



---

**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances****Communications transmitted, cases examined, observations made and other activities conducted by the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances\*\*****119th session (16–20 September 2019)****I. Communications**

1. Between its 118th and 119th sessions, the Working Group transmitted 60 cases under its urgent action procedure, to: Bangladesh (2), Bosnia and Herzegovina (1), Cameroon (1), China (2), Egypt (31), Pakistan (9), Rwanda (1), Saudi Arabia (2), Syrian Arab Republic (2), Thailand (1), Turkey (1), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (6) and Viet Nam (1).
2. At its 119th session, the Working Group decided to transmit 222 newly reported cases of enforced disappearance to nine States: Burundi (37), China (24), Democratic People's Republic of Korea (34), Egypt (12), Libya (2), Pakistan (35), Sri Lanka (36), Syrian Arab Republic (41) and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (1).
3. The Working Group also clarified 110 cases, in: Bangladesh (1), China (1), Colombia (20), Egypt (55), India (1), Pakistan (16), Saudi Arabia (5), Thailand (4), Turkey (6) and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (1). A total of 87 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 118th and 119th sessions, the Working Group transmitted 16 communications, either individually or jointly with other special procedure mechanisms: five urgent appeals, to China (3), India (1) and Iran (Islamic Republic of) (1); two prompt intervention letters to Pakistan; seven allegation letters, to China (1), Brazil (1), Cameroon (1), Egypt (2), Tunisia (1) and Paraguay (1); and two "other letters", to Guatemala (1) and Nepal (1).<sup>1</sup>
5. On 4 June 2019, the Working Group, together with other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release condemning attacks on reintegrated former combatants

---

\* Reissued for technical reasons on 24 March 2020.

\*\* The annexes to the present document are reproduced as received, in the languages of submission only.

<sup>1</sup> Such communications are made public 60 days after their transmission to the State, along with responses received from the Government, if any, and are available from <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/Tmsearch/TMDocuments>.



in Colombia and urging the Government of Colombia to honour the security guarantees provided through the 2016 peace process.<sup>2</sup>

6. On 18 June 2019, the Working Group, together with other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release calling for the liberation from detention of Mauritanian blogger and human rights defender Cheikh Ould Mohamed M'kheitir.<sup>3</sup>

7. On 21 August 2019, for the International Day Commemorating the Victims of Acts of Violence Based on Religion or Belief, the Working Group, together with other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release calling on States to do more to stop hate crimes and to promote interfaith initiatives.<sup>4</sup>

8. On 22 August 2019, the Working Group, together with other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release calling on the Government of India to end the crackdown imposed in India-administered Kashmir on freedom of expression, access to information and peaceful protests, while expressing concern that the measures would exacerbate tensions in the region.<sup>5</sup>

9. On 27 August 2019, the Working Group, together with other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release expressing serious concern at the appointment of Lieutenant General Shavendra Silva as the chief of the army of Sri Lanka, and urging the Government to advance long overdue reforms of the security sector and to investigate past abuses.<sup>6</sup>

10. On 29 August 2019, to commemorate the International Day of the Victims of Enforced Disappearances, the Working Group, together with the Committee on Enforced Disappearances, issued a press release calling on States to act urgently to search for migrants who had been subjected to enforced disappearance, and to investigate such crimes.<sup>7</sup>

11. On 11 September 2019, the Working Group issued a press release after presenting its annual report to the Human Rights Council (A/HRC/42/40), urging States to stop turning a blind eye to States that orchestrate enforced disappearances.<sup>8</sup>

12. At its 119th session, the Working Group reviewed and adopted three general allegations, concerning Brazil, China and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (see annex I).

## II. Other activities

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

14. Also during the session, the Working Group held meetings with representatives of the Governments of Israel, Japan, Libya, Morocco, the Philippines and Portugal.

---

<sup>2</sup> See [www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24673&LangID=E](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24673&LangID=E).

<sup>3</sup> See [www.ohchr.org/FR/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24705&LangID=F](http://www.ohchr.org/FR/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24705&LangID=F).

<sup>4</sup> See [www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24906&LangID=E](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24906&LangID=E).

<sup>5</sup> See [www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24909&LangID=E](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24909&LangID=E).

<sup>6</sup> See [www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24923&LangID=E](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24923&LangID=E).

<sup>7</sup> See [www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24927&LangID=E](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24927&LangID=E).

<sup>8</sup> See [www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24973&LangID=E](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24973&LangID=E).

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

#### **Bangladesh**

##### **Urgent action**

15. The Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted two cases to the Government, concerning:

(a) Michael Chakma, allegedly abducted in Dhaka on 9 April 2019 in relation to his political activities;

(b) Ismail Hossain, allegedly abducted in Dhaka on 19 June 2019 by a member of the Rapid Action Battalion.

##### **Clarification based on information from sources**

16. On the basis of the information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify one case, concerning Yasin Muhammad Abdus Samad Talukder. The individual is reportedly detained in the Kashimpur high security prison.

##### **Information from sources**

17. Sources provided information on one other outstanding case, which was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

##### **Observation**

18. The Working Group remains concerned about the fact that it continues to receive reports of new cases of alleged enforced disappearance in Bangladesh and about the lack of replies from the Government regarding its cases and communications.

#### **Bhutan**

##### **Information from the Government**

19. On 4 June 2019, the Government of Bhutan transmitted information concerning one outstanding case, which was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

#### **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

##### **Urgent action**

20. The Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted one case to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, concerning a national of Tunisia, Saifallah Dridi, who allegedly disappeared on 21 May 2019 while crossing into Bosnia and Herzegovina from Serbia.

21. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group decided to transmit the case to both the Government of Serbia and the Government of Tunisia.

##### **Information from sources**

22. Sources provided information on one outstanding case, which was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

## **Brazil**

### **General allegation**

23. The Working Group received information from credible sources alleging difficulties encountered in implementing the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in Brazil. A general allegation was transmitted to the Government on 31 October 2019 (see annex I), focusing on regressions in State public policies to address the enforced disappearances that occurred in Brazil during the military dictatorship between 1964 and 1985, particularly as regards the search for victims.

## **Burundi**

### **Standard procedure**

24. The Working Group transmitted 37 cases to the Government (see annex III).

### **Observation**

25. The Working Group once more underscores its concerns regarding the alleged context of reprisals and the resulting impossibility for relatives to formally search for their loved ones. One of the cases processed during the session, in fact, concerned a woman who was last seen as she was searching for her disappeared relative. The Working Group also notes some cases in which money was requested by civil servants to disclose information on the fate or whereabouts of disappeared persons and the payment of such ransoms have allegedly not led to the disclosure of any information to families. In this regard, the Working Group again stresses article 13 (1) and (3) of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, which requires States to ensure that any person having knowledge or a legitimate interest who alleges that a person has been subjected to enforced disappearance has the right to complain to a competent and independent State authority and to have that complaint promptly, thoroughly and impartially investigated by that authority, and further requires States to protect all involved in the investigation against ill-treatment, intimidation or reprisal.

## **Cameroon**

### **Urgent action**

26. The Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted the case of Pierre Ndong Ndong, a citizen of Cameroon, allegedly last seen on 8 June 2019 as he was arrested by the police near the Central Post Office in Yaoundé.

### **Joint allegation letter**

27. On 2 July 2019, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, an allegation letter concerning the enforced disappearance of Franklin Mowha, a human rights defender, member of the Réseau des défenseurs des droits humains en Afrique Centrale and President of Frontline Fighters for Citizens Interests, who was last heard of on 6 June 2018 while he was in Kumba, located in the South-West Region of Cameroon, and where he was conducting a monitoring mission to document human rights violations linked to the sociopolitical crisis in the anglophone regions of the country. The case was also transmitted under the Working Group standard procedure at its 118th session.

## **China**

### **Urgent action**

28. The Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted two cases to the Government, concerning:

(a) Ke Chengbing, a national of China and labour rights defender, allegedly placed under residential surveillance in a designated location and taken to an unknown place of detention on 19 April 2019;

(b) Wei Zhili, a national of China and labour rights defender, allegedly placed under residential surveillance in a designated location and taken to an unknown place of detention on 19 April 2019.

### **Standard procedure**

29. The Working Group transmitted 24 cases to the Government (see annex III).

### **Clarification based on information from sources**

30. On the basis of information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify one case, concerning Jiang Tianyong, who was reportedly released from detention.

### **Information from sources**

31. Sources provided information on three outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify the cases.

32. On the basis of information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to transfer one case from the records of Egypt to the records of China.

### **Application of the six-month rule**

33. On 2 September 2019, the Government provided information on 12 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**

34. On 2 September 2019, the Government transmitted information concerning 10 outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify those cases.

### **Joint allegation letter**

35. On 20 August 2019, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, an allegation letter concerning the alleged police intimidation and harassment since 2005, and detention on 9 December 2018, of Wang Yi and Jiang Rong, founders of the Early Rain Covenant Church and members of a religious minority.

### **Joint urgent appeals**

36. On 19 July 2019, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, an urgent appeal concerning the alleged arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance and charging of labour rights defenders Ke Chengbing, Wei Zhili and Yang Zhengjun.

37. On 19 August 2019, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, an urgent appeal concerning the alleged arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance of human rights defender Chen Jianfang.

38. On 27 August 2019, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, an urgent appeal concerning the detention and sentencing of Huang Qi, head of Tianwang Human Rights Service, a human rights organization, and founder of the human rights website 64tianwang.

### **Observation**

39. The Working Group remains concerned at the increasing number of cases transmitted to China concerning ethnic Uighur persons allegedly disappeared in Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region. The Working Group takes note of the information received from the Government of China, in particular that contained in a document on vocational

education and training institutions in Xinjiang, and the note verbale received on 20 September 2019, which indicates that individuals held in such facilities go home regularly, may make video or telephone calls to their relatives after seeking approval and can receive their relatives in the institutions. Further to the receipt of such information, the Working Group has requested additional information, including on the frequency of visits and calls, the leave required, whether calls can be made internationally, their confidentiality and how individuals in the facilities are made aware of this entitlement.

40. The Working Group reminds the Government of China that the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance recognizes the right to be held in an officially recognized place of detention and to be brought before a judicial authority promptly after detention in order to challenge the legality of the detention (art. 10 (1)). The same Declaration establishes the obligation of the detaining authorities to make available accurate information on the detention of persons and their place of detention to their family, counsel or other persons having a legitimate interest (art. 10 (2)). The Declaration also establishes the obligation to maintain in every place of detention an official up-to-date register of detained persons (art. 10 (3)) and provides that no circumstances whatsoever, whether a threat of war, a state of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked to justify enforced disappearances (art. 7).

41. The Working Group also notes information contained in the reply received from the Government of China on 20 September 2019 indicating that many envoys have visited the country, including the aforementioned facilities. In this sense, the Working Group wishes to reiterate its interest in undertaking a visit to China, as expressed in several communications transmitted since 2013.

## **Colombia**

### **Application of the six-month rule**

42. On 2 August 2019, the Government provided information on six outstanding cases. On the basis of the information provided, the Working Group decided to apply the six-month rule to the cases.

### **Clarification**

43. On the basis of information previously provided by the Government, the Working Group decided to clarify 20 cases, which had been placed under the six-month rule at the 117th session (A/HRC/WGEID/117/1, para. 35). Three of the individuals were reportedly found alive, while 17 individuals had reportedly died and their remains had been identified.

## **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

### **Standard procedure**

44. The Working Group transmitted 34 cases to the Government (see annex III).

45. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group also transmitted a copy of 28 of the case files to the Government of the Republic of Korea and a copy of 3 of the case files to the Government of China.

### **Information from sources**

46. Sources provided information on one outstanding case, which was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

### **Information from the Government**

47. On 27 March 2019, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea transmitted information concerning 14 outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify them.

