

JUSTICE

Regulations are approved for Act No. 28592, the Act creating the Comprehensive Reparations Plan SUPREME DECREE No. 015-2006-

JUS

CONCORDANCIAS: D.S. N° 062-2006-PCM (The High Level Multisectorial Commission in charge of monitoring the actions and policies of the State in the areas of peace, collective reparation and national reconciliation CONCORDANCIAS: is attached to the PCM).

THE PRESIDENT OF THE

REPUBLIC CONSIDERING:

That the Political Constitution of Peru states, in article 1, that the defense of the human person and respect for his dignity constitute the supreme end of society and the State;

That Supreme Decree No. 065-2001-PCM and Supreme Decree No. 101-2001-PCM established the Truth and Reconciliation Commission with the aim of clarifying the process, facts and responsibilities of terrorist violence and human rights violations from May 1980 to November 2000 and, likewise, to propose initiatives aimed at affirming peace and harmony among Peruvians, in order to promote national reconciliation, the rule of justice and the strengthening of the constitutional democratic regime;

That, among the conclusions and recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission is the implementation of a Comprehensive Reparations Plan, with the aim of compensating the damages caused to the victims of the violence that occurred during the period between May 1980 and November 2000;

That Supreme Decree No. 011-2004-PCM, as amended by Supreme Decree No. 024-2004-PCM and Supreme Decree No. 031-2005-PCM, established the High-Level Multisectorial Commission to monitor State actions and policies in the areas of peace, collective reparation and national reconciliation;

That Supreme Decree No. 062-2004-PCM approved the programme framework for State action in the areas of peace, reparation and national reconciliation;

That Act No. 28223 adopted the Internal Displacement Act, the Regulations of which, approved by Supreme Decree No. 004-2005-MIMDES, establish guidelines to facilitate the handling of the various legal problems raised by displaced status in order to facilitate the exercise of their rights;

That Act No. 28413 approved the Act regulating absence due to enforced disappearance during the period 1980-2000, creating in article 4 the Special Register of Absence due to Enforced Disappearance under the responsibility of the Office of the Ombudsman;

That Supreme Decree No. 047-2005-PCM approved the 2005-2006 Multi-Year Programming of the Comprehensive Reparations Plan, which will contribute to the process of reconciliation and democratic consolidation by attending in its first stage to the victims of violence that occurred during the period from May 1980 to November 2000 in rural communities prioritized by the degree of affectation suffered;

Article 2 of Supreme Decree No. 047-2005-PCM entrusts the High-Level Multisectorial

Commission responsible for following up State actions and policies in the areas of peace, collective reparation and national reconciliation with coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the Comprehensive Reparations Plan;

That Act No. 28592, the Act establishing the Comprehensive Reparations Plan (PIR), approved the Comprehensive Reparations Plan, the purpose of which is to establish the regulatory framework for the Comprehensive Reparations Plan for victims of the violence that occurred during the period from May 1980 to November 2000, in accordance with the conclusions and recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission;

That it is necessary to complement the actions undertaken by State agencies to facilitate access to reparation for those persons who were victims of the violence that occurred during May 1980 and November 2000, through the approval of this Regulation which will establish the purposes, programs and agencies responsible for implementing and supervising reparation actions;

That Act No. 28592, the Act establishing the Comprehensive Reparations Plan, in its first complementary and transitional provision, entrusts the High-Level Multisectoral Commission responsible for monitoring State actions and policies in the areas of peace, collective reparation and national reconciliation with the design of the organization and functioning of the Reparations Council, which will be responsible for the Single Registry of Victims within ninety days;

That Law No. 28592, the Law creating the Comprehensive Reparations Plan, states in its second complementary and transitory provision that the Executive Branch shall be responsible for issuing its Regulations by means of a Supreme Decree;

That the appointment of the High-Level Multisectoral Commission responsible for monitoring State actions and policies in the areas of peace, collective reparation and national reconciliation was amended by Supreme Decree No. 082-2005-PCM, which orders the transfer of the Commission to the Ministry of Justice; and therefore, the Ministry of Justice must, in turn, endorse the Supreme Decree issuing the Regulations of Act No. 28592;

In accordance with Legislative Decree No. 560, the Executive Branch Act
and Act No. 28592; with the approval of the Council of Ministers;

DECREE:

Article 1.- Approve the Regulations of Law No. 28592, Law creating the Comprehensive Reparations Plan, which consists of eight Titles, seventy-six articles and Four Final Complementary Provisions.

Article 2.- This Supreme Decree shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Economy and Finance and the Minister of Women and Social Development.

Given on the fifth day of July in the year two

thousand and six. ALEJANDRO TOLEDO
Constitutional President of the Republic

PEDRO PABLO KUCZYNSKI GODARD
President of the Council of Ministers

ALEJANDRO TUDELA CHOPITEA
Minister for Justice

FERNANDO ZAVALA LOMBARDI
Minister for Economic Affairs and Finance

ANA MARÍA ROMERO-LOZADA LAUEZZARI
Minister for Women and Social Development

**REGULATION OF LAW NUMBER 28592, LAW THAT CREATES THE
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF REPAIRS - PIR**

TITLE I

GENERAL

PROVISIONS

Article 1.- Purpose

This regulation develops the normative framework contained in Act No. 28592, the Act creating the Comprehensive Reparations Plan (PIR), and establishes the mechanisms, modalities and procedures allowing victims of violence that occurred during the period from May 1980 to November 2000 to have access to the programmes specified in that Act, in accordance with the conclusions and recommendations of the final report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

Article 2.- Scope of application

The scope of application of these Regulations includes the High-Level Multisectoral Commission responsible for monitoring State actions and policies in the areas of peace, collective reparation and national reconciliation, established by Supreme Decree No. 011-2004-PCM; ministries; regional and local governments; and State entities falling within the scope of the Act and these Regulations.

Article 3.- Definitions

High Level Multisectoral Commission - CMAN

It is the High-Level Multisectoral Commission responsible for monitoring State actions and policies in the areas of peace, collective reparation and national reconciliation, created by D.S. No. 011-2004-PCM, modified by D.S. No. 024-2004-PCM and D.S. No. 031-2005-PCM, which stands for CMAN.

Truth and Reconciliation Commission - CVR

It's the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Created by D.S. N° 065-2001-PCM and modified by D.S. N° 101-2001-PCM, whose acronym is CVR.

Reparations Council - CR

It is the Reparations Council in charge of the Single Registry of Victims - RUV, referred to in article 9 of the Law creating the Comprehensive Reparations Plan, whose acronym is CR.

Law

It is Law No. 28592 that creates the Comprehensive Plan of Reparations.

Integral Reparations Plan - PIR

It is the normative technical instrument that establishes the principles, approaches, objectives, policies and actions that guide the action of the State for its three levels of government, in terms of reparation, to the victims of violence that occurred during the period between May 1980 and November 2000. The Law and this Regulation define its structure, development, execution and monitoring, whose acronym is PIR.

