



Human Rights Council
Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances**Communications, cases examined, observations and other activities conducted by the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances*****114th session (5–9 February 2018)****I. Communications**

1. Between its 113th and 114th sessions, the Working Group transmitted 122 cases under its urgent action procedure to Bangladesh (1), Burundi (2), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (1), Egypt (82), Libya (1), Mauritania (1), Pakistan (26), Saudi Arabia (1), the Sudan (2), the Syrian Arab Republic (1), Turkey (3) and the United Arab Emirates (1).
2. At its 114th session, the Working Group decided to transmit 208 newly reported cases of enforced disappearance to 16 States: Algeria (20), Burundi (2), China (1), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (16), Egypt (4), the Gambia (1), India (16), Iraq (1), Libya (2), Mauritania (1), Morocco (16), Pakistan (49), Sri Lanka (27), the Sudan (2), the Syrian Arab Republic (49) and Turkmenistan (1).
3. The Working Group also clarified 309 cases, in Argentina (157), Bahrain (3), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (1), Egypt (17), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (1), Mexico (6), Pakistan (121), Spain (1), the Sudan (1) and the Syrian Arab Republic (1). Two hundred and eighty-seven cases were clarified on the basis of information provided by the Governments and 23 on the basis of information provided by sources.
4. Between its 113th and 114th sessions, the Working Group also transmitted 11 communications, either individually or jointly with other special procedure mechanisms: 5 urgent appeals, to Afghanistan, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt and Libya; 3 allegation letters, to Egypt, Lebanon and Peru; 2 prompt intervention letters, to Egypt and Iran (Islamic Republic of); and 1 "other letter" to Mexico.
5. At its 114th session, the Working Group also reviewed and adopted four general allegations, concerning Algeria, Burundi, the Russian Federation and Uruguay.

II. Other activities

6. During the session, the Working Group met with relatives of victims of enforced disappearances and with non-governmental organizations working on the issue. The

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Working Group also held meetings with representatives of the Governments of Japan, Mexico, Morocco and Portugal.

III. Information concerning enforced or involuntary disappearances in States reviewed by the Working Group during the session

Afghanistan

Joint urgent appeal

7. On 15 January 2018, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with six other special procedure mandate holders, a joint urgent appeal concerning the reported detention of Mesut Vardak, Önder Akkuşçi and Yunus Demirci, the ongoing house arrest of Sami Yavuz and Yılmaz Aytan, and the potential risk of deportation of all five individuals to Turkey, which would put them at risk of serious human rights violations, including torture and other cruel inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and of threats to their lives.

Algeria

Standard procedure

8. The Working Group transmitted 20 cases to the Government of Algeria, concerning:
- (a) Abdelwahab Messaadia, allegedly abducted on 19 March 1995 by two armed civilians believed to be from the military in Annaba;
 - (b) Ahmed Ben Abdellah, allegedly arrested on 1 March 1978 by members of the Algerian gendarmerie at the Colonel Lotfi border post on the Algeria-Morocco border;
 - (c) Belkacem Amaieur, allegedly arrested on 23 March 1995 by the National Gendarmerie at the police station of Sig City, Wilaya of Mascara;
 - (d) Hasna Khallouk, allegedly arrested on 14 November 1975 by customs officers at the Colonel Lotfi checkpoint on the Algeria-Morocco border;
 - (e) Amar Ould Mimoun SNP, also known as Amar Ould Mimoun Zaoui, allegedly arrested in September 1975 by Algerian police forces at his home in Douar Moulay Mustaph, Wilaya of Aïn Témouchent;
 - (f) Abderrahmane Mouzaoui, last seen on 29 April 1991 in downtown Béjaïa, and allegedly abducted by the Algerian authorities;
 - (g) Louisa Chaouch, allegedly arrested on 15 December 1975 by the Algerian police forces in front of her home in Tlemcen;
 - (h) Nouredine Belarbi, allegedly abducted on 2 September 1995 by armed police officers in uniform in Bouira;
 - (i) Nasser Benhammadi, allegedly abducted on 10 October 1994 by plain-clothes police officers in the annex to the City Hall in Constantine;
 - (j) Boulanouar Belaicha, allegedly abducted on 15 June 1994 by military personnel and police officers from his house in Berrouaghia, Wilaya of Medea;
 - (k) Ali Kertali, allegedly arrested on 26 September 1996 by members of the Direction générale de la sûreté nationale at his home in L'Arbaa City, Wilaya of Blida;
 - (l) Bachir Kouicem, allegedly arrested on 24 April 1995 by members of the National Gendarmerie of Messad at his home in Messad, Wilaya of Djelfa;
 - (m) Boualem Aissa Koridak, allegedly arrested on 3 January 1995 by the police of Hai Enahda at his home in Hai Enahda, Wilaya of Aïn Témouchent;

(n) Mustapha Touaz, allegedly arrested on 16 August 1994 by plain-clothes members of the military security forces in cité Castor, Wilaya of Relizane;

(o) Hassan Saadaoui, allegedly arrested in December 2001 by four police officers in Bordj Menail, Wilaya of Boumerdes;

(p) Mohamed Kheloufi, allegedly abducted on 24 October 1995 by Kolea prison authorities or by members of the Berbissa brigade in Kolea, Wilaya of Tipaza;

(q) Lazhar Bourebouhet, allegedly abducted on 20 April 1995 by police officers of the Constantine central police station at the market of El Khroub, in Constantine;

(r) Noureddine Boumelki, allegedly abducted on 2 September 1995 by Fouka armed gendarmes from a residence in Aïn Lahdjar;

(s) Abdallah Abdelli, allegedly abducted in July 1998 either by members of the Département du Renseignement et de la Sécurité, Bousmaïl police, Tipaza Customs or the Special Intervention Group of Fouka in Bousmaïl, Wilaya of Tipaza;

(t) Mokhfi Mekkaoui, allegedly abducted on 6 February 1995 by three Bousmaïl Gendarmes from his home in Kolea.

9. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group transmitted a copy of four of the case files also to the Government of Morocco.

General allegation

10. The Working Group received information from credible sources alleging obstacles to the implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in Algeria. A general allegation was transmitted to the Government of Algeria on 13 March 2018 (see annex I), focusing primarily on the limited investigations of Moroccans disappeared in Algeria between 1970 and 1990.

11. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group transmitted a copy of the general allegation also to the Government of Morocco.

Angola

Information from sources

12. A source provided updated information on two outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify them.

Application of the six-month rule

13. On 18 September 2017, the Government of Angola provided information on two outstanding cases. On the basis of the information provided, the Working Group decided to apply the six-month rule to the cases.

Argentina

Application of the six-month rule

14. On 23 November 2017, the Government of Argentina provided information on 16 outstanding cases. On the basis of the information provided, the Working Group decided to apply the six-month rule to the cases.

Clarification

15. On the basis of information previously provided by the Government of Argentina, the Working Group decided to clarify 157 cases following the expiry of the period prescribed by the six-month rule (see A/HRC/WGEID/110/1, para. 14).

Press release

16. On 5 December 2017, the Working Group issued a press release in relation to the sentence against 54 people, including military and civilians, accused of acts of torture, homicide and enforced disappearances, considered crimes against humanity.¹

Bahrain

Clarification based on information by sources

17. On the basis of the information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify two cases, concerning:

(a) Al-Sayed Alawi Hussain Alawi, currently detained in Al-Grain Military Prison (also known as Qureen al-Askari);

(b) Fadhel Sayed Abbas Hasan Radhi, currently detained in Al-Grain Military Prison.

Clarification

18. On the basis of the information provided by the Government of Bahrain on 13 November 2017 and confirmed by the source, the Working Group decided to clarify the case of Mohamed Khalil Ebrahim Abdulhusain Alshakhoori.

Joint urgent appeal

19. On 7 February 2018, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with seven other special procedure mechanisms, a joint urgent appeal concerning allegations of enforced disappearance, torture to extract confessions, denial of access to legal representation and the sentencing to death of six individuals following a collective trial that reportedly did not meet fair trial and due process guarantees.

Bangladesh

Urgent action

20. On 20 December 2017, the Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted to the Government of Bangladesh the case of Maroof Zaman, who allegedly disappeared on 4 December 2017 from the area around Shahjalal International Airport in Dhaka.

Information from sources

21. Sources provided updated information on three outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify them.

Observation

22. The Working Group reiterates article 2 (1) of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, which provides that no State shall practise, permit or tolerate enforced disappearances. The Declaration also establishes that each State shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent and terminate acts of enforced disappearance in any territory under its jurisdiction (art. 3) and that no circumstances whatsoever may be invoked to justify an enforced disappearance (art. 7).

¹ OHCHR, "Argentina: UN experts and bodies welcome sentences for dictatorship-era crimes against humanity", 5 December 2017.

Bhutan

Application of the six-month rule

23. On 16 October 2017, the Government of Bhutan provided information on one outstanding case. On the basis of the information provided, the Working Group decided to apply the six-month rule to the case.

24. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group transmitted a copy of the case also to the Governments of India and Nepal.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Information from the Government

25. On 4 October 2017, the Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia transmitted information concerning 28 outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify them.

Burundi

Urgent action

26. On 8 November 2017, the Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted to the Government of Burundi two cases of individuals, Libère Nzeyimana and Édouard Nshimirimana, allegedly abducted on 21 October 2017 in Muyinga, Ngara, United Republic of Tanzania, by Burundian and Tanzanian police officers.

Standard procedure

27. The Working Group transmitted two cases to the Government of Burundi, concerning:

(a) Alexis Hakizumukama, allegedly disappeared from Camp Bururi, in Burundi, following his arrest on 22 December 2015, by members of the “Génie de combat” Battalion of the Muzinda camp and the police force;

(b) Alain Joseph Kadada, allegedly abducted from Boulevard du 28 Novembre, in Bujumbura, on 3 January 2016 by members of the National Police.

Joint urgent appeal

28. On 19 December 2017, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with four other special procedure mandate holders, a joint urgent appeal concerning the alleged arrest and subsequent disappearance, on 4 December 2017, of a prominent human rights defender, by members of the police forces and the National Intelligence Service.

General allegation

29. The Working Group received information from credible sources alleging obstacles to the implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in Burundi. A general allegation (see annex I) was transmitted to the Government of Burundi on 8 March 2018, focusing on reported cases of enforced disappearances reported between 2 October 2015 and 8 April 2017 in several provinces of Burundi.

Observation

30. The Working Group draws the attention of the Government of Burundi to the fact that, according to article 2 (1) of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, no State shall practise, permit or tolerate enforced disappearances. The Declaration also proclaims that each State shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent and terminate acts of enforced

disappearance in any territory under its jurisdiction (art. 3). It also reiterates article 7 of the Declaration, which provides that no circumstances whatsoever may be invoked to justify an enforced disappearance.

China

Standard procedure

31. The Working Group transmitted one case to the Government of China, concerning Suli Zhao, allegedly abducted on 9 January 2015 from No. 7, Building 4, Neighbourhood 17, Honggangcheng, Qingshan District, Wuhan City, Hubei Province, by officers of the Domestic Security Brigade and the Public Security Bureau.

Information from the Government

32. On 20 January and 30 November 2017, the Government of China transmitted information concerning two outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify them.

Information from sources

33. Sources provided updated information on two outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify them.

Reply to two joint urgent appeal

34. On 18 April and 13 October 2017, the Government of China transmitted a reply to the joint communications sent on 22 March and 12 September 2017, in which it provided information regarding the prosecution by the Chinese judicial authorities of three individuals, and on an ongoing investigation concerning another individual.

Colombia

Information from the Government

35. On 4 September 2017, the Government of Colombia provided information concerning two outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify them.

36. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group transmitted a copy of one of the cases also to the Government of Spain.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Standard procedure

37. The Working Group transmitted 16 cases to the Government concerning:

(a) Jong-ryong Lee, allegedly arrested on 10 July 1950 by two men from the North Korean State Political Security Department and taken to the current national library building;

(b) Nak-gyo Lee, allegedly abducted from his residence in 15-64 Hyehwa-dong, Jongno-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea on 27 September 1950 by a soldier of the Korean People's Army (KPA);

(c) Hong-gyu Lee, allegedly abducted from his home in Donam-dong 56-2 Seongbuk-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea on 26 September 1950 by an armed North Korean policeman;

(d) Seung-gyu Lee, allegedly abducted from his home in Donam-dong 56-2 Seongbuk-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea on 26 September 1950 by an armed policeman;

- (e) Jung-wook Kim, allegedly arrested on 8 October 2013 by members of the National Security Agency, in Pyongyang;
- (f) Guk-gi Kim, allegedly abducted on 1 October 2014 by the National Security Agency on the Aproz River;
- (g) Gyung-Sub Shin, allegedly disappeared on 30 September 2014 from Political Prison Camp 18, South Pyongan Province, Pukchang County;
- (h) Seun Gil Son, allegedly arrested on 1 June 1997 by seven members of the National Security Agency in Huichon, Yangkang Province;
- (i) Gye Song Lee, allegedly arrested on 1 June 1997 by seven members of the National Security Agency in Huichon, Yangkang Province;
- (j) Hyun Soon Kim, allegedly disappeared after being detained on 1 August 2011 in a holding facility in Chongjin;
- (k) Se-il Lee, allegedly arrested by members of the national security service and the Pyongyang National Security Agency after being repatriated from China in July 2009;
- (l) Kyoung-II Kim, allegedly disappeared after being detained on 1 August 2011 in a holding facility in Chongjin;
- (m) Ok-Hwa Ko, allegedly arrested on 1 September 2004 by the Ministry of State Security in Hoeryong;
- (n) Chung-Sik Choe, allegedly arrested on 1 September 2004 by the Ministry of State Security in Hoeryong;
- (o) Jeong Cheol Park, allegedly arrested after being repatriated from China in December 2004 and detained in the custody of the Chongjin City State Security Department;
- (p) Chung Seong Ra, allegedly abducted after being repatriated from China in July 2012.

38. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group transmitted a copy of six of the case files also to the Government of the Republic of Korea a, a copy of three of the case files to the Government of China and a copy of one of the case files to the Government of Sweden.

Information from the Government

39. On 9 October 2017, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea transmitted information concerning 27 outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify them.

Information from sources

40. A source provided updated information on an outstanding case, which was considered insufficient to clarify it.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Urgent action

41. On 11 December 2017, the Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo a case concerning John Luhiriri, allegedly arrested in Tshikapa, capital of Kasai province, by national police officers and four plain-clothes officers, recognized by witnesses as members of the National Intelligence Agency. No authority acknowledged that Mr. Luhiriri had been arrested. The case was later clarified by the source (see para. 42 below).

Clarification based on information from sources

42. On the basis of the information provided by the source, the Working Group decided to clarify the case concerning John Lahiriri. The individual was reportedly released after being detained by the National Intelligence Agency in Tshikapa.

Joint urgent appeal

43. On 26 January 2018, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with another special procedure mechanism, a joint urgent appeal concerning allegations of the enforced disappearance of Sholokoma Mila Dipenge and of violation of the rights to freedom of expression committed by the forces of the Congolese National Police.

Ecuador

Information from the Government

44. On 20 September 2017 and on 16 January 2018, the Government of Ecuador transmitted information concerning five outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify them.

45. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group transmitted a copy of the case of Jorge Vásquez Durand also to the Government of Peru.

Egypt

Urgent action

46. The Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted 82 cases to the Government (see annex II).

47. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group transmitted a copy of the cases of Muhtar Rozi and Maimaitibbula Atala also to the Government of China.

Standard procedure

48. The Working Group transmitted four cases to the Government under its standard procedure, concerning:

(a) Abdelmalek Qassem Mohammed Yadm, allegedly arrested on 12 April 2017 from his home by State Security forces and policemen;

(b) Ashraf Mohamed Ali Al Bayya, allegedly arrested on 3 July 2017 from Kafr El Sheikh Province, Mahallet Deyay village, Dessouk Center by police officers from the al-Salam police station;

(c) Saleh Hamada Fawzy Gabr, allegedly arrested on 21 October 2016 from his home by members in uniform and plain-clothes of the Al-Arish Police Department;

(d) Mohamed Sa'eed Ahmed Abdul Maqsoud, allegedly arrested on the streets of Sadat City, Al Monufia Governorate by plain-clothes members of the State Security.

Clarification based on information from sources

49. On the basis of the information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify one case, concerning Mohamed Hussein Abdul Fattah Alm Al Deen, released on 2 October 2017.

Information from sources

50. Sources provided information on 14 outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify them.

Application of the six-month rule

51. On 6 September and 20 December 2017 and 2 January 2018, the Government of Egypt provided information on 36 outstanding cases. On the basis of the information provided, the Working Group decided to apply the six-month rule to the cases.

Information from the Government

52. The Government of Egypt provided information on 30 October (12 cases), 3 November (37 cases), 16 November (24 cases), 22 November (2 cases), 11 December (26 cases) and 23 January (1 case). The Working Group will consider the information as soon as it has received a translation thereof.

Clarification

53. On the basis of information previously provided by the Government, the Working Group decided to clarify 17 cases following the expiry of the period prescribed by the six-month rule (see A/HRC/WGEID/112/1, para. 42).

Duplicate

54. The Working Group decided to consider two cases duplicates. The duplicate case was consequently deleted from the records of the Working Group.

Prompt intervention letters and replies

55. On 30 October 2017, the Government of Egypt transmitted a reply to the joint urgent appeal sent on 6 July 2017 concerning the arrest and detention of Hanane Baderraddine Abdalhafez Othman, reportedly in connection with her activities as a human rights defender and as an act of reprisal for her cooperation with the Working Group. The Working Group took note of the information provided on the charges against her, but is concerned that they seem insufficiently founded and could constitute punishment for her advocacy in relation to the struggle for justice for victims of enforced disappearance and their families. The Working Group also notes that the Government has not provided information on the fate and whereabouts of her husband Khaled Mohamed Hafez Mohamed as requested in the urgent appeal.

56. On 3 October 2017, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with six other special procedure mechanisms, a prompt intervention letter concerning the abduction and subsequent detention of Ebrahim Abdelmonem Metwally Hegazy, reportedly in reprisal for his activities as a human rights defender and cooperation with the Working Group. On 9 November 2017, the Government of Egypt transmitted a reply. While the Working Group thanks the Government for the lengthy reply, it remains seriously concerned about the case and the charges against Mr. Hegazy, which are related to his documentation of cases of enforced disappearances in Egypt, including for submission to the Working Group, and about his conditions of detention. It also recalls that, in its joint urgent appeal, the Working Group asked the Government whether a letter from OHCHR confirming a meeting with the Working Group had been attached to the criminal file as evidence against Mr. Hegazy. The Government replied that it was not yet possible to confirm whether Mr. Hegazy had been holding a letter from OHCHR as the items found in his possession at the time of his arrest were still being inspected. The Working Group requested an update from the Government on the case and on the outstanding questions raised.

Joint urgent appeal

57. On 12 January 2018, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with four other special procedure mechanisms, a joint urgent appeal concerning the alleged enforced disappearance, torture and execution of four individuals, the death sentence against a fifth person and a possible death sentence against a sixth.

Joint allegation letter

58. On 1 February 2018, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with four other special procedure mechanisms, a joint allegation letter concerning the alleged enforced disappearance and extrajudicial killing of six individuals.

Press release

59. On 26 January 2018, the Working Group, jointly with four other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release concerning an apparently continuing pattern of death sentences handed down on the basis of evidence obtained through torture or ill-treatment, often during a period of enforced disappearance.²

Gambia

Standard procedure

60. The Working Group transmitted one case to the Government of the Gambia under its standard procedure, concerning Harouna Jammeh, allegedly arrested from his home in Kanilai in May 2005 by Junglers.

India

Standard procedure

61. The Working Group transmitted 16 cases to the Government of India under its standard procedure, concerning:

(a) Tariq Ahmed Lone, allegedly abducted from his residence in Wanigam, Bala, Pattan Tehsil, Baramulla District (Administrative Division), Jammu and Kashmir on 9 September 1990 by members of the Central Reserve Police Force based at Camp Zangam;

(b) Bashir Ahmad Bhat, allegedly arrested at his home in Kuligam, Lolab, District Kupwara, Jammu and Kashmir on 25 November 1995 by members of the Maratha Light Infantry;

(c) Latief Khan, allegedly arrested at his home in Uri, Baramulla District, Jammu and Kashmir on 14 July 1990 by members of the Central Reserve Police Force and police officers;

(d) Mushtaq Ahmad Chacha, allegedly abducted on 9 July 1995 by members of the 41st Battalion of the Border Security Force in Ali Kadal, Srinagar;

(e) Shabir Hussain Bhat, allegedly taken from his house in Chattaba, District Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir on 27 April 1996 by members of the 2nd Battalion Garhwal Rifles, the 121st Battalion Garhwal Rifles and the 121st Battalion Territorial Army;

(f) Abdul Hameed Khan, allegedly abducted on 19 August 1998 by soldiers at the Uri army camp;

(g) Abdul Hamid Naik, allegedly arrested at his home in Khary village, Ba, Doda, State of Jammu and Kashmir on 7 October 1999 by members of the Rashtriya Rifles of the Indian Army;

(h) Abdul Rashid Lone, allegedly arrested at the home of a person associated with him in the village of Izzar on 24 August 1990 by members of the Central Reserve Police Force, Camp Zangam, Pattan;

(i) Abdul Rashid Malik, allegedly arrested at his home in Trehgam, Kupwara District, Jammu and Kashmir on 19 December 1990 by members of the 66th Battalion Border Security Force;

² OHCHR, "Egypt must halt executions, say UN human rights experts", 26 January 2018.

(j) Abdul Rashid Sheikh, allegedly arrested at his home in Pattan, Baramula District, Jammu and Kashmir on 25 November 1990 by members of the 24th Battalion Border Security Force, Camp Wodoora, Sopore;

(k) Al Mohammad Mir, allegedly arrested at Kralapora Market in Trehgam, Kupwara District on 9 August 1990 by Battalion Border Security Forces and members of the Intelligence Bureau;

(l) Bashir Ahmad Lone, allegedly arrested at the border with Pakistan on 1 May 2004 by army soldiers and members of the 68th Mountain Brigade and the Intelligence Bureau;

(m) Bashir Ahmad Mir, allegedly arrested at the border with Pakistan on 1 May 2004 by army soldiers and members of the 68th Mountain Brigade and the Intelligence Bureau;

(n) Mohammad Iqbal Shah, allegedly abducted from his residence in Wagoora, Baramulla District, Jammu and Kashmir on 13 March 1995 by members of the 163rd Battalion of the Border Security Forces;

(o) Ghulam Nabi Bhat, allegedly abducted from his store at Soura, Srinagar on 29 April 1995 by members of the Special Operations Group of Jammu and Kashmir;

(p) Tariq Ahmed Rather, allegedly arrested at the border in Doondi, Machil, Kupwara District on 14 June 1995 by members of the 22-Rashtarya Rifles of the Indian Army.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Application of the six-month rule

62. On 16 October 2017, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran provided information on four outstanding cases. On the basis of the information provided, the Working Group decided to apply the six-month rule to the cases.

Information from the Government of the United States of America

63. On 14 September 2017, the Government of the United States of America transmitted information concerning an outstanding case under the records of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which was considered insufficient to clarify it.

Clarification

64. On the basis of information previously provided by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Working Group decided to clarify one case following the expiry of the period prescribed by the six-month rule (see A/HRC/WGEID/112/1, para. 53).

Prompt intervention letter

65. On 18 September 2017, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with four other special procedure mechanisms, a prompt intervention letter on the alleged arrest of Raheleh Rahemipor, a woman human rights defender, reportedly in connection with her legitimate activities in defence of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran and, more particularly, with her demand for truth and justice with regard to the case of her brother.

Iraq

Standard procedure

66. The Working Group transmitted a case to the Government of Iraq under its standard procedure, concerning Al-Bu Aswad, allegedly arrested when taking passengers from the Samarra bus station to Tikrit on 5 September 2008, by American forces. He was last seen at the Speicher Base in Tikrit, at the time under American control. It is believed that Mr. Al-

Bu, like other tens of thousands of prisoners, was handed over to Iraqi custody by the American forces before their withdrawal from Iraq in 2011.

67. On 2 January 2018, the Government of the United States of America transmitted information concerning one outstanding case under the records of Iraq, which was considered insufficient to clarify it.

68. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group transmitted a copy of the case also to the Government of the United States of America.

Kuwait

Information from the Government

69. On 4 September 2017, the Government of Kuwait transmitted information concerning one outstanding case. On the basis of the information provided, the Working Group decided to suspend its consideration of the case until its 116th session in the context of article 28 of its Methods of Work.

70. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group transmitted a copy of the case also to the Government of Jordan.

Lebanon

Joint allegation letter

71. On 3 October 2017, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with four other special procedure mechanisms, an urgent appeal concerning the alleged torture and death in custody of four Syrian refugee men, and the arbitrary detention and disappearance of several others.

Reply to joint allegation letter

72. On 15 December 2017, the Government of Lebanon transmitted a reply to the joint communication sent on 3 October 2017 (see para. 71 above). The Working Group will consider the information as soon as it has received a translation thereof.

Libya

Urgent action

73. On 9 November 2017, the Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted one case to the Government of Libya concerning Abdulrazaq Moftah Ali Mshireb, allegedly arrested on 10 September 2017 by members of a branch of the RADA Special Forces and taken to an unknown location. He was last seen at the headquarters of the Special Forces in the Mitiga airbase in Tripoli.

Standard procedure

74. The Working Group transmitted two cases to the Government of Libya under its standard procedure, concerning:

(a) Al-Talb al-Hammali al-Talb Sa'id, arbitrarily arrested at his home near Ibrahim Alkhalil Mosque, in Ajadabia, on February 1994 by plain-clothes paramilitary members of the Ajadabia branch of the Libyan security apparatus. He reportedly died in Abu Salim prison on 29 June 1996, although his body was never handed over to his family;

(b) Ziyad Abdel Razek Abdel Jalil al-Krimi, allegedly abducted from his home in the village of Om Rizm, on 27 December 2016 by armed men believed to be affiliated to the Libyan National Army.

Joint urgent appeal

75. On 13 November 2017, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with two other special procedure mechanisms, a joint urgent appeal concerning allegations of arbitrary arrest and detention of a Libyan national in circumstances that could amount to an enforced disappearance.

Malaysia**Information from the Government**

76. On 10 October 2017, the Government of Malaysia transmitted information concerning one outstanding case, which was also updated by the source (see para. 77 below), which was considered insufficient to clarify it.

