



人权理事会

强迫或非自愿失踪问题工作组

强迫或非自愿失踪问题工作组转交的来文、审议的案件、 发表的意见及开展的其他活动**

第 119 届会议(2019 年 9 月 16 日至 20 日)

一. 来文

1. 工作组在第 118 届和第 119 届会议间隔期间根据紧急行动程序，向下列各国转交了 60 起案件：孟加拉国(2)、波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那(1)、喀麦隆(1)、中国(2)、埃及(31)、巴基斯坦(9)、卢旺达(1)、沙特阿拉伯(2)、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国(2)、泰国(1)、土耳其(1)、委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国(6)和越南(1)。
2. 工作组在第 119 届会议上决定向 9 个国家转交 222 起新报告的强迫失踪案件：布隆迪(37)、中国(24)、朝鲜民主主义人民共和国(34)、埃及(12)、利比亚(2)、巴基斯坦(35)、斯里兰卡(36)、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国(41) 和委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国(1)。
3. 工作组还澄清了以下国家的 110 起案件：孟加拉国(1)、中国(1)、哥伦比亚(20)、埃及(55)、印度(1)、巴基斯坦(16)、沙特阿拉伯(5)、泰国(4)、土耳其(6)和委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国(1)。根据政府提供的资料澄清了 87 起案件，根据来文方提供的资料澄清了 23 起案件。
4. 工作组在第 118 届和第 119 届会议间隔期间单独或与其他特别程序机制联合向以下国家转交了 16 份紧急呼吁函：中国(3)、印度(1)和伊朗伊斯兰共和国(1)；向巴基斯坦转交了两封即时干预函；转交了 7 封指控函给中国(1)、巴西(1)、喀

* 由于技术原因于 2020 年 3 月 24 日重新印发。

** 本报告附件不译，原文照发。



麦隆(1)、埃及(2)、突尼斯(1)和巴拉圭(1)；转交了两封“其他信函”给危地马拉(1)和尼泊尔(1)。¹

5. 2019年6月4日，工作组与其他特别程序机制共同发布一份新闻稿，谴责对哥伦比亚重返社会的前战斗人员的袭击，并敦促哥伦比亚政府遵守通过2016年和平进程提供的安全保障。²

6. 2019年6月18日，工作组与其他特别程序机制共同发布一份新闻稿，呼吁释放被拘留的毛里塔尼亚博主和人权维护者 Cheikh Ould Mohamed M'kheitir。³

7. 2019年8月21日，在基于宗教或信仰的暴力行为受害者国际纪念日之际，工作组与其他特别程序机制共同发布新闻稿，呼吁各国采取更多行动制止仇恨犯罪，促进跨信仰举措。⁴

8. 2019年8月22日，工作组与其他特别程序机制共同发布了一份新闻稿，呼吁印度政府结束在印度管理的克什米尔地区对表达自由、获取信息与和平抗议的镇压，同时表示了对这些措施将加剧该地区紧张局势的关切。⁵

9. 2019年8月27日，工作组与其他特别程序机制共同发布了一份新闻稿，对任命 Shavendra Silva 中将为斯里兰卡陆军总司令表示关切，并敦促该国政府推进拖延已久的安全部门改革，调查过去的侵权行为。⁶

10. 2019年8月29日，为纪念强迫失踪受害者国际日，工作组与强迫失踪问题委员会共同发布新闻稿，呼吁各国紧急采取行动，搜寻遭受强迫失踪的移民，并调查此类罪行。⁷

11. 2019年9月11日，工作组在向人权理事会提交年度报告(A/HRC/42/40)后发布了一份新闻稿，敦促各国不要再对策划强迫失踪的国家视而不见。⁸

12. 在第119届会议上，工作组审查和通过了关于巴西、中国和刚果民主共和国的3项一般指控(见附件一)。

二. 其他活动

13. 工作组在届会期间会见了强迫失踪受害者的亲属和就这一问题开展工作的非政府组织。

¹ 此类来文连同政府的答复(如果有)在转交有关国家60天后公布，可查阅 <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/Tmsearch/TMDocuments>。