## Observation

48. The Working Group remains concerned about the lack of cooperation demonstrated by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea through the identical replies received in relation to the transmitted cases. The Working Group is concerned in particular by the fact that the Government, instead of cooperating with the Working Group in relation to the very serious allegations of grave and systematic enforced disappearances in the country, has accused the Working Group of being partial and of being involved in an alleged political plot against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Working Group firmly reiterates that it operates while maintaining the highest levels of objectivity, independence and impartiality.

## Ecuador

### Information from the Government

49. On 15 August 2019, the Government of Ecuador transmitted information concerning four outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify the cases.

## Egypt

### Urgent action

50. The Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted 31 cases to the Government (see annex II).

### Standard procedure

51. The Working Group transmitted 12 cases to the Government under its standard procedure, concerning:

(a) Diyaa Osam Mostafa Ali El Boraey, a citizen of Egypt born on 25 August 1996, allegedly arrested on 17 October 2018 from his home in the Dowieka area of Cairo by national security agents and taken to an unknown destination;

(b) Mohamed Hassan Mohamed Ezzat Hassan, a 31-year-old citizen of Egypt, allegedly abducted on 6 March 2018 by members of the Egyptian police forces in Izbat al-Nakhl, Cairo Province, Egypt;

(c) Maysara Mahmoud Fouad Abdelmoniem, a citizen of Egypt born on 12 December 1992, allegedly arrested on 27 December 2018 from his home by masked security forces in plain clothes;

(d) Shrief el-Sayed el-Mohamady el-Sayed, a citizen of Egypt, born on 29 November 1985, allegedly abducted on 12 December 2018 at 12.30 p.m., by members of the police and national security officers in Beltan village, Toukh Centre, Qalubia Governorate, Egypt;

(e) Mohamed Ali Hassan Seoudy, a citizen of Egypt born on 5 December 1975, last seen on 9 January 2019 at the Al-Khanka police station as he was awaiting release;

(f) Omar Abdelhamid Abul Naga, a citizen of Egypt born on 18 October 1993, allegedly abducted on 9 March 2019 by the police from his home, along with his wife and one-year-old child;

(g) Manar Abel Abul Naga, an Egyptian woman born on 10 December 1993, allegedly abducted on 9 March 2019 by the police from her home, along with her husband and one-year-old child;

(h) Al-Baraa Omar Abul Naga, an Egyptian boy born on 11 March 2018, allegedly abducted on 9 March 2019 by the police from his home, along with his mother and father;

(i) Abdel-Rahman Ashraf Mohammed Mohammed Abd-Rabo, a citizen of Egypt born on 21 December 1996, last seen on 1 June 2018 at the Shaikh Zaid prison in Cairo;

(j) Amar Mahmoud Ibrahim el-Nady, a citizen of Egypt born on 16 June 1999, allegedly arrested on 14 December 2017 by border guards wearing military uniforms while he was attempting to cross the southern border of the country, along with Abu-Bakr Ali Abdel-Motaleb Abdel-Maqsoud el-Sanhouty;

(k) Abu-Bakr Ali Abdel-Motaleb Abdel-Maqsoud el-Sanhouty, a citizen of Egyptian born on 12 April 1999, allegedly arrested on 14 December 2017 by border guards in military uniforms while he was attempting to cross the southern border of the country, along with Amar Mahmoud Ibrahim el-Nady;

(l) Mahmoud Ahmed Mohammed Abdel-Maneim Salam, a citizen of Egypt born on 24 September 1988, allegedly arrested in Cairo on 22 July 2018 by the national security forces.

#### **Clarification based on information from sources**

52. On the basis of the information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify seven cases, concerning Aisha Mohamed Khairat Saad al-Shater, Mohammed Abu Huraira Muhammad Abdelrahman, Ahmed Sayed Ahmed and Abuelnass Mohamed, who were reportedly detained in known places, and Raia Aly, Sahar Salah Eldeen Ahmed Talaat Hathout and Yosr Mahmud, who were reportedly released from detention.

#### **Information from sources**

53. Sources provided information on three outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify the cases. In this regard, the Working Group decided to suspend the six-month rule in the case of Hoda Abdelmonem Abdel Aziz Hassan, as the source reported that there was still no formal written information regarding her place of detention.

#### **Clarification**

54. On the basis of information previously provided by the Government, the Working Group decided to clarify 48 cases that had been placed under the six-month rule at the 117th session. Forty of the individuals were reportedly in detention and eight individuals were reportedly released. The cases concerned:

- (a) Mohamed Ali Ramadan Salama;
- (b) Fathi Abdelradi Reda;
- (c) Osama Mohamed Shaban;
- (d) Mohamed Mostafa Mohamed;
- (e) Abu al-Hassan Hagag Shahat;
- (f) Hamdy Ahmed Muhammed Hassan;
- (g) Adel Ibrahim Yassen;
- (h) Mohamed Mahmoud;
- (i) Ahmed Mahmoud Adel Hassan;
- (j) Ahmed Kamal Ahmed el-Bastawisi;
- (k) Mamdouh Mohamed Ahmed Ibrahim;
- (l) Omar Abd al-Hady;
- (m) Ahmed Kamal Mohamed Hassan;
- (n) Samir el-Sayed Rashad Mohamed;
- (o) Mohamed Ali Hamad;



- (p) Assem Nady Abdo Hussein;
- (q) Abdul Rahman Kamal Abdul Aziz;
- (r) Mohamed Sa'eed Ahmed Abdul Maqsoud;
- (s) Ahmed Saad el-Saied;
- (t) Ahmed Mustafa Mohamed Selim;
- (u) Moaaz Mohamed Farouk al-Wazzan;
- (v) Mohamed Ibrahim Saleh Nada;
- (w) Mostafa Fahmi Ragab Mohamed;
- (x) Ammar Mohamed Ibrahim;
- (y) Mohamed Ismail Abdurrahman;
- (z) Osama Mahmoud Ahmed El Sayed;
- (aa) Ahmed el-Badry Sayed Ahmed;
- (bb) Ahmed Abdul Samie' Abdul Fattah;
- (cc) Bassem Mohamed Abdelhalim;
- (dd) Mohamed Mansour Hassan Mohamed;
- (ee) Bilal Riyad Sayed Ahmed;
- (ff) Mahrous Medhat Ali Nassar;
- (gg) Abdullah Medhat Mohamed Mohmed;
- (hh) Islam Abdelsalam al-Wasify;
- (ii) Taqiii Mohamed Ibrahim el-Kordi;
- (jj) Mohamed Ramadan Hussein;
- (kk) Abdelfattah Abdelwahab Abdelfattah;
- (ll) Bilal Wagdi Abdellatif Ibrahim;
- (mm) Wagdi Abdellatif Ibrahim Jaafer;
- (nn) Saif el-Din Mostafa Mohamed Hassan;
- (oo) Toufiq Gharib Ali Gharib;
- (pp) Kamal Hassan Mehdi Hassan;
- (qq) Manal Yamani Ala Yamani;
- (rr) Anas Mohamed el-Beltagy;
- (ss) Mustafa Jafar Ali Hamad;
- (tt) Amal Abdelfattah Abdu Ismail;
- (uu) Ashraf el-Shahat Mohamed el-Sayed;
- (vv) Moataz Ali Elsaeed Mohamed.

#### **Joint allegation letters**

55. On 28 May 2019, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, an allegation letter concerning the enforced disappearance of 15 individuals, including human rights defenders, and the alleged defamatory publication of a statement against 18 human rights organizations.

56. On 19 July 2019, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, an allegation letter concerning the arrest, detention and prosecution under terrorism-related charges of human rights defenders, critics and peaceful protesters

for the exercise of their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, in particular in the context of the February train accident at Ramses Station in Cairo and the Africa Cup of Nations hosted by Egypt.

### **Observation**

57. The Working Group notes with concern the allegation received during the session regarding cases of enforced disappearance in the Sinai and the alleged acute context of repression that prevents relatives of victims from lodging complaints. The Working Group is alarmed by the further deterioration of the situation of human rights defenders as demonstrated by the newly reported disappearance of Ibrahim Ezz el-Din Mahmoud Salama, a researcher in the area of housing rights and a member of the Egyptian Commission for Rights and Freedoms, among others previously named. The Working Group deplores the seemingly systematic reprisals against individuals and organizations working on human rights, including those seeking to clarify cases of enforced or involuntary disappearance.

## **El Salvador**

### **Information from the Government**

58. On 28 August 2019, the Government of El Salvador transmitted information concerning two outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify those cases.

## **Guatemala**

### **Other letter**

59. On 30 May 2019, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with another special procedure mechanism, a letter concerning the envisaged cancellation of an inter-institutional agreement on the Historical Archive of the National Police, which would allegedly result in the loss or destruction of documents related to the internal armed conflict and the serious human rights violations that occurred during that period, including enforced disappearances.

## **India**

### **Clarification based on information from sources**

60. On the basis of the information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify one case, concerning Shanmugam Thangasamy, who is reportedly detained in the Trichy central prison, Tamil Nadu. He is in need of medical treatment and adequate rest.

### **Information from sources**

61. Sources provided information on three outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify the cases.

### **Joint urgent appeal**

62. On 16 August 2019, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, an urgent appeal concerning severe restrictions on freedom of expression and freedom of peaceful assembly and of association imposed in early August in Jammu and Kashmir, as well as the arbitrary arrests and detention of political figures, journalists, members of civil society and human rights defenders there, and violations of the right to life.

## Iran (Islamic Republic of)

### Information from the Government

63. On 15 July 2019, the Government of Iran transmitted information concerning seven outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify them.

### Joint urgent appeal

64. On 8 August 2019 the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, an urgent appeal concerning the continued arbitrary detention of the Iranian-Swedish academic Ahmadreza Djalali and serious concerns related to his treatment and the possibility of imminent execution.

### Observation

65. The Working Group takes note of information received indicating that persons associated with some of the victims in the aforementioned cases received unconfirmed reports of the victims' deaths. The Working Group wishes to recall that an unconfirmed death should not preclude investigations into an alleged enforced disappearance from being carried out. In this regard it would like to refer to article 13 (6) of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, which states that an investigation should be able to be conducted for as long as the fate of the victim of enforced disappearance remains unclarified, and to article 17 (1), which states that acts constituting enforced disappearance are to be considered a continuing offence as long as the perpetrators continue to conceal the fate and the whereabouts of persons who have disappeared and these facts remain unclarified.

## Libya

### Standard procedure

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

(a) Mehmet Demir, a citizen of Turkey allegedly arrested, along with his brother-in-law, Volkan Altinok, on 12 April 2019 by armed forces under the control of General Khalifa Haftar;

(b) Volkan Altinok, a citizen of Turkey allegedly arrested, along with his brother-in-law, Mehmet Demir, on 12 April 2019 by armed forces under the control of General Haftar.

### Information from sources

67. Sources provided information on two outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify the cases.

### Observation

68. The Working Group expresses concern about the reported cases of enforced disappearances allegedly committed by forces under the order of General Haftar. The Working Group further notes the remarks made on the situation in Libya by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Libya and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, Ghassan Salamé, to the Security Council on 4 September 2019,<sup>9</sup> and notes with gravity the mention made to continued kidnappings and enforced disappearances across the country. Furthermore, the reference to the enforced disappearance of House Representative Siham Sergewa, who was abducted from her home on 17 July 2019, raises an alarm as to the climate of impunity and the confidence of the alleged perpetrators. The

<sup>9</sup> See <https://unsmil.unmissions.org/remarks-srsg-ghassan-salam%C3%A9-united-nations-security-council-situation-libya-4-september-2019>.

