

February 10, 2017

**Madame Chancellor
Ms. Susana Malcorra**

**Mr. Secretary of Human Rights
Mr. Claudio Avruj**

**Mr. Special Representative on Human Rights of the
Argentine Foreign Ministry
Mr. Leandro Despouy**

Ref. Rejection of the candidacy of Carlos Horacio de Casas to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

Dear Sirs/Madam:

We address you to reject the candidacy of Carlos Horacio de Casas who was nominated to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (hereinafter, the IACHR or the Commission) and therefore, request that the Argentine government withdraw his nomination. As we elaborate hereunder, the candidate proposed by the Argentina before the Organization of American States (OAS) on January 31, 2017 is not suitable nor does he possess the necessary qualities to form part of an entity dedicated to the protection of human rights.

I. Introduction.

The IACHR constitutes an essential tool for the promotion and protection of human rights in the region. In the case of Argentina, the Commission's visit during the dictatorship and its 1980 report were essential for disseminating the widespread and systematic human rights violations committed by the military regime.¹ After transiting back to democracy, its role was decisive in the establishment of the truth trials.² At the same time, standards forged by the Inter-American System of Human Rights (IASHR) constituted the legal basis for eliminating impunity granted through the law of due obedience and full stop,³ and made it possible to prosecute those responsible for committing crimes against humanity.

The Commission also played an important role in Argentina's agenda for democratic consolidation. IACHR processes and decisions were, for example, key for the enactment of a

¹ IACHR, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in Argentina, OEA/Ser.L/V/II.49, doc. 19, April 11, 1980. Available at: <http://www.cidh.org/countryrep/argentina80sp/indice.htm>

² IACHR, Report No. 21/00, case 12,059, Carmen Aguiar De Lapacó, Argentina, February 29, 2000. Available at: <https://www.cidh.oas.org/annualrep/99span/Soluci%C3%B3n%20Amistosa/Argentina12059.htm>

³ Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation, Case S. 1767. XXXVIII. "Simón, Julio Héctor and others a/ illegitimate deprivation of freedom, etc.-case No. 17,768," June 14, 2005.

new migration law⁴ and a new military justice code,⁵ both of which incorporated international human rights standards. Intervention by the Inter-American System's bodies also enabled to expand the respect of freedom of expression in Argentina by channeling efforts to repeal the concept of contempt and decriminalization of slander and libel in cases of public interest.⁶

Adding to its invaluable contributions to the processes of memory, truth and justice in the region, throughout its history the IACHR has worked to defend the rights of groups affected by historical or structural processes of discrimination. Its work on the rights of women, migrants, indigenous peoples, persons deprived of their liberty and LGBTI people are particularly valuable.

The profile, background and positions held by Carlos Horacio de Casas contrast strongly with the work, principles, standards, and developments of the Inter-American System. As we will highlight below, de Casas does not satisfy the requirements of "high moral authority and competence in human rights" required by article 34 of the American Convention on Human Rights to form part of IACHR.⁷ It is inadmissible that the Argentinian government, which has worked to consolidate the Inter-American System, would nominate a candidate utterly unfit for the position. This nomination represents a breaking point of the collaborative stance before the Inter-American System that has characterized our country since the democratic transition.

II. Grounds for objection.

II.a. A candidate lacking background in international human rights law and a career dedicated to the defense of corporate interests.

Carlos Horacio de Casas's profile and professional career are not linked to the defense and promotion of human rights. A quick glimpse through his Curriculum Vitae reveals a background fully dedicated to business law, criminal law and tax law.⁸ His only known experience in proceedings before the Commission and the United Nations Human Rights Committee is in line with this background, as he represented Jorge, Dante and José Peirano Basso, three brothers subjected to criminal proceedings in Uruguay for the violation of Law 2,230, which punishes fraud or other financial crimes committed by directors of companies undergoing dissolution.⁹

Along the same line, it should be mentioned that at least two partners working for the same firm as De Casas are related to the legal representation of corporate clients before international human rights bodies, such as the Commission, and work to defend companies that have caused serious damage to indigenous communities. One such example is the case of Goldcorp Montana Exploradora de Guatemala SA, in charge of the Marlin project, which has faced complaints brought before the Commission for violating indigenous territories, blocking access to natural

⁴ IACHR, Report No. 85/11, Petition 12.306, Juan Carlos de la Torre C. Argentina, July 21, 2011.

⁵ IACHR, Report No. 15/10, Case 11.758, Rodolfo Luis Correa Belisle C. Argentina, March 16, 2010.

