Exhibit 1
I, Ricardo Morales Paredes, state the following pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 under penalty of perjury:

1. The undersigned RICARDO MORALES PAREDES, note that in accordance with Mexican law, specifically with the National Code of Criminal Procedure Article 222, any person who has knowledge of the commission of a possible crime is required to report it, regardless the modality of it pursue.

   Article 222. Duty to denounce
   Every person who is aware that an act that is likely to constitute a crime has been committed is obliged to report it to the Public Prosecutor's Office and in case of urgency before any police officer.

2. In this sense, Foundation Rafael Dondé, a private assistance institution, had knowledge that an act that was probably constitutive of a crime was committed and was obliged to inform the General Attorney's Office of Mexico City, initiating for that purpose the file number CI-FAO / AO-4 / U11 S / D / 1525 / 04-2019.
3. It is for the foregoing, that the presentation of the mentioned criminal complaint cannot be consider as a collection action, but on the contrary, it constitutes the exercise of a right and the fulfillment of an obligation in accordance with Mexican laws.

4. Additionally, criminal law in Mexico is consider to be of public order and its main purpose is to sanction the possible commission of facts constituting crimes, so it cannot be considered a means to exercise private rights, as would be a possible collection.

5. However, the facts denounced constitute a possible crime of Trust Abuse established in the Penal Code for Mexico City:

   **ARTICLE 229.** It is equated to the abuse of trust, and will be sanctioned with the same penalties assigned to this crime; the illegitimate possession of the thing withheld if the holder or possessor of it does not return it despite being formally required by the person entitled, or not delivered to the authority for it to dispose of it according to law.

6. The sanction for this type of crime depends on the amount to which the patrimonial damage rises and is regulated in article 227, fraction V of the referred code.

   **ARTICLE 227.** To the one who with prejudice of someone disposes for himself or for another of a movable property of other, of which the possession has been transmitted to him but not the domain, will be imposed:
   V. Prison from six to twelve years and from nine hundred to one thousand two hundred fifty days fine, if the value of the provisions exceeds ten thousand times the current Mexico City Account Unit.

7. Nevertheless and in accordance with Article 246 of the substantive code already referred to, this crime is prosecute by complaint (querella):

   **ARTICLE 246.** “The crimes foreseen in the following articles will be investigated by complaint: ... b) 221 fraction II, 222, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233 bis, 234 and 235; ... “
8. This circumstance allows the person who presents a complaint, at any time, that is, in case of reparation of the damage, can grant the pardon, which implies the extinction of the criminal action:

**ARTICLE 100.** (Extinction for forgiveness of the offended). The forgiveness of the offended or legitimized to grant it, extinguishes the punitive claim regarding the crimes that are prosecuted by complaint, as long as it is granted before the Public Ministry if the latter has not brought criminal action, or before the court before it causes executory the sentence. In the event that the sentence has become final, the offended party may go before the judicial authority to grant the pardon. The judicial authority must proceed immediately to decree the extinction of the power to execute the penalties and security measures.

9. Regardless of the obligation of any person to make the authorities aware of the commission of a possible crime, it is important to emphasize that in this type of crime, those that are prosecute by a complaint, operates the prescription of the criminal action with the simple passage of time, with which the criminal action extinguishes if the right is not exercised, and in accordance with the Penal Code for Mexico City, the criminal action for the crime of abuse of trust in any of its modalities, prescribes in one year from when the offended has knowledge of the crime and of the delinquent:

**ARTICLE 110.** (Prescription of the punitive power in the cases of crime of complaint). Unless otherwise provided, the punitive claim arising from an offense that can only be prosecuted by complaint of the offended or any other equivalent act, will prescribe in a year, counted from the day on which those who can make the complaint or the equivalent act, have knowledge of the crime and the offender, and in three years out of this circumstance

[Signature to follow]
Executed this 13th day of May, 2019, at Mexico City, Mexico.

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Ricardo Morales Paredes

Professor of Criminal Law