Working Group supports the promotion and strengthening of the confidence-building measures enunciated by the Special Representative, including the exchange of prisoners, exchanges of mortal remains, family visits to prisoners and in some cases phone calls to establish proof of life, which may all contribute to determining the fate and whereabouts of victims of enforced or involuntary disappearance.

## **Maldives**

### **Information from sources**

69. Sources provided information on one outstanding case, which was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

## **Mexico**

### **Information from sources**

70. Sources provided information on two outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify the cases.

## **Morocco**

### **Information from sources**

71. Sources provided information on one outstanding case, which was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

## **Mozambique**

### **Information from the Government**

72. On 11 July and 18 September 2019, the Government of Portugal transmitted information concerning one outstanding case under the records of Mozambique. The information provided was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

## **Nepal**

### **Other letter**

73. On 15 July 2019, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, a letter concerning an amendment bill to revise the existing act of the National Human Rights Commission Act of 2012, potentially severely undermining the Commission's authority, effectiveness and independence and limiting the Nepali people's ability to access justice.

## **Oman**

### **Information from sources**

74. Sources provided information on one outstanding case, which was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

## **Pakistan**

### **Urgent action**

75. The Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted nine cases to the Government, concerning:

(a) Hammal Assa, allegedly abducted at the Gomazi bus stop in the district of Kech, Balochistan, on 5 May 2019, by members of the Frontier Corps and intelligence officials;

(b) A 15-year-old national of Pakistan, allegedly abducted from a bus that was travelling from Karachi to Gomazi, on 5 May 2019, by members of the Frontier Corps and intelligence officials;

(c) Sudheer, allegedly abducted in Sakuran Rahi Dan village, district of Lasbela, Balochistan on 21 April 2019 by armed members of the Inter-Service Intelligence;

(d) Nadir Ali, allegedly abducted in Sakuran Rahi Dan village, district of Lasbela, Balochistan on 21 April 2019 by armed members of the Inter-Service Intelligence;

(e) Arif Muhammad, allegedly abducted in Sakuran Rahi Dan village, district of Lasbela, Balochistan on 21 April 2019 by armed members of the Inter-Service Intelligence;

(f) Zubair Ahmed, allegedly abducted in Sakuran Rahi Dan village, district of Lasbela, Balochistan on 21 April 2019 by armed members of the Inter-Service Intelligence;

(g) Haneef, allegedly abducted during a raid at a house in Raees Goth, district of Awaran, Balochistan on 19 April 2019 by members of the Frontier Corps and Inter-Service Intelligence officials;

(h) Hameed, allegedly abducted during a raid at a house in Raees Goth, district of Awaran, Balochistan on 19 April 2019 by members of the Frontier Corps and Inter-Service Intelligence officials;

(i) A 17-year-old national of Pakistan, allegedly abducted during a raid at a house in Raees Goth, district of Awaran, Balochistan on 19 April 2019 by members of the Frontier Corps and Inter-Service Intelligence officials.

### **Standard procedure**

76. The Working Group transmitted 35 cases to the Government (see annex III).

### **Clarification based on information from sources**

77. On the basis of the information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify seven cases, concerning Ahmed Naseer, Nasir Ahmed, Irfan Ali, Mushtaq Ahmed, Raziq Abdul, and two minors. The individuals have reportedly been released.

### **Information provided by sources**

78. Sources provided updated information on one outstanding case, which was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

79. On the basis of information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to transfer one case from the records of the United Arab Emirates to the records of Pakistan.

### **Clarification**

80. On the basis of information previously provided by the Government, the Working Group decided to clarify nine cases, which had been placed under the six-month rule at the 117th session (A/HRC/WGEID/117/1, para. 102). Seven of the individuals were reportedly in detention and two of them were at liberty.

### **Prompt intervention letters**

81. On 29 May 2019, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, a letter concerning the alleged imminent risk to the life of two female human rights defenders, Gulalai Ismail and Sanna Ejaz; both work on advancing the rights of ethnic Pashtuns in Pakistan, and both have received death threats.

82. On 26 July 2019, the Working Group also transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, a letter concerning the detention of Ms. Ismail and acts of harassment against her family.

## **Paraguay**

83. On 7 August 2019, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, an allegation letter concerning a ruling by the Appeals Court of Paraguay on 22 May 2019, terminating a case against two men charged with crimes related to arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, arbitrary execution and torture perpetrated between April 1976 and May 1979.

## **Republic of Korea**

### **Information from the Government**

84. On 20 August 2019, the Government of the Republic of Korea transmitted information concerning one outstanding case, which was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

## **Russian Federation**

### **Information from the Government**

85. On 11 July 2019, the Government of the Russian Federation transmitted information concerning 40 outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify the cases.

### **Duplicate**

86. The Working Group decided to consider two cases as duplicates. Therefore, one case was subsequently deleted from the records of the Working Group.

## **Rwanda**

### **Urgent action**

87. On 29 July 2019, the Working Group transmitted one case under its urgent action procedure, concerning Eugène Ndereyimana, allegedly disappeared near Bugaragara on 15 July 2019.

### **Observation**

88. The Working Group notes with concern that the most recent cases it has received regarding enforced disappearances allegedly perpetuated in Rwanda have specifically targeted members of the opposition, including the political party Forces démocratiques unifiées (FDU-Inkingi). In this sense, the Working Group recalls that the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance establishes that no State is to practise, permit or tolerate enforced disappearances. The Declaration also proclaims that each State is to take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent and terminate acts of enforced disappearance in any territory under its jurisdiction (art. 3). In particular, the Working Group recalls that the Declaration sets out the necessary protection measures to be taken by the State, in particular in articles 9, 10, and 12, which relate to the rights to a prompt and effective judicial remedy as a means of determining the whereabouts of persons deprived of their liberty; to access by competent national authorities to all places of detention; to be held in an officially recognized place of detention; and to be brought before a judicial authority promptly after detention. It also sets out that accurate information on the detention of persons and their place of detention is to be made available to the detainee's family, counsel or other persons with a legitimate interest, and that official up-to-date registers of all detained persons are to be maintained in every place of detention.

## **Saudi Arabia**

### **Urgent action**

89. The Working Group transmitted two cases under its urgent action procedure to the Government, concerning:

(a) Ali Nasser Ali Jaralla, a national of Qatar, allegedly abducted by men in plain clothes in the city of Hufuf, Sharqiyah, Saudi Arabia, along with his son Abdulhadi Ali Nasser Ali Jaralla;

(b) Abdulhadi Ali Nasser Ali Jaralla, a 17-year-old national of Qatar, allegedly abducted by men in plain clothes in the city of Hufuf, Sharqiyah, Saudi Arabia, along with his father, Ali Nasser Ali Jaralla.

### **Clarification based on information from sources**

90. On the basis of the information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify the case of Abdul-Aziz Khaled Mohamed, who is reportedly being held in Al-Ha'ir prison in Riyadh.

### **Application of the six-month rule**

91. On 9 July 2019, the Government 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.

### **Information provided by sources**

92. Sources provided updated information on one outstanding case, which was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

### **Clarification**

93. On the basis of information previously provided by the Government, the Working Group decided to clarify four cases, which had been placed under the six-month rule at the 117th session (A/HRC/WGEID/117/1, para. 114). All four individuals were reportedly detained.

## **Spain**

### **Information from the Government**

94. On 26 July 2019, the Government of Spain transmitted information concerning six outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify the cases.

## **Sri Lanka**

### **Standard procedure**

95. The Working Group transmitted 36 cases to the Government (see annex III).

### **Information provided by sources**

96. Sources provided updated information on one outstanding case, which was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

## **Syrian Arab Republic**

### **Urgent action**

97. The Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted two cases to the Government, concerning:

(a) Omair Mus'ab Yousef Gharaibeh, a citizen of Jordan, arrested on 10 February 2019 by members of the Air Force Intelligence Service at a checkpoint in Minkt al-Hatab, near the city of Kiswah, Rif Dimashq Governorate, Syrian Arab Republic;

(b) Rafat Abdel Rahman Khader Abu Nabhan, a citizen of Jordan, arrested on 7 March 2019 by officers of the Syrian Army in uniform soon after crossing the Masna' border between Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic.

98. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group sent a copy of the case files to Jordan.

#### **Standard procedure**

99. The Working Group transmitted 41 cases to the Government (see annex III).

#### **Information provided by sources**

100. Sources provided updated information on one outstanding case, which was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

#### **Observation**

101. The Working Group notes with grave concern that some of the cases processed concern children. In this regard, the Working Group would like to recall the obligation of the State under article 20 of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, which requires that measures be taken to prevent and suppress the abduction of children of parents subjected to enforced disappearance and of children born during their mother's enforced disappearance. It also requires that the State devote their efforts to the search for and identification of such children and return them to their families of origin.

### **Thailand**

#### **Urgent action**

102. On 16 September 2019, the Working Group transmitted to the Government one case under its urgent action procedure, concerning Od Sayavong, allegedly abducted in Bangkok on 26 August 2019 by State agents with ties to either Thailand or the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

103. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group sent a copy of the case file to the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

#### **Clarification**

104. On the basis of information previously provided by the Government, the Working Group decided to clarify three cases, which had been placed under the six-month rule at the 117th session, concerning Munta Sumana, Apivot Ratanawong and Thongyoi Kenmee (A/HRC/WGEID/117/1, para. 132). Reportedly, Munta Sumana has died and her remains have been identified. Apivot Ratanawong and Thongyoi Kenmee were reportedly found alive.

#### **Clarification based on information from sources**

105. On the basis of the information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify one case, concerning Por La Gee Rak-Jong-Chareon, who reportedly had died and whose remains had been identified.

#### **Information provided by sources**

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



## Tunisia

### Joint allegation letter

107. On 2 August 2019, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, an allegation letter concerning a bill aimed at dismantling the special criminal chambers mandated to address gross human rights violations perpetrated in the country between 1955 and 2013.

## Turkey

### Urgent action

108. The Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted one case to the Government, concerning Yusuf Bilge Tunç, a national of Turkey, who allegedly disappeared on 6 August 2019 on the way to a local market in Ankara.

### Information from the Government

109. On 21 June 2019, the Government of Turkey provided information on one outstanding case, which was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

### Clarification

110. On the basis of information previously provided by the Government, the Working Group decided to clarify two cases, which had been placed under the six-month rule at the 117th session (A/HRC/WGEID/117/1, para. 135). Reportedly, Abdurrahman Coskun and Abdurrahman Olcay are deceased.

### Clarification based on information from sources

111. On the basis of the information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify four cases, concerning Erkan Irmak, Yasin Ugan, Özgür Kaya and Salim Zeybek. The persons are reportedly in detention.

### Observations

112. The Working Group is alarmed by numerous allegations of enforced disappearances reported to have been perpetrated in Turkey since the attempted coup in July 2016, chiefly concerning individuals with alleged links to the Hizmet/Gülen movement, classified by Turkey as a terrorist organization under the assigned names Fethullah Terrorist Organization and Parallel State Organization. Reportedly, the individuals have been abducted and then forcibly taken to clandestine detention sites, with a view to extract confessions to alleged crimes, often through the use of torture and coercion. In this context, the Working Group reiterates its concern at what appears to be a systematic practice of extraterritorial abductions and forcible repatriations of nationals of Turkish from third countries in direct contravention of due process and the principle of non-refoulement. Furthermore, allegations pointing to ineffective investigations conducted by Turkish authorities into alleged disappearances, coupled with the purported practices of intimidation of family members of the disappeared, are equally disconcerting.

