$ 90 114 605.00
453	MATUS	OÑATE	Elisa de las Mercedes	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 27 883 216.00	\$ 169 602 780.00
454	MATUS	RODRÍGUEZ	Ceferina Olivia	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 17 120 252.00	\$ 104 322 919.00
455	MAUREIRA	BUENO	Carmen Rita	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 372 605.00	\$ 72 975 233.00
456	MAUREIRA	CÁCERES	María Socorro	Alegría Cancino et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 17 297 683.00	\$ 124 216 677.00
457	MAUREIRA	TRONCOSO	Servando Enrique	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 21 140 040.00	\$ 128 817 653.00
458	MEDEL	AGURTO	María	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 16 536 862.00	\$ 116 343 133.00
459	MEDINA	ARAVENA	José Flavio	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 17 581 547.00	\$ 123 692 890.00
460	MEDINA	BENAVIDES	María Cristina	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 15 979 300.00	\$ 64 418 782.00
461	MELÉNDEZ	CORTÉS	Silvia Edith	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 960 020.00	\$ 17 546 732.00
462	MELÉNDEZ	DÍAZ	Renán Alberto	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
463	MELÉNDEZ	VARAS	Nora Rita	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 8 159 346.00	\$ 28 864 774.00
464	MELLADO ³⁴	NORAMBUENA	Lilian	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 321 262.00	\$ 86 684 779.00
465	MENESES	PRADENES ³⁵	Jaime Boris	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 16 590 678.00	\$ 116 721 749.00
466	MERINO ³⁶	SEGURA	Angélica	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 332 273.00	\$ 86 762 245.00
467	MERY	MERY	Patricia de Lourdes	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 8 159 346.00	\$ 28 864 774.00
468	MEYER	FLORES	Rebeca	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 12 711 292.00	\$ 44 967 890.00
469	MEZA	GATICA	Angélica Violeta	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 37 327 826.00	\$ 166 673 705.00
470	MEZA	GATICA	Carlos Patricio	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 929 449.00	\$ 76 892 843.00
471	MEZA	IRRIBARRA	Gloria Paz	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 545 111.00	\$ 74 188 879.00
472	MEZA	MONTESINOS ³⁷	Marcelina de las Nieves	Aguilar Lazcano et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 14 465 781.00	\$ 64 591 635.00

³⁴ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "MELLA NORAMBUENA Lilian" (evidence file, folio 9353).

³⁵ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "MENESES PRADENAS Jaime" (evidence file, folio 9353).

³⁶ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "MARINO SEGURA Angélica" (evidence file, folio 9357).

³⁷ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "MEZA MONTECINOS Marcelina de las Nieves" (evidence file, folio 9360).

473	MEZA ³⁸	MUÑOZ	Mario Arnaldo	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 19 079 384.00	\$ 134 230 745.00
474	MILES	SEGOVIA	Jaime Hernán	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 13 181 770.00	\$ 53 140 849.00
475	MOLGAS	CORTÉS	Misael Enrique	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 5 872 791.00	\$ 20 775 781.00
476	MOLINA	HURTADO	Inés Wacolda	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 11 713 070.00	\$ 47 219 947.00
477	MOLINA	MOLINA	Betty del Rosario	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
478	MOLINA	OYARCE	Rolando Antonio	Aguilar Lazcano et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 44 999 535.00	\$ 200 928 906.00
479	MOLINA	SANTANA	María Teresa	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 22 592 269.00	\$ 137 666 867.00
480	MONÁRDEZ	LILLO	Felisa del Carmen	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 8 159 346.00	\$ 28 864 774.00
481	MONTECINO	CANCINO	Blanca Josefina	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 43 400 260.00	\$ 193 787 930.00
482	MONTECINOS	BECAR	Sergio Enrique	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 625 728.00	\$ 74 756 050.00
483	MONTECINOS ³⁹	VÁSQUEZ	Alonso Mercedes	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 5 858 343.00	\$ 41 215 678.00
484	MONTENEGRO	MONTENEGRO	Angela	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 8 785 753.00	\$ 35 418 792.00
485	MONTOYA	CASTRO	Yolanda	Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 17 974 269.00	\$ 105 720 438.00
486	MORA	DE LA HOZ	Elena del Carmen	Alegría Cancino et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 22 013 433.00	\$ 158 081 027.00
487	MORAGA	ALARCÓN	Yolanda Telésfora	Salazar Aravena et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 21 195 376.00	\$ 129 544 655.00
488	MORAGA	BARRIOS ⁴⁰	Doris de las Nieves	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 147 544.00	\$ 85 462 606.00
489	MORAGA	BUSTOS	Lidia	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 294 805.00	\$ 86 498 644.00
490	MORAGA	MORAGA	Silvia Rosa	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 609 193.00	\$ 88 710 483.00
491	MORAGA	OPAZO	María Eliana	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 11 683 365.00	\$ 82 196 930.00
492	MORAGA	REYES	Marta Iris	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 48 222 505.00	\$ 215 319 895.00
493	MORALES	AGURTO	Ana Luz	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 15 837 559.00	\$ 96 506 779.00
494	MORALES	MENA	Sergio Hugo	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 28 628 487.00	\$ 115 412 581.00
495	MORALES	MORALES	Aldo Vicente	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 13 598 482.00	\$ 48 106 443.00
496	MORALES	MORALES	Héctor Miguel	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 609 066.00	\$ 16 305 185.00
497	MORALES	ORELLANA	Jorge Alejandro	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 13 011 737.00	\$ 91 542 534.00

³⁸ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "MESA MUÑOZ Mario" (evidence file, folio 9353).

³⁹ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "MONTENSINOS VÁSQUEZ Alonso" (evidence file, folio 9378).

⁴⁰ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "MORAGA BERRIOS Doris" (evidence file, folio 9353).