⁶ Inter-American Court, Case Kimel c. Argentina, ruling on May 2, 2008.

⁷ Also see Art.2 of the IACHR Statute and Art.1 of its regulation.

⁸ See: http://www.abogadosmendoza.com.ar/02-miembro_casas.html

⁹ IACHR, Report No. 86/09, Case 12,553, Jorge, José and Dante Peirano Basso, Uruguay, August 6, 2009. Parr.2.

resources and disrupting traditional ways of life, in prejudice of at least 18 communities of the Sipakapense and Mam Mayan peoples of Guatemala.¹⁰

Current developments in international human rights law present a marked concern for violations relating to business activities. This problem has been the focus of several thematic hearings before the IACHR, a recent report on the actions of extractive companies,¹¹ precautionary measures issued by IACHR¹² and numerous petitions and cases currently pending before the Commission. In this context, and given the challenges that many communities throughout the continent face because of companies' actions and governments' passive stances, it is very worrying that the proposed candidate's profile is not associated with the defense of the interests of groups for whom IASHR's protection is vital and indispensable, but rather with those investigated for these violations.

Ultimately, the candidate not only does not have the training or professional background linked to the mandate and the tasks carried out by bodies for international protection, which in of itself disqualifies him for the position of IACHR Commissioner, he has also expressed positions contrary to basic standards of the Inter-American System.

II.b. A candidate who has spoken out against international standards on freedom of expression, equality and non-discrimination of the LGBTI community and women's rights.

Carlos Horacio de Casas is author of the article "*Freedom of expression and professional secrecy. Some reflections on the decriminalization of contempt and professional secrecy for journalists*,"¹³ This article reveals the candidate's worrying position regarding central issues of the Inter-American System, such as the scope of the right to freedom of expression and the protection and promotion of women's rights and those of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and

¹⁰ IACHR Admissibility report 20/14, communities of the Sipakapense and Mam Mayan peoples from the municipalities of Sipacapa and San Miguel Ixtahuatlán vs. Guatemala. OEA/Ser.L/V/II.150 Doc. 24, April 3, 2014. At: <http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/decisions/2014/GTAD1566-07EN.pdf>

¹¹ IACHR report, "Indigenous peoples, communities of people of African descent and natural resources: protection of human rights in the context of extraction, exploitation and development activities." OEA/Ser.L/V/II. Doc. 47/15, December 31, 2015.

¹² See IACHR. MC 260-07, Communities of the Mayan people (Sipakapense and Mam) in the municipalities of Sipacapa and San Miguel Ixtahuacán in the Department of San Marcos, Guatemala, May 20, 2010. Other cases in which the IACHR issued precautionary measures in response to company activities that violate indigenous communities' human rights are: IACHR Petition 12.313 Yakyé Axa indigenous community, Paraguay, September 26, 2001; IACHR Petition 12.548 Garifuna Triunfo de la Cruz community, Honduras, April 28, 2006; IACHR, MC 56/08, Ngöbe indigenous communities and others, Panama, June 18, 2009; IACHR, MC 17/10, inhabitants of the Omoa community, Honduras, November 8, 2011; IACHR Petition 4617/02, Report No. 30/04, Mercedes Julia Huenteaño Beroiza and others, Chile, March 11, 2004, parr. 15.

¹³ Carlos Horacio de Casas, "Libertad de expresión y secreto profesional en la Información. Algunas reflexiones sobre la desincriminación del desacato y el secreto profesional de los periodistas", Journal of the University of Mendoza, number 16, Available at: <http://www.um.edu.ar/ojs-new/index.php/RUM/article/view/50>. Attached to this presentation as **Annex I**.

Intersex (LGBTI) community. These topics have such significance for the IACHR that it has created specific rapporteurs who are monitoring these rights on a permanent basis.¹⁴

On the one hand, in that article, the candidate argues against the reform that repealed the crime of contempt from the criminal code. As it is known to the Argentine state, this legal amendment, which expanded the conditions for exercising the right to freedom of expression in our country, was achieved through the process of a case brought before the Inter-American System of Human Rights concluding through an amicable settlement agreement that was approved by the Commission in its report No. 22/94.¹⁵ During the course of this procedure, Argentina expressly pledged before the Commission its commitment to abolish the crime of contempt, which it later honored by enacting law 24.198.

