



TIMELINE:

~~JONAS BURGOS ABDUCTION~~

April 28, 2007

Jonas Burgos was abducted at about 1:30 pm by 4 armed men and a woman in civilian clothes while having lunch at the *Hapag Kainan* Restaurant in Ever Gotesco Mall, Quezon City. He was alone and unarmed. A waitress who saw the forcible abduction positively identified Jonas from a picture shown to her. Jonas is a farmer who manages the family organic farm in Bulacan. Jonas has been giving technical training to members of the Alyansang Magbubukid ng Bulacan (Peasant Alliance of Bulacan), a local chapter of the Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas (KMP or Peasant Movement of the Philippines), since 1999. The Philippine government and the Armed Forces of the Philippines have labeled the KMP a “front” organization for the Communist Party of the Philippines.

May 2, 2007

Larry Marquez, a security guard on duty at Ever Gotesco Shopping Mall, from where Jonas was abducted, told police that Burgos was dragged by the suspects to a maroon Toyota Revo with plate number TAB 194, as Burgos shouted for help.

May 2, 2007

The Burgos family files a missing person complaint with the Philippine National Police (PNP).

May 4, 2007

In an investigation by the Philippine National Police (PNP), and through the efforts of the family, the license plate number was traced to a vehicle that was in the custody of the 56th Infantry Battalion of the Armed Forces of the Philippines in Bulacan that was impounded from illegal loggers on June 24, 2006.

Senior Supt. Joel Coronel, who led the police investigation, was relieved from his post shortly after he traced the vehicle in Burgos’s abduction to the Army.

May 5, 6 and 7, 2007

Jonas’s family files a complaint at the Commission on Human Rights alleging military involvement in the abduction of Jonas after tracing the license plate number of the vehicle used in the abduction to a vehicle impounded in the 56th Infantry Battalion of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. The Burgos family also filed a complaint with the Intelligence Service of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and Task Force-USIG - National Capital Region.

May 8, 2007

Mrs. Edita Burgos, mother of Jonas, meets with the chief of the Intelligence Service of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (ISAFP), Maj. Gen. Delfin Bangit. Bangit denies that his unit has custody of Jonas or that they abducted him.

May 9, 2007

The Army Provost Marshal opened an “administrative investigation” to determine how the license plate went missing from the military compound.

The Army did not initiate an investigation into Jonas’s abduction despite evidence linking the military to the abduction.

May 10, 2007

Major General Juanito Gomez, commander of the Army’s 7th Infantry Division deployed in Central Luzon, claimed the license plate was stolen from the military compound sometime between November 2006 and March 2007.

May 12, 2007

Lt. Col. Melquiades Feliciano, the commander of the Army’s 56th Infantry Battalion based in Norzagaray, Bulacan, was placed on administrative suspension pending investigation into the missing license plate that was under his control.

In self-defense, Lt. Col. Feliciano claimed that local members of an advocacy organization for the urban poor, Kadamay, who lived behind the military compound had stolen the license plate. He then accused Kadamay of being a “front” organization of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

May 21, 2007

The Burgos family requests for a copy of the AFP Provost Marshal’s investigative report.

May 24, 2007

Military Chief General Hemogenes Esperon Jr. admonished three battalion commanders over the “negligence” that resulted in the loss of a license plate from an Army camp in Norzagaray town, Bulacan province. Gen. Esperon was clear, though, that the AFP investigation was only began to determine why the license plate was missing, and not the alleged role of AFP personnel in the abduction of Jonas. Nearly one month after Jonas’s disappearance, and 19 days after the vehicle used in the abduction was traced to the 56th Infantry Battalion compound, Lt, Col. Feliciano and two of his men linked to the missing plate still had not been interviewed or investigated by the police nor had the AFP initiated an investigation into the role the soldiers played in the kidnapping. The PNP issued a statement giving the soldiers until May 31, over a month after Jonas’s disappearance, to come in for an interview.

May 29, 2007

Mrs. Burgos seeks the help of then Executive Secretary Eduardo Ermita. Ermita responds by arranging a meeting between Mrs. Burgos and Gen. Hermogenes Esperon, then the chief of staff of the AFP on June 6, 2007 at 10 a.m.

