

## Timeline of Events, July 18, 1994-December 2015

### AMIA 1

- On July 18, 1994 at 9:53am<sup>1</sup> an explosion occurred in the AMIA center building located at 633 Pasteur Street, causing it to collapse, killing 85 people, injuring over three hundred others and resulting in damage of varying intensity to the neighboring blocks. The case was assigned to the federal judge on duty, Juan José Galeano, and the federal prosecutors, who also happened to be on duty that day, Eamon Mullen and José Barbaccia. Acting on behalf of the Argentine Federal Police—PFA—in the investigation was the Department for the Protection of Constitutional Order—DPOC—headed by Commissioner Carlos Antonio Castañeda. Preliminary forensics tests determined that the explosion was caused by a car bomb rigged inside a white Renault Trafic van.
- On July 25,<sup>2</sup> the engine of the van was found among the rubble. From the serial number it was possible to reconstruct the chain of owners of the vehicle up to the last person to have it in his possession, Carlos Alberto Telleldín, who was arrested on the night of July 27. The matter was referred to the Supreme Court to establish a connection with the “Embassy” case and the Court rejected it.
- On August 9, 1994,<sup>3</sup> the then judge, Juan José Galeano, issued a decision in which he requested international arrest warrants for four Iranian government officials, naming them as suspects in the bombing of the AMIA/DAIA center. In the same writ he ordered the prosecution of Telleldín, who was placed under investigation over the bombing.
- In December 1995,<sup>4</sup> the judge ordered a raid on the Campo de Mayo barracks, and the arrest of several military and former military personnel for alleged links to the attack. Although these individuals were later tried for other lesser offences, the investigation petered out without their participation in the bombing ever having been proven. Nonetheless, they remain under investigation, including former army sergeant Jorge Orlando Pacífico, who was at the scene when the bomb went off but has never been able to satisfactorily justify his presence.
- In July 1996,<sup>5</sup> the then judge, Juan José Galeano, ordered the arrest of several serving Buenos Aires provincial police officers, the most senior ranking of whom was Commissioner Ribelli. A few days earlier, Telleldín had expanded his statement, saying he had handed over the Renault van to a group of police officers led by Ribelli.

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<sup>1</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 31 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>2</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 31 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>3</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 31 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>4</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 31 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>5</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 32 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

- On July 31, 1996,<sup>6</sup> Galeano charged four Buenos Aires provincial police officers with having participated in the bombing: more specifically, of having acted as a link between Telleldín and third parties to whom they had allegedly handed over the Renault van—presumably the terrorists.
- In October 1996,<sup>7</sup> the Federal Court of Appeal upheld the charges filed by Galeano against the police officers.
- In April 1997,<sup>8</sup> a video came to light showing Galeano having a conversation with Telleldín in the judge’s office, where they appear to be discussing aspects of a future statement by the latter. The video was filmed at the beginning of July 1996, before Telleldín declared in the investigation that he had given the van to the police officers.
- In November 1998,<sup>9</sup> Galeano charged Carlos Telleldín with being a participant in the bombing, on the grounds that he had prepared the van that would later be used as a car bomb, which he subsequently handed over to the former police officers.
- In June 1999,<sup>10</sup> the lawsuits filed by AMIA, DAIA, the victims’ relatives and the Public Prosecutor’s Office requested that part of the investigation be closed and Telleldín and the former police officers be sent to trial.
- In February 2000,<sup>11</sup> with the backing of the Federal Court of Appeal, Galeano split the case in two: he closed the pre-trial investigation into Telleldín and the former police officers, sending that part of the case to trial and keeping the main investigation open.
- In September 2001,<sup>12</sup> the oral trial began. During the proceedings Carlos Telleldín was shown to have received a payment of US \$400,000 in exchange for expanding his statement in which he declared that he had given the Renault van to a group of officers from the Buenos Aires Provincial Police.
- In March 2003,<sup>13</sup> the then judge, Juan José Galeano, made public a lengthy judicial decision in which he assigned responsibility for the bombing to “radical elements of the Islamic

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<sup>6</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 32 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>7</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 32 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>8</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 32 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>9</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 32 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>10</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 32 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>11</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 32 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>12</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 32 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>13</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 32 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

Republic of Iran” and issued international arrest warrants for twelve Iranian officials, including the former ambassador to Argentina, Hadi Soleiman pour, the cultural attaché of the embassy of that country, Mohsen Rabbani, the former Minister of Intelligence and Security, Ali Fallahijan, and Hezbollah’s head of operations, Imad Mughniyeh.