² 见 www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24673&LangID=E。

³ 见 www.ohchr.org/FR/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24705&LangID=F。

⁴ 见 www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24906&LangID=E。

⁵ 见 www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24909&LangID=E。

⁶ 见 www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24923&LangID=E。

⁷ 见 www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24927&LangID=E。

⁸ 见 www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24973&LangID=E。

14. 在届会期间，工作组还会见了以色列、日本、利比亚、摩洛哥、菲律宾和葡萄牙等国政府的代表。

三. 工作组在届会期间审查的关于在各国发生的强迫或非自愿失踪的资料

孟加拉国

紧急行动

15. 工作组根据紧急行动程序，向政府转交了两起案件，事关：

(a) Michael Chakma, 据称因其政治活动于 2019 年 4 月 9 日在达卡被绑架；

(b) Ismail Hossain, 据称于 2019 年 6 月 19 日在达卡被快速行动战斗营的一名成员绑架。

根据来文方提供的资料做出澄清

16. 根据来文方提供的资料，工作组决定澄清一起案件，事关 Yasin Muhammad Abdus Samad Talukder。据报告，此人被关押在 Kashimpur 高度戒备监狱。

来文方提供的资料

17. 来文方提供了另一起未决案件的材料，但被认为不足以澄清案件。

意见

18. 工作组仍关切的是，持续收到关于孟加拉国新发生强迫失踪案件的报告，并且政府对工作组转交的案件和来文不予答复。

不丹

政府提供的资料

19. 2019 年 6 月 4 日，不丹政府转交了一起未决案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清案件。

波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那

紧急行动

20. 工作组根据紧急行动程序向波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那政府转交了一起案件，事关一名突尼斯国民 Saifallah Dridi, 据称此人于 2019 年 5 月 21 日在从塞尔维亚越境进入波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那时失踪。

21. 根据其工作方法，工作组决定向塞尔维亚和突尼斯政府转交这起案件。

来文方提供的资料

22. 来文方提供了一起未决案件的材料，但被认为不足以澄清案件。

巴西

一般指控

23. 工作组从可靠来源收到资料，指称在巴西执行《保护所有人不遭受强迫失踪宣言》障碍重重。2019 年 10 月 31 日向政府转交了一项一般指控(见附件一)，重点内容是解决 1964 年至 1985 年军事独裁期间在巴西发生的强迫失踪事件的国家公共政策出现倒退，特别是搜寻受害者的政策。

布隆迪

标准程序

24. 工作组向该国政府转交了 37 起案件(见附件三)。

意见

25. 工作组再次强调，据称存在报复现象，失踪者亲属因此无法正式寻找其亲人，工作组对此十分关切。事实上，届会期间处理的案件之一就涉及一名妇女，她最后一次出现是在搜寻她失踪的亲人时。工作组还注意到，在一些案件中，公务人员在透露关于失踪者命运或下落的信息时索要金钱，而且据称家属在支付这种赎金后并未获得任何信息。对此，工作组谨再次强调《保护所有人不遭受强迫失踪宣言》第 13 条第 1 款和第 3 款，其中要求各国在任何知情或具有合法利益关系的人指称有人遭受强迫失踪时，确保前者有权向主管和独立的国家当局提出申诉并获得该当局对此申诉进行迅速、彻底和公正的调查。还要求各国保护所有与调查有关的人免遭恶劣对待、恐吓或报复。

喀麦隆

紧急行动

26. 工作组根据紧急行动程序转交了喀麦隆公民 Pierre Ndong Ndong 的案件，据称此人最后一次出现是在 2019 年 6 月 8 日，当时他在雅温得中央邮局附近被警方逮捕。