Thereon, the IASHR has been consistent in pointing out that contempt laws fall outside of the permitted scope of the right to freedom of expression enshrined in article 13 of the American Convention on Human Rights (ACHR). Since then, it has promoted the repeal of these laws in the region.¹⁶ Responding to individuals, like de Casas, who argue that contempt laws protect proper public administration and prevent social disorder, the IACHR has pointed out that such objectives are not in line with the ACHR, as they conflict with the basic principle of democratic control and foster the abuse of governmental power.¹⁷

Without any regard for IASHR's role in the reform and based on a legal naturalist religious reasoning that includes expressions like "*without God there is no moral and without morality there is no law, but discretion, violence and debauchery*" and "*the ultimate basis of all law is God,*"¹⁸ de Casas demands that contempt laws be kept in effect to limit the exercise of journalism that, in his opinion, has "made "society ill."¹⁹ It is clear that his position contradicts the standards that the Inter-American System has consolidated over the course of more than two decades, a process that Argentina has been known to contribute to in a positive manner.

On the other hand, while it held no relation to its main argument, the article reveals that de Casas also holds positions that are contrary to the international human rights law pertaining to reproductive rights and LGBTI people. Based on clearly discriminatory expressions, he writes in favor of the state capacity to deny rights of the LGBTI community, including those of marriage

¹⁴ Regarding the work of the office of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex (LGBTI) people, see: <http://www.oas.org/es/cidh/lgtbi/>. In relation to the office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression, see: <http://www.oas.org/es/cidh/expresion/index.asp> It is worth mentioning that the IACHR's first two Special Rapporteurs on freedom of expression were in fact Argentine. Their names are Santiago Canton and Eduardo Bertoni. For more information about the Office of the Rapporteur on the Rights of Women, see: <http://www.oas.org/es/cidh/mujeres/default.asp>

¹⁵ IACHR, Report No. 22/94, Case 11.012, Argentina, September 20, 1994.

¹⁶ IACHR Annual report 1994. Chapter V: Report on the Compatibility of Contempt Laws and the American Convention on Human Rights. Title IV, Section B). OEA/Ser. L/V/II.88. doc. 9 Rev. February 17, 1995.

¹⁷ IACHR Inter-American legal framework on the right to the freedom of expression. OEA/Ser.L/V/II CIDH/RELE/INF. 2/09 December 30, 2009, para. 136

¹⁸ See **Annex I**.

¹⁹ See **Annex I**. The emphasis is ours.

and adoption, and gay's access to the "legal personality."²⁰ At the same time, the biases of his legal thinking also lead him to formulate the following comments with regard to reproductive rights and access to abortion:

"... We believe that ignorance of the distinction between tolerance and authorization of evil, in the groundless disconnection between law and moral, therein lies one of the roots of the current moral breakdown of so many societies. If civil law, authorizes for example abortion (an attack on the life of a particularly helpless innocent being) on which grounds shall it prohibit armed robbery?"²¹

Based on discriminatory conceptions, Carlos Horacio de Casas's article calls for state intervention to unduly restrict fundamental rights. These positions disqualify him from forming part of IACHR, given that this organization's Mission is, specifically, to promote the recognition and state protection of these groups and rights.

II.c. A candidate who falsifies information about his client: a military [officer] accused of crimes against humanity in the Argentina.

As it is widely known, on February 4, human rights organizations issued a statement that expressed our concern about Carlos Horacio de Casas's lack of a background in defending human rights in the Argentina; moreover, the fact that his only participation in the process of memory, truth and justice was as the defense attorney of Enrique Blas Gómez Saa, a military officer from Mendoza.²² It is worth remembering that Gómez Saa was an Intelligence and Operations aid (G2 and G3) for the VIII brigade of Mountain Infantry of 33 subsector, under the Commander of the Third Body of the Army in 1976 and 1977, processed for the illegitimate deprivation of freedom and submission to torture of Oscar Martin Guidone, Martín Ignacio Lecea y Roberto Edmundo Vélez in that period.

In response to the rejection of his candidacy by human rights bodies and other actors, Carlos H. de Casas gave some interviews to journalists. In this context, the candidate gave false and inaccurate data about Gómez Saa to explain that his decision to defend him was based on the fact that *"he was innocent, just as the justice system declared"* and *"he had opposed the military coup"* so, according to de Casas, Gómez Saa left the army in 1977.²³

For example, a journalist asked him: *"...However, you are not a champion of the human rights movement, besides, you defended a military officer in the trials against humanity,"* to which de Casas responded: *"...in regard to the specific case that you mention, I defended an innocent*

²⁰ See **Annex I**.

²¹ See **Annex I**. The emphasis is ours.

