

Legislative power

DECREE No 115-2015

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS,

CONSIDERING: That on December 10, 1948, the “**Universal Declaration of Human Rights**”. Fifty (50) years later, in 1998, this anniversary marked the establishment of the International Animal Rights Day in the English language (International Animal Rights Day). Since then, every December 10 marks a day of vindication so that respect for others is not limited to human beings alone, but includes all beings with the possibility of suffering and enjoying.

CONSIDERING: That the First Universal Declaration of Animal Rights, approved by UNESCO and subsequently by the United Nations (UN), as well as the affiliated National Leagues after the Third Meeting on Animal Rights held in London from 21 to 23 of September 1977, the declaration proclaimed on October 15, 1978 by the International League and the Washington, Berne and Bonn conventions, establish a common basis on the universal principle of “respect for sentient beings.” This task does not limit many countries and many organizations, with legitimate manifestations, their members and their inhabitants from developing various mechanisms for the protection of animals.

CONSIDERING: That in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic, it is the power of the National Congress to create, decree, interpret, reform and repeal laws.

THEREFORE,

DECREES:

The next:

ANIMAL PROTECTION AND WELFARE LAW

TITLE I

GENERAL DISPOSITION:

CHAPTER I

PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF APPLICATION

ARTICLE 1.- PURPOSE OF THE LAW. The purpose of this Law is to establish the rules for the protection of domestic, wild and exotic animals in captivity as well as domestic animals that are for human consumption whose intensive production must be subject to their respective regulations and national and international standards established in the treaties in force in Honduras.

Likewise, this Law establishes as a fundamental principle of protection of these animals, that of Responsible Possession or Tenure, so that the obligated parties assume the care of the animals in all the aspects contained in this Law, such as the human compensation that is provided to them. It must face the effect or usefulness that the animal means for its companion or owner or in general in a condition of abandonment.

It also includes and encourages the necessary participation of society and the State as a whole, in support of associations for the protection and defense of animals; as well as the promotion and dissemination of a social strategy that contributes to the respect and treatment due to animals.

In the application of this Law, the criteria and the five (5) freedoms of animal welfare must be observed, based on the criteria provided for in the First Universal Declaration of Animal Rights, approved by the United Nations Educational and Human Rights Organization. Diversification, Science and Culture (UNESCO) and later by the United Nations Organization (UN), as well as the National Leagues affiliated after the Third Meeting on Animal Rights held in London on

September 21 to 23, 1977, the Declaration proclaimed on October 15, 1978 by the International League and the agreements from Washington, Bern and Bonn.

ARTICLE 2.- LAW DEFINITIONS. For the effects of this Law are understood as:

1)**ANIMAL ABUSE:** Understand behaviors

that cause unnecessary pain or stress to the animal. The same range from negligence in basic care to malicious murder.

2)**DOMESTIC ANIMALS:** Those who are raised, reproduce and live with the family and are not susceptible to occupation.

3)**ANIMALABANDONED:** The one that circulates freely even if it is provided with the corresponding identification, whether by plaque or tattoo, if within a period of ten (10) days Since his capture, he has not been claimed by anyone who proves their possessory relationship.

4)**ANIMAL:**Any non-human mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, fish or invertebrate capable of suffering pain or stress.

5)**ANIMAL COMPANION:** It is a domestic animal that is not forced to work, nor used for profit or I eat food.

6)**EXOTIC ANIMALS:** Those who meet free in nature and on which no control has been exercised human domain and are also registered as exotic species on national or international lists.

7)**WILD ANIMALS:**Those who meet free in nature and on which there is no intervention nor dependence on human beings. Those domesticated by humans are also considered wild. human being, but who are subsequently released and returned to their natural habitat.

8)**WORKING ANIMALS:** They are domestic animals used for animal traction or as work animals transportation, cargo or work.

9)**ANIMAL WELFARE:** It is the degree to which satisfy the physical, psychological and emotional needs behavior of an animal.

10)**HATCHERY:**Place intended for raising animals for profit.

eleven)**CRUELTY TO ANIMALS:** Any imposing unnecessary pain or stress on an animal, whether by a deliberate act or negligence.

12)**EUTHANASIAANIMAL:** Death applied to an animal terminally ill clinically practiced and supervised by a legally certified veterinary doctor.