- In March 2003,<sup>14</sup> Iran’s former ambassador to Argentina at the time of the bombing, Hadi Soleimanpour, was arrested in London—United Kingdom—under the warrant issued by the Argentine judiciary. The UK political authorities decided not to proceed with the extradition—sought by Argentina, as the requesting country—and released Soleimanpour. In light of this episode, coupled with the subsequent removal of Galeano, INTERPOL canceled the Red Notices issued in response to the arrest warrants requested by Galeano in the case.
- In December 2003,<sup>15</sup> Galeano was removed from the case by decision of the Federal Court of Appeal, on the grounds that he had lost “impartiality”. The “AMIA” case was transferred to the court presided over by the federal judge Rodolfo Canicoba Corral, who in 2005 delegated the pre-trial investigation of the case to the prosecutor Alberto Nisman.
- In September 2004,<sup>16</sup> Federal Oral Court No. 3 rendered its verdict, which annulled Galeano’s investigation in its entirety, thus acquitting all of the accused. It was said at the time that Galeano had concocted a false accusation for the sole purpose of satisfying the demands for justice emanating from society, and from the Jewish community in particular. Within this set-up—according to the ruling—the former Buenos Aires provincial police officers were not just innocent and unconnected to the bombing but had been “falsely and deliberately” accused by the judge and the prosecutors, together with the Secretariat of State Intelligence—SIDE.
- On October 24, 2004,<sup>17</sup> the Federal Oral Court handed down its judgment— stretching to almost 5,000 pages—which in addition to declaring a mistrial in the case and acquitting the accused, included a large number of criminal charges against the judge, the prosecutors and various officials involved in the case.
- In December 2004,<sup>18</sup> the unified plaintiff—AMIA, DAIA and victims’ relatives— lodged an appeal for the case to be heard by the National Court of Criminal Cassation, the highest judicial authority with criminal jurisdiction beneath the Supreme Court. The then President of Argentina, Néstor Kirchner, signed Presidential Decree 812/05 acknowledging the state’s responsibility for failing to solve the “AMIA” case. Galeano was impeached and removed from office for misconduct in the “AMIA” case. Basically, it was proven that had made the

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<sup>14</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 33 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>15</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 33 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>16</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 33 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>17</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 33 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>18</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 33 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

payment to Telleldín, along with other irregularities, which would later be judged in what was generically known as the “cover-up” case—AMIA II.

- In April 2006,<sup>19</sup> the Court of Cassation upheld the ruling of Federal Oral Court No. 3.
- In May 2006,<sup>20</sup> the unified plaintiff filed an extraordinary federal appeal for the case to be considered by the Supreme Court.
- In September 2006,<sup>21</sup> the Court of Cassation granted the appeal and the case was passed to the Supreme Court.
- In October 2006,<sup>22</sup> the prosecutor, Alberto Nisman, along with the then assistant prosecutor, Marcelo Martínez Burgos—soon thereafter removed from the case— issued an indictment in which they attributed responsibility for the bombing to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran of the time, and the pro-Iranian Lebanese terrorist organization Hezbollah. Accordingly, they asked Judge Canicoba Corral to issue international arrest warrants for the then President of Iran, the Foreign Minister, the Minister of Intelligence, Mohsen Rabbani and three other officials of the Iranian government of the time, and Hezbollah’s head of operations, Imad Mughniyeh.
- On November 9, 2006,<sup>23</sup> Federal Judge Rodolfo Canicoba Corral, in charge of the case, granted the request filed by the prosecutors and ordered international arrest warrants for nine people accused of being the masterminds of the bombing of July 18, 1994. In that regard, the judge validated the hypotheses outlined in the indictment issued by the prosecutor and thus ordered the international arrest of the former Iranian president, Rafsanjani; the former Minister of Information and Security, Ali Fallahijan; the former Foreign Minister of Iran, Ali Akbar Velayati; the commander of the Revolutionary Guards, Mohsen Rezai; the former cultural advisor to the Iranian Embassy in Argentina, Mohsen Rabbani; Iran’s former ambassador to Argentina, Hadi Soleimanpour; the third secretary of the Iranian Embassy in Argentina, Ahmed Reza Asghari; the commander of the Quds Force, Ahmad Vahidi; and the head of Hezbollah’s External Security Organization, Imad Mughniyeh— the latter was reported to have died in a car bombing in Syria in 2008. INTERPOL proceeded to issue the aforementioned arrest warrants, which were circulated to all of the organization’s international offices. Judge Canicoba Corral declared judicially for the first time that the attack on the AMIA/DAIA headquarters had been a crime against humanity and was therefore imprescriptible. This declaration had long been called for by AMIA and DAIA and the victims’ relatives, and it certainly constitutes a significant contribution to the judicial process.