Mrs. Burgos also writes a follow up letter to Esperon regarding her request for a copy of the provost marshal report.

May 31, 2007

The Commission on Human Rights (CHR) issued a subpoena *duces tecum* and *ad testificandum* to Major Gen. Delfin R. Bangit, Chief of the Intelligence Service of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (ISAFP), ordering him to appear and testify before the Commission on June 5, 2007.

June 5, 2007

The CHR holds its first public hearing into Jonas's abduction. However, Gen. Bangit ignored the legal subpoena issued by the CHR and failed to show at the hearing, claiming that he had another engagement. Legal counsel for the ISAFP objected to the hearings as being illegal and unconstitutional. The CHR did not cite the ISAFP in contempt. When asked by the media whether he would participate in the future CHR investigations, ISAFP Chief Delfin Bangit said, "I will if I'm available".

June 6, 2007

Mrs. Burgos goes to Gen. Esperon's office but told that the general had left for another meeting. She is met by two military officers instead.

June 7, 2007

Gen. Bangit met with Commissioners of the CHR in an *ex-parte* meeting.

June 11, 2007

The Burgos family files a petition for writ of *habeas corpus* in the Philippine Court of Appeals asking that the government produce Jonas to the court which was denied, however, by the Armed Forces of the Philippines..

June 14, 2007

The CHR convened a second hearing. The CHR called Dr. Burgos to testify. Citing a prior agreement with the CHR, Dr. Burgos' lawyers insisted that the military officials testify first. Upon resumption of the proceedings in the afternoon, Gen. Bangit arrived and testified. Gen. Bangit of the ISAFP declares unequivocally, "Frankly and honestly, we do not have the name of Jonas in our list. He is not an enemy of the state. He was never a target". After his testimony, CHR Commissioner Calamba decided not to call Dr. Burgos to testify.

In October 2007, the CHR ended the inquiry into Jonas's disappearance citing non-cooperation of Dr. Burgos as the reason claiming that she refused to testify.

June 21, 2007

The AFP refuses to disclose the results of the Provost Marshal's investigation into the missing license plate, stating that the investigation was not complete and contains classified information.

June 29, 2007:

Defending its decision not to turn over the Provost Marshal's report, the AFP again reiterates that its investigation is focused solely on the circumstances surrounding the missing license plate and not into the abduction of Jonas.

July 3, 2007

The Intelligence Service of the Armed Forces of the Philippines announced that it had conducted an investigation and that the New People's Army "might" have abducted Jonas. An AFP spokesperson publicly dares Mrs. Burgos to file a case against the AFP if she had evidence that the military was involved despite evidence linking a license plate in the custody of the military to the vehicle in which Jonas was abducted.

July 4, 2007

The Philippine Daily Inquirer, a respected nationwide newspaper, reports that sources within military intelligence have identified units of ISAFP as having plotted since October 2006 to abduct Jonas.

July 5, 2007

Gen. Esperon again declares that, since the AFP investigation was only into the missing license plate, and not into the abduction of Jonas, then there is no reason to release the Provost Marshall's investigation. Gen. Esperon noted that the report served its purpose and that the battalion commanders had been punished for their negligence despite earlier statements that the investigation was still open.

July 9, 2007

State Prosecutor Emmanuel Velasco named three agents of the ISAFP in an investigation order issued to the National Bureau of Investigation. In that order, Velasco also identified two other vehicles that served as back-ups to the Toyota Revo that drove Jonas out of the mall: a maroon Lancer with plate number WAM 155 and a Toyota Altis with plate number XBX 881. The latter turned out to be a staff car of Gen. Tolentino, Army Chief at the time. In a press conference, Velasco said that "politics" was behind the abduction of Jonas last April 28.

Justice Secretary Raul Gonzales immediately removed Atty. Velasco from the investigation stating he had no proof the military was involved and that the ISAFP had already denied its involvement. The NBI never initiated the investigation that was ordered into the ISAFP agents.

July 20, 2007

A spokesperson for the AFP claimed they have evidence that Jonas was a member of the NPA. The Burgos family responds that whether that is true or not, Jonas has rights and deserves his day in court.

July 24, 2007

Philippine Supreme Court issues a Writ of Habeas Corpus ordering the Philippine government to produce Jonas to the court and to explain the basis for his detention.