Principles

They are the values and concepts of strategic character that guide in an integral way the process of repair from its conception to its realization and results.

Process of violence

This is the period of political violence referred to in the Final Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

Repairs

These are the actions carried out by the State on behalf of the victims of the violence process, and, in accordance with the law, to the families of the victims, aimed expressly at recognizing their status as such, and whose objective is to allow them access to justice, the restitution of their rights, the resolution of the after-effects of human rights violations, and material and moral reparation, specific or symbolic, for the damages suffered.

Unique Registry of Victims - RUV

It is the Registry referred to in Article 9 of the Law, which creates the Single Registry of Victims of Violence occurred during the period from May 1980 to November 2000, in accordance with the conclusions and recommendations of the Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, whose acronym is RUV.

TITLE II

STATE ACTION ON REPARATIONS

CHAPTER I

STATE ACTION

Article 4.- Reparation as a process

The Reparation Process comprises the period during which all reparation actions are carried out and is aimed at allowing victims to rebuild themselves as individuals and collectives, in order to face the future with dignity. All this through the re-establishment and full exercise of rights as well as the conditions, resources, capacities, opportunities and quality of life lost as a result of the process of violence and its aftermath.

The Reparation Process is based on the concurrent and express action of all State institutions, which is guided by the PIR Law and these Regulations, as well as by the multiannual programming and the annual operational plans that are prepared.

Article 5.- Action by the State

The State's action in the area of reparations is based on the concurrent and express action of all State institutions aimed at promoting reparation programs that allow victims of the violence process to obtain the restitution of their rights violated during the internal armed conflict; and is guided by the Law, its Regulations, multi-year programming, and annual operational plans.

CHAPTER II

PRINCIPLES, APPROACHES AND CRITERIA

Article 6.- Principles

The entities under the scope of the Law and these Regulations, as well as all public sector institutions and the bodies and officials in charge of its implementation, shall respect the following principles in all actions of reparation, planning and execution of the PIR and the RUV:

a) Respect for the dignity and rights of the human person

The supreme end of society and the State is the human person. Therefore, any reparation programme must be framed within strict respect for their dignity and rights.

b) Expression of reparative purpose of the action

Therefore, only those actions that have been expressly assigned this character before their execution will be considered as actions of this nature because they are registered within the frameworks of the RIP and are thus communicated to the beneficiaries of the same.

c) Equity and proportionality

In order to determine and assign reparations to all programs in favor of victims and beneficiaries, those in the same situation will be treated equally and proportionally, and those in an adverse situation will be treated differently.

d) Non-discrimination

The determination and assignment of reparations under any program in favor of victims and beneficiaries shall be made without distinction, exclusion, restriction, or preference of any nature that has the purpose or result of nullifying or impairing the recognition, assignment, and enjoyment of reparations under conditions of equality.

Article 7.- Approaches

The action of the State through the entities under the scope of the Law and this Regulation and public sector institutions, agencies and officials responsible for the implementation of the PIR, shall take into account, when executing and carrying out the actions of all programs promoted by the State, the following approaches:

a) Completeness

It involves taking into account the various dimensions and factors that affect reparation actions and the way in which they relate and interact with each other, in order to achieve the greatest possible positive effect in each intervention.

b) Sustainability

It implies taking into account the permanence in time of the effects of the repairing action, avoiding the negative effects and strengthening the positive ones.

c) Intergenerational

It implies taking into account the survival, from one generation to the next, of the aftermath of the violence process, with a view to considering in reparation actions those expressly aimed at preventing its intergenerational transfer.

d) Psychosocial

It implies that the measures taken in the different plans are conceived in a contextualized way, taking into account the causes of violence, the necessary empathy with the affected population and the orientation towards the reconstruction of their life projects.

e) Participatory

It implies the recognition of the right and participation of the population in decision-making and the definition of their own processes of social, cultural, economic and material construction and reconstruction through a process of dialogue and consultation that presupposes incorporating and developing the suggestions of the population involved.

f) Intercultural

It implies recognizing the ethnic and cultural differences of the Peruvian population and, therefore, its diversity, as well as the differentiated impact that violence has had on the various ethnolinguistic communities that make up the national population. The intercultural approach seeks to respect the existing differences in the country and to work with them from a perspective of dialogue between different subjects, adapting the actions to the particularities of each population and person benefiting from them.

g) Gender equality and equal opportunities

It implies recognizing the situations of disadvantage and difference that exist between men and women when accessing resources and making decisions, and therefore stimulates the creation of special conditions to facilitate women's participation and presence in decision-making. In addition, it seeks to generate awareness among the different members of the collectivity about the differences and structural inequities of gender that exist within the collectivity.

h) Symbolic

It implies that all reparation measures must express the recognition of the dignity and rights of victims, and that all acts of reparation must be aimed at recognizing the way in which victims were affected during the process of violence, and affirming the status of citizens of those who suffered the violation of their fundamental rights.

i) Human Rights

It implies that the measures be adopted seeking to give effect to the fundamental rights of individuals, in the light of national and international norms subscribed and ratified by the Peruvian State.

j) Decentralized

It implies that in the actions, planning and execution of the PIR the regional and local processes in the matter of reparation will be considered, giving the reparation programs a territorial application.

Article 8.- Criteria

The action of the State through the entities under the scope of the Law and the present Regulation and of the public sector institutions, agencies and officials in charge of the implementation of the PIR, shall take into account, when executing and carrying out the actions of all the programs promoted by the State, those values, concepts and procedures that guide the administration and management of the programs and acts of reparation, according to the following criteria:

a) Celerity

It implies that in order to achieve the implementation of reparation programs and

actions, efficient and effective action will be taken, through a schedule that guarantees the achievement of the objectives of the PIR and the attention of the beneficiaries of the PIR in the shortest possible time, in strict compliance with the deadlines established in the administrative rules in force.

b) Remedy

It implies that reparation is the restitution of pre-existing conditions to the violation of rights, as long as these, in themselves, do not hinder or impede their exercise.

c) Presumption of victim status

In cases where there is prima facie evidence that a person is a victim, this shall be sufficient to presume that he is a victim.

(e) Priority

Priority beneficiaries will be older adults, women and people with disabilities. In the case of collective victims, priority will be given to rural areas in situations of poverty and highly affected by the violence process.

TITLE III

COMPREHENSIVE REPAIR PLAN -

PIR CHAPTER I

PURPOSE, OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS

Article 9.- Purpose

The purpose of the PIR is to provide reparation to the victims of the process of violence considered as such in the Law, in order to contribute to the affirmation of peace and harmony among Peruvians, and to promote national reconciliation.