Information from sources

77. A source provided information on one outstanding case, which was considered insufficient to clarify it.

Maldives**Information from sources**

78. A source provided information on one outstanding case, which was considered insufficient to clarify it.

Mauritania**Urgent action**

79. On 17 November 2017, the Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted one case to the Government of Mauritania concerning Mohamed Cheick M'Khaitir.

Standard procedure

80. The Working Group transmitted a case to the Government of Mauritania under its standard procedure, concerning Oumar Sall, allegedly abducted on 20 November 1990 by members of the National Navy. He was reportedly last seen on the night of 28 to 29 November 1990 in Inal Prison, a military camp in the north-west of Nouakchott.

Information from the Government

81. On 23 November 2017, the Government of Mauritania transmitted information concerning one outstanding case, which was considered insufficient to clarify it.

Mexico**Information from sources**

82. A source provided information on two outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify them.

Clarification based on information from sources

83. On the basis of the information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify six cases, concerning:

(a) Raúl Herrera Hinojosa, Iris Rocío Orozco Hinojosa and Ricardo Rair Herrera Orozco, who were released;

(b) Rodolfo Alemán Ramírez, Alejandro Guadalupe Zamora Vaca and Milton Alvarado Rojas, whose remains were found and identified.

Discontinuation

84. The Working Group decided, exceptionally and in accordance with paragraph 28 of its methods of work, to discontinue its consideration of two outstanding cases. The cases may, however, be reopened at any time.

Joint other letter

85. On 11 December 2017, the Working Group transmitted, with six other special procedures mechanisms, a joint “other letter” concerning the legislative process under way for the adoption of an internal security law, aimed at, inter alia, regulating the participation of the armed forces in security tasks.

Reply to a joint other letter

86. On 13 December 2017, the Government of Mexico transmitted a reply to the communication sent on 11 December 2017, in which it explained that the purpose of the draft law on internal security was to regulate and limit the time of operations conducted by the armed forces, and also to strengthen local civilian police forces, which would be responsible for internal security matters. The Government added that the draft law defined and safeguarded respect for human rights as a constitutional duty. The Government also included a description of the causes of violence in Mexico, highlighting the threat posed by organized crime and explaining that the armed forces were better prepared to confront such a challenge. The involvement of the armed forces in internal security matters was seen as a measure of last resort and exceptional by the Government, but necessary, given that State and municipality police forces were unable to counter with the activities of organized crime.

Reply to prompt intervention letter

87. On 16 January 2018, the Government of Mexico transmitted a reply to the prompt intervention letter dated 18 May 2017. In its reply, the Government explained that measures had been taken to protect the mother of a disappeared woman human rights defender, her relatives and the human rights defenders that formerly worked with her. It included information about the investigations conducted after the woman’s murder. The Government did not, however, specify whether any protective measures had been taken to protect the woman before her murder.

Reply to general allegations

88. On 22 December 2017, the Government of Mexico transmitted two replies to the general allegations sent on 13 September 2013 and 9 June 2017. The Working Group thanks the Government for the replies, which it will consider at its next session.

Press releases

89. On 14 December 2017, the Working Group issued a press statement in which it called upon the Government of Mexico to reject a draft law on internal security that was due to be voted on in the Senate that day, warning that giving the armed forces a leading role in security matters could weaken the protection of human rights.³

90. On 16 January 2018, the Working Group issued a press statement concerning the entry into force of a law on enforced disappearances in Mexico. The experts considered that the approval of the law could initiate a process of uncovering the truth, justice and reparations for thousands of victims. They also welcomed the willingness of the authorities

³ OHCHR, “Mexico draft security law threatens rights and should be rejected, UN rights experts warn”, 14 December 2017.

to ensure the participation of the families of disappeared persons and civil society organizations in the legislative process.⁴

Morocco

Standard procedure

91. The Working Group transmitted 16 cases to the Government of Morocco under its standard procedure, concerning:

(a) Hammadi Bachri Sidi, allegedly abducted in March 1976 by Moroccan soldiers in Jdeiria;

(b) Hmanane Mhamed Nafaa, allegedly arrested in February 1976 by soldiers led by Colonel Abdelhak Lemdaouar (currently General of the Moroccan army forces), and last seen at the centre of the Royal Gendarmerie;

(c) Laarbi Labat Saghri, allegedly arrested in November 1975 by members of the Moroccan Royal Armed Forces, in Oued Saguia Elhamra, Smara;

(d) Laoulad Baba Sidi Hammad, allegedly abducted in March 1976 by Moroccan soldiers from El Aaiun;

(e) Lebchir Lehebib Lebuih, allegedly arrested on 2 February 1976 by two gendarmes of the Royal Gendarmerie, and last seen in the barracks of the Royal Gendarmerie in Smara;

(f) Mohamed Bachir Aila, allegedly abducted in July 1976 by Moroccan soldiers from the Smara region;

(g) Mohamed Salem M'bakek Ali Bouhem, allegedly abducted by two gendarmes of the Royal Gendarmerie, and last seen in July 1976 in detention at the barracks of the Royal Gendarmerie in Smara;

(h) Mohamed Ahmed El Arbi, allegedly abducted by two gendarmes of the Royal Gendarmerie supervised by Lieutenant Dris Sbeia, and last seen in July 1976 in the barracks of the Royal Gendarmerie in Smara and in the El Aaiun prison;

(i) Mohamed Fadel Hammad, allegedly abducted by armed members of the Royal Armed Forces and the Royal Gendarmerie and last seen on 29 March 1976 at the El Hagounia military barracks, region of El Aaiun;

(j) Mokhtar Braira, allegedly abducted by armed members of the Royal Armed Forces and the Royal Gendarmerie and last seen on 29 March 1976 at the El Hagounia military barracks, region of El Aaiun;

(k) Nadaa Bachir Abdelkader, allegedly arrested in his tent in El Hagounia on 27 April 1976 by a military convoy of the 18th battalion;

(l) Omar Skenna, allegedly abducted by members of the Moroccan auxiliary forces and last seen in August 1959 in the Guelmim prison;

(m) Said El Kairaouane, allegedly abducted by members of the Moroccan police assisted by an agent of the judicial police, and last seen on 3 November 1992 at the barracks of the Compagne d'intervention mobile;

(n) Salem Bashir Mhamed, allegedly abducted by members of the Moroccan armed forces and last seen on 12 December 1975 at the secret detention centre of the Royal Gendarmerie in Bouzakaren;

(o) Taki Sidi Mohamed, allegedly abducted by a group of soldiers and gendarmes and last seen on 29 March 1976 at the El Hagounia military barracks;

⁴ OHCHR, "UN experts welcome enforced disappearance law in Mexico", 16 January 2018.

(p) Taleb Mohamed Moulud, allegedly abducted by a group of soldiers and last seen on 30 July 1976 at the Lehchaicha military barracks in El Aaiun.

92. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group transmitted a copy of eight of the cases also to the Government of Spain.

Information from sources

93. Sources provided information on 15 outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify them.

Information from the Government

94. On 8 January 2018, the Government of Morocco transmitted information concerning 31 outstanding cases. On the basis of the information provided, the Working Group decided, in accordance with article 28 of its methods of work, to suspend its consideration of 14 cases until its September session. The information provided concerning the other 16 cases was considered insufficient to clarify them.

Mozambique

Information from sources

95. A source provided updated information on one outstanding case, which was considered insufficient to clarify it.

Information from the Government of Portugal

96. On 9 and 21 February 2018, the Government of Portugal provided information on one outstanding case under the records of Mozambique, which was considered insufficient to clarify it.

97. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group transmitted a copy of the case also to the Government of Portugal.

Myanmar

Information from the Government

98. On 4 October 2017, the Government of Myanmar provided information on two outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify them.

99. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group transmitted a copy of one of the cases also to the Government of France.

Pakistan

Urgent action

100. During the period under review, the Working Group transmitted 26 cases under its urgent action procedure to the Government of Pakistan (see annex II).

Standard procedure

101. The Working Group transmitted 49 cases to the Government (see annex III).

102. In accordance with the methods of work of the Working Group, a copy of three of the cases was sent also to the Government of India.

Information provided by sources

103. A source provided updated information on 12 outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify them.

Clarification based on information from sources

104. On the basis of the information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify the cases of Majid Aslam, Taimoor Naeem, Anwar Hussain, Shadab Ahmed Rohela, Mateen Khan Muhammad, Imran Ashraf, Punhal Sario, Zaheer Hussain Burfat, Ghulam Rasool Burfat, Asif Hussain Burfat, Afzal Ali Laghari and Akhter Laghari. The individuals were reportedly released from detention.

Clarification

105. On the basis of information previously provided by the Government of Pakistan, the Working Group decided to clarify 109 cases following the expiry of the period prescribed by the six-month rule (see A/HRC/WGEID/112/1, para. 80).

Information from the Government

106. On 25 August, 5 and 27 September 2017, 27 October, 13 November and 5 December 2017 and 4 January 2018, the Government of Pakistan transmitted information concerning a number of outstanding cases. The information provided for 74 of the cases was considered insufficient to clarify them. The information for the other cases will be considered by the Working Group at its upcoming sessions.

Information from the Government of Qatar

107. On 21 September 2017, the Government of Qatar provided information for the case of Adeem Sartaj, which was considered insufficient to clarify it.

108. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group transmitted a copy of the case also to the Governments of Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

Application of the six-month rule

109. On the basis of the above-mentioned information provided by the Government of Pakistan, the Working Group decided to apply the six-month rule to 63 of the cases.

Duplicate

110. The Working Group decided to consider two cases duplicates. The duplicate case was consequently deleted from the records of the Working Group.

Peru

Information from the Government

111. On 28 November 2017, the Government of Peru transmitted information concerning two outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify them.

Joint allegation letter

112. On 8 December 2017, the Working Group transmitted, with two other special procedure mechanisms, a joint allegation letter concerning the possible adoption of a presidential pardon in favour of former President Alberto Fujimori, who was sentenced in 2009 to 25 years in prison for serious human rights violations.

Reply to a joint allegation letter

113. On 13 December 2017, the Government of Peru transmitted a reply to the communication sent on 8 December, in which it explained that the granting of a pardon was a presidential prerogative provided for in the Constitution of Peru, and was therefore the exclusive responsibility of the Presidency. In its reply, the Government added that the possibility of granting a pardon to the former President was exclusively a matter of interior policy.

Press release

114. On 28 December 2017, the Working Group issued a press release in relation to the pardon granted to the former President of Peru, Alberto Fujimori. The experts were of the view that the pardon undermined the work of the judiciary in Peru and the international community to achieve justice, and a major setback to the rule of law in Peru.⁵

Russian Federation

Information from the Government

115. On 6 July 2017, the Government of the Russian Federation transmitted information concerning 112 outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify them.

116. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group transmitted a copy of the case of Ervin Ibragimov also to the Government of Ukraine.

General allegation

117. The Working Group received information from credible sources alleging obstacles to the implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in the Russian Federation. A general allegation was transmitted to the Government of the Russian Federation on 28 February 2018 (see annex I), focusing primarily on judgments by the European Court of Human Rights holding that nearly 300 individuals had been forcibly disappeared from the territory of the Chechen Republic and wider North Caucasus region from 1999 to 2006.

Saudi Arabia

Urgent action

118. On 4 December 2017, the Working Group transmitted a case under its urgent action procedure to the Government of Saudi Arabia concerning Salman Fahad Al Odah, allegedly arrested at his home in Al Falah neighbourhood on 7 September 2017 by State Security agents (known as “Al Mabathith”) and taken to an unknown location.

Information provided by sources

119. A source provided updated information on two outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify them.

Application of the six-month rule

120. On 26 December 2017, the Government of Saudi Arabia provided information on one outstanding case (see para. 118 above). On the basis of the information provided, the Working Group decided to apply the six-month rule to the case.

South Africa

Information from the Government

121. On 26 January 2018, the Government of South Africa transmitted information concerning one outstanding case, which was considered insufficient to clarify it.

⁵ OHCHR, “Peru: UN human rights experts appalled by Fujimori pardon”, 28 December 2017.

South Sudan

Information provided by sources

122. A source provided updated information on one outstanding case, which was considered insufficient to clarify it.

Spain

Clarification

123. On the basis of information previously provided by the Government of Spain, the Working Group decided to clarify one case following information received by the source prior the expiry of the period prescribed by the six-month rule (see A/HRC/WGEID/113/1, para. 114).

Sri Lanka

Standard procedure

124. The Working Group transmitted 27 cases to the Government (see annex III).

Information provided by sources

125. Sources provided updated information on two outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify them.

Observation

126. The Working Groups noted the establishment of the Office of Missing Persons, and reiterates its willingness and commitment to support and assist the Government of Sri Lanka to the implementation of the observations and recommendations made during its visit, in particular in relation to the effective functioning of the Office (see A/HRC/33/51/Add.2, paras. 79–80).

Sudan

Urgent action

127. On 31 October 2017, the Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted two cases to the Government of the Sudan, concerning:

(a) Nasr Uddin Mokhtar Mohammed Abdullah, allegedly abducted on 22 August 2017 from a bus in Omdurman by members of the National Intelligence Security Services;

(b) Nabil Mohamed Al Nuwairy, allegedly arrested on 5 September 2017 in Khartoum by members of the National Intelligence Security Services.