联合指控函

27. 2019 年 7 月 2 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，事关人权维护者、中部非洲捍卫人权网络成员和公民利益前线斗士组织主席 Franklin Mowha 的被强迫失踪，最后一次听说到他的消息是在 2018 年 6 月 6 日，当时他正在位于喀麦隆西南地区的昆巴执行一项监测任务，记录该国英语地区与社会政治危机有关的侵犯人权行为。工作组也在第 118 届会议上根据标准程序转交了此案。

中国

紧急行动

28. 工作组根据紧急行动程序向政府转交了两起案件，事关

(a) 柯成兵，中国国民，劳工权利维护者，据称被执行指定居所监视居住，并于 2019 年 4 月 19 日被带至未知拘留地点。

(b) 危志立，中国国民，劳工权利维护者，据称被执行指定居所监视居住，并于 2019 年 4 月 19 日被带至未知拘留地点。

标准程序

29. 工作组向该国政府转交了 24 起案件(见附件三)。

根据来文方提供的资料做出澄清

30. 根据来文方提供的资料，工作组决定澄清一起案件，事关江天勇，据报告此人已经从拘留场所释放。

来文方提供的资料

31. 来文方提供了三起未决案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清案件。

32. 根据来文方提供的资料，工作组决定将一起案件从埃及项下转移到中国项下。

适用六个月规则

33. 2019 年 9 月 2 日，该国政府提供了关于 12 起未决案件的资料。根据所提供的资料，工作组决定对这些案件适用六个月规则。

政府提供的资料

34. 2019 年 9 月 2 日，政府转交了关于 10 起未决案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清这些案件。

联合指控函

35. 2019 年 8 月 20 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，事关据称自 2005 年以来警察对秋雨圣约教会创始人和宗教少数派成员王怡和蒋蓉的恐吓和骚扰以及 2018 年 12 月 9 日对他们的拘留。

联合紧急呼吁

36. 2019 年 7 月 19 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一项紧急呼吁，事关据称对劳工权利维护者柯成兵、危志立和杨郑军的任意拘留、强迫失踪和起诉。

37. 2019 年 8 月 19 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一项紧急呼吁，事关据称对人权维护者陈建芳的任意拘留和强迫失踪。

38. 2019 年 8 月 27 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一项紧急呼吁，事关对人权组织天网人权事务中心负责人、人权网站 64tianwang 创始人黄琦的拘留和判刑。

意见

39. 工作组仍然感到关切的是，向中国转交的关于维吾尔族人据称在新疆维吾尔自治区失踪的案件越来越多。工作组注意到从中国政府收到的资料，特别是一份关于新疆职业技能教育培训机构的文件中所载的资料，以及 2019 年 9 月 20 日收到的普通照会，其中指出，这类设施中的个人定期回家，经批准后可与其亲人进行视频通话或打电话，并可在机构中接待其亲人。除收到的此类资料，工作组还要求提供更多资料，包括探访和通话的频率、所需假期、是否可以进行国际通话、通话的保密性以及如何让设施中的个人了解这项权利。

40. 工作组提醒中国政府，《保护所有人不遭受强迫失踪宣言》确认被安置在官方认可的拘留地点，并在拘留后立即交由司法当局处理，以质疑拘留的合法性的权利(第 10 条第 1 款)。《宣言》还规定，拘留当局有义务将当事人遭到拘留一事以及他们的拘留地点的准确情况通知其家属、律师或任何其他有合法理由关心这种情况的人(第 10 条第 2 款)。《宣言》又规定，每一拘留地点应保有被剥夺自由的人的最新正式登记册(第 10 条第 3 款)，并规定，不得援引任何特殊情况，不论是战争威胁、战争状态、内部政治不稳定还是任何其他公共紧急状况，作为造成被强迫失踪的理由(第 7 条)。

41. 工作组还注意到，2019 年 9 月 20 日收到的中国政府答复中的资料表明，许多特使已访问该国，包括上述设施。从这个意义上说，工作组希望重申其对访问中国的兴趣，自 2013 年以来转发的若干信函中都表达了这种兴趣。