Article 10.- Objectives

The following are the objectives of the Comprehensive Reparations Plan - PIR:

a) Recognize and accredit as victims those who suffered the violation of their human rights during the violence process.

b) To implement actions for the restitution and full exercise of the citizen rights of the victims of the violence process.

c) To contribute to the recovery of the conditions, capacities and opportunities for personal development lost by the victims as a result of the violence process.

d) To repair and/or compensate the human, social, moral, material and economic damages caused by the violence process in the affected persons, families, communities and indigenous populations.

CHAPTER II

PROGRAMMATIC STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONALITY OF THE PIR

Article 11.- Programmatic structure

The PIR has a general structure containing the six programmes defined in Article 2 of the Law and those approved by CMAN.

Article 12.- Functionality

For an adequate coordination, execution, follow-up and evaluation of the actions, the Integral Reparations Plan has the following functional structure:

a) Sectoral Functionality

The sectoral functionality of the PIR accounts for the specific objectives, policies, goals and actions that each public sector institution will define and assume for the achievement of the objectives of the PIR that correspond to it according to its competencies.

b) Territorial Functionality

The territorial functionality of the PIR accounts for the specific objectives, policies, goals, actions and resources that the various public sector institutions define and assume for the

achievement of the objectives of the PIR in their charge, at district, provincial and regional levels, in the areas where repair actions will be carried out.

TITLE IV

PROGRAMMES, MODALITIES AND ACCESS

Article 13.- Program of Restitution of citizens' rights

The objective of the programme for the restitution of citizens' rights is to establish the full and effective exercise of their civil and political rights by the population affected by the process of violence, seeking their legal rehabilitation, for which preferential access or priority treatment is created for this sector of society, guaranteeing them a situation of equality in the exercise of their rights vis-à-vis their other fellow citizens.

Article 14.- Beneficiaries of the Citizen Rights Restitution Program
The beneficiaries of the Citizen Rights Restitution Program are:

- a) family members of victims of enforced disappearance, according to Act No. 28413, which regulates absence by enforced disappearance during the period 1980-2000;
- b) victims of forced recruitment and kidnapping;
- c) persons improperly requisitioned for terrorism and treason;
- d) innocent pardoned persons and innocent persons who have been imprisoned, whose police, judicial and criminal records were not annulled;
- e) people who became undocumented as a result of the violence process
- f) Those displaced by the process of violence, according to Law No. 28223 on Internal Displacement.

Article 15.- Modalities

The modalities of the Programme for the Restitution of Citizens' Rights are as follows:

- a) Regularization of the legal situation of the disappeared.
- b) Regularization of the legal status of requisitioned persons.
- c) Annulment of the police, judicial and criminal records of the victims benefiting from the PIR in application of the corresponding rules.
- d) Regularization of the situation of the undocumented.
- e) Regularization of inheritance rights and legal reorganization of the movable or immovable property of PIR victims.
- f) Exoneration by Law of judicial, administrative, registry, municipal and other costs, for the case of necessary actions for the fulfillment of what is foreseen in this Regulation.

Article 16.- Specific intervention of public entities for the restitution of citizens' rights
The High Level Multisectoral Commission will coordinate actions with:

- The National Registry of Identification and Civil Status, which, in coordination with Regional and Local Governments, will implement an extraordinary program of totally free inscriptions and re-inscriptions of beneficiaries whose documents were destroyed or disappeared as a result of the violence. The evidentiary requirements for this purpose shall be the minimum necessary.

- The Ministry of Agriculture, through the Special Land Titling Program and Rural Cadastre - PETT, and together with the Ministry of Justice, through COFOPRI and the National Superintendency of Public Registries, will coordinate an extraordinary and prioritized plan for

legal clean-up of real property, whether rural and/or urban, that seeks to maintain the situation that existed before the violence process.

Likewise, the Ministry of Justice, without prejudice to the intervention of other executing entities and in compliance with its functions, will provide free legal advisory services to the beneficiaries of this program.

- Local Governments, which, insofar as they are competent, shall incorporate into their procedures the most expeditious forms of care for the regularization of the situation of undocumented persons, as well as the issuance of birth certificates for victims of violence who do not have their registration, as a result of attacks or armed actions resulting from the process of violence.

Article 17.- Reparations program in education

The objective of the Reparations in Education Program is to provide facilities and new or better access opportunities to victims and their families who, as a result of the process of violence, lost the possibility of receiving an adequate education or of completing their primary, secondary, higher technical and/or university studies. This programme will be implemented through public education institutions. It can be applied in private institutions when they voluntarily establish it.

Article 18.- Beneficiaries of reparations in education

They are beneficiaries of the educational reparations program:

- a) The individual beneficiaries who, because of the violence process, had to interrupt their studies;
- b) The sons and daughters of direct and indirect victims of violence.
- c) People who, being minors, formed a Self-Defense Committee.

Article 19.- Modalities

The following are modalities of the reparations program in education:

- a) Exemption from payment of tuition fees, pensions, entrance examination fees and school certificates; and catering and housing services where applicable.
- b) Implementation of integral scholarship program.
- c) Adult education.
- d) Access to and restitution of the right to regular basic education.
- e) Access to appropriate job qualification opportunities.

Article 20.- Components of the Programme

The Education Repair Program has the following components:

a) Full scholarships

The High-Level Multisectoral Commission will coordinate actions with the Ministry of Education, through the National Institute for Scholarships and Educational Credit (INABEC), in order to implement a decentralized comprehensive scholarship program in the most affected departments, exclusively for beneficiaries, competitive, with quotas by region and by type of professional career, for higher technical or university studies.

b) Adult Education

The High-Level Multisectoral Commission will coordinate actions with the Ministry of Education, which, through the National Literacy Programme and educational institutions with experience in this type of programme, will establish adult education programmes in areas with the greatest incidence of violence, both urban and rural, and, through the office of Coordination for Rural Educational Development, will implement special out-of-school programmes aimed at enabling the completion of primary or secondary education. In addition, the High-Level Multisectoral Commission will coordinate with the Ministry of Education to set up

Occupational Education Centres (CEOS) and productive technical training centres for adults affected by the violence process. In both cases, cultural and linguistic differences in each area should be taken into account, as well as local mental health diagnoses.

Article 21.- Conventions

The High-Level Multisectoral Commission will coordinate with the Ministry of Education to promote the signing of cooperation agreements with public universities to facilitate access to their services by the beneficiaries of this program, as well as the granting of the exemptions mentioned above.

Article 22.- Health reparations program

The objectives of this programme are the recovery of mental and physical health, the reconstitution of social support networks and the strengthening of capacities for personal and social development. The following are modalities of the health reparations program:

- a) Comprehensive care in public health services, giving priority to children, women and the elderly.
- b) Comprehensive recovery from community intervention, which includes:
 - b.1 Reconstruction of community support networks
 - b.2 Recovery of historical memory
 - b.3 Creation of community spaces for emotional recovery.
- c) Recovery from clinical intervention, which implies the design of a clinical care model that adjusts to the needs and human resources of the different areas of the country.
- d) Promotion and prevention through education and awareness-raising.
- e) Inclusion in public health policies.
- f) Improvement of the care infrastructure in health services.