128. In accordance with its methods of work, a copy of the case of Nabil Mohamed Al Nuwairy was also sent to the Government of Ireland.

Standard procedure

129. The Working Group transmitted two cases to the Government of the Sudan, concerning:

(a) Malek Abdallah Abdulgadir, allegedly arrested on 9 June 2011 in his home in Kaduqli by members of the National Intelligence Security Services;

(b) Musa Ali Ahmed Abdeen, allegedly abducted on 5 June 2011 from his residence in Kaduqli by members of the National Intelligence Security Services.

Clarification based on information from sources

130. On the basis of the information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify the case of Nasr Uddin Mokhtar Mohammed Abdullah, who is detained at Kober prison.

Application of the six-month rule

131. On 3 November 2017, the Government of the Sudan provided information on the cases of Nasr Uddin Mokhtar Mohammed Abdullah and Nabil Mohamed Al Nuwairy. On the basis of the information provided, the Working Group decided to apply the six-month rule to the case of Nabil Mohamed Al Nuwairy.

Syrian Arab Republic

Urgent action

132. On 25 October 2017, the Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted a case to the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic concerning Qamar Jaafar, allegedly arrested at her parents' house in Al Ghouta neighbourhood on 9 September 2017 by members of the Air Force Intelligence Directorate, who raided the house.

Standard procedure

133. The Working Group transmitted 49 cases to the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic (see annex III).

134. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group sent a copy of the case files also to the Governments of Jordan, Switzerland, the United States of America and the State of Palestine.

Clarification

135. On the basis of information previously provided by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, the Working Group decided to clarify one case following the expiry of the period prescribed by the six-month rule (see A/HRC/WGEID/112/1, para. 92).

Tajikistan

Information from the Government

136. On 14 September 2017, the Government of Tajikistan transmitted information concerning three outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify them.

Discontinuation

137. The Working Group decided, exceptionally and in accordance with paragraph 28 of its methods of work, to discontinue the consideration of two outstanding cases. The cases may, however, be reopened at any time.

Thailand

Information provided by sources

138. Sources provided information on an outstanding case, which was considered insufficient to clarify it.

139. Sources provided information on four other outstanding cases. On the basis of the information provided, the Working Group decided, in accordance with paragraph 28 of its methods of work, to suspend its consideration of the cases until its next session.

140. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group transmitted a copy of these cases also to the Government of Cambodia.

Tunisia

Information provided by sources

141. Sources provided information on 10 outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify them.

Information from the Government of Italy

142. On 21 December 2017, the Government of Italy provided information on one outstanding case under the records of Tunisia, which was considered insufficient to clarify it.

143. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group transmitted a copy of the cases also to the Governments of Algeria and Italy.

Information from the Government

144. On 25 January 2018, the Government of Tunisia transmitted information on two outstanding cases. The Working Group will consider the information as soon as it has received a translation thereof.

Turkey

Urgent action

145. On 6 November 2017, the Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted to the Government of Turkey the cases of Meral Kaçmaz and Mesut Kaçmaz, allegedly abducted on 27 September 2017 in Pakistan by a group of agents believed to be members of the Counter Terrorism Department of Pakistan, then detained for 17 days, and finally transferred to Turkey on 14 October.

146. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group transmitted a copy of the two cases also to the Government of Pakistan.

147. On 18 January 2018, the Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted to the Government of Turkey the case of Ümit Horzum, allegedly abducted near a shopping centre in Ankara on 6 December 2017 by unidentified individuals believed to be State agents.

Application of the six-month rule

148. On 29 December 2017, the Government of Turkey provided information on two outstanding cases. On the basis of the information provided, the Working Group decided to apply the six-month rule to the cases.

Observation

149. The Working Group recalls that the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance refers to the prohibition to practise, permit or tolerate enforced disappearance (art. 2), and to the obligation to take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent and terminate acts of enforced disappearance (art. 3). It also states that any person deprived of liberty shall be held in an officially recognized place of detention and, in conformity with national law, be brought before a judicial authority promptly after detention.

Turkmenistan

Standard procedure

150. The Working Group transmitted one case to the Government of Turkmenistan concerning Rustem Byashimovich Djumaev, allegedly arrested in Ashgabat in early

December 2002. The Ministry of National Security, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the General Prosecutor's Office are believed to have been involved in the arrest.

151. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group transmitted a copy of the case also to the Government of Tajikistan.

Information provided by sources

152. A source provided updated information on one outstanding case, which was considered insufficient to clarify it.

Uganda

Reply to joint allegation letter

153. On 25 October 2017, the Government of Uganda transmitted a reply to the joint allegation letter sent on 23 August 2017, in which it informed the Working Group about the causes of the conflict in Kasese, the negotiations between the Government and the Obusinga bwa Rwenzururu and the chronology of the events of 26 and 27 November 2016. The Government also referred to the efforts made to search for disappeared persons and the bodies of victims of the palace attack, and to identify 52 bodies buried in the public cemetery of Kasese. Detailed information about detentions, criminal proceedings and investigations in the aftermath of the events was included in the reply.

154. The Working Group expresses its appreciation for the detailed reply.

United Arab Emirates

Urgent action

155. On 5 December 2017, the Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted to the Government of the United Arab Emirates the case of Huseyin Imintohti, allegedly arrested in Dubai on 12 October 2017 by State agents. His fate and whereabouts remain unknown.

156. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group transmitted a copy of the case also to the Governments of China and Turkey.

Information provided by sources

157. A source provided information on an outstanding case, which was considered insufficient to clarify it.

Information from the Government of Turkey

158. On 5 February 2018, the Government of Turkey transmitted information concerning the case of Huseyin Imintohti under the records of the United Arab Emirates, which was considered insufficient to clarify it.

159. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group transmitted a copy of the case also to the Governments of China and Turkey.

United States of America

Information from the Government

160. On 2 January 2018, the Government of the United States of America transmitted information concerning one outstanding case, which was considered insufficient to clarify it.

Uruguay

General allegation

161. The Working Group received information from credible sources alleging obstacles to the implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in Uruguay. A general allegation was transmitted to the Government of Uruguay on 26 February 2018 (see annex I), focusing primarily on the obstacles to progress in criminal investigations into enforced disappearances and other international crimes perpetrated during the military dictatorship, and to investigations initiated more recently into serious threats against human rights defenders.

Yemen

Information from the Government of Oman

162. On 9 October 2017, the Government of Oman transmitted information concerning one outstanding case under the records of Yemen, which was considered insufficient to clarify it.

163. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group transmitted a copy of the case also to the Governments of Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

Observation

164. The Working Group continues to be concerned about the situation in Yemen, which may facilitate the occurrence of enforced disappearances (see A/HRC/36/39, para. 111). It reiterates article 7 of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, which states that no circumstances whatsoever may be invoked to justify enforced disappearances.

Zimbabwe

Information provided by sources

165. A source provided updated information on one outstanding case, which was considered insufficient to clarify it.

Annex I

[English/French/Spanish only]

General allegations

Algeria

1. Le Groupe de travail sur les disparitions forcées ou involontaires a reçu des informations concernant des obstacles rencontrés dans la mise en œuvre de la Déclaration sur la protection de toutes les personnes contre les disparitions forcées en Algérie.
2. Il a été rapporté au Groupe de travail que le nombre total de prisonniers disparus de nationalité marocaine dans les camps de Tindouf situé sur le territoire algérien serait estimé à 452 personnes, civils et militaires. Parmi ces 452 victimes, il est allégué que le nombre des prisonniers décédés en détention *incommunicado* serait estimé à plus de 121 personnes dans ces mêmes camps, tandis que le nombre des personnes disparues puis décédées dans les centres pénitentiaires d'autres régions d'Algérie serait de 24 personnes (les prisons de Blida, Boufarik, camp de Djelfa et Ksar Alboughar).
3. Avant d'être transférés à Tindouf en 1994, la majorité des prisonniers étaient détenus *incommunicado* dans la prison Ksar Alboughar à 150 km au sud d'Alger dans la région de Media près de Blida, d'autres étaient à Boufarik et au camp de Djelfa à 300 km au sud d'Alger. Toutes ses opérations auraient été sous le commandement du général Mohammed Taoufik Medienne, le chef des services de renseignement algériens aux moments de faits.
4. De plus, il a été allégué que des violences et des mauvais traitements ont été perpétrés à l'encontre des disparus se trouvant dans ces lieux de détention, et que les autorités algériennes n'auraient produit aucune réponse aux demandes formulées par les familles des victimes, pour clarifier les circonstances dans lesquelles ces personnes seraient détenues *incommunicado*, décédées ou enterrées, ni pour remettre les dépouilles des décédés d'entre eux à leurs familles.
5. Selon les informations reçues et les témoignages d'anciens détenus libérés, le cimetière où seraient enterrées les personnes décédées serait situé à une distance de 3 à 4 km au sud du centre de détention Hamdi Aba Cheikh. Ce cimetière comporterait des tombes au nombre de 121, où seraient enterrées les personnes décédées suite à la torture et aux mauvais traitements. Dans ce cimetière, 48 tombes seraient anonymes.
6. Selon les informations communiquées au Groupe de travail, les familles de ces personnes demandent aux autorités algériennes de garantir le droit à la vérité, à la justice et à la réparation aux victimes des violations graves des droits de l'Homme commises par des autorités algériennes et de localiser les fosses communes et les tombes individuelles anonymes afin d'identifier les personnes qui y sont enterrées, y compris par le recours aux analyses ADN et la restitution des dépouilles à leurs familles.
7. Les familles des disparus marocains dans les pénitenciers de Tindouf, Blida, Boufarik, Jalfa et Ksar Alboughar continuent à vivre la douleur de la disparition forcée et s'attachent à connaître la vérité sur le sort de leurs proches. Pour ce faire, les sources indiquent que de multiples actions ont été menées par les proches des disparus marocains en Algérie.
8. Sur le plan international, les familles auraient fait part de leur cause à certains responsables de l'union européenne, notamment à l'occasion d'un débat au Parlement européen le 9 avril 2014 et le 24 février 2016, d'une rencontre avec un conseiller politique aux droits de l'Homme représentant spécial de l'Union européenne, d'une rencontre avec des députés européennes, de plusieurs rencontres avec des Organisation non gouvernementales internationales qui leur aurait promis d'ouvrir une enquête auprès des

autorités Algériennes, mais malheureusement le gouvernement Algérien aurait refusé de leur accorder des visas pour accéder à son territoire.

9. Par ailleurs, les informations reçues indiquent que les familles ont également mené depuis plusieurs années de multiples actions envers les autorités marocaines visant à révéler la vérité, à travers des sit-in devant les services sociaux des Forces armées royales, la Fondation Hassan 2, le siège du Conseil national des droits de l'homme à Rabat, le bureau des Nations-unies à Rabat, le siège de la Délégation de l'Union Européenne à Rabat, devant quelques ambassades, et auraient organisé plusieurs conférences de presse à Rabat.

10. Suite à ces actions, les sources indiquent que l'Etat-major des forces armées Royales marocaines auraient délivré, dans un premier temps, des certificats indiquant que les familles ont un proche disparu, sans aucune autre information sur le sort des personnes disparus.

11. Par la suite, les informations reçues indiquent que les familles de ces disparus ont récemment obtenu, de la part des autorités marocaines, des certificats de décès concernant 188 personnes disparues, suite à une intervention de Sa Majesté le roi Mohamed VI qui a donné ses hautes directives d'informer les familles du décès de leurs proches disparus. Les certificats de décès porteraient la date du 31 mai 2015 comme date de décès. Les sources indiquent que cette action humanitaire de Sa Majesté Mohamed VI visait à ce que les familles soient indemnisées, mais les familles s'attachent à savoir la vérité sur les circonstances du décès et souhaitent récupérer les dépouilles, pouvoir leur offrir des funérailles et faire leur deuil.

12. Concernant les mesures prises par le Conseil national des droits de l'homme du Maroc, les sources indiquent que celui-ci aurait organisé une rencontre entre les familles avec un délégué du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge (CICR) qui a promis aux familles de faire le nécessaire pour dévoiler le sort des disparus.

13. Concernant les actions menées par les familles envers les autorités algériennes, les sources indiquent que les familles auraient organisé des sit-in devant l'ambassade d'Algérie à Rabat, envoyé des écrits aux autorités algériennes par l'intermédiaire de la délégation de l'UE à Alger mais sans toutefois recevoir aucune réponse.

14. Les sources indiquent que l'Etat algérien, en tant qu'Etat souverain, est responsable des faits et actes qui se produisent sur son territoire, y compris près de Tindouf dans la zone appelée Rabouni, où est établie l'administration du Polisario. En tant qu'Etat partie au premier protocole additionnel aux Conventions de Genève, l'Algérie aurait commis des graves violations de ce protocole du moment qu'il n'aurait pas libéré tous les prisonniers de guerre marocains, militaires et civils. En effet, ce protocole international considère que tout retard injustifié du rapatriement des prisonniers civils et militaires et la non coopération pour l'élucidation du sort des personnes disparues, constituent des graves violations des dispositions dudit protocole (article 85-84 du 1er protocole additionnel aux conventions de Genève).

Burundi

15. Le Groupe de travail a reçu de la part de sources crédibles des informations relatives à des obstacles rencontrés dans l'application des dispositions de la Déclaration sur la protection de toutes les personnes contre les disparitions forcées au Burundi.