498	MORALES	OROSTICA	Gimena	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 6 495 638.00	\$ 45 699 291.00
499	MORALES	RÍOS	Gladys Gricelda	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 12 589 634.00	\$ 44 537 508.00
500	MORÁN	GONZÁLEZ	Sergio Iván	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 44 774 777.00	\$ 199 925 331.00
501	MORTOLA	GODOY	Olga Marianela	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 305 819.00	\$ 15 232 409.00
502	MOYA	RAMÍREZ	Ana Haydée	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 609 193.00	\$ 88 710 483.00
503	MUNIZAGA	ESPINOSA	Jaime Enrique	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
504	MUÑOZ	DÍAZ	Jose	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 6 495 638.00	\$ 45 699 291.00
505	MUÑOZ	DURAN	Elizabeth	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 609 193.00	\$ 88 710 483.00
506	MUÑOZ	DURAN	Rosa Elena	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 36 076 371.00	\$ 161 085 792.00
507	MUÑOZ	FLORES	Humilde del Carmen	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
508	MUÑOZ	GILBERTO	Bernardita	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 48 274 059.00	\$ 194 611 533.00
509	MUÑOZ	GONZÁLEZ	Gladys Elena del Carmen	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 22 950 124.00	\$ 139 847 470.00
510	MUÑOZ	HENRÍQUEZ	Edina	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 6 374 335.00	\$ 44 845 878.00
511	MUÑOZ	HENRÍQUEZ	Elia	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
512	MUÑOZ	HENRÍQUEZ	Glady del Carmen ⁴¹	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 16 590 678.00	\$ 116 721 749.00
513	MUÑOZ	HENRÍQUEZ	Juana	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 15 662 999.00	\$ 110 195 173.00
514	MUÑOZ	HIDALGO	Patricio Alberto	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 35 951 940.00	\$ 160 530 191.00
515	MUÑOZ	JARA	Bernarda	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 6 527 194.00	\$ 45 921 300.00
516	MUÑOZ	LÓPEZ	Hilda Amalia	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 51 110 476.00	\$ 228 215 070.00
517	MUÑOZ	LÓPEZ	Sabina del Carmen	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 48 088 597.00	\$ 214 721 978.00
518	MUÑOZ	LUNA	Teolina Tavita	Aravena Espinoza et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 12 037 653.00	\$ 86 443 789.00
519	MUÑOZ	MINCHEL	Eliana Concepción	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 29 656 973.00	\$ 132 422 327.00
520	MUÑOZ	MINCHEL	Heriberto Arnaldo	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 56 346 066.00	\$ 251 592 675.00
521	MUÑOZ	MINCHEL	Humberto Ángel	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 38 704 517.00	\$ 172 820 814.00
522	MUÑOZ	NAVARRETE	Gladys de las Mercedes	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 15 382 320.00	\$ 93 732 763.00
523	MUÑOZ	NORAMBUENA	Adelina Rosa	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 277 348.00	\$ 72 305 064.00
524	MUÑOZ	OSSES	Adela	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 808 773.00	\$ 90 114 605.00

⁴¹ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "MUÑOZ HENRÍQUEZ Gladys" (evidence file, folio 9354).

525	MUÑOZ	SALAZAR	Fernando	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 16 288 385.00	\$ 114 595 002.00
526	MUÑOZ	SEGURA	Nelly Alejandrina	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 13 957 169.00	\$ 56 266 784.00
527	MUÑOZ	TORRES	Lucía	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 14 793 195.00	\$ 104 075 770.00
528	MUÑOZ	VILLANUEVA	Silvia Blanca	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 950 236.00	\$ 77 039 088.00
529	MUÑOZ		Alberto Antonio	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 6 676 899.00	\$ 46 974 532.00
530	NADER	ZERENE	Isabel	Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 17 462 692.00	\$ 102 711 462.00
531	NARANJO	TAPIA	Juana Hortensia	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 8 159 346.00	\$ 28 864 774.00
532	NAVARRETE	MORAGA	Raúl Romualdo	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 16 344 856.00	\$ 114 992 297.00
533	NORAMBUENA	CASTRO	Carlos Humberto	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 580 988.00	\$ 74 441 287.00
534	NORAMBUENA	CHAMORRO	Teófila Ester	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 43 493 850.00	\$ 194 205 822.00
535	NORAMBUENA	GUTIÉRREZ	Ana ⁴²	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 227 056.00	\$ 86 022 004.00
536	NÚÑEZ	DÍAZ	Edith del Carmen	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
537	NÚÑEZ	MÉNDEZ	Amelia Olivia	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 15 864 217.00	\$ 56 121 782.00
538	NÚÑEZ	VEGA	Carmen Sara	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 475 022.00	\$ 73 695 776.00
539	OCARANZA	TORRES	Agueda	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 13 598 482.00	\$ 48 106 443.00
540	OLGUÍN	AGUIRRE	Danilo Waldemar	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 3 193 613.00	\$ 11 297 832.00
541	OLIVARES	QUEZADA	Clara Haydee	Aguilar Lazcano et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 31 247 481.00	\$ 139 524 157.00
542	OPAZO	PÉREZ	Carmen Cecilia	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 42 361 514.00	\$ 189 149 791.00
543	OPAZO	PÉREZ	Ebaristo	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 654 516.00	\$ 89 029 348.00
544	OPAZO	VELIZ	María Eugenia	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 227 056.00	\$ 86 022 004.00
545	OPAZO	VELIZ	Soe del Carmen ⁴³	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 4 702 069.00	\$ 33 080 849.00
546	OPAZO	VÉLIZ	Nancy Antonieta	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 544 409.00	\$ 74 183 940.00
547	ORELLANA	GUAJARDO	María Ninfa	Alegría Cancino et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 20 287 544.00	\$ 145 687 217.00
548	ORELLANA	GUTIÉRREZ	Heriberto del Carmen	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 61 305 784.00	\$ 273 738 475.00
549	ORELLANA	GUTIÉRREZ	Hugo del Tránsito	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 48 434 183.00	\$ 216 265 066.00
550	ORELLANA	JARA	Enedina	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 407 865.00	\$ 87 294 064.00
551	ORELLANA	LEAL	Sofanor	Alegría Cancino et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 37 612 454.00	\$ 270 099 415.00

⁴² Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "NORAMBUENA GUTIÉRREZ Adela" (evidence file, folio 9353).