哥伦比亚

适用六个月规则

42. 2019 年 8 月 2 日，政府提供了关于六起未决案件的资料。根据所提供的资料，工作组决定对这些案件适用六个月规则。

澄清

43. 根据政府此前提供的资料，工作组决定澄清 20 起第 117 届会议已适用六个月规则的案件(A/HRC/WGEID/117/1, 第 35 段)。据报告，其中三人被发现还活着，另有 17 人据报告已死亡，他们的遗体已被确认。

朝鲜民主主义人民共和国

标准程序

44. 工作组向该国政府转交了 34 起案件(见附件三)。

45. 根据其工作方法，工作组还向大韩民国政府转交了 28 起案件的卷宗副本，并向中国政府转交了其中 3 起案件的卷宗副本。

来文方提供的资料

46. 来文方提供了一起未决案件的材料，但被认为不足以澄清案件。

政府提供的资料

47. 2019 年 3 月 27 日，朝鲜民主主义人民共和国政府转交了 14 起未决案件的材料，但被认为不足以澄清案件。

意见

48. 工作组依然关切的是，朝鲜民主主义人民共和国政府近年来对转交案件的答复相同，表明其不予合作。工作组尤其关切的是，面对关于该国发生严重、系统的强迫失踪这一非常严重的指控，该国政府不但不与工作组合作，反而指控工作组偏袒一方和参与所谓的反对朝鲜民主主义人民共和国的政治阴谋。工作组坚定地重申，工作组的运作保持了最高水平的客观性、独立性和公正性。

厄瓜多尔

政府提供的资料

49. 2019 年 8 月 15 日，厄瓜多尔政府转交了四起未决案件的材料，但被认为不足以澄清案件。

埃及

紧急行动

50. 工作组根据紧急行动程序向该国政府转交了 31 起案件(见附件二)。

标准程序

51. 工作组根据标准程序向政府转交了 12 起案件，事关：

(a) Diyaa Osam Mostafa Ali El Boraey, 埃及公民，1996 年 8 月 25 日出生，据称于 2018 年 10 月 17 日在开罗 Dowieka 地区的家中被国家安全人员逮捕，并被带往不明目的地；

(b) Mohamed Hassan Mohamed Ezzat Hassan, 31 岁埃及公民，据称于 2018 年 3 月 6 日在埃及开罗省 Izbat al-Nakhl 被埃及警察部队成员绑架；

(c) Maysara Mahmoud Fouad Abdelmoniem, 埃及公民，1992 年 12 月 12 日出生，据称于 2018 年 12 月 27 日在家中被身着便衣的蒙面安全部队逮捕；

(d) Shrief el-Sayed el-Mohamady el-Sayed, 埃及公民，1985 年 11 月 29 日出生，据称于 2018 年 12 月 12 日下午 12 时 30 分在埃及盖卢比亚省 Toukh 中心 Beltan 村被警察和国家安全官员绑架；

(e) Mohamed Ali Hassan Seoudy, 埃及公民，1975 年 12 月 5 日出生，最后一次被人看见是 2019 年 1 月 9 日在 Al-khanka 警察局，当时他正在等待释放；

(f) Omar Abdelhamid Abul Naga, 埃及公民，1993 年 10 月 18 日出生，据称于 2019 年 3 月 9 日在家中连同他的妻子和一岁的孩子被警察绑架；

(g) Manar Abel Abul Naga, 1993 年 12 月 10 日出生的埃及妇女, 据称于 2019 年 3 月 9 日在家中连同她的丈夫和一岁的孩子被警察绑架;

(h) Al-Baraa Omar Abul Naga, 出生于 2018 年 3 月 11 日的埃及男孩, 据称于 2019 年 3 月 9 日在家中连同他的父母被警察绑架;

(i) Abdel-Rahman Ashraf Mohammed Mohammed Abd-Rabo, 埃及公民, 1996 年 12 月 21 日出生, 最后一次出现是 2018 年 6 月 1 日在开罗的 Shaikh Zaid 监狱;