13)**ANIMAL PROTECTION:** They are the actions they perform public and private entities designated for this purpose, which involve monitoring and guaranteeing the rights, health and prevention against abuse, suffering and exploitation of the animals.

14)**VIVISECTION:**It is the dissection of live animals with a scientific purpose.

fifteen)**ZOOPHILIA:** Consists of the sexual attraction of a human towards an animal.

16)**ZOONOSIS:** Disease that can be transmitted from others vertebrate animals to humans or vice versa.

17)**REFUGIODEANIMALS:** It is a facility that serves as shelter spaces for homeless, lost or abandoned.

18)**PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS:** Organizations who stand against all acts of abuse against animals, whatever their reason.

CHAPTER II**INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

ARTICLE 3.-ADVICE.The National Council is created of Animal Protection and Welfare as a national body for consultation and consultation on policies and legislation on the matter, which is attached to the Secretary of State in the Offices of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG).

This Council is made up of a Representative of the following Institutions:

- 1) Secretary of State in the Offices of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG), who presides;
- 2) Secretary of State in the Offices of Energy, Resources, Natural Resources, Environment and Mines;
- 3) Secretary of State in the Office of Health;
- 4) Secretary of State in the Office of Education;
- 5) National Institute of Forest Conservation, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF);
- 6) Association of Municipalities of Honduras (AMHON);
- 7) College of Veterinary Doctors of Honduras (CMVH);
- 8) Faculty of Biology of the National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH) and related Universities;
- 9) National Security Bodies;
- 10) Federation of Animal Protection Associations (FAPA);
- 11) Canofila Association of Honduras (ACH); and,
- 12) National Federation of Farmers and Ranchers of Honduras (FENAGH).

The aforementioned institutions must accredit their representative within thirty (30) days after the validity of this Law.

ARTICLE 4.- FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL.The functions of the National Council for Animal Protection and Welfare, among others, are the following:

- 1) Know, approve and update the proposed National Animal Protection and Welfare Policy, ensuring its compliance;
- 2) Within the framework of their respective powers, issue recommendations to the corresponding authorities, to promote compliance with this Law and other regulations and strategies;
- 3) Provide advice and issue opinions on animal protection and welfare;
- 4) Promote, analyze and propose standards, programs and strategies for the protection and well-being of animals;
- 5) Promote coordination and collaboration between the public, social, academic and private sectors, in matters of animal protection and welfare;
- 6) Promote education, research, awareness, studies and dissemination programs on the protection and well-being of animals to different sectors of society, as well as raising awareness about the responsibility of animal ownership;
- 7) Promote alliances, agreements and organization with regional and municipal authorities and organized civil society, in order to create mechanisms for compliance with the Law;
- 8) Approve the creation of departmental, regional and municipal committees for the protection and welfare of animals, who will function as auxiliary bodies of the National Council for a period of two (2) years;
- 9) Promote and promote with the competent institutions and organizations, the creation and updating of the national inventory of companion animals existing in the country;
- 10) Manage the use and destination of the Animal Protection and Welfare Fund, managed and administered by the Council;
- 11) Authorize permits and issue opinions in appropriate cases;
- 12) Prepare and approve the Regulations of this Law, as well as the Internal Regulations for its operation and that of the Fund for the Protection and Welfare of Animals; and,

13) Manage vaccination, sterilization and control campaigns.

ARTICLE 5.- COUNCIL SESSIONS.The Council will meet ordinarily at least three (3) times a year and extraordinarily when necessary, the members of the Council will act ad honorem and must appoint an Executive Secretary.

The first ordinary meeting must be held within thirty (30) days following the entry into force of this Law.

ARTICLE 6.- MANAGEMENT OF COUNCIL RESOURCES. The Council for the development of the activities referred to in this Law must manage with the Central Government and the Local Governments in coordination with the animal protection associations the funds required for its implementation.

ARTICLE 7.- HERITAGE FOR THE PROTECTION AND WELFARE OF ANIMALS. He Council assets are made up of:

- 1) The resources allocated in the General Budget of Income and Expenses of the Republic;
- 2) Inheritances, legacies and donations received;
- 3) The fines imposed for the infractions to which refers to this Law; and,
- 4) The others that are generated by any other concept of legal origin.

