



The abovementioned legal precedents represent significant progress towards ensuring justice, truth and full reparation for victims. Other examples of progress achieved by El Salvador concern the practices adopted by the Office of the Attorney-General, which, in exercising its jurisdiction under article 193 of the Constitution, and in accordance with judgment No. 44-2013/145-2013 of the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court, formulated the policy for the criminal prosecution of war crimes and crimes against humanity committed during the armed conflict in El Salvador, which was approved by the Attorney-General in December 2018.

The policy is primarily aimed at establishing criteria and guidelines for the criminal prosecution of war crimes and crimes against humanity committed during the armed conflict in El Salvador, to ensure effective and responsible investigations based on the principle of due diligence, which upholds the rights of victims to access to justice, to the truth about the acts that had occurred, and to reparation arising from criminal proceedings in the competent courts.

The policy is binding on all the staff of the Office of the Attorney-General and on the national civilian police and other entities that assist in the investigation of crimes, provided it is not at variance with the internal rules of those bodies. The policy therefore safeguards the duty to guarantee rights in respect of the responsibility of the State of El Salvador, namely the responsibility established in connection with the subjective element of criminal responsibility, and in respect of actions or omissions by any public authority in the exercise of its functions or actions or omissions by individuals acting with the consent of the State through its public servants.

This approach is in line with international legal instruments relating to the protection of human rights, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on