⁴³ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "OPAZO VÉLIZ José del Carmen" (evidence file, folio 9343).

552	ORELLANA	MENDEZ	Silvia Ernestina	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 277 348.00	\$ 72 305 064.00
553	ORELLANA	VERDUGO	Inés del Carmen	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 40 089 320.00	\$ 179 004 143.00
554	ORREGO	CONTRERAS	Leonor	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
555	ORTEGA	ARÉVALO	Eliana	Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 21 224 869.00	\$ 124 839 705.00
556	ORTEGA	TEJOS	Irene Adelaida	Salazar Aravena et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 17 851 920.00	\$ 109 076 634.00
557	ORTEGA	ZAMBRA	Sergio Ismael	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 1 840 616.00	\$ 6 511 424.00
558	ORTIZ	DÍAZ	Elizabeth Oriana	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 22 839 240.00	\$ 160 682 766.00
559	ORTIZ	LETÉLIER	María	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 298 497.00	\$ 72 453 855.00
560	ORTIZ	ROJAS	María Haydée	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 609 193.00	\$ 88 710 483.00
561	ORTIZ	ROJAS	María Irma	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 270 270.00	\$ 72 255 267.00
562	OSORIO	ASTORGA	Juan Antonio	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 48 274 059.00	\$ 194 611 533.00
563	OSSANDO ⁴⁴	PIZARRO	Isabel Danisa	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 6 467 068.00	\$ 22 878 115.00
564	OSSANDON	VELIZ	Griselma	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 13 957 169.00	\$ 56 266 784.00
565	PACHECO	PACHECO	Cecilia del Carmen	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
566	PACHECO	PACHECO	María Cristina	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 8 159 346.00	\$ 28 864 774.00
567	PÁEZ	BUIGLEY	Maranda Yolanda	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 1 072 472.00	\$ 3 794 013.00
568	PAÉZ	PAÉZ	Patricia Armidita	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
569	PÁEZ	VARAS	Adela del Rosario	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 13 510 899.00	\$ 47 796 606.00
570	PALMA	SEPÚLVEDA	Ana Cecilia	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 332 585.00	\$ 33 015 263.00
571	PALMA	SIAS	Ana María	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 15 979 300.00	\$ 64 418 782.00
572	PARADA	BUSTAMANTE	Haydee del Carmen	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 15 398 198.00	\$ 93 829 516.00
573	PARALTA	OLIVERA	Angela	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 27 038 019.00	\$ 109 000 785.00
574	PAREDES	ORELLANA	Elena del Carmen	Alegría Cancino et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 18 380 327.00	\$ 131 991 270.00
575	PARRA	BURGOS	Teresa	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 609 193.00	\$ 88 710 483.00
576	PARRA	GAETE	Juan Roespiel	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 15 032 606.00	\$ 91 601 767.00
577	PARRA	MORAGA	Aquiles Otoniel	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 11 306 339.00	\$ 68 895 615.00
578	PASTÉN	CASTILLO	Verónica del Carmen	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 14 933 418.00	\$ 60 202 424.00
579	PEÑA	ARAVENA	Manuel Antonio	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 60 795 019.00	\$ 271 457 842.00

⁴⁴ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "OSSANDON PIZARRO Isabel Danisa" (evidence file, folio 9390).

580	PEÑA	ARAVENA	María Gloria	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 625 728.00	\$ 74 756 050.00
581	PEÑA	CASTRO	María Teresa	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 609 193.00	\$ 88 710 483.00
582	PEÑA	GAJARDO	Laura	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 277 348.00	\$ 72 305 064.00
583	PEÑA	RÍOS	Vety de las Mercedes	Aguilar Lazcano et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 40 489 529.00	\$ 180 791 129.00
584	PEÑAILILLO	REYES	Augusto	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 407 865.00	\$ 87 294 064.00
585	PEÑAILILLO	REYES	Estela del Carmen	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 609 193.00	\$ 88 710 483.00
586	PERALTA	SEPÚLVEDA	Gladys	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 12 589 634.00	\$ 44 537 508.00
587	PEREIRA	GARCÍA	Carlos	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 6 720 863.00	\$ 47 283 835.00
588	PEREIRA	OPAZO	Frasminia	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
589	PÉREZ	AGUILAR	Manuel Antonio	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 029 307.00	\$ 14 254 211.00
590	PÉREZ	ARELLANO ⁴⁵	Marcelo	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 999 714.00	\$ 91 655 712.00
591	PÉREZ	CANALES	Lucrecia del Rosario	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
592	PÉREZ	GUERRERO	Fanor Arnaldo	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 706 013.00	\$ 89 391 649.00
593	PÉREZ	GUZMÁN	Juan Eufrosinio	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 321 262.00	\$ 86 684 779.00
594	PÉREZ	MANRÍQUEZ	Elsa del Carmen	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 37 541 446.00	\$ 167 627 547.00
595	PÉREZ	OPAZO	Alicia	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 41 231 736.00	\$ 184 105 182.00
596	PÉREZ	ORELLANA	Guacolda	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 4 857 532.00	\$ 34 174 591.00
597	PÉREZ	PAREDES	Luis Teobaldo	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 22 835 528.00	\$ 101 963 668.00
598	PÉREZ	RETAMAL	Elsa del Pilar	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 36 212 862.00	\$ 161 695 243.00
599	PÉREZ	ROLDAN	Miriam	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 298 497.00	\$ 72 453 855.00
600	PETZOLD	ZANFORLIN	Adriana Alicia	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 13 304 946.00	\$ 47 068 020.00
601	PHILLIPS	REYES	María Angélica	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 21 921 903.00	\$ 77 551 654.00
602	PIEROTIC	CORTÉS	Mateo Segundo	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 26 053 922.00	\$ 92 169 222.00
603	PINCHEIRA	LEIVA	Rafael Agustín	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 16 129 051.00	\$ 113 474 027.00
604	PINEDA	CASTILLO	Indra Benita	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 12 507 711.00	\$ 44 247 695.00
605	PINEDA	TARAC	Víctor Manuel	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 626 913.00	\$ 88 835 150.00
606	PINOCHET	GARRIDO	Pedro Antonio	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 195 251.00	\$ 85 798 243.00
607	PINTO	BRIONES	Arlett	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 475 022.00	\$ 73 695 776.00