113. The Working Group calls on the Government of Turkey to ensure, as stipulated in the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the right of everyone to be held in an officially recognized place of detention and to be brought before a judicial authority promptly after detention in order to challenge the legality of the detention (art. 10 (1)), and the right not to be subjected to torture (art. 1 (2)). The authorities are requested to make available accurate information on the detention of persons and their place of detention to their family, their counsel or any other persons having a legitimate interest (art. 10 (2)), mindful of the fact that no circumstances whatsoever, whether a threat of war, a state of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked to justify enforced disappearances (art. 7). Moreover, the Working Group underscores that the investigations into cases of alleged disappearances should be

conducted autonomously from any other inquiry, in keeping with key principles established in the Declaration (art. 13). Similarly, the Government of Turkey should ensure that the victims of acts of enforced disappearance and their family obtain redress and have the right to adequate compensation, including the means for as complete a rehabilitation as possible (art. 19).

## **Turkmenistan**

### **Application of the six-month rule**

114. On 24 July 2019, the Government of Turkmenistan 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.

### **Observations**

115. The Working Group is concerned about allegations of enforced disappearances within the penitentiary system of Turkmenistan. Allegations brought to the attention of the Working Group suggest that many individuals have been effectively placed outside the protection of the law in secret or incommunicado detention. For the families of the disappeared and for society at large, efforts to combat impunity by effectively investigating these allegations are needed more than ever. In this context, the Working Group welcomes the readiness of the Government of Turkmenistan to implement relevant recommendations outlined in the most recent report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Turkmenistan (A/HRC/39/3).<sup>116</sup> The Working Group hopes that the Government will soon reply positively to the country visit request and the subsequent reminder, transmitted on 18 November 2016 and 17 October 2018, respectively.

## **Ukraine**

### **Information from the Government**

117. On 20 August 2019, the Government of Ukraine provided information on six outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify the cases.

### **Information provided by sources**

118. Sources provided updated information on one outstanding case, which was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

## **United Arab Emirates**

### **Information provided by sources**

119. Sources provided updated information on four outstanding cases, which did not lead to their clarification. With regard to one of the cases, the Working Group decided to suspend the application of the six-month rule, which had been applied during the 118th session (A/HRC/WGEID/118/1, para. 133), in view of the new information provided by the source.

120. On the basis of the information provided, the Working Group decided to transfer one of these cases from the records of the United Arab Emirates to the records of Pakistan.

### **Information from the Government**

121. On 13 June 2019, the Government transmitted information concerning one case, which the Working Group considered insufficient to clarify the case.

## Uzbekistan

### Information from the Government

122. On 8 August 2019, the Government transmitted information concerning seven cases, which the Working Group considered insufficient to clarify the cases.

## Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

### Urgent action

123. The Working Group transmitted six cases under its urgent action procedure to the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, concerning:

(a) Ígbert José Marín Chaparro, allegedly last seen on 28 April 2019 in the premises of the General Directorate of Military Counter-Intelligence in Boleíta, Caracas;

(b) Hugo Enrique Marino Salas, allegedly detained by agents of the General Directorate of Military Counter-Intelligence after leaving the Simón Bolívar International Airport in Caracas on 20 April 2019;

(c) Miguel Carmelo Sisco Mora, allegedly detained in the parking lot of a shopping centre in Guatire, Miranda State on 21 June 2019 by agents of the General Directorate of Military Counter-Intelligence;

(d) Miguel Alberto Castillo Cedeño, allegedly detained at his home in Caracas on 21 June 2019 by agents of the Bolivarian National Intelligence Service and the General Directorate of Military Counter-Intelligence;

(e) José Gregorio Valladares Mejías, allegedly detained in Guatire, Miranda State on 21 June 2019 by State security agents;

(f) Francisco Antonio Torres Escalona, allegedly detained at his home in Caracas on 21 June 2019 by agents of the Bolivarian National Intelligence Service and the General Directorate of Military Counter-Intelligence.

### Standard procedure

124. The Working Group transmitted one case to the Government under its standard procedure, concerning Juan Antonio Hurtado Campos, allegedly last seen on 4 September 2018 at the premises of the Presidential Protection Unit of the Presidential Honour Guard at Miraflores Palace.

### Application of the six-month rule

125. On 11 June 2019 and 29 August 2019, the Government 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.

### Clarification

126. On the basis of information previously provided by the Government, the Working Group decided to clarify one case, which had been placed under the six-month rule at the 117th session, concerning Luis Humberto de la Sotta Quiroga (A/HRC/WGEID/117/1, para. 155). Reportedly, the person is in detention.

### Observation

127. The Working Group expresses concern at the increase in the number of individual cases transmitted to the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, as well as the continued reports of short-term enforced disappearances perpetrated in the context of the arrest of political opponents (A/HRC/42/40, para. 90 and A/HRC/WGEID/117/1, para. 156 and annex I). The Working Group reminds the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela that no enforced disappearance is acceptable, no matter how short its duration,

and that accurate information on the status of any person deprived of his or her liberty and the place of detention should be made available promptly to family members and legal counsels.

## **Viet Nam**

### **Urgent action**

128. On 4 July 2019, the Working Group transmitted one case to the Government under its urgent action procedure, concerning Siam Theerawut, allegedly arrested and detained at an unknown location in Viet Nam in March 2019.

129. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group sent a copy of the case file to the Government of Thailand.

## Annex I

### General allegations

#### Brazil

1. The Working Group received information from credible sources alleging difficulties encountered to implement the Declaration on the Protection of All Person from Enforced Disappearance in Brazil. This general allegation mainly focuses on alleged regressions in State public policies to address the enforced disappearances that occurred in Brazil during the military dictatorship, between 1964 and 1985, particularly as regards the search for victims.
2. According to the information received, the Special Commission on Political Deaths and Disappearances (CEMDP) was created in 1995 through Law 9.140, with the aim of clarifying the cases of enforced disappearances that occurred during the military dictatorship, as well as searching and locating the remains, and providing reparation to the families and to the Brazilian society. The CEMDP has acted in recent years as the main State mechanism to locate the bodies of victims of enforced disappearances, to rectify death records and to identify bodies as well as areas where these crimes were committed.
3. The CEMDP has also established, through its working groups, expert work patterns in accordance with well-established international practices, while the forensic work in the country remains subordinated and executed by the police or other institutions that, in many cases, were involved in the serious human rights violations that must be investigated. In addition, the CEMDP is one of the main State mechanisms responsible for the development of public policies for the promotion of memory, truth and reparation.
4. The Working Group was also informed that on 31 July 2019 the President of Brazil summarily dismissed the regional Public Prosecutor, Eugenia Gonzaga from her position as president of the CEMDP. The President also replaced three other members of CEMDP with military personnel and representatives of his political party, the PSL, in what would be a clear interference of the Government in a state agency whose constitution must include representatives of different democratic powers and civil society.
5. It is alleged that the members of the military who were incorporated into the Commission have a history of defending the military dictatorship, and that the replacement of four of the seven members was based on a political-ideological agenda that will affect the fundamental objectives of the CEMDP.
6. It should be noted that the decision to change the members occurred after the Commission documented the disappearance and death of Fernando Santa Cruz, father of the current president of the Brazilian Bar Association, as a violent death caused by State agents. The President of the Republic rejected this information and provided, in public statements, another version of the facts, in apparent contradiction with the information produced by the dictatorship itself.
7. Furthermore, the information received highlights the legal instability faced by the Working Group of Perus (GTP) and the Working Group of Araguaia (GTA), among other collegiate councils and bodies charged with the search of the disappeared. This is a result of the publication of Decree 9.759/2019, which extinguished the state agencies and entities established to guarantee the participation of civil society in the decision making that guide public policies.
8. It is reported that only the Working Group of Perus has the continuity of its operation guaranteed, because it was secured by a judicial decision. This Working Group is of great importance as 1046 sets of bones of alleged victims of the military dictatorship were recovered in the clandestine grave of the Don Bosco Cemetery, in the Perus neighborhood, which are yet to be identified. In addition, it is presumed that the remains of 41 victims of enforced disappearance could still be buried in that same cemetery.

9. Samples of 750 bodies were reportedly sent to laboratories of the International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP) in the Netherlands and in Bosnia and Herzegovina. While there are national laboratories in technical conditions to analyze the remaining bodies, they reportedly cannot do so within a reasonable time, due to the workload of daily forensic work.

10. Unlike the Working Group of Perus (GTP), the continuity and operating conditions of other working groups remains undetermined, following the publication of the above-mentioned decree.

## **China**

11. 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 China.

12. In March 2018, the National Supervision Law (NSL) of China introduced the liuzhi detention system, which according to the sources, is a de facto system of enforced and involuntary disappearances. Sources report that the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection (CCDI) of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) had used the shuanggui detention system for decades to hold suspects for up to six months without charge. The new National Supervision Commission (NSC) that was established at the National People's Congress in 2018 based on the National Supervision Law (NSL), allegedly now has the authority to investigate acts in violation of duties and economic crimes by state functionaries and party members. According to the information received, those crimes are now handed over to the NSC for investigation. The biggest change made in this process was that the NSC now has authority over, not only the CCP members, but also state employees and anyone working for an organization that manages public affairs or is involved in public affairs in any manner, which makes the direct target group to be 300,000,000 people.

13. The Working Group was informed that the NSC has the ability to detain people at a designated location called liuzhi. The liuzhi system detains people, for up to six months, at secret locations outside of any judicial facility, and with no external appeal system in place. The sources assert that, as it is not part of the judicial system, no right to legal counsel exists, and that detentions are carried out incommunicado, with the whereabouts of the detainees not announced nor shared. The Working Group was also informed that relatives of the detainees need not be told about their whereabouts, and that detainees have no right to access legal counsel. Sources also state that Article 44 of the NSL serves as ground for incommunicado detention allowing exceptions to notification duties. Furthermore, torture or ill-treatment in the form of solitary confinement, sleep deprivation, forced stress positions, beatings, and physical abuse are reportedly widespread in liuzhi.

14. The Working Group received information indicating that in Zhejiang province, some 266 people were placed into liuzhi for an 11-month period in a pilot project in 2017. The sources estimate that the figure on use of liuzhi for China as a whole is likely between 10,000 and 20,000 per year, possibly higher.

15. It is reported that six weeks after the NSC was written into law in 2018, the first known death under liuzhi was reported. It is also asserted that an average of 16 to 76 people are placed into the new liuzhi detention system and, thus disappeared every day. The sources argue that the NSC system and its use of enforced or involuntary disappearances through liuzhi is seemingly designed to deprive the suspects of protections within Chinese law.

## **Democratic Republic of the Congo**

16. Le Groupe de travail sur les disparitions forcées ou involontaires (ci-après Groupe de travail) a reçu des informations concernant la disparition présumée en 1996 de 146

enfants dans la ville de Baraka dans le Sud Kivu en République Démocratique du Congo (appelé Zaïre jusqu'en 1997<sup>10</sup>).

17. Il a été rapporté au GTDFI que le 18 septembre 1996, la population Banyamulenge de la localité de Bibogobogo (Bibokoboko) qui s'était regroupée à l'église pour le service hebdomadaire du mercredi a fait l'objet d'une arrestation de masse manu-militari par des militaires des Forces Armées Zairoises (FAZ) et des membres de la communauté Babembe de la localité. Plus de 700 personnes auraient été conduites vers la prison de Baraka où les hommes, les femmes et les enfants auraient été parqués dans des hangars séparés.

18. Selon l'information reçue, le 26 septembre 1996, environ 300 adultes, en majorité des hommes auraient été exécutés et enterrés dans une fausse commune. Le 27 septembre, environ 200 femmes auraient à leur tour été massacrées. Seules 5 femmes auraient miraculeusement survécu à Baraka. Il y aurait eu 159 enfants âgés de 1 an à 13 ans en captivité dont 13 auraient été tués à Baraka. Les 146 enfants ayant survécu au massacre de Baraka auraient été emmenés en Tanzanie. Cinq de ces enfants auraient réussi à revenir dans leur localité d'origine à l'âge adulte, alors que le sort et le lieu où se trouvent les 141 autres demeurent inconnus.