July 27, 2007

In a hearing before the Philippine Court of Appeals, the AFP denies that Jonas is being held by the military and, as result, asked that the writ of habeas corpus case be dismissed.

August 2, 2007

PNP released a report raising the possibility that Mr. Mudlong, who was identified in May as the owner of the impounded car used in Jonas' abduction may have stolen the plate and given it to the communist guerillas, probably out of a personal grudge against the Army. In a September 6 hearing before the Court of Appeals, Justices found the PNP claim to be incredulous.

August 3, 2007

The Court of Appeals orders the AFP to turn over the Provost Marshal's investigative report to the Court.

August 6, 2007

Mrs. Edita Burgos, mother of missing agriculturist-activist Jonas Joseph Burgos, leads a silent march from Sto. Domingo Church to Welcome Rotunda in Quezon City marking the 100th day since her son's disappearance.

August 13, 2007

The Provost Marshal fails to show for a court hearing and the AFP does not submit the investigative report to the Court of Appeals.

August 29, 2007

The PNP-Criminal Investigation and Detection Group presented the Melissa Concepcion Reyes, along with Emerito Lipio and Marlon Manuel, as communist guerillas who allegedly confessed to the police that the NPA was behind Jonas's abduction. However, each of the witnesses had already been under police or military detention at the time of Jonas's abduction. Mr. Lipio, a labor leader from the union PISTON and a party organizer for *Anakpawis* party-list, was abducted by the military on July 3, 2006 along with six other members of the union. Among the units implicated in the abduction were the Army's 56th and 69th IB based in Pampanga, all under the command at the time of retired Maj. Gen. Jovito Palparan, then 7th Division commander. After several days, the military released the six other union members abducted with Mr. Lipio, each of whom exhibited signs of being tortured. Mr. Lipio, however, was held incommunicado for over a year, despite efforts by his family to find him through filing a Writ of Habeas Corpus. Ms. Reyes was reportedly abducted at the same time as Jonas Burgos. An aunt of Reyes, Dory Mendoza, reported to Karapatan on April 30, 2007 that her niece is missing.

September 6, 2007

The Philippines Court of Appeals again orders the AFP to turn over the Provost Marshal's investigative report into the missing license plate.

September 19, 2007: The AFP asks the Court of Appeals to reconsider its ruling arguing that the order violates the separation of powers in the Philippine Constitution.

October 4, 2007

The Court of Appeals again orders the AFP to turn over the Provost Marshal's investigative report. The Government again appeals the ruling.

November 7, 2007

The AFP finally turns over to the Court of Appeals an incomplete copy of the Provost Marshal's investigative report from the month of May. The report included only a summary of the findings. The Provost Marshal explained that the affidavits from the report could only be given to the court with the permission of his superiors, which he did not have. The assistant Solicitor General argued that since the report dealt only with the loss of the license plate, it was irrelevant to the issue of the location of Jonas. The Court of Appeals issues a subpoena for the missing portions of the Provost Marshal's investigative report.

December 16, 2007

The Burgos family files for a Writ of Amparo seeking to obtain evidence in the custody of the military that could help locate Jonas.

December 24, 2007

The Court of Appeals issues a Writ of Amparo.

December 31, 2007

Gen. Esperon is called on to testify before the Court of Appeals on January 7.

January 7, 2008

The Solicitor General requests that the Writ of Amparo be dismissed because it is based entirely on hearsay. Gen. Esperon does not testify.

January 21, 2008

Dr. Burgos testifies before the Court of Appeals alleging that the military is behind the abduction of her son. Dr. Burgos's lawyers requests that the court subpoenaed several military officials for the next hearing.

January 29, 2008

Lt. Col. Feliciano, who was head of the 56th IB and accused of having knowledge of or is responsible for Jonas's abduction, failed to appear at a hearing before the Philippine Court of Appeals despite having received a subpoena by the Court of Appeals.

February 4, 2008

Lt. Col. Feliciano testifies before the Court of Appeals in a Writ of Amparo hearing.

February 28, 2008

Dr. Burgos submitted to the Court of Appeals a Philippine Army document, prepared by 1st Lt. Jaime Mendaros, that listed her son as an insurgent who has been "neutralized", a military term for killed or arrested. Dr. Burgos testified before the court that she received the document from a friend of her late husband who is in the military.