⁴⁵ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "PÉREZ ORELLANA Marcelo" (evidence file, folio 9354).

608	PIÑONES	URBINA	Miguel Segundo	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 305 621.00	\$ 15 231 708.00
609	PIZARRO	ALFARO	Aurora Isabel	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
610	PIZARRO	ALQUINTA	Luisa	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 20 339 076.00	\$ 81 994 737.00
611	PIZARRO	BUGUEÑO	Elena Ester	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 30 480 601.00	\$ 107 829 189.00
612	PIZARRO	VEAS	María del Carmen	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 12 589 634.00	\$ 44 537 508.00
613	PLAZA	FLORES	Jorge Arnaldo	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 16 590 678.00	\$ 116 721 749.00
614	PLAZA	HENRIQUEZ	Carlos	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 2 400 619.00	\$ 9 677 830.00
615	POBLETE	LEMUS	Fresia Elena	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 11 862 340.00	\$ 41 964 609.00
616	PODESTÁ	MORALES	Manlio Luis	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
617	PRADENAS	RIFFO	Gregorio	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 14 235 451.00	\$ 100 151 829.00
618	PRADENAS	RIVAS	María	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 8 608 301.00	\$ 60 562 682.00
619	QUEZADA	ARAYA	Edmundo Máximo	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
620	QUIJADA	VALENZUELA	Aída	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 808 773.00	\$ 90 114 605.00
621	QUINTANA	ZURITA	María Inés	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 17 765 041.00	\$ 108 251 966.00
622	QUIÑONES	DURAN	Martín	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 15 624 073.00	\$ 109 921 314.00
623	QUIROGA	CORTÉS	Graciela	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 13 957 169.00	\$ 56 266 784.00
624	QUIROGA	MOLINA	Carlos Antonio	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 4 734 838.00	\$ 33 311 392.00
625	QUIROZ	ARRIAGADA	Alicia	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 18 698 163.00	\$ 131 548 710.00
626	QUIROZ	RAVANAL	Teresita de Jesús	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 14 224 445.00	\$ 100 074 397.00
627	RAMÍREZ	FERRARO	Norma Eliana	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 15 864 217.00	\$ 56 121 782.00
628	RAMÍREZ	ORTIZ	Inés Ariela	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 13 598 482.00	\$ 48 106 443.00
629	RAMONET	GRANDON	Rosa	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 879 856.00	\$ 90 614 701.00
630	RAMOS	MATUS	Raquel	Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 17 442 413.00	\$ 102 592 185.00
631	RAMOS	RAMÍREZ	Alicia del Carmen	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 15 215 298.00	\$ 92 715 008.00
632	RECHARTE	CARRASCO	Griselda	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 13 957 169.00	\$ 56 266 784.00
633	REQUENA	NÚÑEZ	América Elena	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 609 066.00	\$ 16 305 185.00
634	RETAMAL	ÁVILA	Myriam ⁴⁶	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 996 157.00	\$ 91 342 922.00
635	RETAMAL	ORELLANA	Bernardita de Lourdes	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 36 081 948.00	\$ 161 110 694.00

⁴⁶ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "RETAMAL ÁVILA Miriam" (evidence file, folio 9356).

636	REYES	ARAVENA	Ena ⁴⁷	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
637	REYES	ARAVENA	Hilda	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 819 705.00	\$ 90 191 515.00
638	REYES	DÍAZ ⁴⁸	Luis Agardo	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 071 485.00	\$ 84 927 502.00
639	REYES	LEAL	María Magdalena	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 609 193.00	\$ 88 710 483.00
640	REYES	LOCATELLI	Miguel Orlando	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 8 159 346.00	\$ 28 864 774.00
641	REYES	PARRA ⁴⁹	Morelia Ketty	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
642	REYES	TRUJILLO	Julio Ernesto	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 3 377 284.00	\$ 11 947 592.00
643	RÍOS	MUÑOZ	María Yolanda	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 7 478 837.00	\$ 52 616 471.00
644	RIQUELME	BUSTOS	Raúl René	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 14 434 124.00	\$ 101 549 569.00
645	RIQUELME	CONTRERAS	Juana del Rosario	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 16 854 729.00	\$ 102 704 944.00
646	RIQUELME	PAREDES	Sara	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
647	RIVAS	AHUMADA	Nahor	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 12 595 887.00	\$ 76 753 526.00
648	RIVAS	AHUMADA	Ramona	Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 17 352 579.00	\$ 102 063 803.00
649	RIVAS	SÁNCHEZ	Estela del Carmen	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 609 193.00	\$ 88 710 483.00
650	RIVAS	TAPIA	Lino Alberto	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 15 979 300.00	\$ 64 418 782.00
651	RIVAS	TORRES	Luz Herminia del Tránsito	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 277 348.00	\$ 72 305 064.00
652	RIVERA	BARRERA	César Hernán	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 18 466 247.00	\$ 65 326 810.00
653	RIVERA	CORTES	Carmen Eliana del Niño Jesús de Praga	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 13 551 549.00	\$ 47 940 411.00
654	RIVERA	HIDALGO	Jesús Arturo	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 13 957 169.00	\$ 56 266 784.00
655	RIVERO	SALGADO	María Teresa	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 13 239 556.00	\$ 93 145 327.00
656	RIVERO		Nelly del Carmen	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 13 501 450.00	\$ 47 763 179.00
657	ROBLES	LEITON	Gustavo Arnoldo	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 21 535 491.00	\$ 86 817 952.00
658	ROCA	SAYES	Fresia Celina del Carmen	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 17 492 460.00	\$ 106 590 983.00
659	RODRÍGUEZ	SEPÚLVEDA	Fresia del Carmen	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 11 697 186.00	\$ 84 193 719.00