19. Sur la base des témoignages de survivants et de ceux qui seraient revenus dans la région à l'âge adulte, il y a une forte présomption que les 141 enfants auraient été emmenés au camp de réfugiés de Kigoma en Tanzanie connu sous le nom de 'camp Nyarugusu'.

20. Depuis le massacre de Baraka en 1996, ceux qui ont survécu auraient fait des efforts pour retrouver les enfants disparus et se seraient constitués en association. Malheureusement, ces initiatives, parfois individuelles, ont rencontré de nombreux obstacles notamment l'indifférence et la réticence des autorités locales qui auraient joué un rôle dans ces violations graves. Les proches des enfants disparus n'auraient pas reçu le soutien adéquat pour faire la lumière sur le sort des enfants.

21. Le Groupe de travail a reçu des informations selon lesquelles ces événements de 1996 ont eu lieu dans un contexte de tensions sociales et sécuritaires exacerbées. En effet en 1996, La commission mise en place pour élaborer des recommandations sur la question de la nationalité des personnes d'ascendance Rwandaise et Burundaise établies au Congo sur plusieurs générations avait préconisé l'expulsion de ces populations considérées 'étrangères', notamment les Banyamulenge du Sud Kivu et les Hutu-Tutsi du Nord Kivu. La mise en œuvre des recommandations de la commission par l'Etat du Zaïre avait été caractérisée par un nombre d'incidents violents qui ont par la suite mené à des affrontements armés en 1996. Le massacre de Baraka de septembre 1996 intervenait donc à la suite d'une campagne d'expulsion massive ordonnée par le gouverneur ad-interim du Sud-Kivu de l'époque et ayant mené à des tensions inter-ethniques et une montée des violences commises également par l'armée régulière zaïroise.

22. Selon les informations reçues et d'après un rapport du HCHD<sup>11</sup>, une haute autorité administrative nationale aurait demandé en 2005 aux groupes Mayi-Mayi opérant à Baraka de déterrer les ossements des victimes originaires de la localité de Bibogobogo et de les jeter dans le lac Tanganyika afin d'effacer toute trace des massacres. L'information reçue souligne également le caractère sensible de disparitions présumées des 141 enfants dont les parents auraient été enterrés dans les fosses communes de Baraka, ce qui poserait un obstacle majeur aux initiatives entreprises pour élucider le sort de ces enfants.

<sup>10</sup> La République Démocratique du Congo était appelé 'Zaïre' entre 1971 et 1997.

<sup>11</sup> Rapport du Projet Mapping concernant les violations les plus graves des droits de l'homme et du droit international humanitaire commises entre mars 1993 et juin 2003 sur le territoire de la République démocratique du Congo, Aout 2010, [https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/CD/DRC\\_MAPPING\\_REPORT\\_FINAL\\_FR.pdf](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/CD/DRC_MAPPING_REPORT_FINAL_FR.pdf).

## Annex II

### Urgent procedure cases

#### Egypt

1. The Working Group transmitted 31 cases to the Government, concerning:
  - (a) Ibrahim Ezz El-Din Mahmoud Salama, a researcher on Urban Development and Housing Rights with the Egyptian Commission for Rights and Freedoms (ECRF), allegedly abducted on 11 June 2019 at around 22:00 by Egyptian Police Forces and National Security Agents.
  - (b) Ahmed Mohamed Elsayed Hussein, an Egyptian citizen, allegedly disappeared on 7 April 2019 from Zagazig II police station.
  - (c) Abdulrahman Ali Mahmoud Ali Fatih Al-bab, an Egyptian national, allegedly arrested on 19 May 2019 at his residence by security forces in plainclothes.
  - (d) Abdelrahman Mohamed Ahmed Elsayed, an Egyptian university student, allegedly arrested on 15 July 2019, by policemen near the 10th of Ramadan transport station.
  - (e) Osama Al-Sayyed Mohamed Abdullah Al-Khashef, an Egyptian doctor allegedly arrested on 10 June 2019, at his residence by individuals believed to be National Security officers.
  - (f) Kamal Nabil Mohamed Abdullah Fayyad, an Egyptian mechanical engineer, allegedly arrested on 10 June 2019, at his residence by police officers and agents of the Special Forces and national security.
  - (g) Mohamed Zaki Abdelhamid Mohamed, allegedly arrested by Egyptian national security forces on 3 June 2019.
  - (h) Abdul Rahman Ismael Ibrahim Hassan, an Egyptian citizen, and the below listed six individuals disappeared on 9 March 2019 during their release process, as they were transferred from the Helwan Police Station to the Massarah Police Station upon request of the State Security Service.
  - (i) Reda Mohamed Abulatif Osman, an Egyptian citizen allegedly disappeared on 9 March 2019 from the Helwan Police Station;
  - (j) Ziad Magdy Mohamed Fahmy, an Egyptian citizen disappeared on 9 March 2019 from the Helwan Police Station;
  - (k) Mostafa Gamal Awad el Sayed an Egyptian citizen allegedly disappeared on 9 March 2019 from the Helwan Police Station;
  - (l) Mohamed Mohamed Ahmed Osman, an Egyptian citizen allegedly disappeared on 9 March 2019 from the Helwan Police Station;
  - (m) Abdul Rahman Mohammed Abu Taleb, an Egyptian citizen allegedly disappeared on 9 March 2019 from the Helwan Police Station;
  - (n) Tamer Samir Kamel Mohamed, an Egyptian citizen allegedly disappeared on 9 March 2019 from the Helwan Police Station.
  - (o) Taqwa Abdunnasser Abdullah Abdulaziz Abul Nasr, an Egyptian woman, allegedly arrested on 9 June 2019 by Helwan security forces.
  - (p) Osama Kilany Abdeljaber Abdelaal, an Egyptian, allegedly arrested on 23 May 2019, along with his brother by security forces in uniforms and plain clothes.



- (q) Abdouallah Kilany Abdeljaber Abdelaal, an Egyptian citizen, allegedly arrested on 23 May 2019, along with his brother by security forces in uniforms and plain clothes.
- (r) Nasr Mohamed Abdelhalim Mahmoud, an Egyptian citizen, allegedly arrested from his residence on 16 May 2019 by security forces in plainclothes.
- (s) Mohamed Magdi Mohamed Hussien, an Egyptian citizen, allegedly disappeared on 7 April 2019, from Zagazig police station II where he was detained.
- (t) Yahia Osama Yahia Abu Salama, an Egyptian citizen, allegedly arrested on 11 April 2019, at a checkpoint in Maadi, Cairo, and taken to an unknown destination by National Security Forces in plainclothes.
- (u) Islam Mohamed Temsah Metwally, an Egyptian citizen, allegedly arrested on 10 April 2019, at around 22h00 by National Security forces.
- (v) Ahmed Mohamed Elsayed Hussein, an Egyptian citizen, allegedly disappeared on 7 April 2019 from Zagazig II police station.
- (w) Mohamed Mahmoud Marghani Mahmoud, an Egyptian citizen, allegedly disappeared on 7 April 2019 from Minya Al Qamh police station.
- (x) Magdi Mohamed Mohamed Abdeldayem, an Egyptian citizen allegedly arrested on 15 May 2019, at his home by national security forces in plain clothes.
- (y) Abdel Rahman Mohamed Ragab Ali, an Egyptian citizen, allegedly arrested on 1 April 2019, by National Security Agents in plain clothes, who took him away in an official car.
- (z) Mahmoud Mohamed El Bedeni Ali, allegedly arrested on 13 April 2019, by Police forces in uniform and plain clothes, while he was at the Al-Dermerdash hospital in company of his daughter.
- (aa) Mohamed Mokhtar Ibrahim Mohamed Abdel Wahab, an Egyptian citizen, allegedly arrested on 17 April 2019, after having left home at 7h30 to go to work.
- (bb) Amr Mohamed Ibrahim Abdel Wahab, allegedly arrested on 21 April 2019, after National Security Agents in civil clothes, Central Security Forces and Belbes Police Station forces raided his home.
- (cc) Amr Mohamed Omar Mohamed, allegedly arrested on 8 July 2019, at the Assiut train station by police officers in uniforms and plain clothes.
- (dd) Alaa El Sayed Ali Ibrahim, allegedly arrested on 16 March 2019, on the campus of the Faculty of Arts-Zagazig University by agents of National Security agents in plain clothes.
- (ee) Hesham Abdelmaksoud Ahmed Ghobashi, an Egyptian citizen, allegedly arrested on 14 February 2019 at the bookshop where he worked, by agents of the security forces wearing plain clothes.

## Annex III

### Standard procedure cases

#### Burundi

1. The Working Group transmitted 37 cases to the Government, concerning:
  - (a) Patrick Ndhokubwayo, a Burundian citizen, abducted on 17 March 2016 by agents of the National Intelligence Service. He was taken into a vehicle with tinted windows and was never seen again.
  - (b) Kevin Ndorere, a Burundian citizen, allegedly abducted on 8 October 2016 by military men under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Darius Ikurakure, Commandant du Camp Génie de Combat of Muzinda. He was taken to an unknown destination.
  - (c) Hendrix Nkurikiye, a Burundian citizen, allegedly arrested on 20 October 2015 by officers of the Nyabihanga police station. He allegedly arrested with his older brother, Donatien Nyamwana and both were taken to the National Intelligence Service in Bujumbura.
  - (d) Emmanuel Ntahomvukiye, a Burundian citizen, allegedly arrested on 12 December 2015 by policemen of the Groupement Mobile d'Intervention Rapide and taken to an unknown destination.
  - (e) Donatien Nyamwana, a Burundian citizen, allegedly arrested on 20 October 2015 by policemen and taken the National Intelligence Service in Bujumbura.
  - (f) Aimable Nzigamasabo, a Burundian citizen, allegedly arrested on 20 October 2015 by the chief of the National Intelligence Service in Kayanza.
  - (g) Pascal Ndimurukundo-Vyumvuhore, a Burundian citizen, allegedly arrested on 21 December 2015 in Gihosha (Muanga-Nord) by a known National Intelligence Service agent.
  - (h) Donald Sezibera, a Burundian citizen, allegedly arrested on 15 December 2015 by soldiers of the military station of Mutakura in Cibitoke.
  - (i) Jimmy Toyi, a Burundian citizen, allegedly arrested on 30 mars 2017 by agents of the National Intelligence Service.
  - (j) Prosper Hatungimana, a Burundian citizen, allegedly arrested on 16 October 2015 by a Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of Camp Génie de Combat in Muzinda and taken to an unknown destination.
  - (k) Eric Mboneko, a Burundian citizen, allegedly arrested on 20 December 2015 at his home with his father Haringanji Claver and his brother Jean Paul Manirakiza by the head of the National Intelligence Service called Eliphase Niyonkuru in Kayanza province, in the locality called "Depot" Nyakaramb
  - (l) Guy Noel Akimana, a Burundian citizen, allegedly arrested on 23 December 2015 at his home in district 3, Ngagara urban area, Ntahangwa commune, Bujumbura Town Hall by the Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of Camp Génie de Combat in Muzinda.
  - (m) Claver Haringanje, a Burundian citizen, allegedly arrested on 20 December 2015 at his home with his two children Mboneko Eric and Manirakiza Jean Paul, by the provincial head of the National Intelligence Service in Kayanza province, in a locality called "Depot" Nyakarambi.
  - (n) Bénit Ndhokubwayo, a Burundian citizen, was reportedly arrested on 12 December 2015 around 10 am at his home on 2nd Avenue, Musaga urban area, Muha Commune, Bujumbura Town Hall by police officers.

(o) Tangy Niteka, a Burundian citizen, allegedly arrested on 23 December 2015 at his home at 2nd avenue, urban area of Musaga, Muha commune, Bujumbura town hall, Burundi, by the then Commissaire Régional du Sud.

