



Human Rights Council
Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances**Communications, cases examined, observations and other activities conducted by the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances*****113th session (11 – 15 September 2017)****I. Communications**

1. Between its 112th and 113th sessions, the Working Group transmitted 91 cases under its urgent action procedure to Bahrain (1), Bangladesh (2), China (1), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (1), Egypt (52), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (4), Jordan (1), Libya (2), Pakistan (21), Saudi Arabia (3), the Syrian Arab Republic (1), Turkey (1) and Yemen (1).
2. At its 113th session, the Working Group decided to transmit 198 newly reported cases of enforced disappearance to 25 States: Algeria (17), Bangladesh (4), Bhutan (1), Burundi (4), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (26), Egypt (6), the Gambia (8), India (8), Indonesia (1), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (3), Iraq (2), Lebanon (1), Libya (3), Malaysia (1), Mexico (2), Morocco (8), Nepal (10), Pakistan (32), Saudi Arabia (1), South Africa (1), South Sudan (1), Sri Lanka (44), the Syrian Arab Republic (8), Thailand (4), Turkmenistan (1) and the United States of America (1).
3. The Working Group also clarified 50 cases, in China (1), Egypt (38), Jordan (1), Pakistan (4), Saudi Arabia (2) and Turkey (4). Thirty-four cases were clarified on the basis of information provided by the Governments and 16 on the basis of information provided by sources.
4. Between its 112th and 113th sessions, the Working Group also transmitted 14 communications, either individually or jointly with other special procedure mechanisms: four urgent appeals, to China, Egypt, Mexico and Saudi Arabia; three allegation letters, to Kenya, Mexico and Uganda; four prompt intervention letters, to Egypt, Guatemala, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan; and three "other letters" to Argentina, Chad and Nepal.
5. At its 113th session, the Working Group reviewed and adopted four general allegations, concerning Colombia, Egypt, Mexico and Pakistan.

II. Other activities

6. At its 113th session, the Members appointed Bernard Duhaime as Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group and Tae-Ung Baik as its Vice-President.

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



7. During the session, the Working Group met with relatives of victims of enforced disappearances, and with non-governmental organizations working on the issue. The Working Group also held meetings with representatives of the Governments of Argentina, Angola, Bahrain, Egypt, Japan, Morocco, Portugal, Turkmenistan and Viet Nam.

8. The Working Group also met with the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to exchange information on activities and to further cooperation and coordination on enforced disappearances.

9. During the session, the Working Group discussed the report on its country visit to the Gambia, and other internal matters and activities, including future visits. It also decided to prepare follow-up reports in relation to its regional visit in 2014, which included Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia and Kosovo,** and to prepare its 114th session, to be held in Brussels from 5 to 9 February 2018.

10. The 113th session coincided with the thirty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council, during which the Working Group presented to the Council its annual report (A/HRC/36/39), its report on its mission to Albania (A/HRC/36/39/Add.1), its thematic report on enforced or involuntary disappearances in the context of migration (A/HRC/36/39/Add.2) and its follow-up report on past visits to Chile and Spain (A/HRC/36/39/Add.3).

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

Albania

Information from sources

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

Algeria

Standard procedure

12. The Working Group transmitted 17 cases to the Government of Algeria, concerning

(a) Ali Benyachou, allegedly abducted on 11 March 1980 by members of the Algerian military together with members of the Polisario Front from Assa Zag, south of Morocco;

(b) Charqi Jou, allegedly abducted on 1 January 1980 by members of the Algerian military together with members of the Polisario Front from Hagounia, south of Morocco;

(c) Mohamed Khelil, allegedly abducted on 24 August 1979 by members of the Algerian military together with members of the Polisario Front from the village of Bouirat, south of Tan-Tan, south of Morocco;

(d) Mohamed Touil, allegedly abducted on 24 August 1979 by members of the Algerian military together with members of the Polisario Front from the village of Bouirat, south of Tan-Tan, south of Morocco;

(e) Abdelkader Benaamer, allegedly abducted on 4 April 1987 by members of the Algerian military together with members of the Polisario Front from Galtat Zemour, south of Morocco;

** Any reference to Kosovo should be understood in accordance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

(f) Ali Maamou, allegedly abducted on 2 February 1979 by members of the Algerian military together with members of the Polisario Front from the village of Bouirat, south of Tan-Tan, south of Morocco;

(g) Driss Zinoun, allegedly abducted on 4 January 1980 by members of the Algerian military together with members of the Polisario Front from Hagounia, south of Morocco;

(h) Ahmed Melhag, allegedly abducted on 1 June 1994 from his home by six or seven policemen in Lakhdaria;

(i) Boulenouar Kacem, allegedly arrested on 31 October 1994 by members of the military and policemen when the taxi in which he was travelling to Algiers came to a military barricade in the town of Dira on the Ain H'Djel road;

(j) Mohamed Touati Hassani, allegedly abducted at 10 a.m. on 18 May 1994 from his workplace by armed plain-clothed military security officers on board a military vehicle, ;

(k) Mahmoud Grida, allegedly arrested on 13 April 1997 by persons belonging to Groupe de légitime défense who, presumably disappeared in March 1999 from the Jijel military headquarters where he had reportedly been held in secret detention for two years;

(l) Mohamed Boughedda, allegedly arrested at 11 a.m. on 21 August 1994 from his workplace by agents of the Algerian intelligence services;

(m) Ahmed Bedda, allegedly arrested on 20 January 1995 by members of the Direction générale de la sécurité nationale in the city of Messad;

(n) Mohamed Henni, allegedly arrested on 27 June 1994 in front of the garage near the Ghoul Boulenouar College by two policemen;

(o) Ahmed Touloum, last seen after he went to school on 11 May 1995; it is alleged that the armed forces abducted him given that, 15 days earlier, on 26 April 1995, soldiers had reportedly conducted a raid on his home;

(p) Abderrahmene Dadou, allegedly abducted in the summer of 1995 by soldiers while he was leaving the mosque of Beni-Mahboub in Milia, Wilaya of Jijel;

(q) Djenadi Khellili, allegedly abducted on 15 August 1995 by plain-clothed police officers.

Information from sources

13. A source provided updated information on one outstanding case.

Reply to joint allegation letter

14. On 29 May 2017, the Government of Algeria transmitted a reply to a joint allegation letter sent on 31 March 2017 concerning the alleged arrest and charges brought against Rafik Belamrania, supposedly in reprisal for having published the decision of the Human Rights Committee concerning the enforced disappearance of his father. In its reply, the Government stated that the arrest had been made in accordance with the law, that it lasted less than 48 hours, and that Mr. Belamrania had benefited from all legal guarantees.

Argentina

Other letter

15. On 15 June 2017, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, a communication to the Government of Argentina concerning a Supreme Court decision on the application of penalty reduction benefits in cases involving crimes against humanity.

Reply to an “other letter”

16. On 11 August 2017, the Government of Argentina transmitted a reply to the communication sent on 15 June 2017, in which it included information regarding the position adopted by the executive and the legislative branches in relation to the Supreme Court’s decision on the above-mentioned cases, on the role of the executive in the investigation of alleged crimes against humanity, and on the measures taken to reduce delays in trials concerning these crimes.

Bahrain

Urgent action

17. On 14 July 2017, the Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted to the Government of Bahrain the case of Mohamed Khalil Ebrahim Abdulhusain Alshakhoori, allegedly arrested on 4 July 2017 at his home in Karzakan by masked plain-clothed security agents.

Information from sources

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

Information from the Government

19. On 15 June and 10 August 2017, the Government transmitted information concerning two outstanding cases. The information provided for the cases was considered insufficient to lead to a clarification.

20. On 6 June 2017, the Government transmitted information concerning one case that was clarified during the 112th session (see A/HRC/WGEID/112/1, para. 14).

Bangladesh

Urgent action

21. On 16 June 2017, the Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted to the Government of Bangladesh the case of Abdul Kuddus Pramanik, a farmer allegedly abducted on 30 March 2017 from a field near his house.

22. On 8 August 2017, the Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted to the Government the case of Mohammad Siddiqur Rahman, a student allegedly abducted on 9 June 2017 from his place of residence.

Standard procedure

23. The Working Group transmitted four cases to the Government, concerning:

(a) Mohammad Zakir Hossain, a student allegedly abducted on 3 April 2013 from a house in Dhaka by a group of men believed to be officials of the Rapid Action Battalion;

(b) Mahabubur Rahman, a political activist allegedly abducted on 21 March 2014 from a house in Dagonbhuiyan, Feni, by men believed to be agents of the Rapid Action of Battalion;

(c) Rezoun Hossen, a student allegedly abducted on 7 August 2017 by a Sub-Inspector of Benapole Port Police Station in Jessore;

(d) Sheikh Moklasur Rahaman, allegedly abducted on 4 August 2016 by police officers of the Satkhira Sadar Police Station in Satkhira town.

Information from sources

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

Bhutan**Standard procedure**

25. The Working Group transmitted to the Government of Bhutan the case of Lok Nath Acharya, a Bhutanese national residing as a refugee in Nepal, who was allegedly abducted on 16 October 2014 by members of the Government of Bhutan in West Bengal, India, and reportedly taken to Bhutan.

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

Burundi**Standard procedure**

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

(a) Joris Ndaripfane, allegedly abducted on 12 December 2015 from neighbourhood II of the Ngagara urban area, Bujumbura town hall, by soldiers from the Ngagara military camp;

(b) Déo Bigirimana, allegedly abducted on 17 December 2015 from his home in Buyenzi neighborhood, Buyenzi district, Bujumbura city, by four men in police uniform;

(c) Emmanuel Nshimirimana, allegedly abducted on 15 December 2015 from 1st Avenue of the Musaga Zone, Bujumbura city, by members of the National Police of Burundi accompanied by young Imbonerakure affiliates of the National Council for the Defence of Democracy-Forces for the Defence of Democracy (CNDD-FDD), a political party;

(d) Joseph Niyongabo, allegedly abducted in September 2015 by military officers.

Chad**Other letter**

28. On 2 August 2017, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with four other special procedures mechanisms, a joint “other letter” concerning the reparation measures ordered by the N’Djamena Court of Appeal for human rights violations committed under the regime of the Chadian State between 1982 and 1990, and the forced labour sentences dictated by the Court. It was reported that, to date, none of the reparation measures ordered by the Court had been implemented.

China**Urgent action**

29. On 4 August 2017, the Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted to the Government of China the case of Liu Xia, an artist and photographer, allegedly abducted on 15 July 2017 in Liaoning Province by police officers.

Information from the Government

30. On 1 June, 11 and 16 August 2017, the Government provided information on two outstanding cases. The information provided was considered insufficient to lead to a clarification.

Clarification based on information from sources

31. On the basis of the information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify the case of Li Heping (A/HRC/WGEID/107/1, para. 24). The individual was reportedly released from detention.

Reply to a joint urgent appeal

32. On 18 May 2017, the Government of China transmitted a reply to the joint urgent appeal sent on 13 April 2017 concerning the impending forced repatriation of 31 individuals from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In its response, the Government claimed that the said individuals had crossed the border into China for economic reasons and had violated relevant Chinese laws. In its reply, the Government also stated that a number of non-governmental organizations, religious groups and individuals carried out and organized actions to smuggle people from the Democratic Republic of North Korea into China under the pretence of humanitarian action, with the aim of monetary gain, and that China would continue to crack down on such activity in accordance with its laws.¹

Observation

33. The Working Group wishes to recall its concern expressed in its annual report with regard to the continued practice of repatriating individuals who have been detained by the Chinese authorities after fleeing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/HRC/36/39, para. 72). Persons returned to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea risk being subject to gross human rights violations, including enforced disappearance (see A/HRC/WGEID/112/1, para. 29). The Working Group recalls article 8 (1) of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, according to which no State shall expel, return (*refouler*) or extradite a person to another State where there are substantial grounds to believe that he or she would be in danger of enforced disappearance.

Colombia**General allegation**

34. The Working Group received information from credible sources alleging obstacles to the implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in Colombia. A general allegation was transmitted to the Government of Colombia on 12 October 2017, focusing primarily on some concerns regarding the scope and mandate of the Search Unit for Disappeared Persons (see annex I).