(j) Amar Mahmoud Ibrahim el-Nady, 埃及公民, 1999 年 6 月 16 日出生, 据称在 2017 年 12 月 14 日试图穿越该国南部边界时与 Abu-Bakr Ali Abdel-Motaleb Abdel-Maqsoud el-Sanhouty 一起与被身着军装的边防卫兵逮捕;

(k) Abu-Bakr Ali Abdel-Motaleb Abdel-Maqsoud el-Sanhouty, 埃及公民, 1999 年 4 月 12 日出生, 据称在 2017 年 12 月 14 日试图穿越该国南部边界时与 Amar Mahmoud Ibrahim el-Nady 一起被身着军装的边防卫兵逮捕;

(l) Mahmoud Ahmed Mohammed Abdel-Maneim Salam, 埃及公民, 1988 年 9 月 24 日出生, 据称于 2018 年 7 月 22 日在开罗被国家安全部队逮捕。

根据来文方提供的资料做出澄清

52. 根据来文方提供的资料, 工作组决定澄清七起案件, 事关 Aisha Mohamed Khairat Saad al-Shater、Mohammed Abu Huraira Muhammad Abdelrahman、Ahmed Sayed Ahmed 和 Abuelnass Mohamed, 据称他们被拘留在已知地点, 以及 Raia Aly、Sahar Salah Eldeen Ahmed Talaat Hathout 和 Yosr Mahmud, , 据称他们已经从拘留场所获释。

来文方提供的资料

53. 来文方提供了三起未决案件的资料, 但被认为不足以澄清案件。在这方面, 工作组决定暂停对 Hoda Abdelmonem Abdel Aziz Hassan 案件适用六个月规则, 因为来文方报告说, 仍然没有关于她的拘留地点的正式书面资料。

澄清

54. 根据政府先前提提供的资料, 工作组决定澄清 48 起第 117 届会议已适用六个月规则的案件。据报告, 其中有 40 名个人正被拘留, 有 8 人已获释。这些案件事关:

- (a) Mohamed Ali Ramadan Salama;
- (b) Fathi Abdelradi Reda;
- (c) Osama Mohamed Shaban;
- (d) Mohamed Mostafa Mohamed;
- (e) Abu al-Hassan Hagag Shahat;
- (f) Hamdy Ahmed Muhammed Hassan;
- (g) Adel Ibrahim Yassen;

- (h) Mohamed Mahmoud;
- (i) Ahmed Mahmoud Adel Hassan;
- (j) Ahmed Kamal Ahmed el-Bastawisi;
- (k) Mamdouh Mohamed Ahmed Ibrahim;
- (l) Omar Abd al-Hady;
- (m) Ahmed Kamal Mohamed Hassan;
- (n) Samir el-Sayed Rashad Mohamed;
- (o) Mohamed Ali Hamad;
- (p) Assem Nady Abdo Hussein;
- (q) Abdul Rahman Kamal Abdul Aziz;
- (r) Mohamed Sa'eed Ahmed Abdul Maqsoud;
- (s) Ahmed Saad el-Saied;
- (t) Ahmed Mustafa Mohamed Selim;
- (u) Moaaz Mohamed Farouk al-Wazzan;
- (v) Mohamed Ibrahim Saleh Nada;
- (w) Mostafa Fahmi Ragab Mohamed;
- (x) Ammar Mohamed Ibrahim;
- (y) Mohamed Ismail Abdurrahman;
- (z) Osama Mahmoud Ahmed El Sayed;
- (aa) Ahmed el-Badry Sayed Ahmed;
- (bb) Ahmed Abdul Samie' Abdul Fattah;
- (cc) Bassem Mohamed Abdelhalim;
- (dd) Mohamed Mansour Hassan Mohamed;
- (ee) Bilal Riyadh Sayed Ahmed;
- (ff) Mahrous Medhat Ali Nassar;
- (gg) Abdullah Medhat Mohamed Mohmed;
- (hh) Islam Abdelsalam al-Wasify;
- (ii) Taqiii Mohamed Ibrahim el-Kordi;
- (jj) Mohamed Ramadan Hussein;
- (kk) Abdelfattah Abdelwahab Abdelfattah;
- (ll) Bilal Wagdi Abdellatif Ibrahim;
- (mm) Wagdi Abdellatif Ibrahim Jaafer;