²² See: <https://www.abuelas.org.ar/noticia/rechazamos-la-candidatura-a-la-cidh-del-defensor-de-represores-carlos-de-casas-763>

²³ See on this subject, Mendoza Online, "A fondo, Carlos de Casas, nominado para la CIDH" (Deep background, Carlos de Casas, nominated for the IACHR), February 5, 2017, available at <http://www.mdzol.com/nota/717515-a-fondo-carlos-de-casas-nominado-para-la-cidh/> de Casas also gave a radio interview which can be heard here: <http://v.ejes.com/audios/201702/06/N54430829.mp3>

military officer who confronted the dictatorship--who was retired by Menéndez--as was stated by the justice system. Because he opposed the coup. "He was issued a lack of merit and then he was removed from the process due to health problems..."²⁴

However, as we shall see, the information he provided to the media does not correspond with reality.

On the one hand, in a radio interview with journalist Alfredo Leuco, on February 7, 2017, the candidate said that Gómez Saa "was kicked out of the army" in 1977.²⁵ However, according to the annual of military school graduates, it was not until December 4, 1979 that Gómez Saa left the armed forces, when he retired. Even seven months after the military coup of March 24, 1976, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, as described in his personnel file (no. 10322).²⁶ At least between 1976 and 1977, he worked in the areas of intelligence and military operations in Mendoza. For his role in that repressive structure, he was accused of crimes against humanity. Starting on February 8, 1978, Gómez Saa served at Campo de Mayo, a military area that was operated as a clandestine detention center and illegal maternity ward during the dictatorship.

It is also false that there was a lack of merit in the status of legal proceedings against Gómez Saa when he was declared unprosecutable, as the candidate has said in several statements. The Federal Chamber of Appeals of Mendoza reversed the lack of merit ruling in February 2012 and announced his indictment. This paved the way for the case to go to trial. The case was to be heard by the Federal Criminal Court No. 1 in Mendoza, with an initial date set for November 2013.²⁷ However the case was suspended on the first day of the hearing, due to health related issues of the accused, which determined his statement of supervening incapacity. That is, unlike what de Casas said, the federal justice system in Mendoza understood that there was sufficient evidence for Gómez Saa to face a trial for unlawful deprivation of liberty and imposition of torture aggravated by the victims' status of politically persecuted persons.

Gómez Saa's background does not support any account that he opposed the military coup; on the contrary, it shows he was part of the structure put in place to "fight against subversion" performed as acts of state terrorism; this was demonstrated at the Trial of the Juntas. In this regard, the Public Prosecutor's Office's request for trial sustained that Gómez Saa played an important role in Mendoza's structure for repression. On the one hand, according to the indictment, he carried out intelligence tasks such as collecting information about alleged political opponents and trade union members in order to illegally abduct and torture them to obtain new information and carry additional operations. In this case, he is charged with the unlawful imprisonment, deprivation of liberty and torture of Oscar Martín Guidone, Martín Ignacio Lecea and Roberto Edmundo Vélez. Similarly, as a result of the proceeding, victims and

²⁴ See: <http://www.mdzol.com/nota/717515-a-fondo-carlos-de-casas-nominado-para-la-cidh/>

²⁵ Audio available at: <http://v.ejes.com/audios/201702/06/N54430829.mp3>

²⁶ Request for trial made by the Public Prosecutor's Office. **Annex II**

²⁷ See: <http://www.cij.gov.ar/nota-12012-Lesa-humanidad--fijan-fecha-de-inicio-de-nuevo-juicio-oral-por-delitos-en-la-provincia-de-Mendoza.html>

their families would testify about his role as a nexus or link between the repressive system and the victims' relatives. The indictment also refers to witnesses who saw him in the clandestine center where Compañía de Comunicaciones de Montaña No.8 operated.²⁸

Furthermore, press clippings accuse him of being involved in acts of "fighting against subversion," one of them, days before the coup in March 1976.²⁹

De Casas clearly chose to defend his participation as defense attorney of an individual accused of crimes against humanity with distorted data in order to support his candidacy to the Commission.

The candidate did not need to state his opinion regarding Gómez Saa's "innocence"; however, by doing so he had to misrepresent the facts, because as he says, every defendant has the right to defense, no matter whether that person is guilty or innocent of the worst crimes. That is not the objection hereby advanced, but rather to question whether the candidate's profile is fitting for serving as commissioner of the AICHR. He clearly does not. Furthermore, his subsequent statements in response to the rejection of his candidacy reaffirm his lack of suitability.

