Mandates of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence; the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

Ref.: AL DEU 3/2025
(Please use this reference in your reply)

8 August 2025

Excellency,

We have the honour to address you in our capacities as Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence; Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 54/8, 54/14 and 53/4.

In this connection, we would like to bring to the attention of your Excellency's Government information we have received concerning **the steps taken by the Government of Germany to address the legacy of gross human rights violations committed at the Sociedad Benefactora y Educacional Dignidad (Colonia Dignidad) - including in collaboration with the military regime of Augusto Pinochet - and, in particular, on the work of the Chilean-German Joint Commission to Address the Historical Memory of Colonia Dignidad and the Integration of Victims, and on the measures taken to ensure accountability of the alleged perpetrators and accomplices of these crimes**.

According to the information received:

Establishment and development of Colonia Dignidad

In 1959, German national [redacted], a former Nazi official who founded and ran a religious sect, a children's home and an orphanage in Germany, was accused of sexual abuse of children housed in the institutions. In 1961, the German courts issued an arrest warrant for [redacted] who managed to evade it by fleeing the country and subsequently settling in Chile, taking many orphans and followers with him. The competent German authority at the time reportedly approved the departure from the country of more than 100 children and young people from the home run by [redacted] near Bonn.

In the same year, [redacted] acquired a 4400-acre ranch 350 km south of the capital Santiago de Chile and registered it with the authorities as Sociedad Benefactora y Educacional Dignidad (Colonia Dignidad). Under the façade of an agricultural production charitable association, Colonia Dignidad operated as a secret sect and as an enterprise involved in commercial and criminal activities. Under the leadership of [redacted] and other followers from Germany, a hierarchical system was imposed based on the worship to the leader, unconditional obedience, and isolation from the outside world. In this context, Mr. [redacted] and his accomplices systematically committed gross human rights violations including: deprivation of liberty, prohibition of mobility and communication with the outside world, sexual abuse, forced labour, slavery, torture, forced

administration of psychotropic drugs, coercion and censorship to maintain silence, and forced separation of families. The victims were children, men and women of Chilean and German nationality, both settlers and residents of neighbouring areas. Crimes against children included systematic abduction, sexual abuse, torture, slave labour, forced separation from their families, illegal adoption and coercive indoctrination. The process of establishing the colony also involved the expulsion and forced displacement and repression of peasants from the area perpetrated by [redacted] and his collaborators.

Colonia Dignidad also operated as a criminal enterprise involved in economic and property crimes, using its status as a charitable organisation to commit fraud and tax evasion; illegally manufacture firearms, biological and chemical weapons; as well as experiment with and traffic in such weapons.

From 1966 onwards, the first escapes from the colony and public denunciations of the abuses committed there started to be recorded.

Since the beginning of Augusto Pinochet's dictatorship (1973-1990), Colonia Dignidad collaborated in the repressive activities of the military regime and became part of the Chilean National Intelligence Directorate (DINA). During this period, the colony operated as an autonomous concentration camp, in close coordination with the DINA and Chilean military and civilian authorities. Abductions, arbitrary detentions, summary executions, forced disappearances, torture and sexual violence were committed at the premises. Burials, exhumations, and the burning and concealment of bodies of victims of the repressive regime were also carried out in the colony. It is estimated that more than 100 people may have disappeared there. Leaders of the colony also carried out illicit intelligence and counter-intelligence activities, which led to the creation of approximately 46,000 files with information about opponents of the regime. In addition, members of the colony were responsible for providing weapons, infrastructure, technology and personnel to the military regime. In turn, collaboration with the military regime guaranteed impunity for the colony's leaders during the years of dictatorship.

Later, including during democratic rule in Chile, the colony proceeded to invite children from peasant neighboring families to recreational and educational activities; becoming a permanent boarding school for children between the ages of 7 and 12, where they were held incommunicado, were subjected to slave labour for 14 hours a day, were drugged to keep them subdued and calm, and many were sexually abused and raped. The abuse was carried out with the alleged complicity of Paul Schäafer's collaborators, who brought the children to his premises to be abused. When parents tried to get their children back, the colony refused to return them. Only through legal and police action some children recovered, but others never returned to their families.