(nn) Saif el-Din Mostafa Mohamed Hassan;

(oo) Toufiq Gharib Ali Gharib;

(pp) Kamal Hassan Mehdi Hassan;

(qq) Manal Yamani Ala Yamani;

(rr) Anas Mohamed el-Beltagy;

(ss) Mustafa Jafar Ali Hamad;

(tt) Amal Abdelfattah Abdu Ismail;

(uu) Ashraf el-Shahat Mohamed el-Sayed;

(vv) Moataz Ali Elsaeed Mohamed.

联合指控函

55. 2019 年 5 月 28 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，事关包括人权维护者在内的 15 名个人的被强迫失踪，以及据称针对 18 个人权组织发表的一份诽谤声明。

56. 2019 年 7 月 19 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，事关人权维护者、批评人士及和平示威者因行使表达自由与和平集会的权利而被以恐怖主义相关罪名逮捕、拘留和起诉，特别是在 2 月份开罗拉美西斯车站火车事故和埃及主办的非洲国家杯的背景下发生的事件。

意见

57. 工作组关切地注意到本届会议期间收到的关于西奈强迫失踪案件的指控，以及据称阻止受害者亲属提出申诉的严厉镇压情况。工作组对人权维护者处境的进一步恶化感到震惊，新报告的 Ibrahim Ezz el-Din Mahmoud Salama 失踪事件表明了这一点，他是住房权领域的一名研究人员，也是埃及权利和自由委员会的成员（和先前提到名字的一些人一样）。工作组对从事人权工作的个人和组织，包括那些寻求澄清强迫或非自愿失踪案件的个人和组织似乎遭到系统性报复表示痛惜。

萨尔瓦多

政府提供的资料

58. 2019 年 8 月 28 日，萨尔瓦多政府转交了两起未决案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清案件。

危地马拉

其他信函

59. 2019 年 5 月 30 日，工作组与另一个特别程序机制联合转交了一封信函，事关取消关于国家警察历史档案的机构间协议的设想，据称这将导致与国内武装冲突以及在此期间发生的严重侵犯人权行为，包括强迫失踪有关的文件丢失或销毁。

印度

根据来文方提供的资料做出澄清

60. 根据来文方提供的资料，工作组决定澄清一起案件，事关 Shanmugam Thangasamy，据报告此人被关押在泰米尔纳德邦的 Trichy 中央监狱。他需要医疗和足够的休息。

来文方提供的资料

61. 来文方提供了三起未决案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清案件。

联合紧急呼吁

62. 2019 年 8 月 16 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一项紧急呼吁，事关 8 月初在查谟和克什米尔对表达自由以及和平集会和结社自由施加的严重限制，以及在那里对政治人物、记者、民间社会成员和人权维护者的任意逮捕和拘留，以及对生命权的侵犯。

伊朗伊斯兰共和国

政府提供的资料

63. 2019 年 7 月 15 日，伊朗政府转交了七起未决案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清案件。

联合紧急呼吁

64. 2019 年 8 月 8 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一项紧急呼吁，事关伊朗—瑞典学者 Ahmadreza Djalali 继续遭任意拘留一事，并对他受到的待遇和可能即将被处决一事表示严重关切。

意见

65. 工作组注意到收到的资料表明，与上述案件中一些受害者有关的人员收到了未经确认的受害者死亡的报告。工作组希望回顾，死亡未经确认，不应妨碍对据称发生的强迫失踪情事展开调查。工作组就此援引《宣言》第 13 条第 6 款，其中指出，应不断进行调查，直至查明被强迫失踪的人的命运为止。工作组还援引第 17 条第 1 款，其中指出，只要犯案者继续隐瞒失踪人员的命运和下落而且实际真相仍未查清，构成被强迫失踪的行为即应视为是一种继续犯罪。