⁴⁷ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "REYES ARAVENA Ema" (evidence file, folio 9356).

⁴⁸ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "REYES DIAS Luis" (evidence file, folio 9356).

⁴⁹ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "REYES BARRA Morelia" (evidence file, folio 9356).

660	RODRÍGUEZ	TORRES	María Cecilia ⁵⁰	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 18 982 741.00	\$ 84 760 462.00
661	RODRÍGUEZ	TORRES	Orfelina Angélica	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 35 439 014.00	\$ 158 239 909.00
662	ROJAS	ALARCÓN	Lucinda	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 9 862 949.00	\$ 69 389 609.00
663	ROJAS	BENAVENTE	Gerardo Humberto	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 270 260.00	\$ 72 255 197.00
664	ROJAS	BUSTOS	Sonia Petronila	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 227 056.00	\$ 86 022 004.00
665	ROJAS	CÁRDENAS	Mitzy Carolina	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 475 022.00	\$ 73 695 776.00
666	ROJAS	CASTILLO	Galdys	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 28 628 487.00	\$ 115 412 581.00
667	ROJAS	GARCÍA	Iris	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 120 547.00	\$ 85 272 672.00
668	ROJAS	HERNÁNDEZ	Daniel Segundo	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 029 307.00	\$ 14 254 211.00
669	ROJAS	ORTIZ	María Alicia	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 9 987 637.00	\$ 70 266 837.00
670	ROJAS	PRADO	Raquel Eulalia	Salazar Aravena et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 14 971 187.00	\$ 91 441 318.00
671	ROJAS	ROJAS	María	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 077 953.00	\$ 84 973 007.00
672	ROJAS	ROMERO	Rodrigo Antonio	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 6 424 072.00	\$ 22 726 011.00
673	ROJAS	VEGA	Ana María	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
674	ROJAS	VÉLIZ	Nolvia Luisa	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 15 662 644.00	\$ 55 408 691.00
675	ROJAS	TORO	Orlando Efraín	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 3 422 791.00	\$ 12 108 579.00
676	ROMERO	ROMERO	Hernán Washington	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 15 864 217.00	\$ 56 121 782.00
677	RUIZ	ALARCÓN	Emiliano	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
678	RUIZ	ALARCÓN	Juan Nivaldo	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 298 497.00	\$ 72 453 855.00
679	RUIZ ⁵¹	ALARCÓN	Juan	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 243 937.00	\$ 72 070 005.00
680	RUIZ	GUERRA	Sara	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 475 022.00	\$ 73 695 776.00
681	RUIZ	MORALES	Miguel Ángel	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 22 939 596.00	\$ 139 783 317.00
682	SÁEZ	ORDENES	Antonio Reginaldo	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 15 864 217.00	\$ 56 121 782.00
683	SALAZAR	AGUAYO	Sonia Beatriz	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 29 931 301.00	\$ 133 647 238.00
684	SALAZAR	ALARCÓN	María	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
685	SALAZAR	ARAVENA	Nilsa Fredes	Salazar Aravena et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 16 452 029.00	\$ 100 506 759.00
686	SALAZAR	HENRÍQUEZ	Sergio	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 609 193.00	\$ 88 710 483.00

⁵⁰ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "RODRIGUEZ TORRES Cecilia de las M." (evidence file, folio 9364).

⁵¹ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "RUIS ALARCÓN Juan" (evidence file, folio 9353).