Democratic People's Republic of Korea**Urgent action**

35. On 23 August 2017, the Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the case of Jin Woo Ham, a journalist allegedly abducted by the authorities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 29 May 2017 at the border between the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture in China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

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

Standard procedure

37. The Working Group transmitted 26 cases to the Government (see annex II).

¹ See <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadFile?gId=60326>.

38. In accordance with the methods of work of the Working Group, the Government of the Republic of Korea also received a copy of 20 case files involving its nationals.

Information from the Government

39. On 1 May 2017, the Government of the Republic of Korea transmitted information concerning 18 outstanding cases. The information provided was considered insufficient to lead to a clarification.

40. On 5 September 2017, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea transmitted information concerning one outstanding case. The information provided was considered insufficient to lead to a clarification.

Observation

41. The Working Group remains concerned about the fact that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, instead of cooperating with the Working Group in relation to very serious allegations of grave and systematic enforced disappearances in the country, accuses it of being partial and of being involved in an alleged political plot against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Working Group firmly emphasizes that it operates with the highest levels of objectivity, independence and impartiality, and strongly calls upon the Government to cooperate.

Ecuador

Information from the Government

42. On 12 June 2017, the Government of Ecuador transmitted information concerning one outstanding case. The information provided was considered insufficient to lead to a clarification.

Egypt

Urgent action

43. The Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted 52 cases to the Government (see annex III).

Standard procedure

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

(a) Islam Mohamed Abdelhamid Orabi Oraby, allegedly arrested on 25 October 2016 from his home by plain-clothed members of the National Security;

(b) Mohamed Gomaa Youssef Afifi, allegedly arrested on 27 December 2015 from his home by members of the police force of the Ministry of Interior and the Egyptian military;

(c) Abdelrahman Mahmoud Abd Annabi Alsayed, allegedly abducted on 10 September 2014 in the area of Abu Zabal, El Khanka, Al Qalyubiya Governorate, by members of the Egyptian Homeland Security or police officers;

(d) Abdul-Malik Qasem Mohammed Yadem, allegedly arrested on 12 April 2017 by uniformed and plain-clothed agents of the police and the national security forces;

(e) Zobayda Ibrahim Ahmed Yunes Ahmed, allegedly arrested on 8 April 2017 in front of her home in Hassan Al-Sawaf Street by uniformed agents of the national security forces;

(f) Mohammad Adel Ali Mohammad, allegedly arrested on 10 May 2017 from his home by uniformed and plain-clothed agents of the police and the national security forces.

Clarification based on information from sources

45. On the basis of the information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify 10 cases, concerning:

(a) Ibrahim Abdulrahman Mohamed Ahmed Abdel Aleem, currently detained by the police in Banha city;

(b) Mohamed Magdy Abdel Sadeq Zaki Issa, currently detained and under investigation (case No. 420/2017);

(c) Ahmed Hamdy Ahmed Hussien, currently detained and under investigation (case No. 316/2017);

(d) Emad Hamdi Mandi Mohamed, brought before the Egyptian Public Prosecutor on 30 July 2017 and currently in detention;

(e) Ali Mohamed Hassan El Banwani, brought before a court in the governorate of Kafr El-Sheikh and currently in detention;

(f) Ahmed Mohamed Mourad Mohamed, brought before the Egyptian Public Prosecutor on 31 July 2017 and currently in detention;

(g) Osama Ahmed Al Waleed Al Shal; reappeared on 25 July 2017 at the Mansoura 1 police station;

(h) Ahmed Bakr Abdul Moneim Matwally; reappeared before the Kafr El Sheikh Prosecutor on 3 August 2017,

(i) Amir Rida Abdul Moneim Matwally; reappeared before the Kafr El Sheikh Prosecutor on 3 August 2017,

(j) Ebrahim Abdelmonem Metwally Hegazy; who reappeared before the State Security Court on 12 September 2017 and currently detained in Tora prison.

Information from sources

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

Application of the six-month rule

47. On 30 May 2017, 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 from the Government

48. On 6 September 2017, the Government provided information on 20 outstanding cases. The information will be considered by the Working Group at one of its upcoming sessions as soon as a translation of the information has been received.

49. On 15 September 2017, the Government sent a reply in relation to a case already clarified by the source (see para. 46 (j) above).

Clarification

50. On the basis of information previously provided by the Government, the Working Group decided to clarify 28 cases following the expiry of the period prescribed by the six-month rule (see A/HRC/WGEID/111/1, para. 44).

Prompt intervention letter

51. On 6 July 2017, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with four other special procedure mechanisms, a prompt intervention letter concerning the arrest and detention of Hanane Baderraddine Abdalhafez Othman, reportedly in connection with her activities as a human rights defender and as an act of reprisal for her cooperation with the Working Group.

Joint urgent appeal

52. On 15 June 2017, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with four other special procedure mechanisms, a joint urgent appeal concerning the death sentence imposed on six individuals following trials that did not meet fair trial and due process guarantees. The said individuals were allegedly subjected to enforced disappearance between 28 February and mid-March 2014.

Reply to a joint urgent appeal

53. On 23 August 2017, the Government of Egypt transmitted a reply to the joint urgent appeal sent on 15 June 2017 concerning the death sentence imposed on six individuals. The information will be considered by the Working Group at one of its upcoming sessions as soon as a translation of the reply had been received.

General allegation

54. The Working Group received information from credible sources alleging obstacles to implementing the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in Egypt. A general allegation was transmitted to the Government of Egypt on 9 October 2017. The general allegation (see annex I) focuses on the cases of 10 individuals who have been forcibly disappeared and subsequently either killed or sentenced to death.

Press release

55. On 15 September 2017, the Working Group issued a press release in relation to the case of Ebrahim Abdelmonem Metwally Hegazy (see para. 46 (j) above), arrested on 12 September on his way to a meeting with the Working Group at its 113th session. The Working Group emphasized that the arrest pointed to an act of reprisal for Mr. Metwally's cooperation with a United Nations human rights mechanism, and a deliberate obstruction of his legitimate human rights activity to seek to establish the fate and whereabouts of his son and other disappeared people in Egypt.²

El Salvador**Reply to a prompt intervention letter**

56. On 22 May 2017, the Government of El Salvador transmitted a reply to a prompt intervention letter dated 16 March 2017 concerning alleged attacks against and harassment of a woman human rights defender in El Salvador. In its reply, the Government provided further details on the case and on the steps taken to guarantee the security of the human rights defender and her family.³

Gambia**Standard procedure**

57. The Working Group transmitted eight cases to the Government of the Gambia under its standard procedure, concerning:

(a) Daba Marena, allegedly arrested on 27 March 2006 from his office in Banjul by National Intelligence Agency (NIA) agents;

(b) Kanyiba Kanyi, allegedly abducted on 18 September 2006 from his home in Bonto, Kuta village by uniformed and plain-clothed police officers and members of the Junglers, a secret unit of the National Intelligence Agency);

² OHCHR, "UN rights experts dismayed by arrest of Egyptian lawyer Ebrahim Metwally en route to meet them", press release, 15 September 2017.

³ See <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadFile?gId=60279>.

(c) Mahawa Cham, allegedly abducted on 15 April 2013 by plain-clothed members of the Junglers in Ziguinchor, Senegal;

(d) Ndongo Mboob, allegedly arrested on 11 April 2006 from his residence by the National Intelligence Agency;

(e) Amadou Sillah, allegedly arrested on 11 November 1994 at Fajara barracks by military officers;

(f) Manlafie Corr, allegedly arrested on 25 March 2006 at the State House in Banjul by State agents;

(g) Njaga Jagne, allegedly last seen on 25 November 2014 by a person associated to him at Westfield Junction, Serrekunda. Mr. Jagne was allegedly killed during the coup attempt on 30 December 2014 and may have been buried in a mass grave in the Tintinba Forest, Military Ranch, Foni region;

(h) Ebou Lowe, allegedly abducted in March 2006 from his apartment in Baku by army officers.

Information from sources

58. Sources provided information on four outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify the cases.

Observation

59. The Working Group expresses its concern at the lack of information concerning the DNA tests undertaken in May 2017 to identify the possible remains found in Titinba Forest, and the lack of progress of relative criminal investigations. In its general comment No. 10 on the right to the truth in relation to enforced disappearance, the Working Group stated that the right to the truth means the right to know about the progress and results of an investigation, the fate or the whereabouts of the disappeared persons, and the circumstances of the disappearance, and the identity of the perpetrator(s) (A/HRC/16/48, para. 39).

Guatemala

Prompt intervention letter

60. On 12 July 2017, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with three other special procedure mechanisms, a prompt intervention letter concerning alleged threats against and intimidation of Edgar Rolando Rubio Castañeda, an army Colonel, and his family. The acts were allegedly in reprisal for the publication of a book that Mr. Castañeda had authored, which included allegations with regard to the role of the national army in serious human rights violations committed during the armed conflict, including enforced disappearances.

India

Standard procedure

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

(a) Farooq Ahmad Bhat, allegedly abducted on 1 December 1993 in Jammu and Kashmir by members of the 1st Rashtriya Rifles of the Indian Army;

(b) Farooq Ahmad Khan, allegedly abducted on 1 December 1992 from a house in Gundpora village by members of the 10th Battalion of the Bihar Regiment;

(c) Mohammad Saleem Zargar, allegedly abducted on 14 September 1995 from his home in Jammu and Kashmir by members of the Rashtriya Rifles;

(d) Mohammad Shafi Shah, allegedly abducted on 13 September 1992 in Baramulla, Jammu and Kashmir, by members of the Punjab Regiment;

(e) Mohammad Ashraf Dar, allegedly abducted on 22 May 1994 in Baramulla, Jammu and Kashmir by members of the Punjab Regiment;

(f) Riyaz Ahmad Gilkar, allegedly abducted on 25 April 1994 in Jammu and Kashmir by members of the Rashtriya Rifles;

(g) Mushtaq Ahmad Wani, allegedly abducted on 24 August 1994 in Hayan, Kupwara by soldiers travelling in an army vehicle;

(h) Sajad Umar Guroo, allegedly abducted on 10 June 1994 near Jehangir Chowk, Srinagar by members of the Border Security Forces.

Indonesia

Standard procedure

62. The Working Group transmitted to the Government, under its standard procedure, the case of Citra Rochmatin, allegedly abducted on 10 September 2008 by members of the security services and local authorities.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Urgent action

63. On 14 July 2017, the Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted four cases to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, concerning:

(a) Ramin Hossein Panahi, allegedly abducted on 23 June 2017 in the neighbourhood of Shalman in Sanandaj, Kurdistan Province by members of the Revolutionary Guards;

(b) Afshin Hossein Panahi, allegedly abducted on 23 June 2017 from his home in the village of Qeruchay by members of the Revolutionary Guards;

(c) Ahmad Hossein Panahi, allegedly abducted on 24 June 2017 from his home in the village of Qeruchay by members of the Revolutionary Guards;

(d) Zobeyr Hossein Panahi, allegedly abducted on 24 June 2017 from his home in the village of Qeruchay by members of the Revolutionary Guards.

Standard procedure

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

(a) Reza Fathieh, an Iranian national of Baha'i faith, allegedly arrested in February 2017 by agents of the Security Services;

(b) Abdolreza Akbari-Monfared, allegedly arrested in Tehran in July 1980 and last seen in Gohardasht (today Rajai-Shahr) prison, Alborz Province, in July 1988;

(c) Roghieh Akbari-Monfared, allegedly abducted from her home on 25 September 1981 and last seen in Evin prison, Tehran, in July 1988.

Information from sources

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

Prompt intervention letter

66. On 14 June 2017, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with four other special procedure mechanisms, a prompt intervention letter concerning the threats of additional prison terms and relocation to remote detention of Maryam Akbari Monfared, a woman human rights defender, imprisoned since December 2009, allegedly to prevent her from writing open letters about the fate and whereabouts of several thousand political prisoners

extrajudicially executed in the summer of 1988. In addition, the letter also referred to information received about the desecration of mass grave sites in Ahvaz and Mashhad containing the remains of at least 184 and 170 individuals respectively, extrajudicially executed during the summer of 1988.