February 29 - March 19, 2008

Dr. Burgos was invited to and goes on an inter-state speaking tour in the United States of America to tell them of the case of Jonas and other victims of enforced disappearances. This is to gather more support for the search for Jonas and the other victims as well as their families.

March 12, 2008

The Court of Appeals orders 1st Lt. Jaime Mendaros to testify. Next hearing is set as an exclusive session in Baguio.

April 7-8, 2008

1st Lt. Jaime Mendaros Jr. testifies in an exclusive session of the Court of Appeals and denies involvement nor having knowledge of Jonas's abduction and says the document (OB list) is a fraud. He confirms Abletes' case but denies it has something to do with Jonas's abduction. But he admits he knew Jonas's identity and confirms the terms written in the said document.

April 15, 2008

Retired Army Commanding General Lt. Gen. Romeo Tolentino testifies in court. He denies involvement nor having knowledge of Jonas's abduction. He denies having told media in interviews of him last year that he knew of Jonas being an NPA and was in the Army's OB list. He denies knowledge of the letter written by Gen. Esperon for the CHR telling them that Jonas is an NPA and is a target of the army.

July 21, 2008

The Court of Appeals dismissed the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus filed by Edita Burgos and ruled that she had failed to show that the military was behind the abduction of her son. But partially granted the Writ of Amparo and directed the military and police to provide the documents needed in pursuing the case.

August 2008

Edita Burgos filed an appeal to the Supreme Court to reverse the ruling of the appellate court on the petition for habeas corpus.

October 2009

Edita Burgos goes to the European Union on a speaking tour about the case of her son and the desaparecidos of the Philippines. She also files a case and testifies before the United Nations Human Rights Council in Geneva.

June 22, 2010

The Supreme Court rules on the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus and directs the Commission on Human Rights to re-investigate the Jonas case because of serious lapses in the previous investigations of the the police.

March 15, 2011

The Commission on Human Rights submitted to the SC its report naming Maj. Harry Baliaga Jr. as Burgos' principal abductor after a witness positively identified him. The commission likewise said that the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) has to answer for Burgos abduction.

March 22, 2011

AFP creates a task force "to determine the contents of the CHR report." The task force is composed of a representative from the office of Inspectorate General, Provost Marshal General, Judge Advocate General's Office and AFP Human Rights Office.

April 19, 2011

Justice Secretary Leila De Lima orders Prosecutor General Claro Arellano to coordinate with the CHR and conduct a preliminary investigation on the commission's findings.

April 28, 2011

Mrs. Burgos writes an open letter to Army major Harry Baliaga Jr. asking the latter to name who ordered the abduction of her son.

June 9, 2011

Edita Burgos filed a criminal case with the Department of Justice against Maj. Harry Baliaga Jr., Lt. Col. Melquiades Feliciano, Col. Eduardo Año, and other members of the Army's 56th Infantry Battalion, for the abduction of her son and those involved in the coverup of the crime. Named respondents to charges of arbitrary detention or possibly murder are Maj. Harry Baliaga Jr., identified by witnesses as one of those who abducted Jonas; Lt. Co. Melquiades Feliciano, former commander of the 56th Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army (IBPA); Col. Eduardo Ano of the Intelligence Service Group of the Philippine Army and several John Does and Mary Does. The appellate court holds Major Harry A. Baliaga Jr. responsible for the enforced disappearance of Jonas.

July 5, 2011

The Supreme Court unanimously upheld the findings of the Commission on Human Rights and directed the military to produce Jonas Burgos

August, 2011

The Court of Appeals resumed hearing the Jonas Burgos case.

Sept. 1, 2011

Eyewitness Jeffrey Cabintoy, busboy at the Quezon City restaurant where Jonas was abducted, testifies before the Court of Appeals.

April 12, 2012

Almost five years since the disappearance of Jonas Burgos, the Burgos family concluded their presentation of witnesses and evidences for the Habeas Corpus Petition. The defense shall start presenting their witnesses in May 2012.