Article 23.- Beneficiaries of health repairs

The beneficiaries of this program are persons and groups of persons accredited by the RUV, who suffer from any physical and/or mental problem that has been directly produced by or is the result of the violence process.

The High Level Multisectoral Commission shall coordinate actions with the Ministry of Health, ESSALUD, and the Ministry of Health.

The purpose of the programme is to provide training for health professionals in order to achieve the aims of the programme, through a specialized unit to develop the programme and carry out the corresponding actions.

In coordination with the Multisectoral Commission, the Ministry of Health and, where appropriate, the Regional Health Directorates, will train professionals in their networks and micro-networks of health-care providers in both urban and rural areas, to which beneficiaries requiring clinical care may be referred and attended. Permanent health care campaigns will also be promoted in affected communities.

The scope and coverage of the Comprehensive Health Insurance shall include individual beneficiaries suffering from any physical and/or mental problem, with priority given to persons with permanent, partial or total disability, when such disability is the result of rape, torture, wounds or injuries occurring during the violence process, accredited by the corresponding entities.

The individual beneficiaries will be integrated into the SIS and will enjoy free medicines provided by the State through the pharmacies of public hospitals and medical care centers in case of ambulatory treatment within the framework of the SIS. In addition, medicines for the treatment of complex illnesses will be provided free of charge when they result from acts of violence.

The High Level Multisectoral Commission will coordinate, together with the Ministry of Health, the equipment of the health centers that will provide assistance to the PIR beneficiary victims and will promote the communal first-aid kits.

Article 25.- Collective Reparations Program

The objective of the Collective Reparations Program is to contribute to the reconstruction of the social and institutional, material and economic-productive capital of families and rural and urban communities affected by the violence process.

Article 26.- Beneficiaries of collective reparations

They may be beneficiaries of the collective reparations program of the families, peasant communities, native communities, town centers, and other forms of community organization affected by the

the families of displaced persons from the affected communities in their places of insertion.

Article 27.- Modalities

They constitute modalities of the collective reparations program:

a) Institutional consolidation, which includes the incorporation of actions to support the legal reorganization of communities, the establishment of local authorities and powers, training in human rights, prevention and resolution of internal and intercommunal conflicts, based on a participatory communal diagnosis that helps to identify the necessary actions, within a rights-based approach that prioritizes education for peace and the construction of a culture of peace.

b) The recovery and reconstruction of economic, productive and trade infrastructure, and the development of human capacities and access to economic opportunities.

c) Support for return, resettlement and repopulation, as well as for populations displaced as a result of the violence process.

d) The recovery and expansion of basic services infrastructure for education, health, sanitation, rural electrification, recovery of communal heritage and others that the collective can identify.

Specific intervention by public entities for the collective reparations program The High-Level Multisectoral Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture shall develop a special program.

of support to agriculture and livestock, as well as training and technical assistance, which may be requested and managed by groups with legal recognition and due representation.

The High-Level Multisectoral Commission will coordinate with the Ministry of Education to ensure that the latter implements plans and programmes that give priority attention to areas affected by the violence process. These plans and programmes include at a minimum the construction or reconstruction of educational premises, furniture and equipment for initial, primary, secondary and technical education. Preference will be given to teacher training in specific pedagogy in intercultural bilingual education.

The High-Level Multisectoral Commission will coordinate with the Ministry of Health in order to (*)NOTE SPIJ implement plans and programs of priority attention to the areas affected by the violence process. These plans and programs include, at a minimum, the construction or reconstruction of health facilities, equipment, supply with medicines and supplies, and the provision of health professionals.

The Ministry of Women and Social Development, in coordination with the High-Level Multisectoral Commission, will contribute with its National Programs to the execution of the activities within its competence, within the scope of collective reparations.

Methodology of the Programme

The Collective Reparations Program will be executed under the following methodology:

a) Allocations for reconstruction and repair

Amounts to be allocated to collectives for reconstruction or community development initiatives should be stipulated according to established budgetary standards and methodologies.

b) Gradual and decentralized process

Given the number of collectives affected, this program will be developed from staggered phases of execution, where the initial phase should be applied in a limited number of collectives affected, with the intention of defining and designing more appropriately the implementation of successive phases of the program. The programme is planned, formulated and implemented from its inception in a decentralized manner, so that regional and local

governments and the collectives themselves actively participate in its development, within a gradual process and in stages, according to the reality of each affected area.

Article 30.- Symbolic Reparations Program

The objective of the symbolic reparations program is to contribute to restoring the social bond broken by the process of violence between the State and the people and between the people themselves, through public recognition of the harm inflicted on them by the action of subversive groups and the action or omission of the State, in the search for national reconciliation of Peruvian society as a whole towards the victims.

Article 31.- Beneficiaries of symbolic repairs

Victims of the violence process, both individual and collective, may be beneficiaries of this program.

Article 32.- Modalities

The following are modalities of the symbolic reparations program:

a) Public gestures, including apologies to the country by representatives of State Powers, letters to victims or their families, public ceremonies for the massive information of the CVR Report.

b) The acts of recognition, which includes the recognition of all victims of the violence process, the innocent who suffered imprisonment; social leaders and civil authorities, members of the Armed Forces and the National Police and local governments, members of the Self-Defense Committees, organizations of those affected by the violence process and organizations committed to the defense of human rights and communities.

c) Acts that lead to reconciliation, be they changes in symbols associated with violence in the affected territories and resignification of symbols of human rights violations, be they closure and/or reconditioning of prisons that symbolize these violations, on proposal and in coordination with those affected.

d) The reminders to the heroes of pacification, assigning names to the streets, public squares of the community, bridges, roads, district or region, to proposal and in coordination with those affected.

e) The inclusion, as Heroes for Peace, of the victims indicated in the Final Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

f) The declaration of the 28th of August each year as the "Day of Tribute to all victims of violence".

Article 33.- Programme for the promotion and facilitation of housing access

The objective of the programme for the promotion and facilitation of housing access is to provide housing access facilities to victims and/or their families who, as a result of the process of violence, lost their homes or were displaced from the place where they lived.

Article 34.- Beneficiaries of the Program for the promotion and facilitation of housing access The beneficiaries of this program may be individual or collective beneficiaries:

a) who lost their homes to destruction as a result of the violence process.

b) who face housing problems as a direct consequence of the violence process.

Article 35.- Modalities

They constitute modalities of the program of promotion and facilitation to the housing access:

a) Special housing construction and adjudication programme to be carried out in a progressive and decentralized manner

b) Projects to support the reconstruction and rehabilitation of rural housing.

c) Support for the legal reorganization of home ownership, calling for the participation of the competent State entities.

d) Encouragement and support for the location of internally displaced families living in selected settlements in coordination with local governments, who should be considered as preferred beneficiaries in lot allocation campaigns.

e) Promotion, financial support and technical advice for the self-construction of the houses of internally displaced families that have precarious and temporary housing.