During the 1970s, survivors of political imprisonment and torture testified about their experiences at Colonia Dignidad to human rights organisations in Chile and abroad. In March 1977, international human rights organizations denounced the abuses reported at Colonia Dignidad. Amidst the accusations levelled against Colonia Dignidad, in 1988 its authorities decided to rename it Villa

Baviera in order to improve its image.

Colonia Dignidad allegedly possessed political links and/or support networks in Chile and in the Federal Republic of Germany. In Chile, political and economic connections reportedly allowed Colonia Dignidad to establish itself, finance itself and operate for decades, especially but not exclusively during the years of collaboration with the military regime. In Germany, Colonia Dignidad maintained until the 1990s a branch, the Association Private Sociale Mission e.V., also known as the "Freundeskreis Colonia Dignidad" (Friends of Colonia Dignidad). Arms trafficking and alleged links with the German Federal Intelligence Service (BND) were reportedly facilitated through this branch. Colonia Dignidad was also embedded in a Nazi network active in Latin America and apparently facilitated BND intelligence operations in the region. High ranking political authorities of Augusto Pinochet's regime and German diplomats reportedly visited the colony on several occasions. During the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s, German diplomats reportedly received information about the events at Colonia Dignidad, but refrained from reporting or taking appropriate action.

Until the 1990s, the economic and political links forged by the leaders of Colonia Dignidad in Chile and Germany, and the alleged lack of action by the pertinent officials in both countries, allowed the entity to continue to operate unhindered and the crimes and gross human rights violations to continue to be perpetrated with impunity.

Judicial proceedings

In 1990, the German headquarters of Colonia Dignidad was closed. In the same year, the German Parliament held a formal consultation on the situation of the colony.

In Chile, the report of the Chilean National Truth and Reconciliation Commission (Rettig Commission) was published in February 1991, in which Colonia Dignidad was recognised as a centre of torture and extermination. That same month, the Chilean government revoked the legal personality of Colonia Dignidad, but the decision was appealed by the entity. In 1994, the Chilean Supreme Court definitively revoked the legal personality of the colony.

In June 1996, parents of children who had been interned at Colonia Dignidad filed a lawsuit against [redacted] and his collaborators in the Chilean courts, which led to the issuing of an arrest warrant against him. In November of that year, the Chilean police conducted their first police raid on the former Colonia Dignidad site in search of [redacted], who had already fled the site. Multiple other judicial raids and inspections took place in 1997, which led to other sect leaders fleeing the country. In the same year, [redacted] managed to escape from Chile. In 1999, the Chilean authorities carried out further raids on the former colony grounds.

In March 2005, [redacted] was found in Argentina and extradited to Chile where he was put on trial. Meanwhile, Chilean criminal investigation brigades

raided and excavated the grounds of the former colony, where they found an arsenal of weapons of war - some dating back to World War II and some manufactured by the colony - and the aforementioned 46.000 intelligence files on opponents.

In January 2006, a raid ordered by the Chilean judiciary on the former Colonia Dignidad site, supported by witness testimony, led to the discovery of mass graves, which had been emptied. According to subsequent statements by former colony officials, the bodies originally buried there were later dug up and incinerated.

On 24 May 2006, the Chilean courts sentenced [redacted] to 20 years in prison for sexually abusing 25 children between 1993 and 1997. He was also ordered to pay 770 million pesos (approximately USD 1.5 million) to 11 victims who filed lawsuits against him. In April 2010, [redacted] died in prison in Chile.

In May 2011, former Colonia Dignidad doctor and [redacted] right-hand man, [redacted], fled to Germany, evading a ban on leaving the country. He was joined by other former top commanders of the colony who sought to escape Chilean justice.