III. Conclusions and recommendations.

As we have discussed throughout this letter, Carlos Horacio de Casas does not meet the requirements set out in article 34 of the ACHR to serve at the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. It is extremely worrying that Argentina has nominated a candidate with the background, positions and trajectory described in the foregoing paragraphs and who has subsequently provided false information to the press to defend his nomination.

Before the growing challenges for safeguarding human rights at a regional and global level, Argentina should contribute to the consolidation of the systems for their protection. Instead, de Casas's candidacy aligns the Argentine government with positions that only weaken international standards, principles and mechanisms for defending human rights. Because of the foregoing reasons, we request that the Argentine government should withdraw the nomination of Carlos Horacio de Casas before the Commission.

Sincerely,

100% Diversidad y Derechos

AADI - Asociación de Abogados y Abogadas de Derecho Indígena

²⁸ Request for trial made by the Public Prosecutor's Office. **Annex II**

²⁹ An article published in La Razón on March 19, 1976 recounts a procedure at a campsite of the metallurgical workers' union. When asked about the raid, Gómez Saa said that "the supervisory procedure was performed in response a complaint about the existence of possible subversive elements, people and material, but the result was negative." See Annex III.

AAMJUS - Asociación de Abogados Mendoza por la Justicia Social

Abogados Populares Catamarca

AboSex - Abogad*s por los Derechos Sexuales

Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo

ACIFaD - Asociación civil de familiares de detenidos

ACIJ - Asociación Civil por la Igualdad y la Justicia

ADC - Asociación por los Derechos Civiles

ADEPI-Asociación por los derechos de los pueblos indígenas - Formosa

ADISTAR Tartagal

Agencia de Prensa Alternativa (APA)

Agrupación Afro XANGO "por la Inclusión y la Justicia Social"

Akahatá

Alianza de abogados/as por los DDHH de las Mujeres

Alianza Internacional de Habitantes

Alitt - Asociación de Lucha por la Identidad Travesti Transexual

ANDHES - Abogados y Abogadas del Noroeste Argentino en Derechos Humanos y Estudios Sociales

APDH - Asamblea Permanente por los Derechos Humanos

APDH - La Matanza - Asamblea Permanente por los Derechos Humanos

APDH - La Plata - Asamblea Permanente por los Derechos Humanos

APDH - Mar del Plata - Asamblea Permanente por los Derechos Humanos

APDH - San Rafael - Asamblea Permanente por los Derechos Humanos

APDH - Tucumán - Asamblea Permanente por los Derechos Humanos

ARECIA- Asociación de Revistas Culturales Independientes de Argentina

Asociación "La Mosquitera" - Mendoza

Asociación Buena Memoria

Asociación de Ex Presos Políticos y Sobrevivientes al Terrorismo de Santiago del Estero

Asociación de Prensa de Tucumán

Asociación Ecuménica de Cuyo

ASOCIANA - Acompañamiento Social de la Iglesia Anglicana del Norte Argentino

Biblioteca Popular "Casa por la Memoria y la Cultura Popular" de Mendoza

Biblioteca Popular Crisálida de género, diversidad afectivo sexual y derechos humanos

Campaña Nacional por el Derecho al Aborto Legal, Seguro y Gratuito

CAREF - Comisión Argentina para los Refugiados y Migrantes

Catamarca contra la Tortura

Cátedra de Criminología de la Universidad Nacional de Rosario - UNR

Cátedra Libre de Derechos Humanos - Facultad de Humanidades, Ciencias Sociales y de la Salud - Universidad Nacional de Santiago del Estero

Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir Argentina

CEAPI – Centro de Estudios y Acción por la Igualdad

CEJIP - Centro para una Justicia Igualitaria y Popular

CELS - Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales

Centro de Justicia y Derechos Humanos "Eduardo Luis Duhalde" de la Universidad Nacional de Lanús - UNLa

Centro de participación monseñor Enrique Angelelli

CEPOC - Centro de Estudios en Política Criminal y DDHH

CHA - Comunidad Homosexual Argentina

Ciencia y Técnica Argentina (CyTA) - Investigación y Desarrollo para la Inclusión

CLADEM-Argentina - Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de las Mujeres

Colectivo Nacional Mario Bosch - Red de Abogadxs en Causas de Crímenes de Lesa Humanidad

Colectivo Ni Una Menos

Comisión Memoria, Verdad y Justicia Zona Norte

Comisión Provincial por la Memoria

Comisión Vesubio y Puente 12

Compromiso Democrático Argentina

Comunicación por la diversidad

Conurbanos por la Diversidad

Convocatoria Federal Trans y Travesti Argentina

Cooperativa "La Huella"