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<sup>19</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 34 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>20</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 34 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>21</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 34 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>22</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 34 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>23</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 34 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

- In March 2007,<sup>24</sup> INTERPOL’s Executive Committee decided to grant the request to give the warrants the highest level of alert—a “red notice”. Following an appeal by the Iranian authorities, this measure was discussed at the INTERPOL General Assembly, which in November 2007 confirmed the decision of the Executive Committee. That is to say, the international arrest warrants requested by the Argentine judiciary currently remain in force and with the highest level of priority granted by INTERPOL. These warrants were extended in 2011 by Judge Canicoba Corral, at the request of the then prosecutor, Alberto Nisman. It should be emphasized that INTERPOL issued “red notices” for just five of the aforementioned arrest warrants, excluding the former Iranian president— Rafsanjani— Iran’s former Foreign Minister—Velayati—the former ambassador to Argentina Soleimanpour— and Hezbollah’s former head of operations— Mughniyeh.
- In mid-2009,<sup>25</sup> at the request of the prosecutor, the judge issued an international arrest warrant—which INTEPROL then endorsed with a “red notice”—for the Colombian citizen of Lebanese origin Samuel Salman El Reda, whom he considered to be one of the key figures in the coordination and implementation of the bombing. It should be noted that the legal representatives of AMIA and DAIA had requested an international arrest warrant for this individual back in 2003.
- In May 2009,<sup>26</sup> following the extraordinary appeal filed by AMIA, DAIA and the victims’ relatives—with exclusive legal representation by the institutions’ lawyers— the Supreme Court ruled in the “AMIA” case, annulling the judgment of Federal Oral Court No. 3, in which all the accused had been acquitted. The Supreme Court ruling strongly criticized the judgments rendered by both the Oral Court—where the public oral trial took place over the so-called “local connection” involving Carlos Alberto Telleldín, Juan José Ribelli and three other former Buenos Aires provincial police officers—and the Court of Cassation, overturning the two rulings and ordering that a new pronouncement be issued.
- Following this ruling,<sup>27</sup> the investigation into Carlos Telleldín and his inner circle was then passed back to the court of first instance, headed at that time by the prosecutor Alberto Nisman. The former police officers, meanwhile, were to be investigated and tried for the ordinary crimes for which they had been tried in parallel to the investigation into the bombing. However, following the Supreme Court ruling, they were dropped from the investigation; that is to say, they were acquitted of the bombing.
- In August 2010,<sup>28</sup> at the request of both the Public Prosecutor’s Office and AMIA and DAIA, Judge Canicoba Corral again filed charges against Carlos Alberto Telleldín as a necessary participant in the bombing of July 18, 1994. This decision was appealed by Telleldín but later

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<sup>24</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 35 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>25</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 35 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>26</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 35 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>27</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 35 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>28</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 36 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

confirmed by the Federal Court of Appeal. Thus, the plaintiffs and the prosecutor's Office have formally requested—article 346 of the Argentine Criminal Procedural Code—that Telleldín again be brought to trial, accused of having participated in the AMIA bombing. Nevertheless, AMIA has repeatedly stated the need to deepen the investigation into Telleldín's inner circle and, in particular, what was always referred to as the “local connection”, including all the elements involved in the chain of criminal activity that culminated in the bombing. Although the Public Prosecutor's Office has repeatedly promised to extend the investigation in the manner described, no progress has yet been observed in this regard. In fact, contrary to the expectations of society as a whole, in the upcoming trial the sole accused will be Telleldín, since to date—at least at the time of writing this report—no evidentiary material has been found that might implicate others in carrying out the bombing.