16. Selon ces informations, le Burundi a connu une augmentation des cas de disparitions forcées depuis la répression des manifestations des forces de l'opposition contre le gouvernement en avril 2015. En effet, 40 cas de disparitions forcées auraient été rapportés entre le 2 octobre 2015 et le 8 avril 2017 dans plusieurs provinces du Burundi.

17. Les sources rapportent que le nombre de cas de disparitions forcées aurait augmenté suite au renouvellement du troisième mandat du Président Nkurunziza en juillet 2015.

18. Selon ces sources, ces cas de disparitions forcées s'inscrivent dans le cadre d'une attaque généralisée et systématique contre la population civile et constitueraient un crime contre l'humanité au regard des dispositions de l'article 7 du Statut de Rome.

19. D'autres sources ont fourni des informations relatives à des cas d'enlèvements et/ou de disparitions forcées. Ces sources évoquent 89 cas de personnes enlevées et/ou portées disparues au cours de l'année 2017. D'après les informations disponibles, les provinces les plus touchées sont celles de Bujumbura Mairie et de Bujumbura rural.

20. Les diverses sources font également état du fait que ces actes seraient imputables au service national de renseignement, à des membres de la milice Imbonerakure, à des policiers, à des membres de l'armée (Force de défense nationale) ainsi qu'à des personnes non identifiées.

21. Selon les informations reçues, les personnes victimes de disparition forcée seraient, pour la plupart, des membres de l'opposition politique mais également des membres de la société civile ou des anciens du FAB (Forces Armées Burundaises).

22. Les sources indiquent que les cas de disparitions forcées s'inscrivent notamment dans le cadre de la répression organisée par les autorités publiques des quartiers qui ont été les plus actifs dans la contestation du troisième mandat du Président Nkurunziza, à savoir principalement les quartiers de Cibitoke et Musaga à Bujumbura. En effet, les personnes appartenant à ces quartiers seraient ciblées du fait qu'ils résident dans les principaux foyers d'opposition au régime. D'autres seraient victimes de disparition forcée en raison de leur opposition présumée au gouvernement, de leur opinion politique ou encore de leur participation à des manifestations interdites.

23. Par ailleurs, les sources rapportent que certains corps de métiers auraient été victimes d'actes de disparitions forcées, notamment les corps de défense et de sécurité du Burundi, et plus particulièrement le personnel des services de santé de l'armée et de la police nationale.

24. Les diverses sources ont également rapporté au Groupe de travail la commission d'actes de torture récurrents et la pratique d'exécutions extrajudiciaires.

25. Le Groupe de travail a également reçu des informations concernant la passivité et l'incapacité présumées des autorités publiques d'enquêter dûment et diligemment sur de multiples cas de disparition forcée. De plus, il a été rapporté que les proches des personnes victimes de disparition forcée font l'objet d'actes d'intimidation ou de représailles dans leurs recherches d'informations.

26. Le Groupe note par ailleurs que la Commission internationale d'enquête sur le Burundi a établi des cas de disparitions forcées dans son Rapport sur les violations des droits de l'homme et les atteintes aux droits de l'homme commises depuis avril 2015 au Burundi. Ces cas de disparitions forcées seraient imputables aux membres du service national de renseignement et à la police burundaise. En outre, les juges de la Cour pénale internationale ont autorisé l'ouverture d'une enquête du bureau du Procureur sur la situation au Burundi le 25 octobre 2017 concernant les crimes contre l'humanité qui auraient été commis au Burundi ou par des ressortissants burundais à l'extérieur de leur pays depuis le 26 avril 2015 jusqu'au 26 octobre 2017. Le Groupe note également que, parmi les crimes contre l'humanité qui auraient été commis au Burundi, figurent les disparitions forcées.

Russian Federation

27. The Working Group received information from sources concerning reported obstacles encountered in the implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in the Russian Federation.

28. The European Court of Human Rights (hereafter, ECtHR or the Court) has to date passed judgments holding that nearly 300 individuals were forcibly disappeared from the territory of the Chechen Republic and wider North Caucasus region from 1999 to 2006. The source's information further points to larger numbers of likely instances of enforced disappearance and jurisprudence before the Court is ongoing.

29. The ECtHR has held that, by virtue of these enforced disappearances, the Russian Federation committed violations of the right to life and the right to be free from torture. It also held that the authorities' treatment of the relatives of the disappeared caused suffering

that amounted to inhuman and degrading treatment. In almost all instances, this suffering was ongoing due to the lack of any effective investigation at domestic level over many years, which has contributed to a climate of impunity for grave human rights violations.

30. Although the Russian Federation has denied responsibility, the ECtHR nevertheless held that evidence had established the disappearances “beyond reasonable doubt.” In each case, Russian authorities have complied with their obligation to pay financial compensation to the victims and their families, as required by the Court. However, despite the Court’s rulings spanning more than a decade, in every instance, the Russian authorities have failed to carry out an effective investigation into the disappearances to identify and prosecute perpetrators, and to provide meaningful information to the families of the disappeared individuals. Consequently, the fate has been established of only a very limited number of the 300 individuals believed to be forcibly disappeared.

31. Furthermore, family members of disappeared individuals have encountered intransigence, obstruction, and hostility when attempting to pursue the fate of their loved ones with domestic authorities. The ECtHR, as well as the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, has recognized the serious and repeated obstacles confronting relatives seeking information on presumably disappeared family members. For example, investigations have been hampered by inexplicable delays or the complete failure by the authorities to undertake such basic steps as the opening of investigations, conduct of autopsies or forensic medical tests, and identification or questioning of obvious witnesses and suspects. Security services have repeatedly refused to provide law enforcement agencies with necessary information and facilities (such as laboratories capable identifying bodies) and to provide applicants with meaningful access to case files. Even when apparent suspects have been identified, higher authorities responsible for chain-of-command decisions have not. While investigations have stagnated, authorities have made it clear that domestic statute of limitations of 10 to 15 years will be applied.

Uruguay

32. El Grupo de Trabajo recibió información de fuentes fidedignas sobre obstáculos encontrados en la aplicación de la Declaración sobre la Protección de Todas las Personas contra las Desapariciones Forzadas en Uruguay. La presente alegación general se enfoca principalmente en los obstáculos que se enfrentan para garantizar el avance concreto de las investigaciones penales por las desapariciones forzadas y otros crímenes internacionales perpetrados durante la dictadura militar, así como aquellas investigaciones iniciadas más recientemente relacionadas con graves amenazas recibidas por defensores de derechos humanos.

33. De acuerdo a la información recibida, hasta la actualidad solo ha habido 42 procesamientos en 22 expedientes, de los cuales solo 3 siguen en trámite, ya que 7 de ellos fueron revocados, en 5 de los casos fallecieron los imputados, mientras que en los restantes 27 casos se alcanzaron sentencias de condenas, aunque solo 13 de ellas han sido estudiadas por los tribunales superiores para llegar a ser sentencias definitivas. Por otro lado, se informa que en varios casos se trata de condenas a las mismas personas, por lo que solo habría 20 personas condenadas por estos crímenes en Uruguay.

34. Por otro lado, indican las fuentes que del universo de 180 causas existentes, el 90 por ciento se encuentran inactivas sin haberse realizado ninguna imputación, aunque varios de esos casos llevarían más de 10 años de pesquisa.

35. De acuerdo a la información recibida, tampoco se han registrado avances relacionados con la búsqueda de las personas desaparecidas, habiéndose hallado solamente los cuerpos de 4 personas.

36. La falta de resultados descripta obedecería a la falta de políticas públicas destinadas a garantizar una persecución penal eficaz e integral de los crímenes de la dictadura. En este sentido, las fuentes destacan la inexistencia de indicadores y estadísticas oficiales sobre la marcha del proceso de juzgamiento, destacando que los números que fueran presentados fueron elaborados en base a información recogida por particulares.

37. Según la información, ni la Suprema Corte de Justicia ni la Secretaría de Derechos Humanos para el Pasado Reciente generan información sobre la cantidad de causas en trámite por estos delitos, el tiempo que insumen, la cantidad de imputados, de condenados, la situación procesal de cada uno de ellos, entre otras posibles variables. Explican que las estadísticas sobre causas judiciales que publica la Suprema Corte son genéricas por tipo de delito y no diferencian las causas por crímenes de la dictadura.

38. Por otra parte se alega falta de transparencia en relación con la publicidad de las 13 sentencias de condena, que no serían de acceso público en ningún portal, ni figuran en el buscador de jurisprudencia del tribunal.

39. Si bien en la información suministrada se ha destacado la reciente creación de una fiscalía especializada en crímenes de lesa humanidad para procurar centralizar y sistematizar las acciones en torno a la investigación y tramitación de estas causas, se señala que existen dificultades para avanzar en las investigaciones debido a que el conocimiento de los casos se encontraría compartimentado, impidiendo un abordaje integral de los hechos, el contexto en el que ocurrieron y la evidencia. Por otro lado sostiene la fuente que el desafío que se plantea a esta dependencia por el volumen de trabajo que representa no puede ser abordado por un solo fiscal, circunstancia que podría inclusive generar demoras adicionales, por tener que atender diligencias procesales en distintos lugares del país que podrían solaparse.

40. Por otro lado, de acuerdo a la información recibida, el Grupo de Trabajo por Verdad y Justicia creado en mayo de 2015 por la Presidencia de la Nación no habría puesto en marcha el plan de trabajo que se había planteado. Asimismo, se alega la falta de coordinación de los distintos órganos estatales que tiene responsabilidad en la materia.

41. En esta línea se aporta información sobre declaraciones públicas recientes del Comandante en Jefe del Ejército, quien habría menoscabado el proceso de memoria, verdad y justicia, exigiendo un “punto final” como condición para ofrecer una disculpa pública de las autoridades militares, en una conducta que no habría sido condenada por las autoridades del Estado. En el mismo sentido, se alega que los militares condenados por estos crímenes mantienen su estado militar, las Fuerzas Armadas no realizan el Tribunal de Honor necesario por ley para su destitución y las autoridades civiles del Ministerio de Defensa no se pronuncia al respecto.

42. Por otro lado, el Grupo de Trabajo ha recibido información relativa a la falta de avances en las investigaciones de las amenazas dirigidas a varios defensores de derechos humanos que trabajan en el marco de las investigaciones de las desapariciones forzadas y el resto de los delitos de lesa humanidad perpetrados en Uruguay por el llamado “Comando Barneix” durante el pasado año, sin que se conozca a los autores de las amenazas.

43. De hecho, de acuerdo a la información recibida, otros defensores fueron objeto de nuevas amenazas, a través de la publicación en sitios de internet ligados a sectores militares en los que se reproducirían los datos personales de los familiares directos de los defensores de derechos humanos.

44. Este contexto se completa según la descripción recibida por el Grupo de Trabajo con el ingreso de personas desconocidas al Grupo de Investigaciones en Antropología Forense (GIAF), donde se robó información de las computadoras y señalaron en un mapa el domicilio de los investigadores, en una clara medida amedrentadora.

45. Finalmente se ha señalado que una Comisión parlamentaria investigadora ha documentado el seguimiento de defensores de derechos humanos que han realizado denuncias por estos delitos y organizaciones sociales por parte de ex jefes de inteligencia militar.

Annex II

Urgent actions

Egypt

1. The Working Group, following its urgent action procedure, transmitted 82 cases to the Government concerning:

(a) Gabar Ibrahim Saad Nada, allegedly abducted on 9 September 2017 from his in home Karf Al-Sheikh by National Security agents and police officers;

(b) Mohamed Mohsen Ibrahim Sweidan, allegedly abducted on 8 August 2017 from his house of Kafr Abdo by National Security Agents;

(c) Mohamed Ali Hassan Barakat, allegedly arrested on 12 August 2017 from a coffee shop in the Sixth District in New Damietta Area, Damietta Governorate by National Security agents;

(d) Aya Musaad Mohammed Mohammed Al Dahshan, allegedly arrested on 27 August 2017, from her home in Arab Ghoneim, Helwan by officers of the Investigation Agency;

(e) Abdullah Musaad Mohammed Mohammed Al Dahshan, allegedly arrested on 27 August 2017, from his home in Arab Ghoneim, Helwan by officers of the Investigation Agency;

(f) Ahmed Hassan Abdel Azim Taleb, allegedly abducted on 26 August 2017 from Cairo International airport by National Security agents;

(g) Hussain Mohammed Youssr Ibrahim Abu Ellef, allegedly abducted on 13 August 2017 from Ezbet El Nakhl Wabour by National Security Officers;

(h) Islam Mohammed Yousr Ibrahim Abo Ellef, allegedly abducted on 13 August 2017 from Ezbet El Nakhl Wabour by National Security Officers;

(i) Abdellah Hassan Mohamed Ahmed, allegedly abducted on 31 July 2017 was arrested in front of his home in Mohamad Saleh area, Naser City by National Security officers;

(j) Salah Abdul Mawla Abu Al Fatouh Al Hamaki, allegedly abducted on 9 September 2017 outside the mosque in the Belqas district of Jamsa city, Abu Simbel area, Dakahlia Governorate, by members of the State Security Forces;

(k) Muhtar Rozi, allegedly abducted on 16 July 2017 from Nowabea Port in Nuweiba, South Sinai, Egypt, by police officers;

(l) Osama Mohamed Ibrahim El Sayed Mohamed, allegedly arrested on 7 September 2017 from an apartment in Om Al Rida Village, Kafr El-Batikh Center, Damietta Governorate, by police officers and special operations' officers;