利比亚

标准程序

66. 工作组根据标准程序向政府转交了两起案件，事关：

(a) Mehmet Demir, 土耳其公民，据称于 2019 年 4 月 12 日和他的姻亲兄弟 Volkan Altinok 一同被 Khalifa Haftar 将军控制的武装部队逮捕；

(b) Volkan Altinok, 土耳其公民, 据称于 2019 年 4 月 12 日和他的姻亲兄弟 Mehmet Demir 一同被 Khalifa Haftar 将军控制的武装部队逮捕。

来文方提供的资料

67. 来文方提供了两起未决案件的资料, 但被认为不足以澄清案件。

意见

68. 工作组对据称由 Haftar 将军指挥的部队犯下的强迫失踪案件表示关切。工作组还注意到 2019 年 9 月 4 日负责利比亚问题秘书长特别代表兼联合国利比亚支助团团长加桑·萨拉梅就利比亚的状况向安全理事会提交的评论,⁹ 并严重注意到其中提到该国各地持续发生的绑架和强迫失踪事件。此外, 所提到的众议院议员 Siham Sergewa 2019 年 7 月 17 日在家中被绑架的强迫失踪案件, 令人对该国有罪不罚的气氛和被指控的肇事者的信心感到震惊。工作组支持促进和加强特别代表阐述的建立信任措施, 包括交换囚犯、交换遗体、囚犯接受家人探视, 以及在某些情况下通过打电话证明个人还活着的措施, 这些都可能有助于确定强迫或非自愿失踪受害者的命运和下落。

马尔代夫

来文方提供的资料

69. 来文方提供了一起未决案件的资料, 但被认为不足以澄清案件。

墨西哥

来文方提供的资料

70. 来文方提供了两起未决案件的资料, 但被认为不足以澄清案件。

摩洛哥

来文方提供的资料

71. 来文方提供了一起未决案件的资料, 但被认为不足以澄清案件。

莫桑比克

政府提供的资料

72. 2019 年 7 月 11 日和 9 月 18 日, 葡萄牙政府就登记在莫桑比克项下的一起未决案件转交了资料。提供的资料被认为不足以澄清案件。

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

尼泊尔

其他信函

73. 2019 年 7 月 15 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封信函，事关修订 2012 年“国家人权委员会法”现行法的法案，这可能严重损害该委员会的权威、效力和独立性，并限制尼泊尔人民获得司法救助的能力。

阿曼

来文方提供的资料

74. 来文方提供了一起未决案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清案件。

巴基斯坦

紧急行动

75. 工作组根据紧急行动程序，向政府转交了九起案件，事关：

(a) Hammal Assa, 据称于 2019 年 5 月 5 日在俾路支省奇县的 Gomazi 汽车站被边防部队成员和情报官员绑架；

(b) 一名 15 岁的巴基斯坦国民，据称于 2019 年 5 月 5 日在从卡拉奇前往 Gomazi 的一辆公共汽车上被边防部队成员和情报官员绑架；

(c) Sudheer, 据称于 2019 年 4 月 21 日在俾路支省 Lasbela 区 Sakuran Rahi Dan 村被三军情报局武装成员绑架；

(d) Nadir Ali, 据称于 2019 年 4 月 21 日在俾路支省 Lasbela 区 Sakuran Rahi Dan 村被三军情报局武装成员绑架；

(e) Arif Muhammad, 据称于 2019 年 4 月 21 日在俾路支省 Lasbela 区 Sakuran Rahi Dan 村被三军情报局武装成员绑架；

(f) Zubair Ahmed, 据称于 2019 年 4 月 21 日在俾路支省 Lasbela 区 Sakuran Rahi Dan 村被三军情报局武装成员绑架；