May 10, 2012

Eyewitness Jeffrey Cabintoy positively identifies in court one of the suspects, Major Harry Baliaga Jr., in the abduction of Jonas.
<http://bulatlat.com/main/2012/05/10/suspect-in-abduction-of-jonas-burgos-identified-by-witness/>

May 23-24, 2012

Baliaga takes the witness stand, denies involvement in abduction of Jonas.

June 23, 2012

Appeals court concludes Writ of Amparo hearing on disappearance of Jonas Burgos

June 8, 2012

Justice department holds preliminary hearing on criminal cases filed by Burgos family against military. Former AFP chief of staff Hermogenes Esperon, former PNP Director-General Avelino Razon, retired Lt. Gen. Romeo Tolentino file counteraffidavits, denying any involvement in the abduction of Jonas and insisting that the police and military exhausted all legal means to find Jonas.

December 2, 2012

Eduardo Año is appointed chief of Intelligence Service of the AFP.

December 4, 2012

Brig. Gen. Eduardo Año, implicated in the abduction of Jonas Burgos, takes oath before President Benigno Aquino III as the new chief of the Intelligence Services of the Armed Forces of the Philippines

December 21, 2012

President Benigno Aquino III signs into law the Republic Act No. 10350 or the Anti-Enforced or Involuntary Disappearance Act of 2012. The law makes enforced disappearance a distinct crime, separate from kidnapping, serious illegal detention, or murder

January 8, 2013

The super body, or the Inter-Agency committee (IAC) on extralegal killings, enforced disappearances, torture and other grave violation of the right to life, liberty and security of persons holds its first meeting. Justice Secretary Leila de Lima announces that the case of Jonas Burgos is among the priorities of the super body.

March 18, 2013: In a decision penned by Justice Rosalinda Asuncion-Vicente submitted to the Supreme Court, the Court Appeals after seven months of hearing resolved that:

- The abduction of Jonas Burgos is recognized by the CA as a case of Enforced Disappearance;
- Maj. Harry Baliaga Jr. is held responsible for the abduction of Jonas.
- The Armed Forces of the Philippines and elements of the AFP, particularly the Philippine Army are accountable for the abduction of Jonas Burgos.
- The PNP-CIDG is instructed to exercise extraordinary diligence to identify and locate the abductors of Jonas.

March 27, 2013

In its decision on the writ of habeas corpus and the writ of amparo, the Court of Appeals issues resolution, recognizes that the abduction of Jonas almost six years ago is a case of enforced disappearance and declares that the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) is accountable for the crime.

April 1, 2013

New evidence is uncovered. The mother of missing activist Jonas Burgos on Monday asked the Supreme Court to order the Court of Appeals to re-open her son's case, in light of new evidence.

April 2, 2013

Edita Burgos files a formal opposition with the Com. On Appointments opposing promotion of Eduardo Año to Brig General.

April 4, 2013

President Benigno Aquino III issues directive to the National Bureau of Investigation to conduct a focused, dedicative and exhaustive investigation on the Jonas Burgos Case in the light of the new evidence submitted by Edita Burgos the Supreme Court. The NBI inquiry would cover officers and men of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Philippine National Police, who would not be allowed to reject summons by merely issuing a blanket denial of involvement in the case. The President had instructed Justice Secretary Leila de Lima to direct the NBI to conduct a “focused, dedicated and exhaustive investigation” into the Jonas case. De Lima had asked NBI Director Nonnatus Caesar Rojas to form a special team to “ferret out the truth” about Jonas’ disappearance, and “determine who may be criminally charged.”

Apr 12, 2013: The Supreme Court has ordered the chief of the Armed Forces to locate the military officers allegedly involved in the 2007 disappearance of activist Jonas Burgos. The order is based on an urgent petition filed by Burgos's mother, Edita, asking the high court to reopen the case. The Supreme Court also ordered the Justice Department and the National Bureau of Investigation to provide security and protection to the Burgos family. The DOJ said it will comply with that order. Edita Burgos has submitted to the SC new pieces of evidence that, she says, will prove that her son was abducted by soldiers.

The Supreme Court has granted a temporary protection order (TPO) to Edita Burgos and members of her immediate family following her presentation of new evidence linking more soldiers to the 2007 disappearance of her farmer-activist son, Jonas. In issuing the TPO, the justices took note of Ms Burgos’ claims that she fears for her own personal security because of the sensitive nature of the newly discovered evidence.