Article 36.- Specific intervention of public entities for the program of promotion and facilitation of housing access.

The High-Level Multisectoral Commission will coordinate actions with the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation in order to develop actions aimed at the progressive construction and allocation of housing, which should be effective in the next ten years, to favor those who lost their homes due to destruction during the violence process; and will establish an additional and preferential score to be qualified as beneficiaries of the housing bonds of the housing programs.

Article 37.- Financial reparation program

The objective of this programme is to provide financial reparation to the victims referred to in Articles 38 and 39 of this Regulation. The granting of such reparations shall only take place when the process of determination and identification of victims referred to in the aforementioned articles has been completed, provided that the general procedures for registration, qualification and accreditation referred to in Article 73 of this Regulation have been followed.

Cases to be considered in order to determine and identify the beneficiaries of the economic reparations program

Taking into account the lists referred to in article 42, the Reparations Board shall determine and identify the beneficiaries of the Economic Reparations Program among the following cases:

- a) victims of murder, arbitrary or extrajudicial execution.
- b) victims of enforced disappearance.
- c) persons who, as a result of attacks, aggressions or torture, have a permanent, partial or total physical or mental disability (recognized by the National Disability Commission (CONADIS)).
- d) rape victims.

Article 39.- Beneficiaries of the economic reparation program

The beneficiaries of the economic reparation program will be the victims recognized in the previous article, or their relatives.

Article 40.- Accreditation of Victims and Beneficiaries of the economic reparation program

Victims and beneficiaries of the economic reparation program must be registered with the RUV in charge of the RC.

Article 41.- Period for determining and identifying the beneficiaries of the economic reparations program

Based on the sources of information considered in the following article, the Board of Reparations, after a period of two (2) calendar years counted from the publication of these regulations, will determine and identify the beneficiaries of this program.

Sources of Information to Determine and Identify the Beneficiaries of the Economic Reparations Program

The determination and identification of this program will be carried out taking as reference the information contained at the date of publication of the current Regulations, of the registers that are detailed below:

- a) The list of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission;

b) The list "Los peruanos que faltan: lista preliminar de personas desaparecidas por la violencia política (1980-2000)" of the Ombudsman's Office;

c) The record of absence due to forced disappearance of the Ombudsman's Office;

d) The nominal lists resulting from the Census for Peace drawn up by

MIMDES. Article 43.- Budget of the Economic Reparations Program

The economic reparations program will be subject to approved budget availability. for that. In this regard, it shall be subject to the processes and procedures established in Act No. 28411 and the following laws

budget for the public sector to be approved annually. To this end, the justice sector holder with a favorable opinion of the Ministry of Economy and Finance must propose in the budget corresponding to its Folder a special item for its financing.

Article 44.- Exclusions

The economic reparation allowance will be compensated or excluded, if the beneficiaries have received some monetary benefit from the State for:

- a) Application of current legal regulations;
- b) By virtue of friendly settlement agreements before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights;
- c) In compliance with judgments of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

The allocation of economic reparation does not exclude or limit the enjoyment of other benefits granted by the State that have been established in accordance with law, except as indicated in the preceding paragraph.

If the beneficiary is entitled to receive more than one pecuniary reparation measure, he will receive the most advantageous one.

TITLE V

VICTIMS, BENEFICIARIES AND

EXCLUSIONS CHAPTER I

VICTIMS

Article 45.- Victims

Victims are all those persons or groups of persons who, due to the process of violence, suffered acts or omissions that violated norms of international human rights law, such as:

- a) extrajudicial execution,
- b) murder,
- c) forced disappearance,
- d) sexual assault,
- e) torture,
- f) kidnapping,
- g) forced displacement,
- h) arbitrary detention,
- i) forced recruitment,
- j) violation of due process.

CHAPTER II

DETERMINATION OF BENEFICIARIES AND EXCLUSIONS

Article 46.- Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries of the Act and these Regulations are those victims, relatives of the victims, and human groups who, because of the concentration of mass violations, suffered individual violations of their human rights, and those who suffered damage to their social structure through the violation of their collective rights. Beneficiaries may be individual or collective. These qualities are not exclusive as long as the same benefit is not duplicated.

Victims who are not included in the PIR and claim a right to reparation will always retain their right to have recourse to the courts.

Article 47.- Individual beneficiaries
They are considered individual beneficiaries:

a) Relatives of missing or deceased victims including the spouse or cohabitant, children and parents of the missing or deceased victim.

b) The direct victims include those who have been displaced, innocent people who have been imprisoned, those who have been tortured, rape victims, kidnap victims, members of the Armed Forces, the National Police of Peru and members of the Self-Defence Committees and Civil Authorities who were wounded or injured in actions that violated human rights from May 1980 to November 2000.

c) Indirect victims include children who have been raped, minors who formed a Self-Defence Committee, persons unduly requisitioned for terrorism and treason, and persons who were found to be undocumented.

Article 48.- Identification of Individual Beneficiaries

Individual beneficiaries will be identified according to the registration and accreditation carried out in the Single Registry of Victims - RUV.

The Reparations Council will prepare protocols and official methodological guides that will be made public for the registration of beneficiaries and for access to its database.

Article 49.- Priority individual beneficiaries

Priority will be given to both the development of reparation measures and the provision of benefits to orphaned victims, the elderly, widows and persons with disabilities.

Article 50.- Collective Beneficiaries

The following categories are considered collective beneficiaries:

a) Peasant communities, native communities and other populated centres affected by the violence process will be identified using the following criteria:

a.1) Concentration of individual

violations; a.2) Arrasamiento;

a.3) Forced displacement;

a.4) Breakdown of communal institutions, using the following criteria: a.4.1)

Number of authorities killed, displaced and/or disappeared.

a.4.2) Weakening of assemblies, boards and other forms of local government.

a.4.3) Number of community organizations affected.

a.5) Loss of family infrastructure, using the following

criteria: a.5.1) Loss of land and work tools

a.5.2) Loss of

livestock a.5.3) Loss

of housing

a.5.4) Loss of means of transport

a.6) Loss of communal infrastructure, using the following

criteria: a.6.1) Loss of communal premises

a.6.2) Loss of communal productive infrastructure

a.6.3) Loss of communications infrastructure (bridges, roads, communal radios

and others) a.6.4) Loss of basic services infrastructure (water, energy, sanitation and others).

b) Organized groups of non-returned displaced persons from affected communities in their places of insertion.

Article 51.- Identification of collective beneficiaries

The collective beneficiaries will be identified according to the inscription and accreditation carried out in the Victims' Registry - RUV.