ARTICLE 8.- DUTY OF SURVEILLANCE.The authorities to which this Law refers are obliged to monitor and demand compliance with the provisions contained therein, within the framework of their respective powers.

CHAPTER III

ANIMAL PROTECTION MEASURES

DOMESTIC AND WILD IN CAPTIVITY

ARTICLE 9.- ESTABLISHMENTS. Without prejudice to the requirements of other laws and in accordance with the nature of the animal, abandoned animal rescue establishments, animal import centers, training schools for domestic, wild and exotic animals in captivity and sports kennels, must comply the following requirements:

- 1) Be enrolled or registered in the National Council for Animal Protection and Welfare to control your activity;
- 2) Keep record books in the cases, conditions and with the content established by regulation;
- 3) Have good hygienic-sanitary conditions and premises suitable for the physiological conditions of the animals they house;
- 4) Adopt the necessary measures to avoid infections between the animals they shelter;
- 5) Have veterinary advice in each establishment; and,
- 6) If applicable, deliver the animals with due guarantees sanitary, free of any disease, accrediting it with the documentation that is established by regulation.

ARTICLE 10.- TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMALS TO WHICH THIS LAW REFERS.He

transport of the animals object of this Law must be carried out in accordance with the peculiarities of each species; At the same time, it must meet the hygienic requirements. animal welfare health requirements required in this Law and other that are determined by regulation.

ARTICLE 11.- SHOWS. The shows referred to in this Law must be governed by the following provisions:

- 1) The use of animals in dog and cat fighting shows and duck races is prohibited; and with regard to popular festivals and other activities, it must be observed due care not to cause them harm or suffering; and,
- 2) Bullfighting shows and cockfights are part of the National Focklore and as such are allowed, with the municipalities having to establish the charge for each show in their respective Arbitration Plan. At the bullfighting show The use of spears, swords, fire or other objects that cause pain to the animal is prohibited.

The use of animals in circuses must be subject to the requirements of this Law and municipal councils must ensure for its compliance.

ARTICLE 12.- EXPERIMENTATION.The

Experimentation on animals must be governed by the following provisions:

- 1) Any experimental activity with animals that may cause them pain, suffering, injury or death must be appropriate to your specific regulations and require, where appropriate, prior authorization of Council;
- 2) Animals intended for experimentation must be subjected of the general protection and care provided for in this Law;
- 3) All experiments must be carried out under the direction of the corresponding medical personnel;
- 4) Animals that, as a result of experimentation, do not able to develop a normal life must be euthanized quickly and painlessly and if possible by a doctor; and,
- 5) The Secretary of State in the Office of Health, theService National Health and Agro-Food Quality (SENASA) As part of the Secretary of State in the Offices of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG), the College of Veterinarians of Honduras and the Universities in the Veterinary Branch, are obliged to supervise the conditions and development of the experiments.

ARTICLE 13.- OBLIGATIONS OF THE ANIMAL OWNERS.They are obligations of the animal owners the following provisions:

- 1) Animal owners have the obligation to treat them humanely and keep them in hygienic-sanitary conditions and with adequate food, in accordance with the characteristics of each species, complying with the provisions of this Law and its regulatory provisions;
- 2) Animal owners are responsible for adopting the necessary measures to prevent them from causing inconvenience to neighbors or endangering those who live in their environment and for collecting their waste when they pass through public roads;
- 3) Owners of wild and exotic animals in captivity belonging to the species determined by regulation must register them in the corresponding offices of the National Institute of Forest Conservation, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF) and domestic animals in the Municipalities in coordination with the Secretary of Status in the Health Office within a period of fifteen (15) days following its possession, except those that are registered in other entities or associations that must notify the Council; and,
- 4) The owner of an animal, without prejudice to the subsidiary liability of the owner where applicable, is responsible for the damages caused to third parties.

CHAPTER IV

DOMESTIC ANIMALS (COMPANY AND JOB)

ARTICLE 14.- TREATMENT AND CARE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.The possessor or owner of a domestic, companion and/or work animal is responsible for its protection and care as well as compliance with all the obligations contained in this Law.

Registered kennels can only cross females of canine species once a year and felines every six (6) months, considering that their period is shorter, considering the possibility that through an evaluation and certificate from a Veterinary Doctor, perform a second crossing.