Reply to a joint urgent appeal

67. On 29 August 2017, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran transmitted a reply to the joint urgent appeal sent on 5 April 2017 concerning the alleged arrest of a number of human rights defenders and journalists, including the alleged disappearance of two of them. In its reply, the Government provided details on the charges against one the detained persons.

68. On 11 August 2017, the Government transmitted a reply to the joint urgent appeal sent on 14 June 2017 concerning the alleged threats of additional prison terms and relocation to remote detention of a woman human rights defender. In its reply, the Government provided some information on the conditions of her detention.

Iraq

Standard procedure

69. The Working Group transmitted one case to the Government of Iraq, concerning Ali Hasan Ali Al Dahi, allegedly abducted on 16 December 2007 from his home in Latifiya by officers of the Iraqi army.

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

Jordan

Urgent action

71. On 3 July 2017, the Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted to the Government of Jordan the case of Ramsi Suleiman, allegedly abducted on 23 May 2017 from his pharmacy in Amman by a group of 15 plain-clothed members of the General Intelligence Directorate.

Clarification based on information from sources

72. On the basis of the information provided by the source, the Working Group decided to clarify the case of Ramsi Suleiman. The individual was reportedly in detention.

Kenya

Joint allegation letter

73. On 11 July 2017, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with three other special procedure mechanisms, a joint allegation letter concerning the persisting trend of extrajudicial executions and excessive use of force by Kenyan police and other security agencies in the context of the fight against criminality and terrorism, and as a result of excessive use of force when dealing with demonstrations. Cases of enforced disappearance in the context of the fight against terrorism are also reported to have occurred in Kenya.

Kuwait

Information from the Government

74. On 8 and 12 June 2017, the Government of Kuwait transmitted information concerning one outstanding case. The information provided for the case was considered insufficient to lead to a clarification. The Working Group appreciates the Government's efforts to clarify the case by offering the possibility of cross-referencing DNA samples with the database of the Identification Unit of the General Department of Criminal Evidence.

Lebanon

Standard procedure

75. The Working Group transmitted one case to the Government, concerning Najib Youssef Al Germany, allegedly arrested on 24 January 1997 from his home by plain-clothed members of the Lebanese Army.

76. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group transmitted a copy of the case also to the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Libya

Urgent action

77. On 1 June 2017, the Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted to the Government of Libya the case of Tarek Milad Mohamed Al Gadhafi, allegedly abducted on 30 May 2017 at Al Abbas Institute, Tripoli, by members of the Police Intervention Forces.

78. On 20 June 2017, the Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted to the Government of Libya the case of Mohamed Al Rajili Ghoma Abdul Rahman, allegedly abducted on 25 April 2017 in Souq al Jum'ah Road, Tripoli, by members of the Katibat al-Nasr forces affiliated to the Ministry of the Interior.

Standard procedure

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

(a) Anas Abdulrazzaq Mouse El-Titli, allegedly abducted on 9 August 2014 by members of the First Infantry Battalion in Benghazi Eljadida;

(b) Emad Eddin Essa Mohamed Ali, allegedly abducted on 4 February 2016 at a petrol station in al-Zawiya by four unidentified armed men reportedly belonging to a Tripoli-based militia nominally operating under the authority of the State;

(c) Ezzaddine Ahmed Omar al-Tumbukti, allegedly abducted on 1 January 2015 when returning home to the Abu Salim neighbourhood by members of Mitiga-based armed groups, including the Special Deterrence Force, Tuwar Trablous (Tripoli Revolutionaries) and al-Shahid Youssef al-Bouni (the Youssef al-Bouni Martyr Brigade), reportedly under the oversight of the Ministry of the Interior and other intelligence authorities of the Government and the Presidency Council.

Malaysia

Standard procedure

80. The Working Group transmitted one case to the Government, concerning Amri Che Mat, allegedly abducted on 24 November 2016 near his home in Perlis State by members of the special forces.

Information from sources

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

Maldives

Information from the Government

82. On 10 August 2017, the Government of Maldives transmitted information concerning one outstanding case. The information provided for the case was considered insufficient to lead to a clarification.

Mexico

Standard procedure

83. The Working Group transmitted two cases to the Government, concerning:

(a) José Reyes Mayoral Jáuregui, also known as Francisco Javier Martínez, allegedly arrested on 23 August 1977 from his home in Guadalajara, Jalisco by members of the Federal Directorate of Security, the State of Jalisco Rural Police, the Judicial State Police, the Secret Service of Guadalajara and the Jalisco Transit Police;

(b) Daniel Aguirre Espinoza, also known as “Piporro”, allegedly abducted on 20 May 2016 from Mazatlán, Sinaloa by plain-clothed armed persons who identified themselves as members of the ministerial police.

Information from sources

84. A source provided information on one outstanding case.

Joint urgent appeal

85. On 18 May 2017, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, an urgent appeal concerning information received in connection with the murder of the mother of a disappeared woman human rights defender.

Joint allegation letter

86. On 14 July 2017, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, an allegation letter concerning information received regarding the use of surveillance technologies by government agencies against members of the Interdisciplinary Group of Independent Experts of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, human rights defenders, including members of the Miguel Agustín Pro Juárez Center for Human Rights (Centro Prodh), journalists and other members of civil society in Mexico. The allegation also referred to the speech of the President of Mexico, in which he had requested that investigations be opened against those who had denounced the Government of Mexico as author of such acts.

General allegation

87. The Working Group received information from credible sources alleging obstacles to the implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in Mexico. On 2 October 2017, the Working Group transmitted a general allegation to the Government of Mexico (see annex I) with regard to obstacles purportedly encountered by child and adolescent victims of disappearance to the enjoyment of their rights, with a particular emphasis on the situation faced by children and adolescents in the context of migration.

Morocco

Standard procedure

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

(a) Bassou Oussattih, allegedly abducted in March 1973 in Taghichachte by three gendarmes;

(b) Ahmed Mohamed Salem El Arbi, last seen in July 1976 at the Royal Smara Gendarmerie and the local “black” prison in El Aaiun after having been abducted from his home in Smara by two gendarmes of the Royal Gendarmerie;

(c) Ali Mohamed Mbarek, allegedly abducted in December 1975 from his home in Smara by members of the Moroccan armed forces;

(d) Ghaili El Bourhimi, allegedly abducted on 22 February 1985 from her home by plain-clothed members of the Moroccan police;

(e) Hamadi Baba Sidi Hammad (Lmoussaoui), allegedly abducted in March 1976 in El Aaiun by Moroccan soldiers;

(f) Hamma Ballali Mohamed Salem, allegedly abducted in July 1976 by two gendarmes of the Royal Gendarmerie;

(g) Limam Bachir El Hairech, allegedly last seen on 22 May 1977 at the barracks of Compagnie d'intervention mobile after having been abducted from his shop in the neighbourhood of Colomina Roja, El Aaiun, by members of the security services;

(h) Mohamed El Bachir (Bachar) Mohamed Brahim El Khalil (Baaya), allegedly abducted in November 1975 by Moroccan soldiers in Smara.

89. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group transmitted a copy of the cases of Ahmed Mohamed Salem El Arbi and Hamadi Baba Sidi Hammad (Lmoussaoui) also to the Government of Spain.

Mozambique

Information from the Government

90. On 30 May and 11 September 2017, the Government of Portugal provided information on one outstanding case under the records of Mozambique. The information provided was considered insufficient to lead to a clarification.

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

Nepal

Standard procedure

92. The Working Group transmitted 10 cases to the Government under its standard procedure, concerning:

(a) Chotelal Chaudhary, allegedly abducted on 18 September 2002 in Kanchanpur by a group of police officers;

(b) Dhak Bahadur Basnet, allegedly abducted on 15 March 2002 from his home in Baglung by members of the Nepalese Army;

(c) Ganesh K. C., allegedly arrested on 27 November 1996 in the village of Adwait Marga by members of the Nepalese Army;

(d) Paal Thang Lama, allegedly abducted on 16 May 1999 in front of the Kathmandu Model Hospital by the Nepalese police;

(e) Laltu Chaudhary, allegedly arrested on 24 March 2002 and taken to Krishnapur police station in Kanchanpur;

(f) Prakash Ghimire, allegedly abducted on 22 November 2004 from his home by members of the Nepalese Army;

(g) Raj Kumar Thapa Magar, allegedly arrested on 29 March 2003 during a raid by members of the Nepalese Army;

(h) Sagun Shrestha, allegedly abducted on 30 December 2004 from the security checkpoint of Suryabinayak by members of the Nepalese Army;

(i) Dil Bahadur Thapa, allegedly arrested on 9 April 2003 from the Chautara Bazaar by members of the Nepalese Army;

(j) Kamal Dahal, allegedly abducted on 1 January 2000 from his workplace in Nepalgunj by members of the Nepalese Army.

Other letter

93. On 27 July 2017, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with four other special procedure mechanisms, a communication to the Government of Nepal concerning the Commission on Investigation of Disappeared Persons, Truth and Reconciliation Act, adopted on 25 April 2014; the lack of significant progress in the work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Commission of Investigation of Enforced Disappeared Persons; and the need to enhance participation and better guarantee the protection of victims and witnesses.

Oman

Information from the Government

94. On 16 June 2017, the Government of Oman provided information on one outstanding case. The information provided was considered insufficient to lead to a clarification.

95. On the basis of the above-mentioned information, the Working Group decided to transfer the case to the Government of Yemen. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group transmitted a copy of the case also to the Governments of Oman and of the United Arab Emirates.

Pakistan

Urgent action

96. During the period under review, the Working Group transmitted 21 cases under its urgent action procedure to the Government of Pakistan (see annex III).

Standard procedure

97. The Working Group transmitted 32 cases to the Government (see annex II).

Information provided by sources

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

Clarification based on information by sources

99. On the basis of the information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify the cases of Tofique Abro, Ali Imtyaz and Abdul Wahid Baloch. The individuals were reportedly released.

Clarification

100. On the basis of information previously provided by the Government, the Working Group decided to clarify one case following the expiry of the period prescribed by the six-month rule (see A/HRC/WGEID/111/1, para. 103).

Prompt intervention letter

101. On 27 July 2017, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with four other special procedure mechanisms, a prompt intervention letter concerning alleged acts of threats and intimidation against Adil Ghaffar, a lawyer and human rights defender who had actively engaged with United Nations human rights mechanisms, including Working Group and other special procedures.

General allegation

102. The Working Group received information from credible sources concerning reported obstacles encountered in the implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in Pakistan. A general allegation (see annex I) was

transmitted to the Government on 12 October 2017, focusing on the ongoing widespread practice of enforced disappearances and the increase in the number of reported cases in Sindh.

Peru

Application of the six-month rule

103. On 21 June 2017, 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.

Information provided by sources

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

Saudi Arabia

Urgent action

105. On 3 July 2017, the Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted to the Government of Saudi Arabia the cases of Mohammed Husayn Ali Al Khadrawi and Mahmoud Ali Al Bashir Raj, two Libyan nationals allegedly abducted on 25 June 2017 from the departure hall of Jeddah airport by members of State Security.

106. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group transmitted a copy of the cases also to the Government of Libya.

107. On 3 July 2017, the Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted to the Government of Saudi Arabia the case of Suleiman Al Dweesh, allegedly last seen in April 2017 at Al-Ha'ir prison in Riyadh after having been abducted on 22 April 2016 in Mecca.

Standard procedure

108. The Working Group transmitted one case to the Government, concerning Abdul Ghafoor Khan, allegedly arrested on 20 August 2016 by the Medina Police near gate 20 of the Masjid-e-Nabvi mosque.

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

Clarification based on information from sources

110. On the basis of the information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify the cases of Mohammed Husayn Ali Al Khadrawi and Mahmoud Ali Al Bashir Raj. The individuals were reportedly extradited to Libya and are currently being detained in Qarnada prison.

Joint urgent appeal

111. On 28 July 2017, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with seven other special procedure mechanisms, a joint urgent appeal concerning the imminent executions of 17 individuals, whose fate and whereabouts are unknown.