Article 52.- Exclusions from the status of Beneficiaries

They are not considered beneficiaries of the Act and of this Regulation: and therefore are not beneficiaries of the programmes referred to in this Act:

a) Members of subversive organizations.

b) Victims who have received reparations for other decisions or policies of the State, be they special laws for the care of victims or for compliance with sentences or international agreements on reparations, under the principle that one cannot receive a double benefit for the same violation.

c) In the case of local authorities, civil servants and public servants, as well as members of the Armed Forces and National Police, whose benefits are regulated by special laws, unless they have not yet received any benefits or have not yet been completed; in which case, they may opt to access exclusively the benefits contemplated in Act No. 28592 and these Regulations.

d) In the case of the members of the Self-Defense Committees, those persons who have already been compensated under article 10 of Supreme Decree No. 077-92-DE and Supreme Decree No. 068-98-DE-S/G are excluded from the Economic Reparation Program; except for those who have not received any benefit or have not yet completed the process, in which case, they may opt to access exclusively the benefits contemplated in Law No. 28592 and these regulations.

e) In the case of innocent pardoned persons, they will be regulated by the agreements derived from the application of the S.D. No. 002-2002-JUS, on health, education, work and housing.

f) Persons who have benefited from a judicial ruling on reparations, or from an amicable settlement or a comprehensive reparation agreement, within the framework of the Inter-American Human Rights System, unless no economic compensation has been determined by amicable settlement, in which case the victims may opt for any of the benefits regulated in the Law and these Regulations, under the principles of equity, proportionality and non-discrimination.

g) Persons who have cases pending before the inter-American system shall be entitled to the benefits set forth in Act No. 28592 and these Regulations, unless otherwise provided by a court decision.

Victims who are not included in the PIR and claim a right to reparation will always retain their right to have recourse to the courts.

TITLE VI

PIR IMPLEMENTATION AND MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMMING

Article 53.- Entities executing the PIR

The State entities in charge of implementing the PIR and Multiannual Programming, in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 of the Law, consistent with Article 3 of Supreme Decree No. 047-2005-PCM, are:

a) The Ministries that make up the Executive Branch in the National Government.

b) Regional Governments.

c) Local Governments; and

d) Other State entities falling within the scope of the Act and this Regulation.

Article 54.- National Government, Subnational Governments and public sector entities

The National Government will execute the Integral Reparations Plan through the Ministries, Decentralized Public Organisms and other existing entities in the public sector that make up the Executive Branch.

Sub-national governments will do so through Regional and Local Governments.

The Regional Governments shall execute the Plan through their governing bodies and through their Managers, Regional Directorates and other line bodies, in accordance with their competencies.

Local Governments shall act through their governing bodies and through the Municipal Directorate and other line bodies in accordance with their competencies.

Article 55.- Multi-annual Programming

In coordination with CMAN, national, regional, and local public sector institutions shall expressly include, under the responsibility of the holders of the budget specifications, the objectives, policies, actions, and goals that correspond to them regarding reparations in institutional management instruments, such as institutional strategic plans, multiannual programming, annual operational plans, and CMAN shall coordinate with the entities of the National Government, regional, and local governments in the execution of the programs referred to in these Regulations. To this end, these entities shall submit to CMAN the necessary information or administrative provisions that have been adopted, accrediting the granting of reparations.

Article 56.- Planning of PIR actions

The agencies of the National Government responsible for the execution of the PIR shall submit to CMAN, within a term of fifteen (15) working days computed from the effective date of this Regulation, the planning of the actions of the Plan and the programs of services and investments duly programmed for the budgetary exercise that corresponds to them to execute and that have been identified in the PIR. The planning of PIR actions and the programming of such actions will be sent to CMAN during the first two months of each year.

Article 57.- Procedures and Jurisdictions

It is the responsibility of CMAN to present, for approval by the Council of Ministers, the Multi-Year Programming of the State's action in the area of reparations.

Article 58.- Enforcement of collective reparations

CMAN, in coordination with Local and Regional Governments, will consult with the affected populations on the modalities of collective reparation to be implemented, and then coordinate with the Ministries involved on the measures to be taken to achieve the objectives of this Program. Consultation presupposes the full and informed acceptance by the population involved of the modalities of reparation to be developed, after the incorporation of their own suggestions.

In order to prioritize the implementation of actions at the territorial level, the most affected departments will be considered first, according to the number of communities and population affected, and within them, with the same criteria, the most affected provinces and districts will be prioritized.

The national, regional and local government sectors, according to their powers and competencies, are responsible for the implementation of reparations, in accordance with the principles, objectives and approaches that inspire the Law and these Regulations.

The Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation and the National Directorate of Public Indebtedness of the Ministry of Economy and Finance will give the corresponding support to CMAN to manage the participation of international cooperation in the financing of the PIR.

TITLE VII

HIGH-LEVEL MULTISECTORAL
COMMISSION - CMAN CHAPTER I

FUNCTIONS

Article 59.- General and specific functions

In accordance with article 8 of the Act, D.S. No. 011-2004-PCM, D.S. No. 024-2004-PCM, and D.S. No. 031-2005-PCM, CMAN is the body responsible for coordinating and monitoring State actions and policies in the areas of peace, collective reparation and national reconciliation.

Also, as coordinator and supervisor of the PIR, the CMAN has the following functions:

- a. Explicitly establish the principles, approaches, objectives and policies that guide the action of the State for its three levels of government in the area of reparation to victims.
- b. Establish general and specific actions, as well as goals for State action on reparations within the framework of multi-year programming processes.
- c. Establish the priorities for State action in the area of reparations and the course of attention to them.
- d. To coordinate the concurrent and specialized action of the State among its various sectors and levels of organization, in order to allow the most effective and efficient use of available resources.
- e. Coordinate the actions of the public sector with those of civil society, international cooperation, and the victims and beneficiaries of the PIR, for the implementation of reparations.
- f. Facilitate follow-up, accountability, transparency and continuous improvement of reparation actions.
- h. Others to be established by CMAN.

In addition, the CMAN has the following specific functions assigned to it by these Regulations:

- i. Elaboration of the programs detailed in the Law and in the present Regulation.
- j. Coordinate with the corresponding specifications and the Peruvian Agency of International Cooperation the actions and projects tending to the financing of the PIR.
- k. To record the effective execution of the reparation by the State entities, who will submit their corresponding reports for this purpose.
- l. Design the organization and functioning of the CR and elect its members, who will be ratified by the President of the Republic through a Supreme Resolution.
- m. Approve and submit annual reports to the Executive Branch for submission to the Justice and Human Rights Commission of the Congress of the Republic, in accordance with the third complementary and transitory provision of the Act. For compliance, Regional, Local Governments and other State entities involved in reparations shall submit the corresponding reports at the request of the CMAN within the deadlines and formats established by the CMAN and under its responsibility.
- n. Establish the necessary coordination with the RC, in order to contribute to an adequate implementation of the IRP.
- o. All others that are necessary for the fulfillment of its functions and objectives.