In 2013, the Chilean Supreme Court upheld the prison sentences against six other leaders of the sect, in the child sex abuse case brought in the 1990s. Among them, [redacted] was sentenced in absentia to a prison term of five years and one day for complicity in the rape and sexual abuse of children. The Chilean judicial authorities requested the German authorities to execute the prison sentence, receiving a positive response from the Krefeld public prosecutor's office which, at the time, was also conducting an investigation against [redacted]

In 2017, a German court upheld the Chilean ruling and sentenced [redacted] to five years in prison, but the ruling was overturned by a higher court in September 2018 on the grounds that it had found no concrete evidence that [redacted] actively collaborated in [redacted] abuses. The prosecution continued to investigate the case, but dropped it in 2019, arguing that they had insufficient evidence to uphold the ruling.

To date, the Chilean justice system has proven in several criminal proceedings that Colonia Dignidad was a criminal organisation and a center of detention and annihilation of the military dictatorship; handed down final judgements with prison sentences against members of the top command in trials concerning the systematic sexual abuse of children and the establishment of a criminal association in cooperation with DINA; and convicted members of the top command for complicity, participation or co-perpetration of homicide, torture or weapons-related crimes.

In Germany, despite international arrest warrants against the top leadership of the sect, the expected cooperation between the Chilean and German judicial authorities, and the criminal investigations led by the public prosecutor's office in Bonn over decades, the criminal investigations did not lead to the prosecution

of the Colonia Dignidad leadership in German courts. Some of these leaders are now dead and others are still at large in Germany.

Memorialisation Measures and the Establishment of the Joint Chilean-German Commission to Address the Historical Memory of Colonia Dignidad and the Integration of Victims

In Chile, in 2016 the Chilean National Monuments Council declared the central, built-up part of the colony - which covers 183 of the total 17,000 hectares of the estate - as well as the intelligence archives seized between 2000 and 2005, as national historic monument. Victims' and human rights organisations requested the extension of the perimeter of the National Monument to the river where the bodies of political opponents were dumped, and where organisations of former relatives and political prisoners set up a memorial, as well as to other sites identified as burial and burning sites. The intelligence files were housed at the Police Intelligence Headquarters until 2017, and then transferred to the National Archive for processing and publication.

In Germany, in April 2016, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs publicly acknowledged the moral co-responsibility of the Ministry for its inaction at an event attended by victims' groups. The Government proceeded to declassify the archives of the Ministry on Colonia Dignidad.

In 2017, the German Congress unanimously passed a motion entitled "Clarification of the crimes and reconstruction of the memory of Colonia Dignidad" urging the Federal Government to work closely with the Chilean state to achieve a comprehensive clarification of the facts, and to reconstruct the historical memory in both countries. In response to the motion, the German government proposed the establishment of the "Joint German-Chilean Commission to Address the Historical Memory of Colonia Dignidad and the Integration of the Victims" with mandate to (i) establish a documentation centre; (ii) create a memory site; (iii) cooperate to verify, preserve and evaluate traces and documents of the crimes perpetrated; and (iv) support the processes of preservation of historical memory and diagnosis of assets, companies and enterprises arising from Colonia Dignidad. The commission was established on 12 July 2017 and is co-chaired by representatives of the German and Chilean foreign ministries.

The Joint Commission addresses the four points in its biannual meetings. Among other things, the Joint Commission commissioned a group of memory experts to develop a proposal for a memory site to be built on the site of the former Colonia Dignidad. However, the commission reportedly did not include the participation of victims' and human rights organisations in this proposal.

Regarding the work of the Joint Commission, it is reported that, although victims' and human rights organisations have formally participated in it, their participation is not effective, and the Commission has not sufficiently considered or treated as binding the contributions made by them. In addition, the minutes of the commission's sessions and the documentation produced therein were reportedly kept confidential until November 2022. On that date, in the face

of criticism from civil society, the commission decided to publish its minutes, but not the working documents, and published a communiqué promising "to generate transparent and inclusive channels for the participation of victims and civil society in the different issues addressed by this mechanism".

However, victims' and human rights organizations reported that this has not been fulfilled and that the commission has allegedly not made sufficient progress in implementing the four points set out in the Memorandum of Understanding.