Cooperativa de Trabajo Las Charapas

Coordinadora contra la violencia carcelaria y policial

COPADI - Colectivo para la Diversidad

COTRANS LAC - Confederación Trans de Latinoamérica y el Caribe

CTA Autónoma

CTA de los Trabajadores de la Argentina

Cuerpo de Abogadas Feministas

Curas en la Opción por los Pobres

Devenir Diverse - Córdoba

Dirección de Diversidad Sexual de la Facultad de Periodismo y Comunicación Social de la Universidad Nacional de La Plata

EFADS -Espacio de formación y acompañamiento en diversidad sexual - Facultad de Periodismo y Comunicación Social - Universidad Nacional de La Plata

ELA - Equipo latinoamericano de Justicia y Género

Ex presas y presos políticos de Mendoza

Familiares de Desaparecidos y Detenidos por Razones Políticas

Familiares y Compañeros de los 12 de la Santa Cruz

FARN - Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales

Fatpre - Federación Argentina de Trabajadores de Prensa

Fe. De. Vi. Argentina - Fuerza Emancipadora de Villas y Barrios Marginados de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires

FePRA - Federación de Psicólogos de la República Argentina

Foro pampeano por el Derecho al Aborto Legal Seguro y Gratuito

Foro pampeano por los derechos de la Niñez

FUNDACIÓN AUGUSTO y LEÓN FERRARI - arte y acervo

Fundación Memoria Histórica y Social Argentina

Fundación Memorias e Identidades del Tucumán – Tucumanpa yuyaymin

FUNDACIÓN MUJERES TRAMANDO

Fundación Mujeres x Mujeres

GMAF - Grupo de Mujeres de la Argentina

Grupo de Trabajo Interdisciplinario "Derechos Sociales y Políticas Públicas" de la Universidad de Buenos Aires

H.I.J.O.S. Mendoza

H.I.J.O.S. Red Nacional

H.I.J.O.S. Tucumcán – Red Nacional

Habitar Argentina

ILSED - Instituto Latinoamericano de Seguridad y Democracia

INECIP - Instituto de Estudios Comparados en Ciencias Penales y Sociales

Insgenar - Instituto de Género, Derecho y Desarrollo

Jóvenes x la Diversidad

La Garganta Poderosa

La Machi Osc

Lesbianas y feministas por la descriminalización del aborto

Liga Argentina por los Derechos del Hombre

Liga Argentina por los derechos del hombre de Mendoza

Madres de Plaza de Mayo Línea Fundadora

Maestría en Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Nacional de Salta

MANIFIESTA cooperativa audiovisual feminista

MEDH - Movimiento Ecuménico por los Derechos Humanos - Mendoza

MEDH- Movimiento Ecuménico por los Derechos Humanos

Memoria Abierta

Memoria Activa

MISER nacional

MODEVIFA - Movimiento en defensa de la vivienda familiar - Mendoza

Movimiento Mayo

Movimiento Nacional Campesino Indígena - Via Campesina

Movimiento pampeano y popular de Derechos Humanos

Movimiento Popular la Dignidad - Mendoza

MPP - Movimiento de Profesionales para los Pueblos

Mujeres Trans Argentina

Mujeres Trans y Travestis de Corrientes

Observatorio de Comunicación, Género y Diversidad con perspectiva en DDHH de la Facultad de Periodismo y Comunicación Social-UNLP

Observatorio de Derechos Humanos - FADECS - Universidad de Comahue

Observatorio de Derechos Humanos de Río Negro

Observatorio de los Derechos de la Infancia “Eduardo Bustelo”

OTRANS Argentina

Poder Ciudadano

REDCOM -Red de Carreras de Comunicación Social y Periodismo de Argentina

REDI - Red por los Derechos de las Personas con Discapacidad

SADOP - Sindicato Argentino de Docentes Particulares - Mendoza

SERPAJ - Servicio Paz y Justicia

SiPreBA -Sindicato de Prensa de Buenos Aires

SITEA - Sindicato de Trabajadores Estatales Autoconvocados - Mendoza

SITRAJU- CGT - Sindicato de Trabajadores Judiciales

TLGBI - Frente de organizaciones

Unión de trabajadores Rurales Sin Tierra de Mendoza

Unión Diaguita de Tucumán

XUMEK - Mendoza

Yo No Fui

Zainuco - Neuquén