687	SALAZAR	SALGADO	Carmen	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 9 883 867.00	\$ 69 536 775.00
688	SALAZAR	SOTO	María Benita	Alegría Cancino et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 22 013 433.00	\$ 158 081 027.00
689	SALGADO	BARRA	María	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 7 502 411.00	\$ 52 782 324.00
690	SALGADO	FUENTES	Aída del Rosario	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 47 605 666.00	\$ 212 565 627.00
691	SALGADO	FUENTES	Juana del Carmen	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 60 350 974.00	\$ 269 475 122.00
692	SALGADO	GALAZ	Edison	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 13 027 824.00	\$ 91 655 712.00
693	SALGADO	GALAZ	Luis	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
694	SALGADO	GALAZ	Ricardo	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 818 611.00	\$ 76 113 056.00
695	SALGADO	GUTIÉRREZ	Juana	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 200 208.00	\$ 71 762 355.00
696	SALGADO	TORRES	Pedro Antonio	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 609 193.00	\$ 88 710 483.00
697	SALINAS	OLAVE	Estela	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
698	SALVO	CANDIA	Ada del Carmen	Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 15 015 979.00	\$ 88 320 469.00
699	SALVO	SAN MARTÍN	Enedina del Carmen	Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 22 689 939.00	\$ 133 456 903.00
700	SAN MARTÍN	VISTOSO	Rosa	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
701	SÁNCHEZ	CONTRERAS	Carmenci	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 13 957 169.00	\$ 56 266 784.00
702	SÁNCHEZ	CONTRERAS	Mavel Selic	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 15 091 562.00	\$ 60 839 964.00
703	SÁNCHEZ	CORTES	Iris	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 609 066.00	\$ 16 305 185.00
704	SÁNCHEZ	IBARRA	Yisel	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 405 204.00	\$ 73 204 580.00
705	SÁNCHEZ	SÁNCHEZ	Ester del Carmen	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 140 715.00	\$ 85 414 562.00
706	SÁNCHEZ	SEPÚLVEDA	Crisila del Carmen	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 8 969 372.00	\$ 63 102 954.00
707	SÁNCHEZ	TAPIA	Inés Enriqueta	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 609 193.00	\$ 88 710 483.00
708	SANCHUEZA ⁵²	BASAUL	Isabel Alejandra	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 13 781 294.00	\$ 96 956 661.00
709	SANHUEZA	VALERIA	Gricelda	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 12 317 876.00	\$ 43 576 128.00
710	SANTANDER	VALLEJOS	Mario	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 24 197 625.00	\$ 85 602 324.00
711	SANTIBÁÑEZ	SAGUA	Raúl Segundo	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 609 066.00	\$ 16 305 185.00
712	SANTIBÁÑEZ	ESPINOZA	Enrique	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 609 066.00	\$ 16 305 185.00
713	SARAVIA	LAWRENCE	Fernando	Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 22 689 939.00	\$ 133 456 903.00
714	SEGOVIA	MARTÍNEZ	Adriana	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 15 864 217.00	\$ 56 121 782.00

⁵² Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "SANHUEZA BASAUL Isabel" (evidence file, folio 9354).

715	SEGUEL	NOVOA	Rosa	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
716	SEGUY	HENRIQUEZ	Carmen Rosa	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 9 752 925.00	\$ 68 615 548.00
717	SEPÚLVEDA	GODOY	Carlos Eduardo	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 8 159 346.00	\$ 28 864 774.00
718	SEPÚLVEDA	GUTIÉRREZ	Fortunato de las Rosas	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 19 887 683.00	\$ 121 186 367.00
719	SEPÚLVEDA	KAISER	Soledad	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 475 022.00	\$ 73 695 776.00
720	SEPÚLVEDA	SEPÚLVEDA	María	Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 14 033 256.00	\$ 82 540 323.00
721	SEPÚLVEDA	VALENZUELA	Fresia	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 609 193.00	\$ 88 710 483.00
722	SERAZZI	AHUMADA	Nelda Luisa	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 9 847 041.00	\$ 39 697 257.00
723	SILVA	CASTILLO	Miriam Jesús	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 15 864 217.00	\$ 56 121 782.00
724	SILVA	GONZÁLEZ	Elba del Carmen	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 938 153.00	\$ 17 469 374.00
725	SILVA	SEPÚLVEDA	Lidia Rosa	Salazar Aravena et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 14 994 584.00	\$ 91 584 550.00
726	SOBARZO	ROCHA	Gladys	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 075 619.00	\$ 84 956 586.00
727	SORICH	OLIVARES	Alexandrina	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 351 464.00	\$ 33 082 050.00
728	SOTELLA	VERNAL	Celinda	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
729	SOTO	CAMPILAY	Rubén Emilio	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 4 977 270.00	\$ 17 607 756.00
730	SOTO	FIGUEROA	Lutgarda	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
731	SOTO	INZUNZA	Ovidio Gamadiel	Salazar Aravena et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 15 245 727.00	\$ 93 122 001.00
732	SOTO	ORMEÑO	Manuel Jesús	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
733	SOTO	PÉREZ	Carlos Eduardo	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 298 497.00	\$ 72 453 855.00
734	SOTO	PÉREZ	Octavio	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 22 746 847.00	\$ 160 032 746.00
735	SOTO	PÉREZ	Ximena	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 006 319.00	\$ 84 469 035.00
736	SOTO	VERA	María Soledad	Bayer Torres et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 4 497 371.00	\$ 32 639 217.00
737	SOTOMAYOR	HORMAZABAL ⁵³	Heraldo Ulises	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 13 019 470.00	\$ 91 596 938.00
738	SPATARIS	SCHAFFHAUSER	Cynthia	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
739	SUÁREZ	FERMANDOY	Mirella del Rosario	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 16 504 034.00	\$ 100 567 971.00
740	SUAZO	ULLOA	Hugo	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 4 692 007.00	\$ 33 010 059.00
741	TAPIA	CASTILLO	Alejandro	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 13 598 482.00	\$ 48 106 443.00
742	TAPIA	CASTILLO	Domitila	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 8 672 827.00	\$ 30 681 282.00

⁵³ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "SOTOMAYO HORMAZÁVAL Herald" (evidence file, folio 9378).