ARTICLE 15.- USE OF WORK ANIMALS. The owner or possessor of animals intended for work must avoid mistreatment and punishment, overloading with weight greater than their capacity, exposing them to long and excessive work days, saddling them in a state of advanced pregnancy, riding them sick, injured or beaten; that the size of the carts, carts or other types of vehicles to be used greatly exceeds the size of the animal.

In the case of animals used by security forces, once they reach their useful life, they can be put up for adoption.

ARTICLE 16.- EDUCATION AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS. The Council, in coordination with the institutions that comprise it and the municipalities in their territorial terms, must develop education and awareness programs and campaigns on the care and protection of animals and provide advice to individuals or any civil organization that requests it.

They must also carry out sterilization campaigns to control overpopulation.

ARTICLE 17.- SANITARY MEASURES. The following are mandatory health measures:

- 1) The Council, in coordination with the Secretary of State in the Health Office in cases where it is warranted, may recommend the mandatory vaccination or treatment of domestic animals;
- 2) In those cases in which, for reasons of animal health or public health, mandatory slaughter is required, it must be carried out

quickly, painlessly, in premises suitable for this purpose under the responsibility and control of a Veterinarian or technician when there is one; and,

- 3) The Council, in coordination with the Secretary of State in the Office of Health and the National Agricultural Health Service (SENASA), may order the isolation and internment of domestic animals in the event that they are diagnosed with diseases communicable to humans, with the in order to subject them to curative treatment and when it is not possible to proceed with their sacrifice as indicated in paragraph two (2) above.

CHAPTER V

WILD ANIMALS IN CAPTIVITY

ARTICLE 18.- GENERAL MEASURES. The following are mandatory General Measures in the case of wild animals in captivity:

- 1) The owner of a wild or exotic animal in captivity is responsible for its protection and care, as well as compliance with all the obligations contained in this Law;
- 2) For the possession of wild or exotic animals in captivity imported into the country, a prior report on the health condition and management of the animal by the National Institute of Forest Conservation, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF) or, failing that, the National Agricultural Health Service of Honduras (SENASA); in accordance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
- 3) The possession of dangerous wild animals is prohibited, as well as their circulation in places open to the public, without adequate protection measures in accordance with the characteristics of each species, except for establishments authorized by the National Institute of Forest Conservation, Protected Areas and Wildlife. (ICF) in accordance with Law; and,

- 4) The health measures provided for in Article 17 of this Law must be applied to wild animals in captivity.

CHAPTER VI ABANDONED ANIMALS

ARTICLE 19.- RESCUE. The rescue of abandoned animals must comply with the following rules:

- 1) The municipalities, in coordination with the Secretary of State in the Health Office, through a specific plan and with the collaboration of the other institutions and organizations involved, must rescue animals that are abandoned, which they must retain for a period of time. up to fifteen (15) days for them to be claimed or received. After this period, they must be sent to public shelters; if there are no public shelters, they must be sent to animal protection organizations under the agreements they sign for this purpose;
- 2) If the animal is identified, notice must be given to the owner, who has a period of ten (10) days to recover it, once the expenses incurred for its maintenance have been paid. Once this period has passed, if the owner has paid the expenses, the reception center must proceed in accordance with the provisions of the previous point;
- 3) Abandoned animals that are given into custody or adoption may be sterilized or neutered at the decision of the adopter, in order to avoid proliferation; and,
- 4) In the case of animals that are incapacitated or have advanced diseases, euthanasia will be carried out in accordance with established technical procedures.

ARTICLE 20.- RESCUE SERVICE. To comply with the provisions of the previous Article, the Council may conclude cooperation or collaboration agreements with associations for the protection and defense of animals or with other entities authorized for this purpose.

It is up to the municipalities to authorize rescue services and the animal protection and defense associations must request management from them who can grant it for a minimum period of three (3) extendable years.

Without prejudice to the provisions of the other provisions of this Law that are applicable, establishments dedicated to the rescue of abandoned animals must be registered in the registry created for this purpose.

The minimum operating standards for rescue services must be established by regulation.