CHAPTER II

CMAN COMPETENCIES, COORDINATION, SUPERVISION AND

PROCEDURES

Article 60.- Jurisdiction

The powers of the Commission are those established in its founding rules and those indicated in these Regulations, without prejudice to those that it assumes in the performance of its task of monitoring the actions recommended by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

Article 61.- Coordination procedures

CMAN shall coordinate with the Support Group established by Article 6 of S.D. No. 062-2004-PCM the activities necessary to implement the RIP. Likewise, it will promote the constitution of a Working Group that incorporates the regions involved in order to carry out actions of planning, follow-up and monitoring of the PIR.

The CMAN, during the second quarter of the year prior to the period to be budgeted, will coordinate the formulation of the Annual Operational Plan of the PIR, so that the National Government Specifications and the Regional and Local Governments take it into account as a referential framework for its inclusion in their respective budgets for the following year.

CMAN will coordinate with the appropriate Regional and Local Governments, the participation of these levels of government in the financing, execution, adjustment, monitoring and evaluation of the aforementioned Services and Investment Programs, with the participation of representatives of the Sectors of the National Government, in order to ensure the concerted action of the three levels of government in the execution of the PIR.

TITLE VIII

REPARATIONS COUNCIL AND SINGLE REGISTRY

OF VICTIMS CHAPTER I

REPAIR ADVICE

Article 62.- Organization

The Reparations Council is a collegiate body that forms part of the Ministry of Justice and is in charge of the Single Registry of Victims - RUV, referred to in Article 9 of Law No. 28592, which creates the Comprehensive Reparations Plan.

It is competent to hear and resolve claims arising from the application of the Single Registry of Victims.(*)

(*) Article modified by Article 3 of Supreme Decree No. 062-2006-PCM, published on September 28, 2006, which reads as follows:

"Article 62.- Organization

The Reparations Council is a collegiate body that forms part of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and is in charge of the Single Registry of Victims - RUV, referred to in article 9 of Law No. 28592, which creates the Comprehensive Reparations Plan.

It is competent to hear and resolve claims arising from the application of the Single Registry of Victims."

Article 63.- Members of the Reparations Board

The Council shall be composed of not less than 5 nor more than 7 persons of recognized ethical trajectory, prestige and legitimacy in society and identified with the defence of democracy and human rights, respecting the principles of non-discrimination, gender equity and interculturality, who shall be appointed by Ministerial Resolution of the Minister of Justice at the proposal of the National Human Rights Council, in addition to these members, a representative of the Minister of Justice who shall preside over the Council and the Executive Secretary of the National Human Rights Council.

The functions performed by the members of the Reparations Council, in this collegiate body, shall be ad - honorem.(*)

(*) Article modified by Article 3 of Supreme Decree No. 062-2006-PCM, published on September 28, 2006, which reads as follows:

"Article 63.- Members of the Reparations Board

The Council will be composed of no less than 5 nor more than 7 persons of recognized ethical trajectory, prestige and legitimacy in society and identified with the defense of democracy and human rights, respecting the principles of non-discrimination, gender equity and interculturality, who will be appointed by Ministerial Resolution of the President of the Council of Ministers, from a list proposed by the CMAN.

The functions performed by the members of the Reparations Council in this collegiate body shall be ad honorem. The members of the Reparations Board must not form part of the public administration. "

Article 64.- Functions

The following are the functions of the Reparations Board:

- a) Direct the process of evaluation, qualification, and accreditation of the quality of individual and collective victims and beneficiaries of the PIR and their registration in the RUV.
- b) Approve and lead the organization, operation of the UVR and its various databases.
- c) Approve its rules of procedure.
- d) Approve the operating protocols of the UVR and the Reparations Board.
- e) Approve periodic reports on the operation of the UVR.
- f) Proposes to the Ministry of Justice the appointment of the Technical Secretary. (*)

(*) Amended by Article 3 of Supreme Decree No. 062-2006-PCM, published on September 28, 2006, which reads as follows:

- "f) To propose to the President of the Council of Ministers the appointment of the Technical Secretary;"
- g) To maintain and preserve the archive of documentation that supports the qualification and accreditation of victims.
- h) Accredite the victims registered in the RUV, by means of Resolution of the CR
- i) Issuing periodic reports on the operation of the UVR
- j) Propose to CMAN the approval of Cooperation Agreements with international and national cooperation organizations.
- k) Propose the celebration of inter-institutional agreements with public or private entities in order to guarantee their institutionality.
- l) Provide CMAN with the information it requests in order to submit annual reports on the actions carried out in application of Act No. 28592 and these regulations to the Justice and Human Rights Commission of the Congress of the Republic.

m) Article 65.- Of the Presidency of the Reparations Board.

These are the functions of the Chairman of the Reparations Board:

- a) Represent the RC and act as its official spokesperson;
- b) Coordinate with the Technical Secretary, the proper functioning of the Council;
- c) To comply with and provide for the execution and compliance with the agreements adopted at the CMAN sessions as far as the RUV is concerned;
- d) To convene and preside over the sessions of the Council;
- e) Subscribe the official documentation, being able to delegate this function in the

Technical Secretary;

f) Propose to CMAN the signing of cooperation agreements with public and private, national and international institutions,

g) Coordinate the preparation of CMAN Reports;

h) Take all other measures as may be necessary to ensure the effective discharge of the functions assigned to the Council.

Article 66.- Of the Technical Secretariat

The Technical Secretariat of the Reparations Council is the administrative and technical support body of the Council, and is headed by a technical secretary, appointed by Ministerial Resolution of the Minister of Justice. (*) The Technical Secretariat of the Reparations Council is the administrative and technical support body of the Council, and is headed by a technical secretary, appointed by Ministerial Resolution of the Minister of Justice.

(*) Paragraph modified by Article 3 of Supreme Decree No. 062-2006-PCM, published on September 28, 2006, which reads as follows:

"The Technical Secretariat of the Reparations Council is the administrative and technical support body of the Council, and is headed by a technical secretary, appointed by Ministerial Resolution of the President of the Council of Ministers.

These are functions of the Technical Secretariat:

- a) Review the databases referred to in Article 72 of this Regulation.
- b) Draw up and submit to the CR for consideration the consolidated lists resulting from this review.
- c) Develop the instruments and documents necessary for the operation of the UVR within the guidelines adopted by the Council;
- d) Process and issue accreditations of victims and/or beneficiaries once the CR endorses the consolidated lists.
- e) Comply and enforce the resolutions adopted by the Board and the directives of the President;
- f) To provide the Council with the support it requires for the normal development of its activities;
- g) To represent the Board administratively;
- h) Prepare the recommended reports and transmit them to the Council;
- i) Enter all relevant information into the RUV database.

Article 67.- Powers of the Technical Secretariat to contract services

For the fulfillment of its functions and with the agreement of the Reparations Council, the Technical Secretariat may, with charge to the budget that has been assigned to it:

- a) To contract the services of private entities of recognized prestige in the field of human rights.
- b) To contract with other State institutions to carry out the activities for which they are responsible.