(p) Arnaud Ndikumazambo, a Burundian citizen, allegedly arrested on 15 December 2015 with his uncle Dieudonné Kwizera at his home at 9th Avenue number 45, urban area of Cibitoke, Bujumbura Mairie, Burundi, by an agent of the National Intelligence Service accompanied by police officers.

(q) Diudonné Kwizera, a Burundian citizen, allegedly arrested on 20 October 2015 at his residency in Bujumbura Town Hall, Cibitoke City 9th Avenue, No. 45, with his nephew Ndikumazambo Arnaud by an agent of the National Intelligence Service accompanied by police officers.

(r) Clovis Muvunyi, a Burundian citizen, allegedly arrested on 11 December 2015 at his home District 2, Ngagara Zone, Ntahangwa Commune, Bujumbura City Hall by Chief Police Officer accompanied by soldiers and police.

(s) Mr. Alexis Nimubona, a Burundian citizen, was last seen on 11 December 2015 as he was leaving his home in Musaga district, 3rd Avenue, around 23h00. The night of his disappearance, police, soldiers and Imbonerakure militia men were patrolling the area.

(t) Jean Paul Manirakiza, a Burundian citizen, allegedly arrested on 21 December 2015 with his father Haringanji Claver and his brother Mboneko Eric at home in Kayanza Province in a locality called “depot” Muryabami by the head of the National Intelligence Service in Kayanza.

(u) Nicodème Ndikumana, a Burundian citizen, allegedly last seen on 12 May 2015 at the prison of the Bureau Spécial de Recherche in Bujumbura after having been arrested on 8 May 2015 while he was on his way to work.

(v) Yvan Bukeyenzeza, a Burundian citizen, allegedly disappeared on 11 May 2015 in the evening while he was in 3ème avenue de la zone urbaine de Musaga, commune de Muha, Mairie de Bujumbura. The night of his disappearance, police and Imbonerakure militiamen were patrolling the area.

(w) Christian Ishimwe, a Burundian Citizen allegedly arrested on 10 October 2015 by police officers under the orders of the Commander of the anti-riot Brigade during a police raid in his district.

(x) Dieudonné Nzigamasabo, a Burundian Citizen allegedly arrested on 21 August 2015 by the Lieutenant-Colonel Commander of the Camp Génie de Combat de Muzinda and his men.

(y) Olivier Bill Vyamungu, a Burundian Citizen allegedly arrested on 4 October 2015 by Imbonerakure militiamen under the orders of the Commander of the anti-riot Brigade.

(z) Emmanuel Ndikuriyo, a Burundian citizen and his brother Ferdinand Irambona were allegedly arrested on 26 June 2015, by policemen while on a bus that was stopped on National Highway 7 on Colline Matara, Mugongomanga Commune in Bujumbura Rural Province.

(aa) Ferdinand Irambona, a Burundian citizen and his brother Emmanuel Ndikuriyo were allegedly arrested on 26 June 2015, by policemen while on a bus that was stopped on National Highway 7 on Colline Matara, Mugongomanga Commune, and Bujumbura Rural Province.

(bb) Melance Manirakiza, a Burundian citizen, allegedly arrested on 15 September 2015 at around 6h00 by agents of the National Intelligence Service (SNR).

(cc) Alain Rodrigue Bayubahe, a Burundian citizen, allegedly arrested on 22 February 2016, at around 16h00 by police officers after his public transportation bus was stopped at colline Kiyange, zone de Nyakararo, commune de Gisozi, province Mwaro, Burundi.

(dd) Amand Nahimana, a Burundian citizen, allegedly arrested on 4 May 2015 at approximately 17h30 at his new home in Kinindo by police officers.

(ee) Jeovane Nduwimana, a Burundian woman, allegedly abducted on 12 December 2015, by police officers, soldiers and Imbonerakure militia men in the Musaga district.

(ff) Steve Nsengiyumva, a Burundian citizen, allegedly abducted on 23 December 2016 from his home in Colline Rutobo, commune Mukike, province Bujumbura Rural, by the commander of the Mujejuru camp.

(gg) Jean Marie Bizimana, a Burundian citizen, allegedly arrested on 8 September 2015, by police officers in the Chef Lieu in Gitega.

(hh) Alfred Kennedy Dusabe, a Burundian citizen, allegedly abducted on the morning of 12 December 2015, by the Commander of the Muzinda Camp, accompanied by police officers and soldiers.

(ii) Claver Bandusha, a Burundian citizen, allegedly abducted on the night of 23 to 24 August 2016 on Kigwati I hill, Rukaramu area, Mutimbuzi commune by a known Imbonerakure youth militiamen.

(jj) Jean Claude Butoyi, a Burundian citizen, allegedly abducted with his cousin Mathias Hitimana on 21 August 2016 by soldiers under the orders of the Commander of the Mujejuru Military Camp.

(kk) Mathias Hitimana, a Burundian citizen, allegedly abducted with his cousin Jean Claude Butoyi on 21 August 2016 by soldiers under the orders of the Commander of the Mujejuru Military Camp. He allegedly arrested along

## China

1. The Working Group transmitted 24 cases to the Government, concerning:

(a) Adudureyimu Ruxianguli, a Chinese national of Uyghur ethnicity, allegedly arrested in Kashi city of Xinjiang, Uyghur Autonomous Region in February 2017. It is believed that she was arrested by Chinese National Security Agents. Three of her family members have allegedly also disappeared.

(b) Abudusemaiti Wufu, a Chinese national of Uyghur ethnicity, allegedly arrested in Kashi city of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in February 2017. It is believed that he was arrested by Chinese National Security Agents. Three of his family members have allegedly also disappeared.

(c) Bumairiyanmu Wufu, a Chinese national of Uyghur ethnicity, allegedly arrested in Kashi city of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in February 2017. It is believed that she was arrested by Chinese National Security Agents. Three of her family members have allegedly also disappeared.

(d) Apizi Wufuer, a Chinese national of Uyghur ethnicity, last heard from in April 2016. It is believed that he disappeared in Kashi or Korla city of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and that he may have been arrested by Chinese National Security Agents. Three of his family members have allegedly also disappeared.

(e) Zhengjun Yang, a Chinese national and labour rights defender, allegedly transferred from Shenzhen City No. 2 Detention Center to an unknown place for Residential Surveillance in a Designated Location on 6 February 2019.

(f) Abdurashid Tohti, a Chinese national of Uyghur ethnicity, allegedly taken to a re-education camp in an unknown location, in June 2017. His wife and son reportedly also disappeared in 2018 and 2017 respectively.

(g) Nuermanguli Tuoheti (Nurimangul Tohti), a Chinese national of Uyghur ethnicity, believed to have been sent to a re-education camp in February 2018. Her

husband was previously arrested and disappeared in 2016. After Ms. Tuoheti disappeared, the fate and whereabouts of her two children reportedly also remain unknown.

(h) Tuerxun Kuerban, a Chinese national of Uyghur ethnicity, allegedly arrested in Urumqi on 27 May 2017.

(i) Ruoziaji Zunong (Rozeaji Zunon), a Chinese national of Uyghur ethnicity, allegedly arrested from his residence on 10 February 2017. It is believed he has been sent to a re-education facility. Several members of his family are reportedly also disappeared, including his sister-in-law and his brother in law.

(j) Sidijeajie Zunong (Sidiqaji Zunon), a Chinese national of Uyghur ethnicity, allegedly arrested between May and July 2017. It is believed he was sent to a re-education facility.

(k) Aituerxun (Aitursun) Kuerban, a Chinese national of Uyghur ethnicity, allegedly arrested from her home by local police officers on 15 May 2017. It is believed she may have been sent to a detention facility in the Akesu region. Several members of her family are reportedly also disappeared including her son, her daughter, and seven grandchildren.

(l) Gulnuer Tuoheti (Gulnur Tohti), a Chinese national of Uhygur ethnicity, allegedly arrested from her home by local police officers on 22 February 2018. It is believed she was sent to a re-education facility. Her husband had also been arrested earlier in 2018. The fate and whereabouts of their five children are reportedly unknown.

(m) Yintizaer Paerhati, a Chinese national of Uyghur ethnicity, allegedly arrested in Aksu region of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region by local police officers in February 2016, and sent to a re-education facility in an unknown location.

(n) Aihemaiti Hujia, a Chinese national of Uyghur ethnicity, allegedly arrested in July 2016 by local police. His wife and two children reportedly disappeared in February 2018.

(o) Yasen Tuoheti (Tohti), a Chinese national of Uhygur ethnicity, allegedly arrested in 2018. His wife was reportedly arrested in February 2018, and the fate and whereabouts of their five children remain unknown.

(p) A six-year-old child and Chinese national of Uyghur ethnicity, allegedly disappeared on 20 February 2018, after her mother was arrested. Her father had previously been arrested, and her four siblings reportedly also disappeared on the same day.

(q) Ms. Xirenai Yasheng, a Chinese national of Uyghur ethnicity, allegedly disappeared on 20 February 2018 after her mother was arrested. Her father had previously been arrested, and her four siblings reportedly also disappeared on the same day.

(r) A twelve-year-old child and Chinese national of Uyghur ethnicity, allegedly disappeared on 20 February 2018, after his mother was arrested. His father had previously been arrested, and his four siblings reportedly also disappeared on the same day.

(s) Tajigul Kadir, allegedly taken to a re-education camp in an unknown location in February 2018. Her husband and son reportedly also disappeared in 2017.

(t) Mohamed Ali Abdurashid, allegedly taken to a re-education facility in an unknown location on June 2017. His parents also disappeared in 2017 and 2018 respectively.

(u) A seven-year-old child and Chinese national of Uyghur ethnicity, allegedly disappeared on 20 February 2018, after his mother was arrested. His father had previously been arrested, and his four siblings reportedly also disappeared on the same day.

(v) A four-year-old child and Chinese national of Uyghur ethnicity, allegedly disappeared on 20 February 2018, after her mother was arrested. Her father had previously been arrested, and her four siblings reportedly also disappeared on the same day.

(w) A seven-year-old child and Chinese national of Uyghur ethnicity, allegedly disappeared in February 2018. Her father was arrested in 2016. Her mother and her sister allegedly also disappeared in February 2018.

(x) A five-year-old child and Chinese national of Uyghur ethnicity, allegedly disappeared in February 2018. Her father was arrested in 2016. Her mother and her sister allegedly also disappeared in February 2018.

## **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

1. The Working Group transmitted 34 cases to the Government, concerning

(a) Hye Yeong Gang, allegedly abducted in Hoeryong City State, North Hamgyong Province on 1 October 2005 by DPRK forces.

(b) an individual, allegedly abducted from Hamyong Province in 2000 by DPRK forces.

(c) an individual, allegedly abducted in DPRK in 2004 by DPRK forces.

(d) an individual, allegedly abducted in DPRK in 2003 by DPRK forces.

(e) an individual, allegedly abducted in DPRK in 2006 by DPRK forces.

(f) Wonsam Park, allegedly abducted from his home in Jung-gu in Seoul on 14 July 1950 by DPRK security agents.

(g) Chi-heon Yang, allegedly abducted from Pocheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do on 5 July 1950 by Namnodang party.

(h) Gyu-seol Lee, allegedly abducted from Banwol-myeon, Hwaseong-gun on 14 July 1950 by DPRK agents.

(i) Hee-yong Lee, allegedly abducted from his home in 80-90 Shindang-dong, Jung-gu, Seoul on 3 July 1950 by DPRK Police.

(j) Yong-Gyu Oh, allegedly abducted outside of the Scala cinema in Jung-gu, Seoul on 20 August 1950 by DPRK agents.

(k) Jeong-yeon Choi, allegedly abducted from his home in 250-10, Chungjeong-ro 3-ga Seodaemun-gu, Seoul on 1 July 1950 by DPRK Internal Police.