South Africa

Standard procedure

112. The Working Group transmitted one case to the Government, concerning Papi Vincent Thibello Jacob Tobias, allegedly abducted on 6 February 2016 by a police officer and two public servants in Sebokeng.

South Sudan

Standard procedure

113. The Working Group transmitted one case to the Government, concerning Matthew Rungo, allegedly arrested on 18 January 2016 from his home in Yambio by officers of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) Division Six (South Sudan military).

Spain

Application of the six-month rule

114. On 17 July 2017, 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.

Sri Lanka

Standard procedure

115. The Working Group transmitted 44 cases to the Government (see annex II).

Syrian Arab Republic

Urgent action

116. On 20 July 2017, the Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted to the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic the case of Hassam Al Modrek, allegedly last seen on 6 April 2017 at the Air Force Intelligence branch in Mezze airport prison.

Standard procedure

117. The Working Group transmitted eight cases to the Government, concerning:

(a) Ramez Al Deeb, allegedly arrested on 15 August 2012 by members of the Shabiha, a pro-government militia, and the Syrian army, when the latter raided the village of Zor al-Haysa;

(b) Khalid Ali Deeb, allegedly abducted on 26 November 2011 from the checkpoint of the main square in Al-Ramel Al-Janoubi by members of the Military Intelligence Division;

(c) Mohammad Bashar Ali Deeb, allegedly abducted on 26 November 2012 from the Al Zahra gardens by members of Branch 235 (also known as the "Palestine Branch") of Military Intelligence;

(d) Nedal Shaikh Mahmoud, allegedly arrested on 16 March 2015 by uniformed and plain-clothed officers of the Air Security Forces at a checkpoint of the Air Security Forces in Tartus city;

(e) Ibrahim Al Hammadi, Bashar Al Hammadi and Fadel Al Hammadi, allegedly arrested on 15 March 2014 by officers of Air Force Intelligence controlling the checkpoint in Al Furqlus, Homs governorate;

(f) Khalid Al Nazzal, allegedly arrested on 16 January 2014 from his home near Al Shemalyia school in Maar Daftein village by officers of the Military Intelligence Directorate.

Information from sources

118. Sources provided information on four outstanding cases, which was considered insufficient to clarify the cases.

Thailand

Standard procedure

119. The Working Group transmitted four cases to the Government, concerning Sotheak Bun and Ty Phon and their two young children, an asylum seeking family in Thailand, allegedly abducted on 27 August 2016 by the Thai police, possibly in collaboration with the Cambodian police force.

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

Information from the Government

121. On 17 July 2017, the Government of Thailand provided information on one outstanding case. The information provided was considered insufficient to lead to a clarification.

Tunisia

Information from the Government

122. On 22 June 2017, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) transmitted a reply concerning 10 outstanding cases. The information provided was considered insufficient to lead to their clarification.

123. On 18 August 2017, the Government of Italy transmitted information concerning 10 outstanding cases. The information provided was considered insufficient to lead to their clarification.

124. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group transmitted a copy of the cases also to the Government of Italy and to the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (see A/HRC/WGEID/112/1, para. 94).

Turkey

Urgent action

125. On 16 June 2017, the Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted to the Government of Turkey the case of Mustafa Özben, a lawyer and academic, allegedly abducted on 9 May 2017 in Ankara by a group of men believed to belong to State forces.

Information from the Government

126. On 17 July and 19 June 2017, the Government of Turkey transmitted information concerning two outstanding cases. The information provided was considered insufficient to lead to their clarification.

Clarification

127. On the basis of information previously provided by the Government, the Working Group decided to clarify four cases following the expiry of the period prescribed by the six-month rule (see A/HRC/WGEID/111/1, para. 130).

Reply to a joint urgent appeal

128. On 6 June 2017, the Government of Turkey transmitted a reply to the joint urgent appeal sent on 10 April 2017 concerning alleged human rights violations committed in the context of security operations in the Omerli, Nusaybin and Artuklu districts of Mardin province, in south-east Turkey. In its response, the Government provides detailed information on the objective and development of the said security operations.

Observation

129. The Working Group fully acknowledges the serious security challenges that Turkey is currently facing (see A/HRC/33/51/Add.1, para. 10). It recalls at the same time that, as set forth in article 7 of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, no circumstances whatsoever, whether a threat of war, a state of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, including one involving counter-terrorism measures, may be invoked to justify enforced disappearances.

Turkmenistan

Standard procedure

130. The Working Group transmitted one case to the Government, concerning Batyr Berdyev, allegedly arrested on 7 December 2002 at his home in Ashgabat by criminal investigation officers and members of the Special Security Services, and last seen in a pretrial detention centre on 9 December 2002.

Application of the six-month rule

131. On 22 May and 26 June 2017, 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 both cases.

Observation

132. The Working Group thanks the Government of Turkmenistan for the information provided regarding some of its outstanding cases. It is encouraged by the increased engagement of the Government with the Working Group, and looks forward to continuing its constructive dialogue.

Uganda

Joint allegation letter

133. On 23 August 2017, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with five other special procedure mechanisms, a joint allegation letter concerning alleged extrajudicial killings, excessive use of force, the arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance of ethnic Bakonzo people of the Rwenzururu Cultural Institution, including children, by the Ugandan military and police officers during joint operations in Kasese, western Uganda, on 26 and 27 November 2016, and obstacles to investigation into the events.

United Arab Emirates

Discontinuation

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

United States of America

Standard procedure

135. The Working Group transmitted to the Government of the United States of America the case of Mazen Al Izzi, an Iraqi national allegedly arrested on 10 January 2004 in Baghdad by members of the United States Army.

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

Information from the Government

137. On 17 August 2017, the Government transmitted information concerning four outstanding cases. The information provided was considered insufficient to lead to a clarification.

Uruguay**Reply to a prompt intervention letter**

138. On 27 June 2017, the Government of Uruguay transmitted a reply to a prompt intervention letter dated 18 May 2017 concerning the alleged death threats made against 13 human rights defenders and activists involved in the promotion of human rights and the fight against impunity in Uruguay. In its reply, the Government provided further details on the case and the investigations under way.

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)**Application of the six-month rule**

139. On 10 July 2017, the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela 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.

Viet Nam**Application of the six-month rule**

140. On 10 August 2017, the Government of Viet Nam 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.

Yemen**Urgent action**

141. On 14 July 2017, the Working Group, under its urgent action procedure, transmitted to the Government of Yemen the case of Mustafa Hussain Mohamed al-Mutawakel, allegedly abducted on 27 April 2017 from a bus at al-Falaj checkpoint in the governorate of Ma'rib, north-east of Sana'a, by al-Shar'ia forces.

Information from sources

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

143. In accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group transmitted a copy of the case also to the Government of Saudi Arabia.

Information from the Government

144. On the basis of the information provided by the Government of Oman on 16 June 2017, the Working Group decided to transfer one case to the Government of Yemen.

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

Annex I

[English/Spanish only]

General allegations

Colombia

1. The Working Group received information from credible sources alleging obstacles encountered to implement the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in Colombia.
2. Las fuentes han informado que se han resuelto muy pocos casos de desapariciones forzadas ocurridas entre 1938 y 2013. De los 20,944 casos estimados, 19,638 siguen sin resolverse.
3. Se dice que las presuntas desapariciones forzadas han sido cometidas por, o con la autorización, el apoyo o la aquiescencia de agentes del Estado, o con la colaboración de grupos paramilitares.
4. Las fuentes también informaron de nuevos casos de desapariciones forzadas o involuntarias de niños, como Juan Esteban Moreno Pachón, Brayan Andrés Montaña y Henry Mauricio Castillo Soche, que se cree que desaparecieron el 20 de febrero de 2017 en el Barrio San Cristóbal Norte. Estos nuevos casos muestran la persistencia de las desapariciones forzadas o involuntarias en Colombia, independientemente del fin del conflicto armado, y amenazan el principio de no repetición como parte del derecho a obtener reparación.
5. Las fuentes también expresaron su preocupación por el mandato de la Unidad de Búsqueda de Personas Desaparecidas (UBPD), que es facilitar la búsqueda e identificación de personas desaparecidas “en el contexto y en razón del conflicto armado”. A las fuentes les preocupa que esta definición sea demasiado restrictiva y pueda excluir muchas categorías de casos de desapariciones forzadas que no estén íntimamente relacionadas con el conflicto armado. Como resultado, las fuentes se preguntan si todos los casos de desapariciones, independientemente de su contexto, deben ser abordados en el mandato de la UBPD en particular, y por las autoridades colombianas en general.
6. De acuerdo con las fuentes, la UBPD es fruto del Acuerdo Final para la Terminación del Conflicto y la Construcción de una Paz Estable y Duradera entre el Gobierno Nacional y las FARC-EP, recogido en el punto 5.1.1.2. “(...) con el fin de establecer lo acaecido a las personas dadas por desaparecidas como resultado de acciones de Agentes del Estado, de integrantes de las FARC-EP o de cualquier organización que haya participado en el conflicto, y de esa manera contribuir a satisfacer los derechos de las víctimas a la verdad y la reparación”.
7. El texto señala que se tratará de una unidad especial de alto nivel con carácter excepcional y transitorio, con fuerte participación de las víctimas, para la búsqueda de todas las personas desaparecidas en el contexto y en razón del conflicto armado. Esta Unidad hará parte del Sistema Integral de Verdad, Justicia, Reparación y No Repetición (SIVJRNR) y tendrá un carácter humanitario (los procesos y procedimientos que adelante tendrán carácter humanitario y extrajudicial).
8. El Acuerdo le otorga a la UBPD independencia y autonomía administrativa y financiera para dirigir, coordinar y contribuir a la implementación de las “acciones humanitarias encaminadas a la búsqueda y localización de personas dadas por desaparecidas que se encuentren con vida, y en los casos de fallecimiento, cuando sea posible, la identificación y entrega digna de los restos de las personas dadas por desaparecidas en el contexto y en razón del conflicto armado”.
9. La UBPD fue creada mediante el artículo 3 del acto legislativo 01 de 2017 y organizada mediante el Decreto Ley 589 de 2017. Dichas disposiciones han solventado algunas de las dudas preliminares que surgieron sobre la existencia de la Unidad, pero no

han superado de manera definitivas otras que siguen generando incertidumbre y que no han sido definidas.

10. Ahora el Ministerio de Justicia trabaja en una propuesta de estructura de la UBPD, cuyos elementos iniciales fueron recientemente presentados a las organizaciones de sociedad civil, pero hasta el momento tampoco resuelven las inquietudes existentes.

11. Entre los asuntos definidos en las normas existentes y aquellos por consolidarse con ocasión de la revisión automática que adelanta la Corte Constitucional, se resaltan los siguientes:

(a) De acuerdo con las fuentes, aunque el Decreto Ley no lo mencione, el que la UBPD sea denominada como “entidad del Sector Justicia de naturaleza especial” significa que depende jerárquicamente del Ministerio de Justicia y de la Presidencia de la República. De esta manera, si bien la Unidad podría contar con autonomía administrativa y financiera, como cualquier otra entidad pública, no cuenta con autonomía de rango constitucional que le permitiera actuar sin dependencia jerárquica en el sector de la administración pública.

Durante la presentación de la propuesta de estructura para la UBPD no se hicieron nuevas clarificaciones sobre este asunto. El Gobierno sigue insistiendo que la Unidad será autónoma, pero al pertenecer al sector justicia esta autonomía se ve limitada por su ubicación y su dependencia del Ministro de turno. También se mencionó en la reunión que en el decreto de estructura no se indicará que la Unidad está adscrita o vinculada al Ministerio, sino que se insistirá en la idea de tener una naturaleza jurídica especial. Ello significará, por ejemplo, en relación con la planta de personal, que los cargos serán de libre nombramiento y remoción.

Por su parte, el director o la directora de la entidad será quien le imprima el carácter de independencia a la labor que debe adelantar, impidiendo la limitación por parte de los mencionados superiores jerárquicos o de otros intereses (hasta donde las normas lo permitan). En esa medida, se espera que la labor de la Unidad se vea menos afectada por su vinculación al nivel central de la administración pública.