- On February 26 2013,<sup>29</sup> Argentina announced the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- On April 4,<sup>30</sup> AMIA and DAIA filed an appeal against the Memorandum requesting that it be declared unconstitutional.
- In May 2013,<sup>31</sup> Alberto Nisman issued a new indictment further implicating Iran in the bombing and denouncing the Iranian plan to infiltrate various countries in Latin America.
- In December 2013,<sup>32</sup> Judge Canicoba Corral declared the appeal filed by AMIADAIA inadmissible on the grounds that the matter was abstract, since Iran had not yet ratified the agreement, which meant that it was not in force. The institutions appealed against the ruling, and the case passed to Courtroom I of the Federal Criminal and Correctional Court of Appeals.
- In its resolution of May 15, 2014,<sup>33</sup> Courtroom I of the Federal Criminal and Correctional Court of Appeals upheld the appeal filed by AMIA and DAIA, leaving the Memorandum null and void. That same month the national government appealed against the ruling.
- On January 14, 2015,<sup>34</sup> the then prosecutor in the case, Alberto Nisman, filed a criminal complaint, in which he accused the president Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, the Foreign Minister, Héctor Timerman and other senior officials in the Argentine government and third parties of having orchestrated or collaborated in a criminal conspiracy to provide impunity for the accused Iranian nationals.

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<sup>29</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 36 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>30</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 36 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>31</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 36 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>32</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 36 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>33</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 36 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>34</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 36 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

- On March 20, 2015,<sup>35</sup> Judge Daniel E. Rafecas, head of Federal Criminal and Correctional Court No. 3, dismissed the complaint. Following the death of prosecutor Nisman, three new prosecutors were appointed to head the UFI AMIA investigation unit: Sabrina Namer, Roberto Salum and Patricio Sabadini.
- In December 2015,<sup>36</sup> the incoming government dropped the appeal filed against the ruling by the Federal Court of Appeal that had declared that Memorandum of Understanding unconstitutional, meaning that the unconstitutionality ruling was final and unappealable.

## **AMIA II**

- In 2000,<sup>37</sup> the “AMIA II” case was opened. Initially it was handled by the court presided over by Claudio Bonadío.
- In 2004,<sup>38</sup> following the ruling handed down by Federal Oral Court No. 3, the investigation underwent a significant change of direction and became the case that investigated those who had been the “investigators” of the bombing: Galeano, Mullen, Barbaccia, Anzorreguy, Beraja, etc. The case was then passed to the court of Ariel Lijo.
- In September 2006,<sup>39</sup> federal judge Ariel Lijo ordered the prosecution of former judge Juan José Galeano—who was removed from his post in 2005—the former prosecutors, the former head of the SIDE, Hugo Anzorreguy, along with other former officials of that organization, and the former president of DAIA, Ruben Beraja, on the grounds that the payment made to Telleldín of US\$ 400,000 had been a criminal offense.  
The judge found all the above responsible for the illegal payment made to Telleldín, and the illegal detention of the former police officers who were tried and later acquitted, ordering that they all be prosecuted, along with other former agents of the SIDE. He also ordered the prosecution of Ruben Beraja, on the grounds that he was a secondary participant in the plan that culminated in the payment to Telleldín. These indictments were appealed by the respective defense teams but confirmed by the Court of Appeals. Subsequently, the judge initiated the procedures to send part of the case to trial, in response to which AMIA, as plaintiff, provisionally declared that the investigation should be exhausted, as it was necessary to include other individuals and other events that had also been reported. After a number of delays and interruptions, the Court of Appeal ordered Judge Lijo to continue with the procedure to close part of the case and send it to trial. AMIA and DAIA presented a request to send the case to trial in regard to just Carlos Telleldín, Ana Boragni, Víctor Stinfale—Telleldín’s ex-wife and his former lawyer—Hugo Anzorreguy, Patricio Pfinnen and

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<sup>35</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 37 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>36</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 37 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>37</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 37 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>38</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 37 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

<sup>39</sup> Miguel Bronfman, “AMIA CASE Report on the judicial activity 1994-2015,” *Comunidad Judia*, 2016, page 37 ([AMIA Case Report on the Judicial activity.pdf](#))

Juan José Galeano; in the case of the latter, exclusively for the crime of embezzlement and misuse of public funds—the payment to Telleldín.

In the framework of this investigation, Judge Lijo then summoned for questioning the former president of Argentina, Carlos Saúl Menem, his brother Munir— now deceased—Hugo Anzorreguy—the former head of the SIDE—Carlos Anchézar —the former undersecretary of that organization—former judge Juan José Galeano and former federal police officers Alberto Palacios and Carlos Castañeda, in relation to an alleged plan to stage a cover-up and not properly investigate Alberto Kanoore Edul, who since July 1994 has been a suspect in the bombing.

Subsequently, Judge Lijo issued indictments against the above-named individuals, a measure that was confirmed by the Court of Appeal.

In response, AMIA, as plaintiff, requested that they stand trial for these acts. The entire case has now been unified and filed with Federal Oral Court No. 2, which is currently hearing the trial over the aforementioned acts allegedly committed by the defendants cited above.