(m) Diao Tarek Ali Ibrahim, allegedly abducted on 10 September 2017 from his home by National Security Agents;

(n) Shaban Mohamed Sayed, allegedly arrested on 11 September 2017 from his work place at Ard Sultan, Minya Governorate by National Security agents;

(o) Ahmed Hammouda Mohamed Hammouda El Sakhawy, allegedly abducted on 10 September 2017 from his home in Downtown Cairo by National Security Agents;

(p) Ahmed Kamal Ahmed El Bastawisi, allegedly arrested on 19 September 2017 from his home in 6th of October City by Police officers and National Security personnel;

- (q) Ahmed Mohamed Salem Ahmed, allegedly arrested on 24 August 2017 from the street in front of his home in Zagazig, Sharkia Province by National Security personnel in plainclothes;
- (r) Mamdouh Mohamed Ahmed Ibrahim, alleged transferred to the National Security Headquarters of Suez on 6 September 2017 and disappeared;
- (s) Mohamed Abdurrahman Mohamed Waddah, allegedly arrested on 9 September 2017, in front of his home in Fakous Center, Sharkia Governorate by National Security personnel;
- (t) Mohamed Al Hussieny Hassan Mohamed, allegedly arrested on 12 September 2017, in Faggala area of Cairo by National Security personnel;
- (u) Maimaitibbula Atala, allegedly arrested on 6 July 2017 at Gardaga Airport, Egypt by Police officers;
- (v) Mohamed Abdulhafeez Ali Abdulhafeez Al Ayari, allegedly arrested from Al-Ahmady Street, Agami, Alexandria by Police officers;
- (w) Ahmed Mohamed Imam Jad Najm, allegedly arrested on 5 October 2017, from Imbaba area, Giza province by Police officers;
- (x) Al Sayed Mahmoud Ali Al Ghandour, allegedly arrested on 9 September 2017 from his home in Al Samaana, Faqous, Al Sharqiya Governorate by Police officers;
- (y) Mohamed Ahmed Abdulwahab Youssef El Qishawy, allegedly arrested on 15 October 2017 from Abdelmoniem Reyad Street, Belbis Center, Sharkia Province by National Security personnel;
- (z) Mohamed Mustafa Mahmoud Mohamed, allegedly arrested on 3 August 2017 from a street in Nasser City by Police officers and National Security personnel;
- (aa) Abu Hassiba Mohammed Faraj allegedly arrested on 28 August 2017, from his home in Helwan, Greater Cairo, by Police officers in uniform and individuals in plainclothes believed to be National Security personnel;
- (bb) Afaf Hussein Salem Mahmoud, allegedly arrested on 28 August 2017, from her home in Helwan, Greater Cairo by Police officers in uniform and individuals in plainclothes believed to be National Security personnel;
- (cc) Omaira Hussein Salem, allegedly arrested on 28 August 2017, from her home in Helwan, Greater Cairo by Police officers in uniform and individuals in plainclothes believed to be National Security personnel;
- (dd) Amr Abou Hassiba Mohamed, allegedly arrested on 28 August 2017, from his home in Helwan, Greater Cairo by Police officers in uniform and individuals in plainclothes believed to be National Security personnel;
- (ee) Ayman Hussein Salem, allegedly arrested on 28 August 2017 from his home in Helwan, Greater Cairo by Police officers and individuals believed to be National Security personnel;
- (ff) Hussein Ayman Hussein Salem, allegedly arrested on 28 August 2017, from his home in Helwan, Greater Cairo by Police officers in uniform and individuals in plainclothes believed to be National Security personnel;
- (gg) Mohamed Yassin Abdel Wahab, allegedly arrested on 28 August 2017 from his home in Helwan, Greater Cairo by Police officers in uniform and individuals in plainclothes believed to be National Security personnel;
- (hh) Mohammed Jamal Ali Ibrahim, allegedly arrested on 28 August 2017 from his home in Helwan, Greater Cairo by Police officers in uniform and individuals in plainclothes believed to be National Security personnel;
- (ii) Somaya Maher Ahmed Hazimah, allegedly arrested on 17 October 2017, from her home in Damanshour, Behera governorate by members of the State Security Forces in uniforms, members of the Police in uniforms and unidentified individuals in plainclothes;

(jj) Omar Essam Rashad Abdelhady, allegedly arrested on 17 October 2017 allegedly arrested on 17 October 2017 from his home in Damanhour, Behera governorate by members of the State Security Forces in uniforms, members of the Police in uniforms and unidentified individuals in plainclothes;

(kk) Abdurrahman Mohamed Rashidy AbdulAziz, allegedly arrested on 10 November 2017 from his home in Abul Matamir, Station II, Behira Province, by members of both the Army and the Police Force;

(ll) Omar El Sayed Taha Ibrahim Mohamed Zeyada, allegedly arrested on 9 November 2017 from his home in 15th of May City, Hilwan by members of the Police Force;

(mm) Ezzeldin Ahmed Mostafy Abdel Latif, allegedly arrested on 18 October 2017, from a police checkpoint in Alrimaya Square in Al-Ahram, Giza Governorate, Egypt, by National Security agents;

(nn) Mahmud Abd-Alwahed Al-Adel Al-sherbiny, allegedly arrested on 12 October 2017, arrested from his work place in Bat Tahir, Meniet El Nasr, Dakahlia, Egypt, by members of the Security Forces;

(oo) Ahmed Kamal Mohamed Hassan, allegedly arrested on 19 October 2017, from his home in Khanka Center, Qaliubia Province by members of the Police Force and State Security personnel;

(pp) Samir El Sayed Rashad Mohamed El Shamy, arrested on 29 October 2017 from his home in Al Manshyia Al Gadida, Al Arba'een, Suez Province by members of the Police Force;

(qq) Mohamed Khaled Mustafa Alqamhawwy, allegedly arrested on 20 November 2017 at his workplace in Al Kharadhy village, Manshiat Alwakeel, Shoubrakhit neighbourhood, Damanhour by members of the Police Force, thought to be investigation officers, and State Security personnel;

(rr) Mohamed Mohamed Mohamed Emam allegedly arrested on 4 November 2017 at Cairo airport by members of the airport security;

(ss) A person below 18 years of age, allegedly arrested on 7 September 2017 from his home in Kafr El Batikh Center, Damietta by members of the Police Force;

(tt) Osama Mohamed Ebrahim Al-Sayed Al-Danagawy, allegedly arrested on 7 September 2017 from his home in Kafr El Batikh Center, Damietta by members of the Police Force;

(uu) Diaa Abbas Ahmed Othman, allegedly arrested on 14 September 2017, from his home in Sohag by members of the Police Force;

(vv) Gamal Saliem Al-Saied Ali, allegedly disappeared on 9 September 2017 after going to Tahta police station;

(ww) Mohamed Ali Mohamed Hamad, allegedly arrested on 2 November 2017 from his workplace in Kaf El Sheikh by two members of the State Security;

(xx) Mohamed Abdul Rahman Mohamed Rabah, allegedly arrested on 9 September 2017 from his home in Faqous Center, Sharkia Governorate, by members of the Police Force;

(yy) Mosab Ali Hamed Ali, allegedly arrested on 7 September 2017 from a street in Giza by members of the Police Force;

(zz) Khalid Hamdy Hassan Samak, allegedly arrested on 16 October 2017 arrested near his home in Kahafa Tanata Gharbia by members of the Security Forces including officers and soldiers;

(aaa) Mohammed Ahmed Sabra Soliman, allegedly arrested on 11 November 2017 from his residence at Nasr City, Cairo Governorate, Egypt, by National Security Agents and members of the Police Force;

(bbb) Mohamed El Sayed El Nadi Ahmed El Shwehy, allegedly disappeared from an engineering company on 7 November 2017 and may be being held at State Security Headquarters in Lazoughly;

(ccc) Omar Khaled Taha Ahmed, allegedly arrested on 30 November 2017 in Aswan railway station by State Security personnel;

(ddd) Tarek Ibrahim El Sayed El Sabaa, allegedly arrested on 9 November 2017 from a house in Educational Administration, Sinbellawin Center, Dakahlia Province Egypt, by State Security personnel;

(eee) Amr Nady Abdo Hussein Faraj, allegedly arrested on 20 November 2017 in Beni Suef Governorate by two men believed to be National Security Agents;

(fff) Nady Abdo Hussein Faraj, allegedly arrested on 19 November 2017 at the gate of the Alexandria-Cairo Desert Road by members of the Police Force and National Security agents;

(ggg) Ahmed Mohamed Al Sayed Abu Musa, allegedly arrested on 28 November 2017 from the Fifth Assembly Street 90, New Cairo, Cairo Governorate, by members of the State Security Forces;

(hhh) Abdulaziz Medhat Abdulaziz Mohamed Abu Khashaba, allegedly arrested on 28 November 2017 from his house in Dessouk Center, Gharbia Province by members of the State Security Forces;

(iii) Bassam Shahat Mohamed Mohamed El Abbasi, allegedly arrested 19 October 2017 at Al Ahyiaa road block, Hurgada, by members of the State Security Forces;

(jjj) Ayman Hafez Mohammed Hafez Gabr, allegedly arrested on 3 December 2017 from his workplace in the city of Tanta, Gharbia Governorate, Egypt, by members of the National Security;

(kkk) Assem Nady Abdo Hussein, allegedly abducted on 2 January 2018 abducted in front of the College of Veterinary Medicine, Beni Suef University, Beni Suef Governorate by a group of men believed to be members of the National Security Agency;

(lll) Alaa Mahmoud Mohamed Ismail, allegedly arrested on 21 December 2017 from his home in Abu Hammad City, Sharkyia Governorate by members of the Police Force;

(mmm) Abdullah Kamal Mohamed Mohamed Abou Sabeiha, allegedly arrested on 2 November 2017 from New Cairo Institute, Fifth Settlement, Egypt, by members of the Police Force;

(nnn) Mosaad Rizk Abu Mosallam Hijab, allegedly arrested on 9 November 2017 from his work in Damnhur, by members of the Police Forces;

(ooo) Osama Tawfik Abdel-Maksoud Saadallah, allegedly arrested on 13 November 2017 from his home in Kafr Rabea, Talla City, by members of the Police Force;

(ppp) Othman Mohamed Othman Othman Ibrahim, allegedly disappeared on 28 October 2017 after being released from a Prosecution Office;

(qqq) Abdul Rahman Kamal Abdul Aziz, allegedly arrested on 9 December 2017 in front of the Faculty of Agriculture at Al-Azhar University, Cairo Governorate, Egypt, by members of the Police Force and other unidentified individuals;

(rrr) Ahmed Yasser Mahmoud Ahmed, allegedly arrested on 20 December 2017 from the area surrounding his house in Madinaty by individuals in plainclothes believed to be National Security Agents;

(sss) Hossam Ahmed Abdel Moneim Mohamed El Wakil, allegedly arrested on 30 December 2017 his house in Seuf Area, Alexandria Governorate by National Security Agents, and members of the Police;

(ttt) A person below 18 years of age allegedly arrested on 10 January 2018 from a street near his residence in New Damietta by members of the State Security Forces;

(uuu) El Hosseiny Mohamed Ahmed El Shamy, allegedly disappeared on 10 January 2018, while in pre-trial detention;

(vvv) Ahmed Mustafa Mohamed Selim, allegedly arrested on 2 November 2017, on a road in Port Said by members of the Police;

(www) Taki El Din Hassan Ali Ahmed El Ezabi, allegedly arrested on 2 November 2017, on a road in Port Said by Police;

(xxx) Moaaz Mohamed Farouk Al Wazzan, allegedly arrested on 7 November 2017 in flat in the Third Settlement by Police;

(yyy) Mohamed Ibrahim Saleh Mohamed Nada, allegedly arrested on 6 November 2017, from his home in Al Ahraam Gardens by members of the Police;

(zzz) Tarek Refaat Okasha Mohammed Alhessy, allegedly arrested on the 1 January 2018 from a street in the 5th Settlement, Cairo Governorate, by Police from the 5th Settlement Police Department;

(aaaa) Ibrahim Abul Azm Mohamed Dawoud, allegedly arrested on 18 November 2017 from a house in Qotour village, Gharbia Province, Egypt, by members of the Central Security, State Security and the Police;

(bbbb) Ibrahim Tarek Emad Nasr Eldin, allegedly arrested on 28 November 2017 in front of Toom and Basal restaurant in Nasr Street, Nasr City, Egypt by National Security Agents and members of the Police;

(cccc) Ahmed Mahmoud Mohamed Mohamed Arafat, allegedly arrested on 29 November 2017 from the 10th Neighbourhood in Nasr City in Cairo Governorate by National Security forces and members of the Police;

(dddd) Abdullah Sobhy Ali Ibrahim Younis, allegedly arrested on 4 December 2017 from his home in Belqas Center, Dakahlia Governorate by a National Security Officer and a Police Officer from the Belqas Center Police Station.