Sin embargo, el asunto de la autonomía de la UBPD sigue en manos de la decisión e interpretación que de este tema haga la Corte Constitucional en la sentencia que surja de la revisión automática del Decreto Ley.

(b) Acceso a información que pueda tener relación con las desapariciones forzadas, incluyendo archivos de inteligencia y otra información reservada

Inicialmente el Acuerdo planteaba que la UBPD “tendrá acceso a las bases de datos oficiales y podrá suscribir convenios con organizaciones de víctimas y de derechos humanos para tener acceso a la información de que dispongan. [...] el Gobierno Nacional se compromete a facilitar la consulta de la información que requiera la UBPD para el cumplimiento de sus funciones, y la UBPD, por su parte, le dará el tratamiento legal correspondiente”.

El Decreto Ley 589 plantea en el artículo 12 que la UBPD podrá acceder a la información relacionada con violaciones de los derechos humanos e infracciones al derecho humanitario, pero adicionalmente permite solicitar información a las diversas entidades públicas sin que se le pueda oponer reserva.

Tratándose de información reservada, señala la norma, en todo caso debe garantizarse el acceso a la información con el compromiso de guardar la reserva respectiva. De acuerdo con las fuentes, es indispensable que la Corte avale esta fórmula de acceso a la información que protege la finalidad de la reserva y a la vez permite el acceso a información indispensable para el proceso de búsqueda, localización, recuperación, identificación y entrega digna. La misma lógica debe seguirse en el proceso de reglamentación. Sin poder acceder a la información, la UBPD tendría serias dificultades para cumplir las expectativas de las víctimas.

(c) Traslado de información a procesos judiciales. Relación con los demás mecanismos del Sistema Integral.

Dentro de las funciones que el Acuerdo le adjudica a la UBPD está la de entregar a los familiares un reporte oficial detallado de la información que haya logrado obtener sobre lo acaecido a la persona dada por desaparecida, al término de la ejecución del plan de búsqueda correspondiente. También se señala que habrá que entregar una copia de dicho reporte a la Comisión para el Esclarecimiento de la Verdad, la Convivencia y la No Repetición.

El mismo Acuerdo señala que la UBPD se desarrollará en el marco del SIVJRNR, “como complemento y sin asumir las funciones de los demás componentes del mismo. En particular las actividades de la UBPD no podrán ni sustituir ni impedir las investigaciones de carácter judicial a las que haya lugar en cumplimiento de las obligaciones que tiene el Estado”.

De acuerdo a las fuentes, se dice explícitamente que la búsqueda de restos por parte de la UBPD no inhabilitará a la Jurisdicción Especial para la Paz y demás órganos competentes para adelantar las investigaciones que considere necesarias para esclarecer las circunstancias y responsabilidades de la victimización del caso asumido por la UBPD, y que en todo caso tanto los informes técnico forenses como los elementos materiales asociados al cadáver que se puedan encontrar en el lugar de las exhumaciones, podrán ser requeridos por la Jurisdicción Especial para la Paz (JEP) y otros órganos que sean competentes.

Sin embargo, las fuentes hacen notar que el Acuerdo también establece que:

“Con el fin de garantizar la efectividad del trabajo humanitario de la UBPD para satisfacer al máximo posible los derechos a la verdad y la reparación de las víctimas, y ante todo aliviar su sufrimiento, la información que reciba o produzca la UBPD no podrá ser utilizada con el fin de atribuir responsabilidades en procesos judiciales o para tener valor probatorio, a excepción de los informes técnico forenses y los elementos materiales asociados al cadáver”.

La contribución con información a la UBPD podrá ser tenida en cuenta para recibir cualquier tratamiento especial en materia de justicia. Los funcionarios de la UBPD no estarán obligados a declarar en procesos judiciales y estarán exentos del deber de denuncia respecto al trabajo que desempeñen en la Unidad, aunque podrán, de ser requerido por la JEP, por otras autoridades competentes o por la Comisión para el Esclarecimiento de la Verdad, ratificar y explicar lo concerniente a esos informes y los elementos materiales asociados al cadáver.

Durante el tiempo de funcionamiento de la Comisión para el Esclarecimiento de la Verdad, la UBPD atenderá sus requerimientos y lineamientos, para lo que establecerán un protocolo de cooperación e intercambio de información y coordinarán sus actuaciones.

Por su parte el Gobierno señala que existirá una dependencia denominada “Oficina de Coordinación y Cooperación Interinstitucional” que se encargará de adelantar el relacionamiento con otras instancias del SIVJRNR. De acuerdo a las fuentes, esto es positivo en términos generales, aunque los asuntos concretos sobre las condiciones de traslado de información o documentos no se van a definir en la estructura de la Unidad, sino que se van a dejar a protocolos de confidencialidad o colaboración entre los mecanismos. Las organizaciones de derechos humanos y víctimas han planteado la necesidad de fijar algunos principios o delimitar ese relacionamiento desde las normas generales.

12. Además de los puntos de preocupación mencionados, la fuente resalta tres asuntos adicionales:

(a) Es urgente consolidar la estructura de la Unidad lo antes posible, para que no vea perjudicada por la aplicación de la ley de garantías durante el período electoral que se avecina, expidiendo los decretos de planta de personal y estructura interna, y asignando el presupuesto correspondiente

(b) Es necesario que la UBPD sea robusta en el número de funcionarios y su operación territorial. La propuesta de estructura del Ministerio menciona un estimado de cerca de 100 personas en los territorios inicialmente, este número difícilmente podrá

atender la cantidad de lugares por valorar y las actividades que se desprenden de la localización de uno o varios cuerpos (sin capacidad la Unidad no generará resultados alentadores en el corto plazo).

(c) El decreto ley estableció que el Instituto de Medicina Legal realizará todos los exámenes médico legales de los cadáveres, custodiará los cuerpos no identificados o no reclamados y, en suma, será el apoyo técnico científico de la Unidad. Esta situación genera la necesidad de revisar la relación entre la UBPD y el Instituto, teniendo en cuenta que este último debe atender todos los procesos medico forenses del país, y los de la UBPD son solo una parte de estos.

13. La fuente concluye que la expedición del Decreto Ley resolvió algunas de las preocupaciones planteadas, pero las preguntas más estructurales permanecen. Mientras tanto, la propuesta de estructura que está elaborando el Ministerio de Justicia no permite disipar las dudas sobre los asuntos complejos de operación que siguen abiertos. Será entonces la Corte Constitucional la que jugará un papel definitivo en aclarar muchas de las inquietudes que prevalecen respecto a los alcances de la UBPD, así como sobre sus límites y la articulación con otras instituciones y con las organizaciones de víctimas y derechos humanos.

Egypt

14. The Working Group received information from the source concerning reported obstacles encountered in the implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in Egypt.

15. According to the information received, the following 10 individuals have been forcibly disappeared and later either killed or sentenced to death:

(a) Mr. Lotfy Ibrahim Ismail Khalil, 23, whose death sentence was upheld on 19 June 2017;

(b) Mr. Ahmed Abdul Hadi Al Sehemy, 28, whose death sentence was upheld on 19 June 2017;

(c) Mr. Sameh Abdullah Mohamed Youssef, 32, whose death sentence was upheld on 19 June 2017;

(d) Mr. Ahmed Abd Al Moenem Salama Ahmed Salama, 41, whose death sentence was upheld on 19 June 2017;

(e) Ms. Samia Mohamed Dawood Shanan, 56, who was sentenced to death on 2 December 2014;

(f) Mr. Tarek Saad Hassan Shanan, 37, who was sentenced to death on 2 December 2014;

(g) Mr. Abdulsalam Shoaib Abdulsalam Shoaib, 59, who was sentenced to death on 20 May 2014;

(h) Mr. Ali Sami Fahim El Far, 27, who was executed on 9 July 2017;

(i) Mr. Imad El Din Sami El Far, 21, who was executed on 18 July 2017; and

(j) Mr. Omar Adel Mohamed Abdelbaki, 20, who was executed on 23 July 2017.

16. It is alleged that, after a terrorist attack on 15 April 2015 that left three military college students killed and two others injured, the Egyptian Security Police Force abducted nine individuals and placed them in different detention centers around the country; such as Al Sheikh Police Station 1 and the Lazoughly Headquarters of the State Security Police in Cairo. Of these nine individuals were Mr. Lotfy Khalil, Mr. Ahmed Al Sehemy, Mr. Sameh Youssef and Mr. Ahmed Salama. Their whereabouts were unknown for periods of time ranging from 70 to 90 days. When family members inquired about their disappeared relatives, police officers allegedly denied that their relatives were being held.

17. The source argues that on 1 February 2017 these four individuals were sentenced to death in violation of the international fair trial guarantees, in particular they were not

allowed to provide exculpatory evidence to prove their innocence, and the basis to sentence them collectively to death was their confessions to which they were reportedly forced through subjecting them to prolonged acts of torture during periods of their enforced disappearances. The source further asserts that the dates of arrest of Mr. Lotfy Khalil and Mr. Ahmed Salama were fabricated by indicating that they have been arrested on 30 June and 1 July 2015 respectively, whereas they have been disappeared since 19 April 2015.

18. Regarding the cases of Ms. Samia Shanan and her son Mr. Tarek Shanan, it has been alleged that, following the Raba'a Square demonstrations on 14 August 2013, Ms. Samia Shanan was abducted from her home on 19 September 2013 in the course of a violent raid conducted by members of the State Security Forces. She was taken to the "Kilo 10.5" detention facility located on the Cairo-Alexandria Highway, where she was held incommunicado for four months and tortured into confessing to the killing and mutilation of police officers' bodies during the riot. After she refused to confess, on 6 October 2013 her son Tareq was abducted from his home following a raid conducted by the State Security and Special Forces. He was taken to the "Kilo 10.5" detention facility, held there incommunicado for three months and tortured in front of her mother. Following brutal torture and fearing for her and her son's lives, Ms. Samia Shanan confessed to mutilating the body of the police officer, confession that she later denied in Court. Both Ms. Samia Shanan and Mr. Tareq Shanan were prosecuted before the Criminal Court of Giza and sentenced to death. They currently await further decision regarding their death sentences.

19. As for Mr. Abdulsalam Shoaib, it is contended that, since July 2013, he has been harassed by State Security Forces, until he was arrested on 20 May 2014 in front of his workplace in Fayoum. Following his arrest, Mr. Abdulsalam Shoaib was held incommunicado for several months in different locations, including the National Security facility in Fayoum, the Bandar Police Station in Fayoum, the Fayoum Public Prison, and the Qasr Al Nil Police Department. Reportedly, he was tortured into confessing to "belonging to a banned group." Thereafter, he was charged accordingly and with "organizing a gathering of more than five people", and sentenced to death on the basis of his forced confession. He is currently held at the high security wing of the Minya Prison pending appeal.

20. In the cases of the brothers Imad and Ali El Far, both individuals were abducted from their home by State agents on 4 and 22 April 2017 respectively and taken to unknown location. Their fate and whereabouts remained unknown in spite of several complaints filed by their relatives with the Attorneys General of Damietta and Cairo, as well as the Ministry of Interior. The Ministry of Interior announced their death on 9 and 18 July 2017 respectively, reportedly as a result of an exchange of fire during anti-terrorist operations. The source, however, claims that family members identified several signs of torture upon examining their bodies.

21. Concerning Mr. Omar Abdelbaki, he was abducted on 13 July 2017 in front of his football club, nearby his house, by several members of State Security Forces. He was surrounded by the officers, forcibly put in a car and taken to an unknown location. Following the incident, relatives of Mr. Omar Abdelbaki inquired about him at different police stations, but the police officers denied holding him. No information about his fate and whereabouts was received after filing complaints with the Attorney General and General Prosecutor of the Al Shaqiya governorate and the Ministry of Interior, either. Shortly thereafter, the Ministry of Interior released a statement that Mr. Abdelbaki was killed during an exchange of fire between State Security Forces and a group of terrorists belonging to the Muslim Brotherhood. When relatives examined Mr. Abdelbaki's body, they identified several marks of torture.

