



Guatemalan Constitutional Court Keeps Tahoe Resources Operations Suspended, Orders Presentation of Further Documentation

March 9, 2018

On Wednesday, the Guatemalan Constitutional Court published a resolution and held a press conference calling for more evidence to be presented as part of the legal process that has [temporarily suspended](#) two of Tahoe Resources' mine licenses since July.

Three Guatemalan government ministries and researchers at two Guatemalan universities have been given between 48 hours and 15 working days to present the information requested. This includes research centres at the San Carlos University and the Universidad del Valle, as well as the Ministry of Culture and Sport, that were ordered to each complete an anthropological study regarding the presence of Indigenous people in the municipality of San Rafael Las Flores.

In reaction to the announcement, Kelvin Jiménez attorney for the Xinka Parliament, an intervenor in the suit said, "It is not up to the Constitutional Court to decide if we, the Xinka people, exist or not. That is not a disputed fact. According to jurisprudence set by the Inter-American Court, no court has the right to place in doubt how a people self-identifies. According to the same jurisprudence, we as Indigenous people, have the right to free, prior and informed consent over large projects, like the Escobal mine, that impact our lives and territory."

"We believe the Court already has sufficient information to make a decision, specifically a survey that the Catholic Diocese of Santa Rosa de Lima, which serves the entire region of Santa Rosa undertook to better know and serve the needs of their congregation. This survey was done independent of this lawsuit and confirmed that six thousand Xinka people live in San Rafael Las Flores, not to mention the thousands of Xinka in nearby municipalities that are also affected by the mine," Jiménez continued.

"Nonetheless, we trust that the Constitutional Court will continue to carry out its work with transparency and in accordance with the law, and hope that the additional information will confirm what we already know to be true. We exist and we have the right to free, prior and informed consent."

To date, there have been eighteen municipal and village level consultation processes held in the affected area of the Escobal project, in the departments of Santa Rosa and Jalapa, in which tens of thousands of people, including Xinka, have voted against any mining activity there. Two municipalities have refused to receive any royalties from the mining company since operations began in 2013, with three others following suit since 2015.

In addition to anthropological studies, the Constitutional Court ordered the Ministry of Energy and Mines and the Ministry of the Environment to immediately report on the approval processes for Tahoe Resources' mine licenses and environmental permissions.

Notably, the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) approved the exploitation license for Tahoe's Escobal mine on April 3, 2013, immediately after dismissing without consideration more than 200 individual complaints submitted by local residents based on environmental and health concerns, including one from Kelvin Jiménez. Jiménez appealed his complaint's dismissal, and in July 2013, a Guatemalan Appeals Court found that the Ministry of Energy and Mines did not follow due process. The court ordered MEM to hold an administrative hearing to address the substance of Jiménez's complaint. Lawyers for affected communities argued at the time that the appeals court decision put Tahoe's licence in limbo.

That same month, MEM appealed the decision to the Constitutional Court, which upheld the lower court decision and again ordered MEM to carry out an administrative hearing. In June 2016, MEM began the hearing process before suspending it indefinitely. To date, the complaint remains unresolved, as does the larger issue of community right to due process concerning these complaints under the terms of the 1997 Mining Law.

Shareholders have recently raised concern about uncertainty over company permits and lack of social license in [class action lawsuits](#) filed against the company after its shares fell more than 30% in July when its mine licenses were first suspended by the Guatemalan Supreme Court of Justice.

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Further Detail:

In its resolution, the Constitutional Court has called for:

- Specific institutes at the San Carlos University and the Universidad del Valle, as well as the Ministry of Culture and Sport, to each complete an anthropological study regarding the presence of Indigenous people in the municipality of San Rafael Las Flores within 15 days.
- Specific institutes at these same two universities to submit an opinion to the court concerning Tahoe Resources' Environmental Impact Assessments and studies carried out by the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) and the Ministry of Environment (MARN) and the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance related to the Escobal project, all with regard to mitigation measures to avoid water contamination and related issues within 15 working days.
- The Ministry of Environment to present its monitoring reports related to preventing water contamination at the Escobal mine within 5 working days.
- The Ministry of Energy and Mines to report within 48 hours about how it approved exploration and exploitation licenses for the Juan Bosco and Escobal concessions respectively.
- The Office of Sustainable Development within the Ministry of Energy and Mines to report all actions taken in relation to the Juan Bosco exploration and Escobal exploitation concessions.
- The Ministry of Environment to send the Environmental Evaluation Instrument it approved for the Juan Bosco license and a copy of the resolution approving the Instrument.