(l) Eunhye Nam, allegedly abducted from the south of her residence in 338 Jinseo Myeon- Jangdan-gun on 15 September 1950 by the DPRK army.

(m) Geumju Nam, allegedly abducted from the south of her residence in 338 Jinseo Myeon- Jangdan-gun on 15 September 1950 by the DPRK army.

(n) Jabeom Shin, allegedly abducted from his workplace in Bo-in Commercial High School on 20 September 1950 by DPRK soldiers.

(o) Jangseo Park, allegedly abducted from his home in Eu-you-ji-ri, Jeokseong-myeon, Paju-gun, Gyeonggi-do on 20 September 1950 by DPRK policemen.

(p) Jinhyu Shin, allegedly arrested near his residence in 87 Sejong-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul on 20 September 1950 by armed forces.

(q) Jinmoon Ha, allegedly abducted from his home in 26-19, Hyehwa-dong, Jongno-gu, Seoul on 31 July 1950 by the State Political Security Department.

(r) Jinyong Ha, allegedly abducted from his home in 257, Daejang-dong, Ojeong-myeon, Bucheon-gun on 31 July 1950 by Korean People's Army.

(s) Chae-hong Lee, allegedly abducted from his home in 1-3 Samchung Seobu-dong Jongro-gu, Seoul on 10 August 1950 by DPRK forces.

(t) Chul-joo Lee, allegedly arrested at his home in Donam-dong Sungbuk-gu, Seoul on 1 July 1950 by an unknown assailant.

- (u) Hak-bae Lee, allegedly abducted from Taebong-ri Sang-myeon, Gapyeong-gun, Gyeonggi-do on 30 July 1950 by the local communist group of Gapyeong.
- (v) Hwa-sil Lee, allegedly arrested at his home in 104-5 Palpan-dong Seoul on 28 January 1922 by the DPRK Army.
- (w) In-bum Lee, allegedly arrested at his home in 269 Jeongu-ri Punggi-yeup Yeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do on 1 August 1950 by five soldiers from the DPRK Army.
- (x) Jae-choon Lee (female), allegedly abducted from Incheon Girls' High School in Songhyun-dong Incheon-si on 1 August 1950 by her teacher.
- (y) Jae-choon Lee (male), allegedly abducted from his home in 15-27 Hyehwadong Jongno-gu Seoul on 4 July 1950 by State agents.
- (z) Hae-ok Lee, allegedly from his home in 427 Mubong-ri Sohol-myeon Pocheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do on 15 September 1950 by the DPRK Army.
- (aa) Yeun-dal Lee, allegedly abducted from Yongsan Middle School, Seoul on 1 June 1950 by unknown assailants.
- (bb) Yeun-shik Lee, allegedly abducted from his home in 156 majeon-ri Shinseo-myeon Yeoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do on 1 March 1951 by members of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea workers party.
- (cc) Young-do Lee, allegedly was abducted from 378-12 Gongduck-dong, Mapo-gu on 1 July 1950 by two soldiers from the DPRK Army and two civilians.
- (dd) Mooseong Choi, allegedly abducted from his home in 23 Dangju-dong, Jongno-gu, Seoul on 2 July 1950 by the DPRK Police.
- (ee) Han-seob Noh, allegedly abducted from his home in 534 Hyeosung-dong, Incheon on 30 August 1950 by North Korean State Agents.
- (ff) Pyeong-ki Oh, allegedly abducted from his home in 145 Myeongnyun-dong 4-ga, Seoul on 7 August 1950 by unknown assailants armed with guns.
- (gg) Yeonghoon Huh, allegedly abducted from his inn in the Downtown of Dongducheon, 2, Yegwan-dong, Jung-gu on 1 August 1950 by two DPRK Police officers.
- (hh) an individual, allegedly arrested in 2014 by DPRK security agents.

## Pakistan

1. The Working Group transmitted 35 cases to the Government, concerning
  - (a) Shakirullah, allegedly abducted from his home in Upper Dir District, on 22 April 2010, by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).
  - (b) Bakht Sher, allegedly abducted from his home in Swat District, on 26 March 2011, by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).
  - (c) Rasool Nawaz, allegedly abducted from his home in Rawalpindi, on 24 October 2012, by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).
  - (d) Khan Laali, allegedly abducted from his home in Swat District, in September 2008, by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).
  - (e) Sabir Khan, allegedly abducted from his home in Swat District, on 21 October 2009, by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

(f) Yousaf Khan, allegedly abducted from his home in Swat District, on 26 April 2009, by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

(g) Sumiullah, allegedly abducted from his home in Swat District, on 8 September 2009, by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

(h) Bhadur Khan, allegedly abducted from Bara Bandi on 4 August 2009, by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

(i) Nameen Ahkter, allegedly abducted from his home in Gujrat District on 19 December 2017, by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

(j) Sultan Zaib, allegedly abducted from the Bajaur hotel, in Bajaur, on 16 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).

(k) Muhammad Siddique, allegedly abducted from a shop in Rawalpindi, on 6 June 2018, by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

(l) Abdul Qadeer Khan, allegedly abducted from his home in Bakhar District, on 13 January 2018, by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

(m) Anees, allegedly abducted from the exam center at High School Tasp in Panjgur District, Balochistan, on 2 March 2018, by agents of the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI).

(n) Faiz Muhammad, allegedly abducted from his home in Kech District, Balochistan, on 20 March 2018, by the Pakistani military.

(o) Abdul Hay, allegedly abducted from the Koyi Bash Hotel in Machh, on 21 May 2018, by Frontier Corps and Inter-Service Intelligence (ISI) personnel.

(p) Wahid Abdul, allegedly abducted while traveling on a bus from Mach to Quetta in Balochistan, on 10 July 2018, by agents of the Frontier Corps (FC) and the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI).

(q) Rasheed Iqbal Nil, allegedly abducted from his home in Swat District on 23 May 2010, by members of an intelligence agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

(r) Muhammad Idrees, allegedly abducted from Shah Dheri in Swat District, in December 2009, by members of an intelligence agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

(s) Fahad Mehmood, allegedly abducted from Attock Khurd Checkpoint on 30 November 2012, by members of an intelligence agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

(t) Israr Ahmad, allegedly abducted from his home in Swat District, on 3 September 2008, by members of an intelligence agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

(u) Imtiaz, allegedly abducted from his home in Swat District, in February 2009, by members of an intelligence agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).



(v) Idrees, allegedly abducted from his home in Swat District, on 7 July 2009, by members of an intelligence agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

(w) Sohail Ahmad Khan Nil, allegedly abducted in Lahore on 18 January 2013, by members of an intelligence agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

(x) Zia Ur Rehman, allegedly abducted in Lahore in June 2012, by members of an intelligence agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI), or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

(y) Asad Abbas, allegedly abducted from his home in Jhang District on 1 March 2013, by members of an intelligence agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

(z) Safdar Muavia, allegedly abducted from a shop Jhang District, on 21 September 2012, by members of an intelligence agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

(aa) Muhammad Jameel, allegedly abducted from his home in Buner District, on 22 May 2009, by members of an intelligence agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

(bb) Nasir Ali Nil, allegedly abducted from his home in Swat District, on 5 March 2010, by members of an intelligence agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

(cc) Hazrat Hussain, allegedly abducted from the Dawdiya abad College in Abbottabad, on 7 July 2010, by members of an intelligence agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

(dd) Zakirullah Nil, allegedly abducted from his home in Upper Dir, on 10 April 2010, by members of an intelligence agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

(ee) Ajab Khan Nil, allegedly abducted from Sereenai in Swat District, on 26 July 2009, by members of an intelligence agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

(ff) Ali Murad Rind Baloch, allegedly abducted from a furniture store in Tando Agha Hyderabad, Sindh, on 30 March 2018, by members of a Pakistani military intelligence agency, together with Pakistani Rangers and the Sindh Police.

(gg) Aqeel Ahmed, allegedly abducted from an auto spare parts' shop in Mand Soro, Kech, Balochistan, on 19 January 2019, by members of the army.

(hh) Muhammad Aqib Shahid, allegedly abducted from his apartment in Karachi, on 13 January 2019, by police officers.

(ii) Waqar ul Amin, allegedly abducted from a Madrassa in Lahore, on 20 December 2017, by agents of the Pakistani Intelligence Bureau (IB).

## **Sri Lanka**

1. The Working Group transmitted 36 cases to the Government, concerning

(a) Anthonythas Fernando, allegedly arrested in a military camp in the middle of the jungle on 17 April 2009 by military forces.

(b) Sunthararasa Kandasamy, allegedly abducted near the bridge in the area of Yaakkarai, in Thunnalai on 24 December 2006 by the military forces.

- (c) Gopalakrishnan Sinnatti, allegedly arrested in Kaiththadi Vickneshwara School and held in Kaiththadi Government Tamil Mix School on 3 July 1996 by military forces.
- (d) Rajendra Sinnathurai, allegedly abducted between Columbuthurai and Jaffna on 25 March 2007 by military forces or the Eelam People's.
- (e) Thavanesan Thavarasa, allegedly abducted from his home in Paandiyanthaalvu, Columbuthurai, Jaffna on 27 October 2007 by three members of the Sri Lankan military or military intelligence.
- (f) Umaiyanavan Sanmuganathan, allegedly abducted from Vattuvakal, Mullaithivu on 16 May 2009 by military forces.
- (g) Vayin Buran Suvakeen Pillai, allegedly abducted from his home in Columbuthurai, Jaffna on 1 April 2007 by eight members from the Sri Lankan army.
- (h) Jegaseelan Sinnakandu, allegedly arrested on the main road in Jaffna on 31 March 2007 by the Sri Lankan Army.
- (i) Sanmuganathan Vaithiyalingam, allegedly arrested in Vattuvakal, Mullaithivu on 18 May 2009 by the Sri Lankan Army.
- (j) Sharmila Thiruchelvam, allegedly arrested in Mullivaikkal, Mullaithivu on 18 May 2009 by Sri Lankan military.
- (k) Ramanan Sivanantham, allegedly arrested in a vegetable farm in Allari, Meesalai on 21 July 1996 by the 512th Brigade of the Sri Lankan Army.
- (l) Satheeshwaran Saravanamuthu, allegedly arrested in Mullivaikkal on 18 May 2009 by Sri Lankan Military.
- (m) Saruthas Sanmugalingam, allegedly abducted from his home in Thirunelveli, Jaffna on 14 July 2007 by Sri Lankan Military.
- (n) Srilolalanthan Sathanathan, allegedly abducted outside a temple in Point Pedro on 1 February 2008 by Sri Lankan Military.
- (o) Gengatharan Raganathan, allegedly abducted in Kondavil on 25 November 2006 by Sri Lankan Army.
- (p) Ragenthan Jeyaveerasingam, allegedly arrested in Mullivaikkal on 16 May 2009 by Sri Lankan Military.
- (q) Gajenthan Jeyaveerasingam, allegedly arrested in Mullivaikkal on 16 May 2009 by Sri Lankan Military.
- (r) Lakshayini Thiruchelvam, allegedly arrested in Mullivaikkal, Mullaithivu on 18 May 2009 by Sri Lankan Military.
- (s) Kaanila Thiruchelvam, allegedly arrested in Mullivaikkal, Mullaithivu on 18 May 2009 by Sri Lankan Military.
- (t) Thiruchelvam Muththuvel, allegedly arrested in Mullivaikkal, Mullaithivu on 18 May 2009 by Sri Lankan Military.
- (u) Chitradevi Gopalan, allegedly abducted from her home in Sinnasalamban, Oddusuddan, Mullaithivu, District, Northern Province on 8 February 2007 by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.
- (v) Jesuvani Velupillai, allegedly arrested in a Sri Lankan Army check post in Vattuvakkal, Mullaithivu, Northern Province on 17 May 2009 by the Sri Lanka Army.
- (w) Paranitharan Velayuthampillai, allegedly captured in Matthalan, Mulliyawalai, Mullaithivu District, Northern Province on 19 April 2009 by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.
- (x) Satheeskumar Kandaiah, allegedly captured in Puthukudiyiruppu, Mullaithivu District, Northern Province on 1 October 2006 by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

(y) Sivendran Sivalingam, allegedly captured in Pokkuna, Mullaitivu District, Northern Province on 10 March 2009 by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

(z) Patthapremila Kalimuttu, allegedly captured in Pokkuna, Mullivaikkal, Mullaitivu District, Northern Province on 23 February 2009 by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

(aa) Velalagan Krishnan, allegedly captured in Mullivaikkal, Mullaitivu, District, Northern Province on 18 May 2009 by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

(bb) Jenaraj Yogarasa, allegedly captured in on board of a boat in the Pokkanai Sea, Pokkanai, Mullaitivu District, Northern Province on 1 April 2009 by the Sri Lankan Army.