April 13, 2013

In its resolution, the Supreme Court also ordered Armed Forces of the Philippines chief of staff Gen. Emmanuel Bautista to submit a confidential report on the whereabouts of the military personnel tagged by Ms Burgos and to “ensure that [they] can be located and served processes, if any would be issued by the tribunal.” The soldiers, whose names the high court did not disclose, were identified by Ms Burgos in her urgent *ex parte* motion *ex abundanti cautela* (abundant caution) filed on April 1. The names were mentioned in the “After Apprehension Report” dated April 30, 2007, filed by two military groups identified as “Task Organization-72 MICO” and Task Organization-561B.” Ms Burgos has described the report and other documents attached to her *ex parte* motion as “newly discovered evidence” about her son’s abduction and disappearance. Bautista said the AFP would cooperate with the court directive. The case of missing activist Jonas Burgos is a priority of the Inter-Agency Committee on Extra Judicial Killings, Enforced Disappearances and Human Rights Violations, Justice Secretary Leila de Lima said Thursday. De Lima said the

inter-agency created by President Benigno Aquino III has identified 101 priority cases including the disappearance of Burgos.

May 27, 2013

The Court of Appeals has stood firm on its earlier ruling that the military and the police should be held accountable for the enforced disappearance of political activist Jonas Burgos in 2007. In a resolution penned by Associate Justice Rosalinda Asuncion-Vicente, the CA denied a motion for partial reconsideration filed by the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the Philippine National Police (PNP) seeking to reverse the court's March 18 ruling holding the two agencies accountable for Burgos' disappearance.

April 25, 2013

Manila Archbishop Cardinal Luis Antonio Tagle celebrates Mass at the Minor Basilica Church, more popularly known as Quiapo Church, marking the sixth year of the disappearance of Jonas. He calls on those who have custody of Jonas Burgos to release the missing activist.

June 3-6, 2013

Two officers in the list submitted to the Supreme Court file their counter affidavits.

Sept. 3, 2013

The Department of Justice issues resolution, finds probable cause in filing of charges against Army Major Harry Baliaga Jr. and three John Does and one Jane Doe for arbitrary detention against Jonas but exonerates two other respondents, Lt. Co. Melquiades Feliciano, former commander of the 56th Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army (IBPA) and Col. Eduardo Año of the Intelligence Service Group of the Philippine Army.

Sept. 25, 2013

The subcommittee on national defense of the Commission on Appointments (CA) endorses the confirmation of Brigadier General Eduardo M. Año as head of Isafp despite opposition from Jonas's mother, Mrs. Edita Burgos.

October 22, 2013

Judge Alfonso Ruiz II of the Branch 216 of the Quezon City Regional Trial Court orders the arrest of Maj. Harry Baliaga Jr. for kidnapping. The local court recommends P40,000 bail for Baliaga.

Nov. 12, 2013

Army Major Harry Baliaga, suspect in the kidnapping of Jonas, refuses to enter plea during arraignment at the Quezon City Regional Trial Court Branch 216

Feb. 2, 2014

The SC upholds findings of CA. but denies motion to reopen case

Feb. 4, 2014

The Supreme Court directed the Department of Justice (DOJ) to look into the evidence submitted by Mrs. Edita Burgos in April 2013 and file appropriate charges against “proper parties if such action is warranted by evidence.”

October 30, 2014

Mrs. Edita Burgos takes the witness stand (as the first witness) and affirms the contents of her complaint affidavit (RTC Br. 216).

November 11, 2014

Edita Burgos files a Petition to cite respondents: Ret. Gen. Hermogenes Esperon, Ret. Gen. Eduardo Oban, Ret. Lt. Gen. Arturo B. Ortiz, Ret. Lt. Gen. Alexander Yano, Ret. Police Director General Avelino Razon, Lt. Gen. Romeo P. Tolentino, Police Senior Superintendent Roberto B. Fajardo, Lt. Col. Noel Clement, Lt. Col. Melquiades Feliciano, Maj. Harry A. Baliaga, Jr. for indirect contempt for filing false returns under Section 16 of the Rule on the Writ of Amparo.

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April 17, 2015