TITLE II PROTECTION AND DEFENSE ASSOCIATIONS ANIMALS

ARTICLE 21.- DEFINITION AND CONDITIONS. For the purposes of this Law, Associations for the Protection and Defense of Animals are those that are constituted legally, non-profit, whose fundamental objective is the defense and protection of animals in the environment in which they live, being considered of public utility and beneficial teaching.

The Associations defined in the previous paragraph must be registered in a registry created for this purpose by the Council and can be declared by it collaborating entities when they gather the requirements demanded by the regulatory provisions.

Related Public Institutions and municipalities can establish within their budgets helps Associations that have the status of entities collaborators.

Associations or Foundations have the obligation to report events that they consider to be infractions, in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

TITLE III**ADMINISTRATION IN DEFENSE OF THE ANIMALS**

ARTICLE 22.- GENERAL PRINCIPLE. Related public institutions, municipalities and animal protection organizations must cooperate in the development of animal defense and protection measures.

ARTICLE 23.- COMPETENT BODY. The competent body in matters of defense and protection of companion, working, wild and exotic animals in captivity is the corresponding municipality in coordination with the Council.

TITLE IV**SUPERVISION AND SURVEILLANCE**

ARTICLE 24.- SUPERVISION AND SURVEILLANCE. The supervision and monitoring for the application of this Law corresponds to the Council and the municipalities. Likewise, veterinarians, in the exercise of their profession, clinics and veterinary hospitals must archive clinical records of animals subject to vaccination, treatment or slaughter mandatory and make them available to the Council.

Veterinary doctors who provide free services to municipalities and animal protection organizations, have right to deduction from the payment of Income Tax, prior opinion of the corresponding tax authority.

TITLE V**COMPLAINTS, INFRACTIONS AND SANCTIONS****CHAPTER I****COMPLAINTS AND INFRINGEMENTS**

ARTICLE 25.- COMPLAINTS. Any person may file a complaint before any related administrative authority, police, municipal or before the justice of the peace of the Republic, about acts or omissions that contravene the provisions of this Law. Which may be oral, written or virtual.

INFRINGEMENTS

ARTICLE 26.- INFRINGEMENTS. Failure to comply with the obligations, prohibitions and requirements established in this Law are subject to administrative, civil and/or criminal sanctions as appropriate.

Administrative liability is enforceable without prejudice to any liability that may apply in the civil or criminal sphere. In the case of holding prohibited shows, not only the organizers but also the owners of the establishments or land that have transferred them to that extent, for consideration or free of charge, incur an administrative infraction.

ARTICLE 27.- CLASSIFICATION OF INFRACTIONS. Infractions are classified as minor, serious and very serious.

ARTICLE 28.- MINOR INFRINGEMENTS. They are minor infractions:

- 1) The improper treatment of animals according to the respective species;
- 2) The sale, donation or transfer of animals to minors under eighteen (18) years of age or incapacitated, without authorization from whoever has parental authority, guardianship or custody;
- 3) Not keeping the animal in good hygienic-sanitary conditions;
- 4) Keep animals in inadequate facilities or spaces;
- 5) Not providing the animals with the minimum food appropriate to the respective species;

- 6) The street sale of animals in violation of what is regulated in accordance with the regulations issued respectively;
- 7) The lack or incomplete possession of the file of clinical records of the animals subject to mandatory treatment or vaccination or, of the medical record, in places where there is the possibility of acquiring them after a vaccination day in the respective place;
- 8) Do not immediately collect waste evacuated by a pet on public roads;
- 9) The breeding or commercialization of animals without meeting the corresponding requirements;
- 10) Allow animals in their custody to roam; and,
- 11) Do not attend the vaccination or do not subject the animals to treatment, when the respective brigades are carried out.

ARTICLE 29.- SERIOUS INFRINGEMENTS. The following are serious infractions:

- 1) Cruel treatment of animals that causes pain or injury;
- 2) The practice of surgery for aesthetic purposes without the intervention of a physician;
- 3) Malicious and unjustified abandonment of animals;
- 4) Abuse that causes mutilation of the limbs of animals;
- 5) The sale of wild and exotic animals;
- 6) Failure to comply with the obligations indicated in the articles 9,10 and 11 of this Law;
- 7) The supply of unauthorized stimulants or substances that may harm the health of animals, except when it is by medical prescription;
- 8) The fraudulent sale of sick animals;
- 9) The possession of dangerous animals without the required protection measures;
- 10) Deliberately running over and abandoning an animal; and,
- 11) Breeders who cross animals in violation of Article 14 of this Law.