743	TAPIA	ESCUDERO	Estela Marlene	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 15 979 300.00	\$ 64 418 782.00
744	TAPIA	PAÉZ	Elba Ernestina	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 25 032 707.00	\$ 100 916 591.00
745	TAPIA	SEPÚLVEDA	Margarita	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 9 471 082.00	\$ 66 632 675.00
746	TAPIA	TAPIA	Stanly Antonio	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 70 195 045.00	\$ 313 430 207.00
747	TAPIA	TORO	María Angélica	Salazar Aravena et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 16 744 346.00	\$ 102 296 270.00
748	TAPIA	TOSSETTI	María Angélica	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 15 864 217.00	\$ 56 121 782.00
749	TAPIA	TOSSETTI	María de la Luz	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 13 598 482.00	\$ 48 106 443.00
750	TEJADA	MORENO	Silvia Teresa	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 9 847 041.00	\$ 39 697 257.00
751	TOLEDO	CABEZAS	Mirthala Alicia ⁵⁴	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
752	TOLMO	SOSA	Ernesto Carlos	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 17 754 777.00	\$ 71 576 421.00
753	TORO	VÁZQUEZ	Nolvia Angélica	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 12 453 252.00	\$ 44 373 426.00
754	TORRES	ÁVILA	Elmo	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 227 056.00	\$ 86 022 004.00
755	TORRES	CASTILLO	Ruby María ⁵⁵	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 625 728.00	\$ 74 756 050.00
756	TORRES	MONTAÑO	Lucila	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 21 535 491.00	\$ 86 817 952.00
757	TORRES	MOYA	Manuela	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 6 570 326.00	\$ 46 224 570.00
758	TORRES	MOYA	Margarita	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 613 817.00	\$ 88 743 015.00
759	TORRES	MUÑOZ	Juan	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 15 203 617.00	\$ 106 963 246.00
760	TORRES	SAINT LAWRENCE	Marleine	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 41 394 597.00	\$ 166 877 742.00
761	TORRES	YÁÑEZ	Eduardo Onofre	Alegría Cancino et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 19 390 956.00	\$ 139 248 714.00
762	TRONCOSO	HERNÁNDEZ	Sigifredo	Salazar Aravena et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 30 135 812.00	\$ 184 276 355.00
763	TRONCOSO	VENEGAS	Rebeca	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 16 590 678.00	\$ 116 721 749.00
764	TRONCOSO	VENEGAS	Víctor Manuel	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 477 035.00	\$ 87 780 701.00
765	TRUJILLO	ARREDONDO	María Angélica	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 13 957 169.00	\$ 56 266 784.00
766	UBILLA	ROJAS	Aída María Inés	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 13 598 482.00	\$ 48 106 443.00
767	ULLOA	NEIRA	María	Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 16 423 647.00	\$ 96 600 043.00
768	URBINA	CAMPOS	Verónica	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 8 635 518.00	\$ 60 754 164.00
769	URRA	COFRE	Carlos Jaime	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 6 777 924.00	\$ 47 685 281.00

⁵⁴ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "TOLEDO CABEZAS Mirtha" (evidence file, folio 9356).

⁵⁵ Listed in the report "Current estimate of amounts outstanding for failure to comply with judicial findings delivered in the case of the teachers by the courts of Chañaral, Vallenar, Parral, Cauquenes and Chanco" as "TORRES CASTILLO Rubi" (evidence file, folio 9378).

770	URRA	TORRES	Fresia del Carmen	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 15 469 174.00	\$ 94 262 011.00
771	URRUTIA	ALARCÓN	María	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 7 129 597.00	\$ 50 159 435.00
772	URRUTIA	MUÑOZ	Juana de las Mercedes	Salazar Aravena et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 22 607 715.00	\$ 138 190 734.00
773	URRUTIA	MUÑOZ	María	Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 17 563 429.00	\$ 103 303 973.00
774	URRUTIA	PRAT	Patricia	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 609 193.00	\$ 88 710 483.00
775	VALDERRAMA	MARTÍNEZ	Norma Encarnación	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 11 412 526.00	\$ 40 373 332.00
776	VALDES	DELGADO	Ana Manuela	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 8 159 346.00	\$ 28 864 774.00
777	VALDÉS	GUTIÉRREZ	Filomena	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 609 193.00	\$ 88 710 483.00
778	VALDÉS	MEDINA	Manuel Eduardo	Alegría Cancino et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 17 512 384.00	\$ 125 758 470.00
779	VALDÉS	QUINTANA	Oscar	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 13 795 476.00	\$ 97 056 437.00
780	VALDÉS	ROBLES	Iris Eliana	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 13 528 538.00	\$ 47 859 006.00
781	VALDIVIA	RIVERA	Baldomera	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 21 535 491.00	\$ 86 817 952.00
782	VALDIVIESO	MORÁN	Ruth Carlota	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 13 957 169.00	\$ 56 266 784.00
783	VALENCIA	CÁCERES	Miguel	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 16 590 678.00	\$ 116 721 749.00
784	VALENCIA	CORTÉS	Rubén Enrique	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 3 060 523.00	\$ 12 338 160.00
785	VALENZUELA	FAUNDEZ	Delfina	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 789 846.00	\$ 75 910 683.00
786	VALENZUELA	GÓMEZ	Gilda	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
787	VALENZUELA	GONZALEZ	Lucit Violeta	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 21 535 491.00	\$ 86 817 852.00
788	VALENZUELA	HENRÍQUEZ	Gerarda	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
789	VALENZUELA	PORTILLA	María Edilia	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 13 447 724.00	\$ 47 573 116.00
790	VALENZUELA	PUENTES	María Doralisa	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 17 530 028.00	\$ 106 819 905.00
791	VALLADARES		Vidal Antonio	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 4 990 901.00	\$ 35 112 893.00
792	VALLEJOS	CORTÉS	Hugo Segundo	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 2 861 436.00	\$ 11 535 563.00
793	VARGAS	BUSTOS	María Alicia	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 11 063 723.00	\$ 77 837 512.00
794	VÁSQUEZ	HENRÍQUEZ	Pedro	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 4 990 901.00	\$ 35 112 893.00
795	VEGA	ARAYA	Graciela del Rosario	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 214 092.00	\$ 32 596 079.00
796	VEGA	CORDOVEZ	Delicia	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 13 957 169.00	\$ 56 266 784.00
797	VEGA	SERICHE	Wilfredo	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 8 134 472.00	\$ 28 776 779.00
798	VEGA	VÁSQUEZ	Marina	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 4 899 304.00	\$ 34 468 473.00
799	VELAS	GUAMAN	Doris Francisca	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 11 412 845.00	\$ 40 374 460.00