UNIVERSAL REGISTRY
OF VICTIMS

Article 68.- Nature

The RUV is a public instrument created by Act No. 28592, the Act creating the Comprehensive Plan of Reparations of a national, inclusive and permanent nature, in which all persons, groups of persons or communities who consider themselves victims of the violence process may apply for registration in accordance with the Act and these Regulations. The CR is in charge of the RUV and opens with the installation of the RUV.

Article 69.- General Objective

The general objective of the RUV is the nominal identification of the victims of the violence process who, individually, as a group or as a community, have the right to be beneficiaries or recipients of the reparation actions contemplated in the PIR.

Article 70.- Specific Objectives

The RUV has specific objectives:

a) Unify, centralize, and organize existing information regarding victims and affected communities during the violence process, in accordance with article 3 of the Law.

b) Nominal identification of the victims, for their accreditation as such, and of the beneficiaries of the reparation programs foreseen in the Law, for individual reparations.

c) Identify affected groups and communities and evaluate their degree of affectation for accreditation as beneficiaries of the PIR for collective reparations.

d) Facilitate the registration and qualification of unregistered victims.

e) To provide basic information for the design, monitoring and evaluation of the State's actions in the area of reparations.

Article 71.- Organization and general characteristics of the UVR

The RUV will be organized in two books, depending on whether they are natural persons or groups and communities. In Book One, direct and indirect victims and relatives of disappeared or deceased victims will be registered, which corresponds to the universe of individual beneficiaries defined as such in Law No. 28592, Law of (*)NOTE SPIJ creates the PIR and these Regulations, for purposes of individual reparations. In Book Two, collective beneficiaries defined as such in Law No. 28592, the Law creating the PIR and this Regulation, will be registered for collective reparations purposes.

The respective files shall contain the information necessary for proper identification of the victim and the type of affectation or affectations suffered in their individual and/or collective rights. The information will be in physical and electronic support and will allow its adequate recovery by diverse criteria of search, as well as the generation of diverse statistics of support.

Access to the documentary collection or individualized information registered in the Register is reserved for the purposes established in the Law.

Article 72.- RUV information sources

The following are sources of RUV information:

a) The Truth and Reconciliation Commission database;

b) The list "Los peruanos que faltan: lista preliminar de personas desaparecidas por la violencia política (1980- 2000)" of the Ombudsman's Office;

c) The record of absence due to forced disappearance of the Ombudsman's Office;

d) The MIMDES registers, including the Register of Displaced Persons and Census for Peace data;

e) Those pardoned under Laws N°s. 26655 y 27234;

f) The list of cases included in paragraphs c) and d) of the joint press release signed by the Peruvian State and the IACHR on February 22, 2001;

g) The information of the National Council of Qualification of victims of accidents, acts

of terrorism or drug trafficking of the Public Administration;

h) Ministry of Defense lists, including Self-Defense Committees;

i) Ministry of the Interior lists;

- j) Information from the Committees and specialized bodies of international organizations;
- k) The lists and registers of the affected organizations;
- l) Information from non-governmental organizations.

The information provided by interested persons and groups has the character of a

sworn.

Article 73.- General procedures for registration, qualification and accreditation The following steps shall be taken to proceed with registration:

- a) Presentation of the application and/or the respective file.
- b) Verification of information.
- c) Qualification.
- d) Inscription in the Registry.
- e) Accreditation or Certification.

To register you do not need to be domiciled in the country.

Article 74.- Basic information requirements for the cases of individual victims The following information is required for the identification of the victim:

- Names and surnames.
- Date and place of birth.
- Sex.
- Domicile.
- Names of the victim's father and mother.
- DNI or other identity document.
- Type(s) of affectation.
- Year of affectation and place.
- Description of the facts.
- Persons or sources that can be used to verify them.
- Others that the RC deems appropriate.

Article 75.- Basic information requirements for collective victims' cases For the identification of the group:

- Name of the group
- Name of Representative(s)
- Domicile/Location
- Type(s) of affectation.
- Year of affectation and place.
- Description of the facts
- Persons or sources that can be used to verify them.
- Others that the RC deems appropriate

Article 76.- Integration of other registers

For the purposes of the integration of the registries by virtue of the provisions of the First Complementary and Transitory Provision of the Law, the information from the registries created in various public sector entities, through the Law, is automatically integrated into the RUV, without prejudice to the collection and processing of the information that continues to be obtained through said registries, which will be duly sent to the CR.

The CR will establish specific protocols for the purposes of the integration process,

which will be done taking into account an evaluation of the record to be integrated, the purposes for which it was created or developed, the procedures with which it operates, the quality of the information on which the documentary heritage is based and the general information on which it is based. In either case, records that do not have verification and qualification mechanisms will not be integrated into the RUV.

In the cases of the registers created by Law No. 28223 and Law No. 28413, as well as the testimonies recorded by the CVR, the information will automatically be included in the RUV, as it is processed and qualified by the respective institutions in charge of them.

The other existing records will be submitted to the verification and qualification process of the CR.

As long as the second book is prepared, the RUV will be based on the Census for Peace, its updates and corrections for the execution of collective reparations measures.

FINAL COMPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

First, the Ministry of Justice is charged with coordinating with the PCM and the MEF within 60 days of the entry into force of this Regulation to process the economic resources necessary for the installation of the CR and the operation of the RUV. (*)

(*) Pursuant to Article 4 of Supreme Decree No. 062-2006-PCM, published on September 28, 2006, it is specified that the function entrusted to the Ministry of Justice by this provision shall be performed by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers in coordination with this entity and the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Second: The members of the Reparations Council shall be appointed within 90 days from the effective date of this Supreme Decree, and shall commence its operation from the date of its installation.

Third: In order to develop technical guidelines and methodologies for determining the amounts, procedures and modalities of payment that should govern the Economic Reparations Programme, a Multisectoral Technical Commission composed of representatives of the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Women and Social Development and the Ministry of Economy and Finance shall be established within ninety days of the entry into force of these Regulations. The aforementioned Commission shall be chaired by the representative of the Ministry of Justice and shall deliver a Technical Report to the Ministry of Justice within a period of one hundred and eighty (180) days.

The Technical Report will serve as the basis for determining the amount of the economic benefit, as well as for granting economic reparations, a situation that will occur when the process of determining and identifying the victims has been closed, taking into account the availability of resources from the fiscal fund.

Fourth: After two years of the process of evaluation and validation of the lists of victims by the Reparations Council, the Council will evaluate, on the basis of technically supported information, the need to set up Decentralized Offices in the regions most affected by the violence process that occurred between 1980 and 2000. (*)

(*) Provision repealed by Article 5 of Supreme Decree No. 062-2006-PCM, published on September 28, 2006.