22. The source emphasizes that the common characteristics of all above cases are an absence of arrest warrants for arrests carried out by the State Security (Amn Al Watany or Amn Al Dawly) and Police Forces, followed by secret or incommunicado detentions which placed arrested individuals outside the protection of the law, for days and weeks. During their detention, all victims were subjected to sever forms of torture and ill-treatment.

Mexico

23. The Working Group received information from credible sources alleging obstacles encountered to implement the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in Mexico.

24. Según las fuentes, en lo que concierne específicamente a la situación de los niños, niñas y adolescentes desaparecidos, de 2006 y hasta el 31 de marzo de 2017, el Registro Nacional de Datos de Personas Extraviadas o Desaparecidas (RNPED) reporta 3.217 niñas y 2.235 niños de entre 0 y 17 años como desaparecidos. Esta cifra de 5,452 niñas, niños y adolescentes representa según el Registro el 18 por ciento del total de los casos de desaparición en México. El 59 por ciento de estos casos corresponde a mujeres y el 41 por ciento a varones. En cuanto a la actualidad del fenómeno, las estadísticas aportadas indicarían que cerca del 70 por ciento de niñas, niños y adolescentes desaparecieron en el último quinquenio, mientras que la proporción restante habría ocurrido en el período anterior.

25. Según la alegación, esta estadística no sería comprensiva de la verdadera extensión del fenómeno criminal, ya que existiría un importante subregistro de los casos de desaparición, que se debería a diferentes razones, entre ellas amenazas u hostigamiento, y afecta en particular a las personas migrantes, que enfrentan obstáculos adicionales a la hora de denunciar estos hechos.

26. A pesar del elevado número de personas desaparecidas, incluyendo a niños, niñas y adolescentes, la fuente afirma que la crisis no ha sido reconocida ni asumida en su verdadera magnitud por el Estado mexicano: “Hasta el momento las acciones emprendidas continúan siendo esfuerzos desarticulados, sin que existan procedimientos accesibles y transparentes para la búsqueda inmediata, localización y protección”.

27. Entre el universo de personas migrantes desaparecidas, según la información recibida sería posible apreciar que la mayoría de las personas migrantes desaparecidas son jóvenes (182) en “edad productiva”, seguido de adultos (85) y niños, niñas o adolescentes (45). En relación a la distribución por género, se ha destacado que las niñas migrantes se encuentran sobre representadas al alcanzar los dos tercios del universo de víctimas.

28. Las fuentes han hecho hincapié en constataciones realizadas por la Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, acerca de que muchos niños, niñas y adolescentes que se encuentran en México en el contexto de la migración suelen ser utilizados por integrantes de la delincuencia organizada para realizar actividades relacionadas con el tráfico de personas o el tráfico de drogas. También se ha destacado la extendida práctica de detener a este grupo especialmente vulnerable, exponiéndolo a mayores riesgos de ser desaparecidos.

29. De acuerdo a las fuentes, el Estado mexicano no ha adoptado medidas preventivas ni políticas públicas eficaces y específicas en materia de búsqueda, investigación, enjuiciamiento y sanción de los responsables y reparación del daño en casos de desaparición de niños, niñas y adolescentes.

30. En particular, afirman que no existen hasta la fecha medidas legislativas, administrativas, judiciales ni de otra naturaleza que reflejen un enfoque específico que responda a las características especiales de los niños, niñas y adolescentes y que se adapten a su sensibilidad, tomando en cuenta las diferencias de género.

31. Según la alegación, los mecanismos existentes operan en el orden local sin tomar en cuenta que cada vez más las desapariciones de personas menores de edad se encuentran vinculadas a la delincuencia organizada y a delitos federales como la trata de personas, así como los delitos donde agentes del Estado están implicados, ya sea por una responsabilidad de acción u omisión.

32. Las fuentes han ejemplificado esta situación, al afirmar que en el estado de Jalisco, en octubre de 2014 mientras se contabilizaban 141 niños desaparecidos, solo se había utilizado el sistema de Alerta Ámber en 9 de los casos, lo que habría llevado a que fueran familiares y vecinos quienes emprendieron acciones de localización, mientras la agencia del ministerio público no activó la Alerta Ámber. La información destaca que la existencia de

varias deficiencias en la activación de la Alerta Ámber fue evidenciada por la Comisión Estatal de Derechos Humanos de Jalisco a través de la recomendación 10/2014 dirigida al alcalde de Puerto Vallarta y al Fiscal Regional del Estado.

33. La alegación afirma que las autoridades “se limitan a la emisión de Pre-Alertas, por no considerar debidamente comprobada la existencia de un grave peligro para el niño, la niña o la persona adolescente concernida, sin tomar en cuenta ni el contexto existente en el país, ni la necesidad de adoptar medidas especiales de protección”, y que se impone a los denunciantes la carga de demostrar un grave riesgo para la persona desaparecida.

34. En materia de investigaciones llevadas a cabo por las fiscalías, la fuente destaca que los ministerios públicos encargados de la investigación penal no cuentan con un protocolo que persiga también la búsqueda de niños, niñas o adolescentes desaparecidos.

35. En este contexto, las alegaciones hacen referencia al especial impacto que tiene sobre los niños, niñas y adolescentes la desaparición de sus familiares adultos, ya que ellos eran frecuentemente los proveedores económicos de sus hogares, lo que habría motivado, en muchos de los casos, una pobreza extrema que no permite cubrir las necesidades básicas de estos menores de edad. Sin perjuicio de lo cual, el Estado no habría impulsado políticas para el apoyo de las familias.

36. Las fuentes indican haber detectado además que como consecuencia del impacto que recae sobre las familias, las niñas, niños y adolescentes se ven obligados a asumir roles parentales o maternos como buscar empleo o constituirse en el apoyo emocional de los adultos, y que esta situación hace que en la comunidad sean víctimas de discriminación y segregación. Sin embargo, la información recibida indica que no existe una política de abordaje psicosocial para las familias víctimas de una desaparición, que incluya además un enfoque específico de trabajo con niñas, niños y adolescentes, a pesar de que así lo establece la Ley General de Víctimas.

37. La información llama además la atención acerca de casos en los cuales el Registro Civil niega a las madres la inscripción de niños o niñas que nacen luego de la desaparición de su padre, lo que afectaría además sus derechos a la identidad.

Pakistan

38. The Working Group received information from credible sources concerning reported obstacles encountered in the implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in Pakistan.

39. According to sources, the widespread practice of enforced disappearances has been ongoing, and the number of cases is alarmingly increasing in Sindh in recent years. The sources inform that, since 2010, 1,200 cases of enforced disappearances have been reported in Sindh. Furthermore, since February 2017, over 160 people have disappeared. However, no criminal charge has been registered against anyone, while the fates or whereabouts of the disappeared are still unknown. According to sources, those taken away are men of all ages, mainly political and human rights activists in Sindh.

40. According to sources, enforced disappearances are taking place not only in Balochistan, FATA (The Federally Administered Tribal Areas), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and urban Sindh, but also in Punjab province and the capital Islamabad in Pakistan.

41. The sources claim that the security agencies are involved in the abductions, and that families of disappeared persons and human rights defenders including lawyers who work on issues related to enforced disappearance are subject to threats, reprisals and harassment by State agencies.

Annex II

Standard procedure cases

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

1. The Working Group transmitted 26 cases to the Government, concerning:
 - (a) Mr So Sung-kun, allegedly arrested from his home in the Republic of Korea by staff members of the State Political Security Department of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in July 1950.
 - (b) Mr. Lee Hyung-ho, allegedly abducted from his home in Seoul, Republic of Korea on 6 July 1950, by the North Korean Security Bureau.
 - (c) Mr. Hong Man-sik, allegedly abducted from the street in Seoul, Republic of Korea by the North Korean military authorities, in late July 1950.
 - (d) Ms. Choi Geum Sil, allegedly abducted from her home by the National Security Agency of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), in the summer of 1996.
 - (e) Mr. Choi Young Deok, allegedly abducted from his home in the winter of 2009, by the Hamheung City Security Agency.
 - (f) Ms. Kim Oak Choon, allegedly repatriated from China and abducted by Yangkang Provincial Security Agency in the spring of 2008.
 - (g) Mr. Kim Sung-il, allegedly abducted following his interrogation by the Jongsung Security Agency of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in August 1992.
 - (h) Ms. Lim Geum Sun, allegedly abducted from her home by the Defense Security Command of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in the summer of 2009.
 - (i) Mr. Park Myeong Il, allegedly abducted from his home by the Yoosun Regional Security Agency of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in the winter of 2000.
 - (j) Mr. Ahn Jongbok, allegedly abducted from his home in the Republic of Korea, by North Korean soldiers, in late July 1950.
 - (k) Mr. Known Doo-han, allegedly taken by force from his house in Seoul, Republic of Korea on 30 June 1950, by officers of the Korean People's Army (KPA).
 - (l) Mr. Choi Hwi, allegedly abducted from his home in Seoul, Republic of Korea on 27 July 1950, by the North Korean People's Army.
 - (m) Mr. Choi Jin, allegedly abducted from his home in Seoul, Republic of Korea by the North Korean People's Army, in July 1950.
 - (n) Mr. Na Sung-yu, allegedly abducted from his home in Seoul, Republic of Korea on 14 August 1950, by a squad of the Korean Peoples's Army.
 - (o) Mr. Chung Hee Geun, allegedly taken from his house by agents of the National Security Agency of the DPRK, in the summer of 1975.
 - (p) Mr. Yeong Cheol Lee, allegedly abducted from his home in June 2016, by security agents of the Yanggang Province State Security Department.
 - (q) Mr. Min Hyo-sik, allegedly taken from his residence in Seoul, Republic of Korea in July 1950, by North Korean police officers.
 - (r) Mr. Lim Won-taek, allegedly abducted in June 1950 by members of the North Korean Communist party.
 - (s) Mr. Kim Gil-won, allegedly abducted in Seoul, Republic of Korea, on 9 August 1950, by soldiers from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(t) Mr. Lee Jong-gak, allegedly abducted by a North Korean soldier on 27 September 1950.

(u) Mr. Kim Nosung, allegedly abducted from his home in Seoul, Republic of Korea on 6 August 1950.

(v) Mr. Kim Yong-jin, allegedly abducted from his home in the Republic of Korea, in August, 1950, by soldiers from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(w) Mr. Kwong Hae-yong, allegedly abducted from his home in Seoul, Republic of Korea on 25 August 1950, by policemen from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(x) Mr. Lee Dong-sik, allegedly last seen being held in custody by soldiers from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in September 1950.

(y) Mr. Lee Kag-ui, allegedly abducted from his home in the Republic of Korea, in December 1950, by North Korean agents.

(z) Mr. An Ho-cheol, allegedly abducted from his home in the Republic of Korea, on 17 August 1950, by North Korean soldiers.

2. In accordance with the methods of work of the Working Group, the Government of the Republic of Korea received a copy of the cases involving nationals of the Republic of Korea.

Pakistan

3. The Working Group transmitted 32 cases to the Government, concerning:

(a) Mr. Riaz Khan, allegedly last seen in August 2016, at the Chakdara Army Detention Centre located in Dir Lower, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, after having initially been abducted by army officials in 2013.

(b) Mr. Abdul Ghafoor, allegedly abducted from Memon Goth, Karachi, on 22 February 2015, by members of an intelligence agency.

(c) Mr. Muhammad Umer Tahir, allegedly abducted from Muzaffargarh, on 29 December 2015, by members of an intelligence agency.

(d) Mr. Muhammad Hassan, allegedly abducted from his home on 18 October 2015, by army officials.

(e) Mr. Mujeeb Rehman, from his home in Warah City District, Quambar Shahdadkot, on 29 July 2016, by Pakistani rangers.

(f) Mr. Majid Aslam, allegedly abducted on 21 May 2016, by members of the Pakistan army at the military camp in Gajjar, Mashkey District, Awaran.

(g) Mr. Taimoor Naeem, allegedly abducted on 21 May 2016, by members of the Pakistan army at the military camp in Gajjar, Mashkey District, Awaran.

(h) Mr. Latif Abdul, allegedly abducted in September 2016, by members of the Pakistan army and the Frontier Corps.

(i) Mr. Anwar Hussain, allegedly abducted from his home on 12 May 2016, by members of the Frontier Corps and plain clothed agents of an intelligence agency.