Reparation measures

In 2013, in the framework of the Chilean Supreme Court's decision confirming the conviction against the leaders of Colonia Dignidad, Villa Baviera was ordered to pay the plaintiffs compensation equivalent to around 1.5 million euros. The villa's management allegedly did not comply with the payment, abusing legal actions to delay the auction of four properties that were part of an agreement signed with the Chilean Treasury to pay the compensation. In June 2022, a plot of 1,025 hectares was finally auctioned in the court of Parral to proceed with the compensation of the victims. There is no information on other measures taken in Chile to provide reparation to the victims of Colonia Dignidad. Victims of the military dictatorship receive reparation through various national programmes.

In Germany, in 2019, a joint commission of the German Parliament and Government agreed to compensate victims of Colonia Dignidad with up to 10,000 euros. The commission established that the payment would be made to German and Chilean victims, excluding former sect members facing prosecution and top leaders. It also established that the payment would be made exclusively for moral responsibility and without recognition of a legal obligation.

In March 2025, the commission reported that it had paid around 2 million euros in compensation to victims and that all payments would be completed by the end of the same year. Members of parliament indicated that the compensation is a symbolic gesture by Germany.

Germany had also previously funded assistance measures for the inhabitants of the former Colonia Dignidad, including crisis intervention measures, psychotherapeutic assistance, and educational and accounting advice.

The Site of the former Colonia Dignidad today

Today, the site of former Colonia Dignidad remains in the hands of joint-stock companies formed by former settlers and leaders, who transformed it into a tourist and recreational site with a restaurant and a German-themed hotel called Villa Baviera. Former members of the sect, including victims and perpetrators, still live there and use the facilities for agriculture, forestry, catering and hospitality.

The assets of the former Colonia Dignidad, which were reportedly accumulated through slave labour, pension fraud, arms production and trafficking, and other crimes, have reportedly not been fully investigated by the justice system or seized.

In 2024, the president of Chile announced the expropriation of part of the Villa Baviera site as part of the implementation of the National Search Plan launched in 2023 and in order to advance the development of a memory site and documentation centre. The measure covers 116.8 hectares of the site which had been declared a historical monument in 2016. It contains the spaces and buildings considered to be the most representative of the site and the violations committed. However, victims' and human rights organisations have reportedly requested the expropriation of the entire site declared as historical monument.

The search for victims' remains on the site also continued, and tunnels and bunkers were discovered and registered on the site. It is estimated that a large part of the underground infrastructure built in the colony over the years (tunnels, bunkers and prisons) remains hidden.

In 2025, the building that was the former DINA barracks and place of abduction and torture of political prisoners was surveyed, and the expropriation process has continued.

We note with satisfaction the steps taken by the Government of Germany to declassify the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Colony Dignidad and to provide compensation to the victims of the serious human rights violations committed therein, albeit only as a symbolic gesture. However, we note with concern the allegations regarding the apparent insufficiency of measures to ensure the criminal investigation, prosecution and -where pertinent- sanction of the alleged perpetrators and accomplices of the gross human rights violations and other crimes committed at Colonia Dignidad, as well as the apparent insufficient judicial cooperation and implementation of the judgements handed down by the Chilean courts against the perpetrators of such crimes residing in Germany. We underscore the need to adopt urgent and effective measures to ensure accountability for these heinous crimes and to guarantee truth, memorialization, and full reparation to victims – including adequate recognition of the institutional responsibilities involved.

Furthermore, we take note of the creation and work of the Joint Chilean-German Commission to Address the Historical Memory of Colonia Dignidad and the Integration of the Victims in Society to clarify the facts and reconstruct the historical memory. However, we express concern about allegations that, while victims' and human rights organisations have formally participated in the Joint Commission, the Joint Commission has not facilitated their effective participation and has not sufficiently or bindingly considered their contributions, including those on memorialisation. We also note with concern that victims' and human rights associations reportedly cannot access the working documents produced by the commission. We also note with concern the alleged lack of progress in the implementation of the points set out in the Memorandum of Understanding conferred on the commission, in particular those relating to the establishment of a memorial site, the creation of a documentation centre, and the diagnosis of the assets, companies and enterprises arising from Colonia Dignidad.

In connection with the above alleged facts and concerns, please refer to the **Annex on Reference to international human rights law** attached to this letter which cites international human rights instruments and standards relevant to these allegations.