Recurrence of a minor infraction, committed during a period of one (1) year, regardless of whether or not the imposed sanction has been completed, is also considered a serious infraction.

ARTICLE 30.- VERY SERIOUS INFRINGEMENTS. They are very serious violations:

- 1) The mistreatment of animals that causes death;
- 2) The organization and celebration of shows, fights or other activities with animals, which involve cruelty or abuse or may cause suffering, except for cockfights and bullfights;
- 3) The sale of animals with infectious disease;
- 4) The sale of animals for experimentation without proper authorization or to unauthorized establishments;
- 5) Carry out acts of bestiality;
- 6) Promote or carry out the breeding, hybridization or training of animals to increase their danger;
- 7) The sterilization or sacrifice of animals without professional veterinary medical control; and,
- 8) Repetition of serious offenses.

Recurrence of offenses is considered a very serious infraction. serious infraction, committed during a period of one year regardless of whether or not the imposed sanction has been complied with.

ARTICLE 31.- PRESCRIPTIONS OF OFFENSES. Minor violations expire after six (6) months, serious violations expire after twelve (12) months, and very serious violations expire after two (2) years.

CHAPTER II SANCTIONS

ARTICLE 32.- CRIME OF ABUSE. Anyone who intentionally mistreats animals, causing their death, will be punished with a prison sentence of three (3) to five (5) years and a fine of ten (10) to twenty-five (25) minimum wages.

When the abuse causes the loss of one or more of his limbs or causes the inability to move, such conduct must be punished with the previous penalty reduced by one third (1/3).

ARTICLE 33.- PECUNIARY SANCTIONS. Monetary sanctions must comply with the following rules:

- 1) The violations indicated in the previous Chapter must be punished with fines of:
 - a) Light ones, from one (1) to five (5) minimum wages, of the corresponding region;
 - b) The serious ones of five (5) minimum wages one (1) day to ten (10) minimum wages, of the corresponding region; and,
 - c) The very serious ones, from ten (10) minimum wages one (1) day to twenty-five (25) minimum wages, of the corresponding region.
- 2) The imposition of the planned sanctions corresponds to:
 - a) Public institutions in accordance with the framework of their powers and, to municipalities, administrative infractions and minor infractions; and,
 - b) The Justices of the Peace deal with serious and very serious infractions.

ARTICLE 34.- NON-PECUNIARY SANCTIONS. In the resolution of the respective file, in addition to the fines referred to in the previous Article, the competent bodies may impose the following sanctions in the case of serious and very serious infractions:

- 1) Closing of the establishment, when applicable;
- 2) Temporary or permanent suspension of commercial activities;
- 3) The seizure of animals subject to illegal activities or abandonment; and,
- 4) Temporary or permanent suspension of the legal status of the offending associations.

ARTICLE 35.- GRADUATION OF THE SANCTIONS. The imposition of the sanctions established in this Law must be graduated according to the following criteria:

- 1) The social or health significance and the damage caused by the infringement;
- 2) The profit motive and the amount of benefit obtained in the commission of the infraction;

3) The importance of the damage caused to the animal; and,

4) Repetition or recidivism in the commission of

infractions. **ARTICLE 36.- VALIDITY.** This Law will enter into force six (6) months after its publication in the Official Gazette La Gaceta.

Given in the City of Tegucigalpa, municipality of the Central District, in the Session Hall of the National Congress, on the twentieth day of the month of October of the year Two Thousand and Fifteen.

MAURICIO OLIVAHERRERA
PRESIDENT

MARIOALONSO PÉREZ LÓPEZ
SECRETARY

JOSÉ TOMÁS ZAMBRANO MOLINA
SECRETARY

To the Executive Branch.

Therefore: Execute.

Tegucigalpa, MDC, January 19, 2015.

JUAN ORLANDO HERNÁNDEZALVARADO
REPUBLIC PRESIDENT

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN THE OFFICES
OF HUMAN RIGHTS, JUSTICE,
GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALIZATION
RIGOBERTO CHANGCASTILLO