(j) Mr. Imran Wali Muhammad, allegedly abducted on 18 March 2016, by members of the Frontier Corps (FC) at a farm in Tump, District Kech, Balochistan.

(k) Mr. Muhammad Muavia Azam Muhammad Ahsan, allegedly arrested on 21 February 2016, in District Tando Allahayr, Sindh, by a group of armed persons who introduced themselves as officials of the Counter Terrorism Department.

(l) Mr. Navaid Muhammad, allegedly arrested from in Karachi, on 30 May 2015, South, by ranger officials.

- (m) Mr. Shadab Ahmed Rohela, allegedly arrested from his home in Karachi, on 15 September 2015, by ranger officials.
- (n) Mr. Mateen Khan Muhammad, arrested from his home in Karachi, on 15 September 2015, by ranger officials.
- (o) Mr. Ijaz Ullah, allegedly arrested from his home in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, on 31 March 2015, by persons believed to be from the Elite Force Police.
- (p) Mr. Alamgir Qambrani, allegedly abducted from his home in Arbab Karam Khan, on 5 February 2015, by members of the Frontier Corps carrying out a raid.
- (q) Mr. Arafat Khan, allegedly detained in the Ghalanai camp, on 28 May 2015, by officials of the Frontier Corps.
- (r) Mr. Dilshad Muhammad, allegedly abducted in Karachi on 15 October 2015, by ranger officials.
- (s) Mr. Imran Ashraf, allegedly abducted from his home in Karachi on 18 October 2015, by ranger officials.
- (t) Mr. Sarfaraz Sheikh, allegedly abducted from his home in Karachi on 18 October 2015, by ranger officials.
- (u) Mr. Ubaidullah Quraishi, allegedly abducted from his home on 4 August 2015, by members of the army camp in Village Daager.
- (v) Ms. Zeenat Shehzadi, allegedly abducted from a bus top on Ashiyana Road in Lahore on 19 August 2015, by members of an intelligence agency.
- (w) Mr. Muhammad Farhan Muhammad Hassan, allegedly abducted from his workplace in Gulshan Iqbal on 30 December 2016, by paramilitary rangers.
- (x) Mr. Farman Ali Mst Fehmida Khanam, allegedly abducted on 6 December 2016, by rangers under the alleged commandership of the Senior Superintendent of Police and supported by authorities of the Agriculture University of Tando Jam.
- (y) Mr. Syed Khan Bacha, allegedly abducted from his home in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on 7 January 2016, by members of the army.
- (z) Mr. Khan Sarfaraz, allegedly abducted from his home in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on 17 May 2016, by members of the army, and taken to the Army Detention Centre situated in village Daggar in Bunert.
- (aa) Mr. Burdi Asif, allegedly arrested at Sakrand Highway, Shaheed Benazirabad District in Sindh, on 12 August 2016, by men in police uniform.
- (bb) Mr. Dawood Shah, allegedly abducted from the Behlola Bazar Charsadda on 10 August 2016, by members of an intelligence agency.
- (cc) Mr. Abdullah, allegedly abducted from Qadir pur Rawan, Multan, on 31 January 2016, by members of intelligence agency.
- (dd) Mr. Sajid Mehmood, allegedly abducted from his home in Islamabad, on 14 March 2016, by members of an intelligence agency.
- (ee) Mr. Ismail Khan, allegedly abducted from the Atta Bazar, Mohmand Agency, on 8 March 2016, by members of an intelligence agency.
- (ff) Mr. Muhammad Khaqan, allegedly abducted from his house in Muzaffarabad District on 3 May 2016, by members of an intelligence agency.

Sri Lanka

4. The Working Group transmitted 44 cases to the Government, concerning:
- (a) Mr. Vairamutthu Lokithan, allegedly last seen in the Maancholai Hospital, in Matthalan, Mullaitivu District, on 22 March 2009, where he was treated for an injury after

having been allegedly abducted by members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

(b) Mr. Mariyathas Jesurasa, allegedly disappeared together with two persons associated with him on 14 May 2009, in an area under the direct control of the Sri Lanka Army.

(c) Mr. Gnanaraj Gnanapragasam, allegedly last seen in March 2009, when heading towards the combat zone in Ananthapuram, Mullaitivu District, Northern Province, Sri Lanka.

(d) Ms. Anusha Yogeswaran, allegedly forcibly recruited by members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) in December 2008 and last seen on 25 May 2009, at the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) of the Vavuniya Hospital with injuries on her leg.

(e) Mr. Nishanth Dillinathan, allegedly last seen on 15 May 2009, while being checked and registered at the Omanthai military checkpoint (Vavuniya District, Northern Province, Sri Lanka), in an area controlled by the Sri Lanka military.

(f) Mr. Jerome Antonyraj Michael, allegedly detained by members of the army on 23 June 1990, at Alasthoddam when he was driving back home from Nilaveli.

(g) Mr. Kohilavaratharaja Ehambaram, allegedly abducted from his home on 28 January 2008, by persons who identified themselves as members from the Trincomalee Police Station.

(h) Mr. Rajapandi Kabalamuthu, allegedly abducted on 19 July 2007, at Anuradhapura junction close to Gandhi Nagar in Trincomalee, by a person who claimed to be from the Navy.

(i) Mr. Sivamuralitharan Murugesu, allegedly abducted from his home on 31 December 2008, by persons believed to be from the Navy and who took him away in a white van.

(j) Ms. Kamalini Nanthapala, allegedly abducted near her home on 10 February 2002, by persons in a white army van with no license plate numbers.

(k) Mr. Manicarasa Nadarasa, allegedly last seen on his boat at sea on 2 November 1991, and suspected to have been abducted by the Navy.

(l) Mr. Pradeepan Nagenthiran, allegedly abducted from the playground on Dockyard road in Trincomalee, on 27 May 2008, by a Navy informant in a white van and other members of the Navy on motorcycles.

(m) Mr. Sotheeswaran Varnakulanathan, allegedly abducted from a bus on 20 February 2007, by two members of the Pillaiyan's group, who came in a white van and reportedly operating along with the Army.

(n) Mr. Regan Sebastian, allegedly abducted on 19 March 2008, from a house in Konesapuram, Orrs Hill, Trincomalee, by two persons presumably from the army who came in a motorcycle.

(o) Mr. Berchman Sebastian, allegedly abducted from his home on 6 October 2007, by three armed persons presumably from the Navy who left with him in a van.

(p) Mr. Karunaharan Seharan, allegedly abducted near Murugankovilady Road, Palayootu, on 16 March 2008, by members of the Army of the Plantainpoint Army camp in Trincomalee.

(q) Mr. Thavachelvan Sinnathamby, allegedly abducted by members of the military on 16 June 2006, while on night watch of the paddy land Peruveli, in Paddithidal.

(r) Mr. Kesahan Vairamuthu, allegedly abducted on 16 June 2006, by army personnel from Thoppur Army camp when he was on night shift guarding a paddy field.

(s) Mr. Edward Barnes Walter, allegedly abducted in Trincomalee on 3 February 2008, by members of the Army who were conducting a cordon and search operation.

- (t) Mr. Sivagurunathan Murugupillai, allegedly abducted from his home in Trincomalee on 19 December 2007, by members of the paramilitary, possibly from the Karuna group, who left with him in a white van.
- (u) Mr. Balachandran Rasaiah, allegedly abducted from the Kovilady Refugee Camp in Thambalagamam, Trincomalee District, on 18 August 1990, by members of the Sri Lanka military.
- (v) A 2 year old baby girl, allegedly taken away by the Army together with her family, in Mullivaikkal, on 18 May 2009.
- (w) A 5 year old girl, allegedly taken away by the Army together with her family, in Mullivaikkal, on 18 May 2009.
- (x) Mr. Gajenthana Jeyaveerasingam allegedly disappeared from Mullivaikkal, on 16 May 2009, in the area controlled by the Sri Lankan military.
- (y) Mr. Ragenthana Jeyaveerasingam, allegedly disappeared from Mullivaikkal, on 16 May 2009, in the area controlled by the Sri Lankan military.
- (z) Mr. Gnanasambanthan Amirhtalingam, allegedly arrested by the Sri Lanka army on 17 May 2009, and never seen again.
- (aa) Mr. Anusan Arul, allegedly arrested by the Sri Lanka Army on 13 May 2009, when on his way home to Trincomalee at the end of the war.
- (bb) Mr. Kirubakaran Kovintharasa, allegedly abducted from his work in Jaffna on 4 March 2007, by the Sri Lankan Army.
- (cc) Mr. Jeyakumar Thurairathinam, allegedly arrested by the Sri Lanka Army on 17 May 2009, at the Ramanathan refugee camp.
- (dd) Mr. Sivanchandran Sivanantham, allegedly arrested from his home in Varothaya Nagar, Trincomalee, on 11 July 2008, by members of the army.
- (ee) Mr. Ravichandran Suntharalingam, allegedly arrested on 28 April 2006, by a contingent of military personnel from the Thoppur, Iruthayapuram and Muthur Army Camps, who reportedly took him to Thoppur Camp.
- (ff) Mr. Pushparaj Selvarasa, allegedly abducted in Trincomalee on 2 November 2008, reportedly by members of the Pillaiyan group, an alleged paramilitary unit working with the government.
- (gg) Mr. Prathaban Ramakrishnan, allegedly abducted from his home together with his brother on 4 February 2008, by a group of men working for the Navy.
- (hh) Mr. Jegaruban Ramakrishnan, allegedly abducted from his home together with his brother on 4 February 2008, by a group men working for the Navy.
- (ii) Mr. Sotheeswaran Varnakulanathan, allegedly abducted while traveling by bus from Trincomalee to Batticaloa on 20 February 2007, by two armed persons from the Pillaiyan's paramilitary group.
- (jj) Mr. Saseeswaran Thangarasa, allegedly last seen on 27 October 2006, when he left his home to go to work in Trincomalee, and suspected to have been taken by the Sri Lankan authorities.
- (kk) Mr. Sivakaran Kanthasamy, allegedly last seen in September 2008, after an incident in which he was injured and rescued by the Sri Lankan Armed Forces, who took him away.
- (ll) Mr. Gowrisankar Kathirgamanathan, allegedly forcefully recruited by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) on 14 December 2008, and suspected to have been detained by the Sri Lanka military after having surrendered.
- (mm) Mr. Puvinthan Selvarasa, allegedly last seen on 17 May 2009, at Mullivaikykal, Mullaithivu District, Northern Province, in an alleged government controlled area, after having been allegedly abducted by members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

(nn) Ms. Dojini Sivapatham, allegedly last seen in June 2009, at Kurunegala Government Hospital, in the North Western Province, where she had been admitted for injuries in her back, after having been allegedly abducted by members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

(oo) Ms. Parameshwary Balasingham, allegedly last seen on 18 May 2009, at Vattuvakal, Mullivaikykal, Northern Province, in an alleged Sri Lankan Government controlled area, where she was queuing together with other persons to be registered as a member of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

(pp) Mr. Sritharan Thangarasa, allegedly abducted on 20 July 2009, by Civil Security Officers (C.S.O) when travelling from Thaalvupadu to Pesalai.

(qq) Mr. Pemil Rosari Hitler Fareeth, allegedly last seen on 27 December 2006, before leaving a shop in Pallimunai, Mannar, in an area allegedly controlled by the Government.

(rr) Mr. Irudayarasa Jesuthasan, allegedly abducted on 7 June 2006, by members of the military who came in a white van while he was buying fish on Pallimunai beach.