As it is our responsibility, under the mandates provided to us by the Human Rights Council, to seek to clarify all cases brought to our attention, we would be grateful for your observations on the following matters:

1. Please provide any additional information and/or comment(s) you may have on the above-mentioned allegations.

2. Please provide information on the status of implementation of the four points set out in the Memorandum of Understanding and conferred as tasks on the commission, i.e. (i) to establish a documentation centre; (ii) to create a memory site; (iii) to cooperate to verify, preserve and evaluate traces and documents of the crimes perpetrated; and (iv) to support the processes of preservation of historical memory and diagnosis of assets, companies and enterprises arising from Colonia Dignidad).

3. Please provide information on the measures taken to ensure the participation of victims, and the effective consideration of their contributions and points of view, in the work carried out by the Joint Commission, as well as on the possibility of access by victims' associations and other human rights organizations to the working documents produced by the Joint Commission.

4. Please provide information on the measures taken to ensure the accountability of the alleged perpetrators or accomplices of serious human rights violations and other crimes at Colonia Dignidad, to cooperate judicially with the Chilean authorities in this matter, and to implement the judgements handed down by the Chilean courts.

5. Please provide information on any other measures not contained in this letter taken by the Government of Germany to advance the search for truth, justice, reparation, memorialisation and guarantee of non-recurrence of the violations committed at Colonia Dignidad, and on the consultation and participation of the victims in these processes.

This communication and any response received from your Excellency's Government will be made public via the communications reporting website within 60 days. They will also subsequently be made available in the usual report to be presented to the Human Rights Council.

While awaiting a reply, we urge that all necessary interim measures be taken to ensure the rights to truth, reparation, memorialization and non-recurrence of the alleged violations, and to investigate, prosecute and impose appropriate sanctions on any person(s) responsible.

Please be informed that a letter on this subject matter has also been sent to Chile.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Bernard Duhaime
Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence

Gabriella Citroni
Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances

Morris Tidball-Binz
Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

Annex

Reference to international human rights law

In connection with above alleged facts and concerns, we would like to recall article 2(3) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), ratified by Germany on 17 December 1973, read alone and in conjunction with articles 6, 7, 9 and 16 of the same instrument, according to which States must ensure that any person whose rights have been violated has an effective remedy, and that States have an obligation to take all appropriate and effective measures to ensure that all persons have a remedy for the vindication of their rights.

In this regard, we would like to recall that as stated by the Human Rights Committee in its general comment No. 31 (paragraph 18), States have an obligation under article 2.3 of the ICCPR to investigate and punish gross violations of human rights, such as torture, extrajudicial executions and enforced disappearances. Failure to investigate and prosecute such violations is in itself a breach of human rights treaty standards. Impunity for such violations can be an important element contributing to the recurrence of violations. The Committee also stipulated that the obligations contained in the Covenant are binding on all States and that all branches of government (executive, legislative and judicial), as well as other public or governmental authorities, whatever their level - national, regional or local - are in a position to engage the responsibility of the State party (paragraph 4).

We would like to highlight that, as stated by the Human Rights Committee in general comment No. 36, an important element of the protection afforded to the right to life by the Covenant is the obligation on the States parties, where they know or should have known of potentially unlawful deprivations of life, to investigate and, where appropriate, prosecute the perpetrators of such incidents. Investigations and prosecutions of potentially unlawful deprivations of life should be undertaken in accordance with relevant international standards, including the Minnesota Protocol on the Investigation of Potentially Unlawful Death, and must be aimed at ensuring that those responsible are brought to justice, at promoting accountability and preventing impunity, at avoiding denial of justice and at drawing necessary lessons for revising practices and policies with a view to avoiding repeated violations.

We would also like to bring to the attention of your Excellency's Government the Updated Set of Principles for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights through Action to Combat Impunity (Updated Set of Principles) of February 2005, according to which States have an obligation to undertake prompt, thorough, independent and impartial investigations into violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and to ensure that those responsible for serious crimes under international law are prosecuted, tried and duly punished (principle 19).