Pakistan

2. The Working Group, following its urgent action procedure, transmitted 26 cases to the Government concerning:

(a) Mohammad Azum, allegedly abducted on 15 August 2017 from a checkpoint in Wadh, Khuzdar, Balochistan, by members of the Frontier Corps (FC) and intelligence agencies of Pakistan;

(b) Muhammad Farooq, allegedly abducted on 9 September 2017 from his home in Gazzi, Balochistan, by members of the Pakistani Army, Frontier Corps (FC) and personnel from Pakistan's secret intelligence agencies;

(c) Imran Mumtaz, allegedly abducted on 18 October 2017 from his home in Muhallah Islam Pura by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA);

(d) Muhammad Ismail, allegedly abducted on 25 July 2017 from the cattle market of Dera Ghazi Khan by 10 armed persons members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA);

(e) Muhammad Nawaz Atta, allegedly abducted on 28 October 2017 from his residence in Karachi, by Pakistani Rangers and personnel of secret agencies;

(f) Afzal Ali Laghari and Akhtar Ali Laghari, allegedly abducted from their home in Tando Muhammad Khan, Sindh, by armed rangers and policemen;

- (g) Sanal Ullah, Rafeeq, Ahmed Naseer and Hassam, allegedly abducted on 15 November 2017, were abducted a house in Karachi, Sindh, by rangers and personnel from an intelligence agency;
- (h) Ahmed Sagheer, allegedly abducted on 20 November 2017 from a canteen at the Karachi University (KU), Sindh, by 10 to 12 rangers and members of an intelligence agency, possibly from the Inter-Services Intelligence;
- (i) Aftab Younis, a person below 18 years of age, allegedly abducted on 28 October 2017, from a house in Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan, by Sindh Rangers and personnel of secret agencies, including the Inter-Services Intelligence, when they raided the residence;
- (j) Ulfat Altaf, a person below 18 years of age, allegedly abducted on 28 October 2017, from his house in Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan, by Sindh Rangers and personnel of secret agencies, including the Inter-Services Intelligence;
- (k) Ilyas Muhammad, allegedly abducted on 28 October 2017 from his residence in Karachi, Sindh, by Sindh Rangers and the Inter-Services Intelligence agents;
- (l) Sajjad, allegedly abducted on 28 October 2017 from his residence in Karachi, Sindh, by Sindh Rangers and personnel of the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI);
- (m) Raza Mehmood Khan, allegedly was abducted on 2 December 2017 from his residence in Lahore by Security Agencies of Pakistan;
- (n) Deedar Ali Shabirani, allegedly abducted on 16 December 2017 from his residence in east Karachi by members of the Rangers and of the Inter-Services Intelligence;
- (o) Nasir Ahmed, allegedly abducted on 15 December 2017 from Kili Allah Abad, Sheikh Umer Road Hudda, Quetta by agents of the Frontier Corps (FC) and the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI);
- (p) Nihal, allegedly abducted on 31 October 2017 at the Gelani Hospital Quetta by armed men in plainclothes from Satellite Town, Quetta, allegedly belonging to Secret Agencies of Pakistan, including the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI);
- (q) Abid and Farhad, two persons below 18 years of age, allegedly abducted on 28 October 2017 from his house in Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan, by Sindh Rangers and personnel of the Inter-Services Intelligence;
- (r) Muhammad Zair s/o Muhammad Saleh Jamal, allegedly abducted on 13 January 2018 from his residence in Karachi by Paramilitary Rangers together with CID personnel in plainclothes;
- (s) Noor Nabi, allegedly last seen on 4 January 2018 at the High Security Prison of Sahiwal after having in abducted on 22 December 2017 by agents of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) from inside the Okara Jail, Punjab;
- (t) Mohammad Akram Rajput Ejaz Ahmed, allegedly abducted on 14 January 2018, from his residence in Karachi by Paramilitary Rangers together with CID personnel in plainclothes;
- (u) Sagheer Ahmed, allegedly abducted on 20 November 2017 from the cafeteria of the University of Karachi by members of the Intelligence Agencies of Pakistan and Military Sindh Rangers in plainclothes.

Annex III

Standard procedure cases

Pakistan

1. The Working Group transmitted 49 cases to the Government, concerning:
 - (a) Abdullah Shah, allegedly abducted on 22 May 2016 by members of the army from the 68th Unit of the Baloch Army together with secret agents possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), from the headquarters of the 68 Baloch Army Unit in Kabal, Swat, Pakistan;
 - (b) Rasheed Allah, allegedly abducted on 10 January 2017 by members of a secret state agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), from his home in Akram Colony Tehsil hub, District Layyah, Pakistan;
 - (c) Munir Ahmed Haqani, allegedly abducted on 4 April 2017 by members of a secret state agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), from his home in Taj Colony, Bachri Road, Nawabshah, Pakistan;
 - (d) Muhammad Islam, allegedly abducted on 27 January 2016 by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), from his home in Qasim Kalli, Band District Peshawar, Pakistan;
 - (e) Riaz Ul Iqbal, allegedly abducted on 30 May 2015 by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), from Tanchi Hostel, Bannu Medical Collage, Tanchi Bazar Bannu City, Pakistan;
 - (f) Ghulam Rasool, allegedly abducted by members of the Pakistani Army from his home and last seen on 6 August 2016 at the Pakistani army main camp in Mashkay, Pakistan;
 - (g) Ahmed Khan, allegedly abducted on 19 November 2016 by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), from his home in Dar Ul Islam Colony, H# 104, Cambridge Institute, Pakistan;
 - (h) Amjad Saleem, allegedly abducted on 13 July 2017 by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), from his home in Chak No. 73-A/5 Janobi, P.O Khas, Tehsil, Sahiwal, Pakistan;
 - (i) Muhammad Yousaf, allegedly abducted on 5 March 2017 by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), from Safeer Park near Kabristan Road, Gujranwala, Pakistan;
 - (j) Muhammad Javed Aslam, allegedly abducted on 31 March 2017 by a fully armed group of the Elite Police from his shop in Farid town, Sahiwal, Pakistan;
 - (k) Yousaf Ali, allegedly abducted on 13 March 2017 by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), from his home in H# 210, Mohalla Rubani, Frontier Colony # 03, Kara, Pakistan;
 - (l) Shafi Ur Rehman, allegedly abducted on 19 January 2017 by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence

(ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), when he was travelling to Hangu from Orakzai, Pakistan;

(m) Shahid Mehmood, allegedly abducted on 16 February 2017 by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), from Markazi Jamia Masjid Chak No.121-JB, Gokhwal, Tehsil & District Faisalabad, Pakistan;

(n) Muhammad Saleem, allegedly abducted on 7 March 2013 by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), from his home in Sharab Kaur, P.O. Sinndu Khel, Tehsil Upper Mohmand, Pakistan;

(o) Muhammad Yasir, allegedly abducted on 18 August 2016 by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), from Ada Ghaseet Pura bus stop on SheikhuPura road, Faisalabad, Pakistan;

(p) Muhammad Akhtar, allegedly abducted on 21 August 2016 by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), from Faradan Bazar, Kotwali Gujranwala, Pakistan;

(q) Mehran, allegedly abducted on 16 September 2016 by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), from his home in Aaha Kor, P.O. Sandu Khel, Tehsil Safi, District Mo, Pakistan;

(r) Khalil Ahmad Baloch, allegedly abducted on 10 June 2016 by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), from Grid Road near Margalla Shadi Hall D.I. Khan, Pakistan;

(s) Mehboob, allegedly abducted on 3 February 2016 by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), from his home in Tubewell Korona, Dalazak Road, Hindiki Daman, Pesh, Pakistan;

(t) Muhammad Tayyab, allegedly abducted on October 2015 by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), from the Mosque of Qalyas, in the Village Bagh Koroona Tehsil & District Charsadda, Pakistan;

(u) Yaqoob Khan, allegedly abducted on 13 December 2015 by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), from Nawaz Sharif Park in Rawalpindi, Pakistan;

(v) Tehseen Askari, allegedly abducted on 3 January 2017 by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), from Ward # 5, Mohalla Sattar Pura, Kharian District Gu, Pakistan;

(w) Nasir Aziz, allegedly abducted on 6 January 2017 by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), from the Global Glass Factory, in Tarnol, I District Islamabad, Pakistan;

(x) Gul Nabi, allegedly abducted between May and June 2013 by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), from Hala Naka Hyderabad, Pakistan;

(y) Umer Yaar, allegedly abducted on 9 May 2016 by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), from I-11/4, Fruit Wholesale Market, Islamabad, Pakistan;

(z) Abdul Samad Khan, allegedly abducted on 17 November 2015, by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), from his home in Azad Kaur, P.O. Saddu Khel, Tehsil Upper Memand D, Pakistan;

(aa) Insaf Shah, allegedly abducted on 20 February 2015, by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), from Jamia Masjid Haji Sahib, Turangzai Mohmand Agency, Pakistan;

(bb) Abdul Rasheed, allegedly abducted on 9 February 2017 by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), from Bakery Chowk, Westridge 2, Tehsil & District Rawalpindi, Pakistan;

(cc) Aijaz Gaho, allegedly abducted on 26 April 2017 by rangers and policemen on the Dadu bypass road, outside the city of Dadu, in Sindh, Pakistan;

(dd) Zojan Khan, allegedly abducted by approximately 25 members of the Frontier Corps (FC) and last seen in January 2016 at the Ghalani headquarters of the Frontier Corps (FC) prison, in Tehsil Haleemzai, Mohmand Agency, FATA, Pakistan;

(ee) Muhammad Vighio, allegedly abducted on 7 July 2017 by rangers from his home in Village Seehar Station, Taluka Dokri, District Larkana, Sindh Province, Pakistan;

(ff) Arif Muhammad, allegedly abducted on 6 June 2015 by Ranger Officials from outside his home at House No.7/15, Gali No.7, Sector-D, Manzoor Colony, Mehmoodabad, Karachi, District East, Pakistan;

(gg) Mir Dad, allegedly abducted on 19 May 2015 by members of the Frontier Corps and an unidentified secret agency from a residence he was occupying while studying in Gul e Dann, Turbat, District Kech, Pakistan;

(hh) Ilyas Baloch, allegedly abducted on 12 April 2015 by members of Frontier Corps from his residence in Kahn Zangi Isai, Dakhana, Panjgur, Balochistan, Pakistan;

(ii) Sanaullah, allegedly abducted on 6 April 2014 by members of the Frontier Corps and the Inter-Service Intelligence (ISI) agency from his shop in the village of Karkay Dal, Gichk, Pakistan;

(jj) Shehzad Qayyum, allegedly abducted on 23 July 2014 by members of the Army and Secret Agencies of Pakistan from the Civil Hospital in Kalat District, Balochistan, Pakistan;

(kk) Hidayatullah Lohar, allegedly abducted on 17 April 2017 by four persons dressed in police uniforms and three persons dressed in civilian clothes, during class from the Golo Gawans Boys School near the Nasirabad District Kamber, Shahdadkot, in Sindh, Pakistan;

(ll) Mr Gurdev Singh Rai, allegedly arrested on 5 December 1971 during a raid with his unit in Pakistan and taken into Pakistani custody as a prisoner of war;

(mm) Hersen Singh Gill, allegedly abducted on 13 December 1971 when his MIG 21 plane was shot and downed by ground fire over Badin in the Sindh province of Pakistan and taken as a prisoner of war (POW) by Pakistani Security Forces and the Pakistani Government;

(nn) Maj Sharanjit Pal Singh Waraich, allegedly abducted on 3 December 1971 by Pakistani forces in the Husainiwala sector, Punjab, India;

(oo) Shadi Soomro, allegedly abducted on 24 May 2017 by 10–15 armed individuals from the Military Intelligence, Rangers and Police, from his residence at Village & Deh Gagharo Distt: Badin, Pakistan;

(pp) Haq Nawaz, allegedly abducted on 25 February 2014 by two members of the police, near the Shewa Adda Bridge in the Village Shewa, District Swabi, Pakistan;

(qq) Gul Wahab, allegedly abducted on 30 December 2013 by armed and uniformed Swabi police officers, from his house in Mohalla Shamsha Khel, Village Kala, Swabi, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan;

(rr) Asif Muhammad, allegedly abducted on 10 December 2014 by members of the Frontier Corps (FC) and Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), while driving back home in the Gudar area of Tehsil Jamrud, Khyber Agency, FATA, Pakistan;

(ss) Hamayoon Khan, allegedly abducted on 10 December 2014 by members of the Swabi Police Station, army personnel, and men dressed in civilian believed to be intelligence agents, from his home in Village Maniri Payan, Swabi, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan;

(tt) Mian Shaukat Bacha, allegedly abducted on 27 May 2013 by approximately 30 armed and uniformed army personnel, from his home in Village Docadda, Tehsil Gadezai, Dist, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan;

(uu) Qaisar Ali, allegedly abducted on 12 December 2014 by members of the police from the Swabi Police Station and intelligence agencies, in front of his house in Dagai, Manairi Payan, Swabi, Khyber Pakhtu, Pakistan;

(vv) Ahmad Said Khan, allegedly abducted on 21 December 2014 by army officials from his home in Village Pacha, Buner, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan;

(ww) Farman Khan, allegedly abducted on 23 June 2014 by members of the Pakistani police and intelligence forces, from a shop in the area of the Khazana Police Station in Peshawar, Pakistan.

2. In accordance with the Methods of Work of the Working Group, a copy of the cases of Gurdev Singh Rai, Hersen Singh Gill and Maj Sharanjit Pal Singh Waraich was sent to the Government of India.