Annex III

Urgent actions

Egypt

1. The Working Group, following its urgent action procedure, transmitted 52 cases to the Government concerning:

(a) Mr. Ahmed Omar Makram Ali Sayed Ahmed, allegedly abducted on 8 July 2017 by the National Security Forces following his trial at the Court of Appeal of Kafr Al Sheikh;

(b) Mr. Abd-alrhman Yasser Nagib Dawod, allegedly arrested on 22 April 2017 from the street in Nasr City by police and national security officers;

(c) Mr. Adel Mahdy Ibrahim Yassen, allegedly abducted on 15 May 2017 from the Metopas police station by police officers;

(d) Mr. Ibrahim Abdulrahman Mohamed Ahmed Abdel, allegedly abducted on 23 June 2017 at his apartment by members of Homeland Security and State Security Forces;

(e) Mr. Gabr el Sayed Mohamed El Sayed Heggy, allegedly arrested on 1 May 2017 in the street in Sidi Salem by a national security agent;

(f) Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Abdelwahed Ragab, allegedly arrested on 9 May 2017 from his house in Balteim by police and National Security forces;

(g) Mr. Mohamed Magdy Abdel Sadeq Zaki Issa, allegedly arrested on 14 May 2017 from his workplace in Qalioubia by National Security officers;

(h) Mr. Ahmed Hamdy Ahmed Hussien, allegedly arrested on 18 May 2017 in the street in Al Haram by agents of the Ministry of Interior and National Security officers;

(i) Mr. Emad Hamdi Mandi Mohamed, allegedly arrested on 24 May 2017 in 6th of October City by agents of the Ministry of Interior and State security personnel;

(j) Mr. Ali Mohamed Hassan El Banwani, allegedly arrested on 23 June 2017 from his house in Medbol, Kafr El Sheikh Governorate, by agents of the Ministry of Interior and National Security personnel;

(k) Mr. Belal Mamdouh Al-azab, allegedly arrested on 4 July 2017 from his work in Berket Alsabaa by police officers;

(l) Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Mustafa Kamal Mahmoud, allegedly abducted on 6 April 2017 from his house in Maadi-Cairo by agents of the Ministry of Interior;

(m) Mr. Abdelrahmaan Ali Ali Mohamed Farag, allegedly abducted on 9 April 2017 in 6th of October City by agents of the National Security in plainclothes;

(n) Mr. Mohamed Ismail Khalil El Gendy, allegedly abducted on on 26 April 2017 at his workplace in Zahraa Al Maadi, Cairo, by National Security and Investigations agents;

(o) Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Mourad Mohamed, allegedly abducted on 21 May 2017 by National Security officers at Faisal police station;

(p) Mr. Abdelrahman Osama Mohamed Mohamed Al-Akeed, allegedly abducted on 6 June 2017, at the First Assembly Police Station in Cairo by State Security agents;

(q) Mr. Osama Ahmed Al Waleed Al Shal, allegedly abducted on 17 July 2017 from his home in Mishaal Square, Al Khalifa Tower, Mansoura Governate by National Security Officers;

(r) Mr. Ahmed Sabry Abdel Atty Mahmoud, allegedly abducted on 5 July 2017 from his home in El Talabiya, Giza by police officers;

- (s) Mr. Mohamed Ali Mohamed Hamada, allegedly arrested on 23 June 2017 from Sadat Center of Monoufia Governorate, in front of the court, by State Security personnel;
- (t) Mr. Muslim Gomaa Khedr Soliman, allegedly abducted on 13 July 2017 from his home in Al Saf City by State Security forces;
- (u) Mr. Mosaab Essam Mohamed Mohamed Ewais Al Khedeery, allegedly abducted on 13 July 2017 from his home in Al Saf City by police officers and State Security forces;
- (v) Mr. Abdul Rahman Osama Mohamed Akeed, allegedly last seen on 6 June 2017 at New Cairo Police Station 2;
- (w) Mr. Ahmed Mahmoud Adel Mohamed Hassan, allegedly arrested on on 30 June 2017 from Street No.6, October accommodation, Alexandria Governorate, by national security personnel and police officers;
- (x) Mr. Zaki Ramadan Ahmed Mohamed, allegedly arrested on 4 July 2017 from his house in Alhamoul, Kafr El Sheikh Governorate by national security officers;
- (y) Mr. Ahmed Bakr Abdul Moneim Matwally and Mr. Amir Rida Abdul Moneim Matwally, allegedly abducted on 28 July 2017 from their home in Abu Said village by members of the National Security Forces and the Police;
- (z) Mr. Hussein Abdel Fattah Khalaf, allegedly abducted on 19 July 2017 from his residence in Samalut City by members of the Army and of the Homeland Security;
- (aa) Mr. Mohamed Hussein Abdul Fattah Alm Al Deen, allegedly abducted on 23 July 2017 from his house in Al Saff City by police and national security officers;
- (bb) Mr. Mohammad Hashiem Al-Najily Mohammad, allegedly arrested on 8 July 2017 from his house by police and national security forces;
- (cc) Mr. Mohammad Ayman Mohammad Rushdy Abdel-Ghany, allegedly arrested on 8 August 2017 from his house in Moharram Bek, Alexandria by police and national security forces;
- (dd) Mr. Khaled Yousf Ab Allah Ahmed, allegedly abducted on 15 August 2017 from an apartment in Al-Omraniyah, Al Zahra Street, Giza, by police and national security forces;
- (ee) Mr. Akram Ibrahim Lotfy Ahmed Al Zaidy, allegedly abducted on 23 July 2017 from his residence in Al Elhsas District, Al Saf City by Special Forces Officers and State Security Officers;
- (ff) Mr. Abo-Zaid Mohammad Mohammad Al-Tonobi, allegedly abducted on 5 August 2017 from a residential apartment in the Al Agamy neighborhood of Alexandria by national security forces from Karf El Sheik and police officers from of the Al Amreya Police Department 2, Alexandria;
- (gg) Mr. Ibrahim Abdelwanis Ali Ismail Gad Allah, allegedly abducted on 12 July 2017 from his home in Awira village by members of the National Security and police forces;
- (hh) Mr. Shaker Al Sharkawy Mahmoud Al Sayed Boundouq, allegedly abducted on 7 August 2017 from a market in Al Riyadh City by members of the Al Riyadh City Police;
- (ii) Mr. Abdulrahman Osama Saad Al Taweel, allegedly arrested on 5 August 2017 from an apartment in El Soyof, behind City Litt, by members of the National Security forces and the police;
- (jj) Mr. Ahmed Sami Abdel Hamid Abdel Aal and Mr. Ibrahim Sami Abdel Hamid Abdel Aalon, allegedly abducted on 1 July 2017 from an apartment in Al Hada City, Hadyek Helwan Cairo Governorate, by police officers;

(kk) Mr. Jihad Al-Bastawi Al-Khadi Siam and Mr. Al-Bastawi Al-Khadi Siam, allegedly arrested on 2 July 2017 from the street in Abu Zaabal area in Dakahlia Governorate by police officers;

(ll) Mr. Hisham Saeed Ahmed Mostafa Abdullah, allegedly abducted on 4 July 2017 from his place of work at the school in El Bagour Center, Monufia Governorate by National Security forces;

(mm) Mr. Saleh Mohsen Bastawi Saleh, allegedly arrested on 8 July 2017 in El Ibrahimeya District, Alexandria Tram Station, by police officers;

(nn) Mr. Mahmoud Abdel Badea Mohamed Ahmed, allegedly abducted on 2 August 2017 from his home in Al-Majaz Al-Sharqi, El-Hamoul, Kafr El-Sheikh by police officers;

(oo) Mr. Ahmed Omar Makram Ali Sayed Ahmed, disappeared on 7 July 2017 while being transferred to Kafr El-Sheikh 1st police to complete the legal proceedings for his release;

(pp) Mr. Hany Badr El Sayed, allegedly abducted on 17 July 2017 from the street in Shoubra El Nakhla Village by police officers;

(qq) Mr. Ibrahim Samy Ibrahim Abdelrehem, disappeared on 25 July 2017 while being transferred to Mansoura 1st police department to complete the legal proceedings for his release;

(rr) Mr. Khalid Abdelazim Suleiman El Sayed Elnaggar, allegedly abducted on 20 July 2017 from his home in Banha by Police forces and national security personnel;

(ss) Mr. Magid Taha Hessin Ahmed Alshereay, a minor, allegedly arrested on 2 May 2017 in a mobile shop of Sharwin, Bani Swef by police officers;

(tt) Mr. Sayed Zaki Ali Hussein, allegedly arrested on 8 August 2017 in front of the Noor al-Islam Institute in Deirout by Police forces and National Security personnel;

(uu) Mr. Yousef Abdelmoneam Yousef Allbaan, allegedly abducted from his workplace in Alkhanka center, Qaliubia governorate by police officers;

(vv) Mr. Yamen Zakaria Mohamed Selim, allegedly abducted on 6 August 2017 from a police checkpoint in Naser City by police forces;

(ww) Mr. Ebrahim Abdelmonem Metwally Hegazy, allegedly abducted on 10 September 2017 at Cairo International Airport by State Security forces.

Pakistan

2. The Working Group, following its urgent action procedure, transmitted 21 cases to the Government concerning:

(a) Mr. Addel Ur Rehman Mallick Nehal Alam, allegedly abducted from the Ali Garch University in Karachi on 22 May 2017, by rangers and members of the police.

(b) Mr. Waseem Siddiq M Siddiq, allegedly abducted from his home in Karachi on 18 May 2017, by rangers and members of the police.

(c) Mr. Fareed Ahmed Yameen Ahmed, allegedly abducted from his home in Karachi on 17 May 2017, by rangers and members of the police.

(d) Mr. Gul Mohammad, allegedly abducted on 24 May 2017 by Pakistani Intelligence agencies at Turbat Airport.

(e) Mr. Raza Jarwar Ghulam Raza, allegedly abducted from his home in Badin District, Sindh, on 24 May 2017, by members of the armed forces.

(f) Mr. Ali Imtyaz, allegedly abducted in Quetta, Balochistan, on 9 June 2017, by armed men from a secret intelligence agency.

- (g) Mr. Khalid Hussain Ishraq Hussain Qureshi Qadri, allegedly abducted from his home in Karachi, on 19 July 2017, by paramilitary rangers as well as agents of the Inter-Services Intelligence.
- (h) Mr. Abdul Aziz Ansari Abdul Sattar Ansari, allegedly abducted in Karachi, on 25 July 2017, by members of local enforcement agencies and paramilitary rangers.
- (i) Mr. Muneer Ali Khan, allegedly abducted on his way to work in Karachi, on 21 July 2017, by paramilitary rangers as well as agents of the Inter-Services Intelligence.
- (j) Ms. Tasleen Bibi Tasaduq Hussain Shah, allegedly abducted from her home in Mirpurkhas on 2 August 2017, by members of law enforcement agencies and Pakistan Rangers.
- (k) Ms. Azra Baloch Siraj Uddin, allegedly abducted from her home in Mirpurkhas on 2 August 2017, by members of law enforcement agencies and Pakistan Rangers.
- (l) Mr. Naddem Khurshid Khurshid Ahmed, allegedly abducted by law enforcement agents, after he participated in a peaceful protest at Mir Pur Khas Press Club, on 2 August 2017.
- (m) Mr. Mehmood Hassan Zaffar Ahmed, allegedly abducted by law enforcement agents, after he participated in a peaceful protest at Mir Pur Khas Press Club, on 2 August 2017.
- (n) Mr. Ali Ahmed Bughio, allegedly abducted from his home in Badin on 24 May 2017, by armed men from the Anti-Terrorist Squad.
- (o) Mr. Aziz Ahmed Mansoor Ahmed, allegedly abducted in Badin on 24 May 2017, by armed men from the Anti-Terrorist Squad.
- (p) Mr. Punhal Sario, allegedly abducted from a car at the Sindh Museum in Qasimabad, Hyderabad, on 3 August 2017, by armed police officers.
- (q) Mr. Amir Panhwar Masroor Ahmed, allegedly abducted from his residence in Sindh, on 5 August 2017, by persons dressed as rangers.
- (r) Mr. Zaheer Hussain Burfat, allegedly abducted in Jamshoro, Sindh, on 5 August 2017, by a group of rangers.
- (s) Mr. Ghulam Rasool Burfat, allegedly abducted in Jamshoro, Sindh, on 5 August 2017, by a group of rangers.
- (t) Mr. Asif Hussain Burfat, allegedly abducted in Jamshoro, Sindh, on 5 August 2017, by a group of rangers.
- (u) Mr. Inam Ullah Abbasi, allegedly abducted while driving his motorcycle on Kiram Hospital Road, Karachi, on 5 August 2017, by rangers or the State police.
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