We would like to remind your Excellency's Government that the prohibition of the forced disappearance of persons and the correlative duty to investigate them and punish those responsible for them have attained the status of jus cogens. The Convention against Enforced Disappearance, ratified by Germany on 24 September 2009, establishes in articles 12 and 25 that each State Party shall ensure that any person

alleging that someone has been subjected to enforced disappearance has the right to report the facts to competent authorities, who shall promptly and impartially examine the complaint and, if warranted, proceed without delay to conduct a thorough and impartial investigation. It also states that State Parties shall take the necessary measures to prevent and criminally punish the appropriation of children subjected to enforced disappearance, or of children whose parent or legal guardian has been subjected to enforced disappearance, or of children born during the captivity of their mother who has been subjected to enforced disappearance.

Similarly, the United Nations Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance establishes in articles 13, 19, and 20 that States shall ensure that any person who has information or a legitimate interest and claims that someone has been subjected to enforced disappearance has the right to report the facts to a competent and independent state authority; that victims or their relatives have the right to obtain reparation, including adequate compensation; and that States shall prevent and suppress the appropriation of children of parents who are victims of enforced disappearance or of children born during the captivity of their mothers who are victims of enforced disappearance, and shall endeavor to locate and identify those children in order to return them to their family of origin.

Furthermore, we would like to recall that victims of gross human rights violations and their relatives have the inalienable right to know the truth about the past facts concerning the commission of atrocity crimes and about the circumstances and reasons that led, through massive or systematic violations, to the commission of these crimes. The right to the truth has been enshrined in numerous international instruments, including the Updated Set of Principles and the Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law (Basic Principles and Guidelines). These instruments establish the responsibility of states to take appropriate measures to implement the right to the truth. The full and effective implementation of the right to the truth constitutes a vital safeguard against the recurrence of violations.

Similarly, we draw the attention of Your Excellency's Government to the General Comment of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances on "the right to truth in relation to enforced disappearances", which states that the right to truth also ensures that the State has an obligation to provide protection and assistance to victims, witnesses, and other interested parties. The pursuit of truth often leads perpetrators and others to attempt to prevent its disclosure through threats and even attacks against those involved in the investigation. Therefore, the State has an obligation to ensure effective protection for those affected.

Furthermore, the Updated Set of Principles establishes that a people's knowledge of the history of human rights violations is part of its heritage and establishes the obligation of States to take appropriate measures to remember such violations, to preserve archives and other evidence relating to such violations, and to facilitate knowledge about such violations. Such measures should be aimed at preserving the collective memory from oblivion and, in particular, at preventing the emergence of revisionist and negationist theses concerning such violations (principle 3, 14 and 15). The aforementioned instrument stipulates that the duty to preserve archives and

evidence of such violations includes the obligation to adopt technical measures and penal sanctions to prevent the removal, destruction, concealment or falsification of archives, inter alia in order to ensure impunity for the perpetrators of violations of human rights and/or humanitarian law; this could be extended to the need to prevent the destruction of any kind of evidence (principle 14). Moreover, it stipulates that consultation of the archives should be facilitated in the interest of the victims and their families in order to assert their rights (principle 15) and that when making an inventory of stored archives, special attention should be paid to the archives of places of detention and other places where serious violations of human rights and/or humanitarian law such as torture have occurred, especially if their existence was not officially recognised (principle 18.b).

In addition, we would like to recall the right of victims of human rights violations to receive full reparation for the harm suffered. The Updated Set of Principles (articles 31-34) recalls the duty of States to provide reparation to victims. The Basic Principles and Guidelines establish the right of victims to receive adequate, effective and prompt reparation for the harm suffered, and to have access to relevant information on reparation mechanisms. Reparation should be proportionate to the gravity of the violations and the harm suffered. Victims should receive full and effective reparation, including restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction and guarantees of non-repetition (principles 10, 11, 15 and 18).

Finally, we wish to recall that the Guiding Principles for the Search for Disappeared Persons of the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances establish that the search for disappeared persons must be conducted without delay (principle 2); must respect the right of the family of the disappeared person to participate (principle 5); must be considered a permanent obligation (principle 7); and must be interconnected with the criminal investigation (principle 13).