800	VELAZ	GUAMAN	Claudina	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 13 572 056.00	\$ 48 012 957.00
801	VELIZ	GRANDON	María Angélica	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 277 348.00	\$ 72 305 064.00
802	VELIZ	PEREDA	Jaime Luis	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 8 433 523.00	\$ 59 333 052.00
803	VÉLIZ	ÁVILA	Nibaldo Enrique	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 528 636.00	\$ 88 143 734.00
804	VÉLIZ	PEREDA	Nelson Aler	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 43 486 432.00	\$ 194 172 700.00
805	VELOSO	VELOSO	Lilian	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 609 193.00	\$ 88 710 483.00
806	VENEGAS	HERNÁNDEZ	Mireya Olimpia	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 36 469 946.00	\$ 147 024 556.00
807	VERA	ARAVENA	Mónica Beatriz	Aravena Espinoza et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 14 332 391.00	\$ 102 850 759.00
808	VERA	BRIONES	Adelina del Carmen	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 277 348.00	\$ 72 305 064.00
809	VERA	BRIONES	Delia del Carmen	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 476 773.00	\$ 87 778 858.00
810	VERA	BRIONES	Laura del Carmen	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 277 348.00	\$ 72 305 064.00
811	VERA	FUENTES	Yoconda de las Nieves	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 37 205 416.00	\$ 166 127 128.00
812	VERGARA	ENCINA	Angela María	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 37 794 240.00	\$ 168 756 306.00
813	VERGARA	TRONCOSO	Carlos Eliseo	Belmar Montero et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 19 054 932.00	\$ 116 111 966.00
814	VERGARA	TRONCOSO	Nancy del Carmen	Salazar Aravena et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 12 187 237.00	\$ 74 398 489.00
815	VICENTELO	GATTA	Laura Graciela	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
816	VILLAROEL	FUENTES	Nilia	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 277 348.00	\$ 72 305 064.00
817	VILLASEÑOR	JARA	Jaime Antonio	Alegría Cancino et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 30 707 489.00	\$ 220 514 056.00
818	VILLEGAS	OLIVOS	José Guillermo	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 5 186 019.00	\$ 36 485 622.00
819	VILLEGAS	OLIVOS	Rosa Ester	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 077 953.00	\$ 84 973 007.00
820	VILLEGAS	TRASLAVIÑA	Alicia	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 13 598 482.00	\$ 48 106 443.00
821	VILLEGAS	VENEGAS	Gabriel	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 5 762 333.00	\$ 40 540 211.00
822	VISTOSO	SEPÚLVEDA	Liberato Segundo	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 13 221 592.00	\$ 59 036 166.00
823	WASAFF	CABELLO	Nelly	Ramírez Ortíz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
824	YAMAL	ALBORNOZ	Alia	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
825	YAMAL	ALBORNOZ	Seinap	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
826	YAMAL	JIMÉNEZ	Bernardita	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00
827	YAMAL	JIMÉNEZ	Said	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 16 344 947.00	\$ 114 992 938.00
828	YÁÑEZ	GALLARDO	Pedro Ramón	Alegría Cancino et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 23 698 472.00	\$ 170 181 489.00
829	YÁÑEZ	GARRIDO	Mercedes	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 683 791.00	\$ 89 235 308.00

830	YÁÑEZ	RECABAL	Eduardo Andrés	Aguilar Lazcano et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 52 196 081.00	\$ 233 062 440.00
831	YÁÑEZ	RECABAL	Juan	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 12 192 049.00	\$ 85 775 716.00
832	YÁÑEZ	RETAMAL	Bélgica	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 6 098 045.00	\$ 42 902 073.00
833	YEVENES	FAÚNDEZ	Sonia del Tránsito	Abarza Farías et al. v. Chanco	11/8/2000	\$ 26 200 833.00	\$ 116 990 202.00
834	ZAMBRANO	AROS	Rosa Otilia	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
835	ZAMBRANO	GONZÁLEZ	Wilson Edgardo	Alegría Cancino et al. v. Pelluhue	24/10/1995	\$ 18 388 651.00	\$ 132 051 045.00
836	ZAMORA	ROWE	Ana María Eugenia	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
837	ZAMORANO	LEÓN	Gloria Eliana	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 277 348.00	\$ 72 305 064.00
838	ZAPATA	LAGOS	Graciela	Aguilera Machuca et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 10 298 497.00	\$ 72 453 855.00
839	ZAVALA	CORTÉS	Gladys del Rosario	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 12 626 485.00	\$ 44 667 874.00
840	ZEPEDA	CENA	Norma Yolanda	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 13 195 871.00	\$ 46 682 153.00
841	ZEPEDA	VIERA	Alejandro del Carmen	Benavides Montaña et al. v. Chañaral	24/11/2008	\$ 21 535 491.00	\$ 86 817 952.00
842	ZUBIETA	KONG	Elena Ernestina	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 9 341 599.00	\$ 33 047 152.00
843	ZULETA	RAHAL	Noel Salomón	Ramírez Ortiz et al. v. Vallenar	28/11/2008	\$ 13 598 482.00	\$ 48 106 443.00
844	ZUÑIGA	MORALES	Juan Francisco	Barra Henríquez et al. v. Cauquenes	22/12/1995	\$ 19 149 946.00	\$ 134 727 176.00
845	ZÚÑIGA	LUNA	Laura del Carmen	Bustamante Sánchez et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 17 671 409.00	\$ 103 939 086.00
846	ZÚÑIGA	MÉNDEZ	Mery del Carmen	Salazar Aravena et al. v. Parral	20/10/1999	\$ 15 029 887.00	\$ 91 800 668.00