(cc) Vijayaraj Thiventhiram, allegedly captured in Ananthapuram, Mullaitivu District, Northern Province on 1 April 2009 by Sri Lankan Army.

(dd) Novitraj Thiruchelvam, allegedly arrested at the Allaippiddi's St. Anthony's Church, Allaippiddi, Jaffna District, Northern Province on an unknown date between 20 and 25 August 1990 by Sri Lankan Army.

(ee) Akilrak Wijayaratnam, allegedly abducted in Jaffna District, Northern Province on 25 February 2007 by either the Sri Lankan military or pro Sri Lankan military para-military groups.

(ff) Kannathasan Vadivelu, allegedly captured in Nunavil Junction, on Kandy-Jaffna Road and Sarasalai-Nunavil Road, Nunavil, Jaffna District, Northern Province on 26 August 1996 by the Sri Lanka Army.

(gg) Vinotharaja Muththurasa, allegedly captured in Jaffna, Jaffna District, Northern Province on 27 February 2008 by Sri Lankan Army.

(hh) Yoganantham Kandasamy, allegedly captured in Vadduvakal, Mullaitivu District, Northern Province on 18 May 2009 by Sri Lankan Army.

(ii) Sivakesa Mahalingam, allegedly captured at a bus stand in Jaffna, Jaffna District, Northern Province on 19 October 2007 by Sri Lankan Army.

(jj) Kannan Anthonymuthu, allegedly arrested in his home in Meesalai, Jaffna District, Northern Province on 3 August 1996 by Sri Lankan Army.

## **Syrian Arab Republic**

1. The Working Group transmitted 41 cases to the Government, concerning

(a) Mohammad Fayeze al Laimoni, allegedly arrested on 15 April 2011, by military security forces at a checkpoint in Khan al Sheeh town in Damascus Governorate. He was then reportedly taken to an unknown location.

(b) Yahya al Daqqa, allegedly arrested on 7 September 2011, by members of Air Security Forces at a checkpoint in al Karaj area in Homs City. He was then reportedly taken to an unknown location.

(c) Mostafa Issa shawmal, allegedly arrested on 13 March 2012, by armed members of the Air Security Forces during the raid of his family residence. He was reportedly taken to the State Security Branch in Hama City, before being transferred to the Air Security Branch in Hama Military Airport. Subsequently, it is alleged that he was transferred to the Military Security Branch in Damascus City, and finally to Saidnaya Prison in early 2014, where he was last seen.

(d) Khalilo Wael, allegedly arrested in December 2011, by members of military security at the Obin Checkpoint in Latakia City. It is alleged that he was taken to Jsr alshgor, then Edlib, and finally to the Saidnaya Prison in Damascus.

(e) Nabil Rihan, allegedly arrested on 16 March 2012 by members of a security patrol when leaving his home to go to work in Saqba. He was reportedly taken to the

security branch in Harasta, and subsequently to the security and intelligence branch in Mezzeh.

(f) Mohamad Alrefaie, allegedly arrested on 12 July 2013 in an attack by the Syrian Army on Mheen, Homs. At the time of arrest, he was standing outside his residence. He allegedly transferred to an Intelligence branch and had been moved to Damascus. His brother Omar Alrefaie was arrested on an earlier occasion.

(g) Omar Alrefaie, allegedly arrested on 22 March 2013 at a checkpoint in Alkutefa, Damascus en route to Mheen, Homs. It was also alleged that he was held in an Intelligence branch and had been moved to Damascus. His brother Mohamad Alrefaie was also arrested several months later.

(h) Hazem Hariri, allegedly arrested on 24 April 2013 by armed members of Security Forces in a raid on his home in Masaken Barza neighbourhood, Aleppo. He was then reportedly taken to a political security branch in Damascus.

(i) Ziad Alnono, allegedly arrested on 23 July 2013, by members of the National Army in a raid on his home in Knenos, Latakia City. Subsequently, he was reportedly taken to an unknown location.

(j) Mazen Ismael, allegedly arrested on 1 February 2013, by members of the military at Blue Beach in Latakia, Syria.

(k) Jamalaldien Khamis, allegedly arrested on 15 October 2013 by members of the Air Security Forces at the Al mlaeha, Alnoor Checkpoint.

(l) Omair al Berrak, allegedly arrested on 11 September 2011, by members of Military Security in a raid on his house in al Midan neighbourhood, Damascus. He was then reportedly taken to an unknown location.

(m) Firas Mansor, allegedly arrested on 20 September 2011 by Military Security in Jsralshogor on charges of burning wheels and pictures of the President in the course of demonstrations. He was last seen in the Saidnaya prison in March 2017.

(n) Ruba Bakkar, allegedly arrested on 3 July 2013 by members of the Armed Forces at a checkpoint between the areas of Homs and Jairoud. At the time of arrest, she was travelling to Al Qalamoun, Jairoud with her children. It was alleged that she was detained with the children at the Investigation branch of Military Intelligence (248) in 2013.

(o) A Syrian minor, allegedly arrested on 3 July 2013 alongside his mother Ruba Bakkar at a checkpoint between the areas of Homas and Jairoud.

(p) A Syrian minor, allegedly arrested on 3 July 2013 alongside his mother Ruba Bakkar at a checkpoint between the areas of Homas and Jairoud.

(q) Mohamed Tarek Abdah, allegedly arrested on 5 October 2012 by Air Force Security officers at a checkpoint near the fifth bridge on the road to the international airport in Damascus. Allegations were made in 2016 that he was being held in the Saidnaya prison.

(r) Ibtisam Jum'a, allegedly arrested on 30 June 2013 by Military Security forces at a checkpoint at near the dispensary in al Abbasiya neighbourhood, Homs. She was then reportedly taken to an unknown location.

(s) Mustapha Al Serjawi, allegedly arrested on 17 May 2013 by Syrian Army's Third Armoured Division at a checkpoint in Al Qutayfah. He was reportedly taken to an unknown location.

(t) Khaled al Assad, allegedly arrested on 1 October 2013, by Air Force Security agents at a checkpoint near al Masnaa crossing at the Syria-Lebanon border. He was then reportedly taken to an unknown location.

(u) Yassin Ibrahim, allegedly arrested on 12 February 2015, by Military Security Forces in his house in al Gharbi neighbourhood, Palmyra. He was then reportedly taken to an unknown location.

(v) Hussam Ramadan, allegedly arrested on 27 April 2015, by Air Force Security Forces in Al Jam'iah al Gharbiah, Palmyra during a raid. He was then reportedly taken to an unknown location.

(w) Waleed Gowed, allegedly arrested on 11 May 2013, by the members of the Armed Forces and Military Security Forces at the Al Majdal checkpoint in Mhardeh. He was then reportedly taken to an unknown location.

(x) Mamdoh Ashor, allegedly arrested on 1 September 2016, by Military Security Forces at a checkpoint in Eastern Al-Ansari, Aleppo. He was then reportedly taken to an unknown location.

(y) Mohammad al Yousef, allegedly arrested on 2 March 2013, by Air Force Security Forces at a checkpoint in Latakia. He was then reportedly taken to an unknown location.

(z) Jamil Al nimr, allegedly arrested on 3 June 2011, by members of the Armed Forces during a raid on Ghanya village. Subsequently, he was reportedly held in the Saidnaya prison and then transferred to an unknown location.

(aa) Waleed Al Ahmad, allegedly abducted on 24 October 2012, by the National Defence Forces at a checkpoint near Ishtabraq village. He was travelling to Jisr al-Shughur together with his cousin, who was also reportedly abducted. Both individuals were seen in January 2013 in the Deir Shamil detention centre, controlled by Air Force Intelligence, in Masyaf. They were last seen in December 2015 in the Hama Prison.

(bb) Khodor Al Ahmad, allegedly abducted on 24 October 2012, by the National Defence Forces alongside his cousin. Both individuals were seen in January 2013 in the Deir Shamil detention centre, controlled by Air Force Intelligence, in Masyaf. They were last seen in December 2015 in the Hama Prison.

(cc) Ahmad Aktalati, allegedly arrested on 17 November 2012, by members of the Armed Forces at a checkpoint in al Althamiya neighbourhood, Aleppo. He was then reportedly taken to an unknown location.

(dd) Odai al Barrak, allegedly arrested on 12 February 2013, by Military Security Forces at a checkpoint in Masna' area at the Syria-Lebanon border. He was then reportedly taken to an unknown location.

(ee) Ibrahim Manan, allegedly arrested on 1 December 2012, by state agents at a Slinfeh checkpoint in Latakia. He was then reportedly taken to an unknown location.

(ff) Riad Al Kers, allegedly arrested on 21 March 2012, by Air Force Intelligence agents at a checkpoint near Hamuriya Arch, Saqiba. He was then reportedly taken to an unknown location. Prior to this arrest, Mr. al Kers was a former detainee for two months in Mazza Intelligence Branch.

(gg) Taha Al kers, allegedly arrested on 2 May 2012, by Air Force Intelligence agents in a raid on his home in Saqiba. He was then reportedly taken to an unknown location.

(hh) Hummam Hawara, allegedly arrested on 7 September 2012, in a raid by Air Force Intelligence on Al sarq Al awsat café in Al Bahsaa, Damascus. He was then reportedly taken to an unknown location.

(ii) Hussein Qaydouh, allegedly arrested on 11 November 2012, by members of Military Security at a checkpoint in al Dabousiya village, on the Syria-Lebanon border. He was then reportedly taken to an unknown location.

(jj) Khalil Qatifa, allegedly arrested on 13 October 2012, by members of Military Security at a checkpoint in al Muhandesin Circle, Homs City. He was then reportedly taken to an unknown location.

(kk) Omar Hashma, allegedly arrested on 1 January 2013, by Military Security Forces at a checkpoint near Adra al Ummaliya, Douma. He was then reportedly taken to an unknown location.

(ll) Firas Qabalan, allegedly arrested on 14 February, by Military Security Forces in a raid on his house in al Gharbi neighbourhood, Sa'Sa'. He was then reportedly taken to an unknown location.

(mm) Firas al Mustapha, allegedly arrested on 12 July 2012, by Air Force Intelligence agents on the main street of the Northern neighbourhood in Taramsah. He was then reportedly taken to an unknown location.

(nn) Louay Al Humaidi, allegedly arrested on 12 July 2012, by Political Security Service at Al Baath University in Homs. He was going to the university to submit an exam, at the same time as a demonstration in support of the government was taking place. He was then reportedly taken to an unknown location.

(oo) Yamin Dukhan, allegedly arrested on 16 February 2013, by Military Security Forces during a raid on his home in Palmyra. He was then reportedly taken to an unknown location.

---