Sri Lanka

3. The Working Group transmitted 27 cases to the Government, concerning:

(a) Saranraj Sooriyanathan, allegedly abducted by members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), and last seen on 21 April 2009 injured in a bunker by the seashore belonging to the LTTE in Mullivaikyal in the Mullaitivu District, an area passed into the Sri Lanka Government control on 18 May 2009;

(b) Vaikunthan Vairamutthu, allegedly abducted by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), and last seen in March 2009 lying injured in the field hospital of the LTTE in Matthalan, Mullaithivu District, Northern Province, Sri Lanka, an area passed into the Sri Lanka Government control on 18 May 2009;

(c) Prithayini Vairamutthu, last seen on 12 May 2009 injured in a hospital in Mullivaikyal, Mullaithivu District, Northern Province, Sri Lanka;

(d) Jeyarasan Kandasamy, allegedly disappeared in April 2009 from Matthalan, Mullivaikyal, Mullaithivu District, Northern Province, Sri Lanka;

(e) Lingaruban Karunanithy, last seen in February 2009 in Udayarkattu, Kilinochchi, Mullaithivu district, Northern Province, Sri Lanka;

(f) Kumarasamy Sothilingam, last seen in November 2006 on the seashore in Vidaththalteevu, when he was arrested by the Navy forces;

(g) Nirupan Selvalingam, allegedly arrested on 16 May 2009 by members of the Sri Lanka Army, and last seen at the Mannar hospital in August of 2009;

(h) Yogaratnam Naren, allegedly arrested on 18 May 2009 by the Sri Lankan army in Wattuwahal, Sri Lanka, and never seen again;

(i) Virabahu Loges Waran (V.L.) Kamalanathan, allegedly arrested on 16 May 2009, by the Sri Lankan army and never seen again;

- (j) Murganathan Sathivel, allegedly arrested on 14 August 2008 by eight members of the Sri Lankan army from his home in Vavuniya, Sri Lanka;
- (k) Arulpragasam Edinton Prathees, allegedly abducted on 9 May 2004 by members of the Sri Lanka army in Atchuvvely, Jaffna, Sri Lanka;
- (l) Rajkumar Rakavan, last seen in mid-2008 when being summoned to the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) of the Police in Easwaipuram, Vavuniya, Sri Lanka;
- (m) Jeyarani Mariyathas, last seen on 14 May 2009 at the Vattuvakal Bridge in Mullaithivu, Sri Lanka;
- (n) Jesanth Mariyathas, last seen on 14 May 2009 at the Vattuvakal Bridge in Mullaithivu, Sri Lanka;
- (o) Thayalan Selvaratnam, last seen on 11 May 2009 in Vattuvakal, Mullaithivu, Sri Lanka;
- (p) Sinthuja Shanmugam, last seen after 28 March 2009 in a secret camp in Puttalam, North Western Province, Sri Lanka;
- (q) Mohanraj Velu, last seen on 12 May 2009 while trying to flee from the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) held areas into territory under Sri Lanka Government (SLG) control, in Vellamullivaikka, Mullaitivu District, Sri Lanka;
- (r) Pushparasa Shanmugam, last seen on 10 December 2008 in Kilinochchi District, Sri Lanka;
- (s) Satthiyaveni Pushpanathan, allegedly abducted in March 2009 by members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) from her home in Kilinochchi to Mullivaikal, Mullaitivu District, Sri Lanka;
- (t) Naguleswaran Pakiyanathan, last seen on 15 April 2009 in Karaiyan, Mullaitivu District, Sri Lanka;
- (u) Pratheepan Mahendran, allegedly abducted by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and last seen on 16 May 2009 when entering the Sri Lanka Army check-post in Omanthai, Vavuniya District, Sri Lanka;
- (v) Kirshnavi Logeswaran, last seen on 18 May 2009 being interrogated by the Criminal Investigation Department of the Sri Lankan Police at the Sri Lanka Army check-post in Omanthai, Vavuniya District, Sri Lanka;
- (w) Sivakokila Koneswaran, last seen on 20 April 2009 engaging the Sri Lanka military at Pachchaipulmoddai in Puthukudiyurpu, Mullaithivu District, Sri Lanka;
- (x) Santhakumar Kathirvel, last seen on 18 February 2009 when visiting persons associated with him in Puthumathalan, Mulli, Mullaithivu District, Sri Lanka;
- (y) Sasikumar Kandasamy, last seen on 17 May 2009 by persons associated with him in Vadduvakal, Mullaitivu District, Sri Lanka;
- (z) Lingadevi Balaiah, last seen in July 2009 in Vavuniya town, Vavuniya District, Sri Lanka;
- (aa) Pushpakaran Thirumoorthy, allegedly abducted in May 2012 by Sri Lanka army personnel at the Sivasubramaniyam Temple in the town of Badulla, south central Sri Lanka.

Syrian Arab Republic

4. The Working Group transmitted 49 cases to the Government, concerning:

- (a) Abdulrahman Khalouf, allegedly abducted on 4 June 2012 by members of the military security from the Mhardeh office at the checkpoint in the western roundabout of Mhardeh, Syria;

- (b) Anwar Muslim, allegedly arrested by members of the Air Force Intelligence at the Hama Al selmya checkpoint and disappeared on 1 January 2017 in the 247 Branch of Kafarsouseh, Damascus, Syria;
- (c) Khaled Al Nouri, allegedly detained by members of the Air Force Intelligence and the military at the Al ksoa checkpoint and disappeared on 3 April 2017 from the State Security Branch, Syria;
- (d) Yaser Jadaan, allegedly arrested by members of the Military Security at check point on the southern entrance of Hama and disappeared on 1 May 2017 in the red Hangar building of the Sednaya prison, Syria;
- (e) Omar Alsalem, allegedly arrested by members of the Military Security and disappeared on 7 April 2017 in Sednaya prison, Syria;
- (f) Moaaz Abdel Aal, allegedly arrested on 22 August 2013 by members of the National Army checkpoint and the State Security in the suburb of Al-Asaad Harasta, close to the Victoria Bridge, Damascus, Syria;
- (g) Jamal Qassab, allegedly arrested on 12 July 2012 by members of the military and the Air Force Intelligence from his workplace in Aleppo, Salaheddine district, Syria;
- (h) Ahmad Al Rahhal, allegedly arrested on 6 August 2013 by members of the military intelligence in front of the Directorate of Education in Idlid, Syria;
- (i) Salma Abdul Razzaq, allegedly arrested by members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) in uniforms and disappeared on 1 October 2017 at the detention facility “Branch 235” of the Military Intelligence, in Damascus, Syria;
- (j) Waseem Ahmed Abdel Kader Hanash, allegedly abducted on 22 November 2012 by approximately 25 Syrian soldiers from his house in Daraa, Jasim city, Syria;
- (k) Khayat Yahya, allegedly abducted on 3 August 2012 by four individuals with civil clothes from the Hilal al-Assad militia of the National Defence Force from his work place in Latakia, Syria;
- (l) Amer Taqi Haswani, allegedly arrested on 29 June 2012 by armed members wearing both military and civilian clothes at a Government forces checkpoint in the Al Baramkeh neighbourhood of Damascus city, Syria;
- (m) Taibani Ghassain, allegedly arrested on 10 November 2011 by members of the Air Force Intelligence from his house in Al Rastan, Syria;
- (n) Al Khalil Yahya, allegedly arrested on 5 January 2013 by members of State Security Branch at the checkpoint in the Al Gaouta neighbourhood in Homs, Syria;
- (o) Ghiath Al Razouq, allegedly arrested on 30 October 2013 by members of the Military Security in Jabal Zayn Al Abidin in the Hama Governorate, Syria;
- (p) Hashem Al Abeid, allegedly arrested on 7 June 2014 by members of the Security Branch of Government Forces in Al Furquls, Aleppo, Syria;
- (q) Abdul Nasser Mahmoud, allegedly arrested by members of Military Security and disappeared on 12 June 2013 at the Branch 291 General Administration for Military Intelligence in the Kafr Sousa neighbourhood of Damascus city, Syria;
- (r) Jihad Idriss, allegedly arrested on 9 February 2013 by members of Military Security of the Government Forces at the checkpoint in Al Qetaifeh city, Damascus suburbs in Adra area, Syria;
- (s) Ismail Dandash, allegedly arrested on 27 July 2012 by members of the Military Forces at the checkpoint on Damascus Airport Motorway, Syria;
- (t) Khaled Farzat, allegedly arrested on 24 September 2012 by members of the Military Security forces at the checkpoint on the main roundabout of Tadmur, Homs Governorate, Syria;

- (u) Tamer Najjar, allegedly arrested by members of the Syrian Army and disappeared in June 2014 in the Intelligence Branch 215 in Damascus before being transferred to another detention centre;
- (v) Shamel Najjar, allegedly arrested by members of the Syrian Army and disappeared in June 2014 in the Intelligence Branch 215 in Damascus before being transferred to another detention centre;
- (w) Mohammad Nour Al Haji, allegedly arrested on 16 April 2012 by armed forces of the Air-force security of the Government forces in the Al Maidan neighbourhood of Aleppo city, Syria;
- (x) Anas Abdallah, allegedly abducted on 20 December 2013 by members of the Syrian Security forces and popular committees at a checkpoint while driving from Latakia to Homs, Syria;
- (y) Mahmoud Taher Jawhar, allegedly arrested on 20 October 2013 by members of the Military Security when passing through a Government forces' checkpoint in the University neighbourhood of Aleppo city, Syria;
- (z) Odaba Al Matheeb, allegedly abducted on 14 November 2013 by armed members of Military Security Branch from the IT Engineering College in Damascus, Syria;
- (aa) Ali Jeti, allegedly arrested on 23 October 2016 by members of the Fatimion battalion in Aleppo, Alrashideen, Syria;
- (bb) Jamil Samin, allegedly arrested on 18 March 2013 by military security forces at a mini market in Homs and disappeared at the Military Security Branch in Homs, Syria;
- (cc) Lama Al Basha, allegedly arrested by a group of unidentified forces who subsequently handed her over to the Political Security, and disappeared in April 2015 in Sidnaya prison, Syria;
- (dd) Abdel Rahman Al Mushasha, allegedly abducted on 2 March 2014 by members of the Syrian Popular Committees of Jaramana in Jaramana, Damascus, Syria;
- (ee) Sait Cosar, allegedly arrested on 12 August 2013 by members of the Syrian police and secret services at Al-Qamishli airport, Syria;
- (ff) Hashim Sahiuni, allegedly abducted on 7 June 2012 by members of the Political Security Directorate at a checkpoint close to the village of Al Shalfatia, Syria;
- (gg) Yahya Abu Jundi, allegedly abducted on 24 December 2012 by members of Military Security of the Government forces at the Department of immigration and passport branch, in Damascus, Syria;
- (hh) Raed Abbas, allegedly abducted by members of the Military Security of the Government forces and disappeared on 9 July 2011 in the Military Security Branch of Al Sayeda region, Syria;
- (ii) Mohammad Sulaiman Al Abood, allegedly abducted on 1 January 2012 by armed members of the Military Security of the Government forces when passing by the "defence coefficient" checkpoint in Al Sfaira region, Aleppo governorate, Syria;
- (jj) Abood Al Ali, allegedly arrested on 9 September 2014 members of the Political Security branch of the Government from his University accommodation in Latakia, Syria;
- (kk) Mazen Al Nazzal, allegedly arrested on 28 November 2012 by members of the Air Force Intelligence at the Air Force Intelligence checkpoint in Kafr al-Tun Village, Hama Governorate, Syria;
- (ll) Belal Al Sagheir, allegedly arrested on 9 November 2012 by Military Security officers at a checkpoint related to Government forces in the Palmyra circle area in Homs, Syria;
- (mm) Rami Al Jadi, allegedly arrested on 23 July 2012 by members of the Syrian army in Barza neighbourhood, in northern Damascus, Syria;

(nn) Jom'a Al Akhras, allegedly abducted on 31 December 2012 by armed members of the Government forces while passing a checkpoint related to Government forces in Al Qatifeh city, Damascus Governorate, Syria;

(oo) Amin Al Saleh, allegedly arrested on 25 September 2012 by members of the Air Force Intelligence at his house in Kafr al-Tun Village, Hama Governorate, Syria;

(pp) Mustafa Al Saleh, allegedly arrested on 25 September 2012 by members of the Air Force Intelligence at his house in Kafr al-Tun Village, Hama Governorate, Syria;

(qq) Safwan Al Handal, allegedly arrested on 28 June 2011 by the military security in Tafas, Syria;

(rr) Mahmoud Al Rahal, allegedly arrested on 16 February 2013 by members of the military security when he was driving on the road between Hamma and Muhradah, Syria;

(ss) Qantar Amar, allegedly arrested on 5 February 2012 by soldiers of the Syrian Army from his residence in Ein Larouz village in Idlib governorate, Syria;

(tt) Mohammad Saleem Al Sharqa, allegedly arrested on 26 November 2012 by members of the General Intelligence Directorate at a checkpoint in the Al-Zahra al-Jadeeda neighborhood, Damascus, Syria;

(uu) Yasin Issa, allegedly arrested on 7 February 2013 by members of the Syrian Army at his house in Bloudan, Rif Dimashq Governorate, Syria;

(vv) Mohammad Al Duroubi, allegedly arrested on 16 March 2013 by armed members of the military security of the government forces at a checkpoint of government forces in Al Hadara Street in Tareeq Al Sham neighbourhood, in Homs city, Syria;

(ww) Al Handal Basam, allegedly arrested by the military security branch and disappeared on 29 November 2014 in Sidnaya prison, Syria.