(g) Haneef, 据称于 2019 年 4 月 19 日在对俾路支省 Awaran 区一所房屋的突袭中被边防部队成员和三军情报局官员绑架；

(h) Hameed, 据称于 2019 年 4 月 19 日在对俾路支省 Awaran 区 Raees Goth 一所房屋的突袭中被边防部队成员和三军情报局官员绑架；

(i) 一名 17 岁的巴基斯坦国民，据称于 2019 年 4 月 19 日在对俾路支省 Awaran 区 Raees Goth 一所房屋的突袭中被边防部队成员和三军情报局官员绑架。

标准程序

76. 工作组向该国政府转交了 35 起案件(见附件三)。

根据来文方提供的资料做出澄清

77. 根据来文方提供的资料，工作组决定澄清七起案件，事关 Ahmed Naseer、Nasir Ahmed、Irfan Ali、Mushtaq Ahmed、Raziq Abdul 和两名未成年人。这些个人据称已经获释。

来文方提供的资料

78. 来文方就一起未决案件提供了最新资料，但被认为不足以澄清案件。

79. 根据收到的资料，工作组决定将一起案件从阿拉伯联合酋长国项下转到巴基斯坦项下。

澄清

80. 根据政府此前提提供的资料，工作组决定澄清九起第 117 届会议已适用六个月规则的案件(A/HRC/WGEID/117/1, 第 102 段)。据报告，其中七人正被拘留，另两人已获自由。

即时干预函

81. 2019 年 5 月 29 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封信函，事关两名女性人权维护者 Gulalai Ismail 和 Sanna Ejaz 据称面临的迫在眉睫的生命危险；两人都在巴基斯坦从事推进普什图族权利的工作，两人都收到过死亡威胁。

82. 2019 年 7 月 26 日，工作组还与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封信函，事关对 Ismail 女士的拘留以及对其家人的骚扰行为。

巴拉圭

83. 2019 年 8 月 7 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，事关 2019 年 5 月 22 日巴拉圭上诉法院的一项裁决，裁决终止了针对两名男子的案件，这两名男子被控在 1976 年 4 月至 1979 年 5 月期间犯有与任意拘留、强迫失踪、任意处决和酷刑有关的罪行。

大韩民国

政府提供的资料

84. 2019 年 8 月 20 日，大韩民国政府转交了一起未决案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清案件。

俄罗斯联邦

政府提供的资料

85. 2019 年 7 月 11 日，俄罗斯联邦政府转交了 40 起未决案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清案件。

重复案件

86. 工作组决定将两起案件视为重复案件。重复的案件随后被从工作组的记录中删除。

卢旺达

紧急行动

87. 2019 年 7 月 29 日，工作组根据紧急行动程序转交了一起案件，事关 Eugène Ndereyimana，据称此人于 2019 年 7 月 15 日在 Bugaragara 附近失踪。

意见

88. 工作组关切地注意到，它最近收到的据称在卢旺达持续存在的强迫失踪案件专门针对反对派成员，包括政治党派联合民主力量(FDU-Inkingi)。在这方面，工作组回顾，《保护所有人不遭受强迫失踪宣言》规定，任何国家均不得进行、允许或容忍造成被强迫失踪的行为。《宣言》还规定，每个国家应采取有效的立法、行政、司法或其他措施，以防止和终止在其管辖下的任何领土内造成被强迫失踪的行为(第 3 条)。工作组特别回顾，《宣言》规定了各国应采取的必要措施，主要是第 9、第 10 和第 12 条，相关权利包括：采取迅速而有效的司法补救措施，以确定被剥夺自由的人的下落；国家主管当局应有权进入一切拘留场所；被安置在官方认可的拘留地点的权利；拘留后立即交由司法当局处理的权利。

《宣言》又规定：应将被剥夺自由的人的准确情况和拘留地点通知其家属、律师或任何其他有合法理由关心这种情况的人；每一拘留地点应保有所有被剥夺自由的人的最新正式登记册。

沙特阿拉伯

紧急行动

89. 工作组根据紧急行动程序向该国政府转交了两起案件，事关：

(a) Ali Nasser Ali Jaralla, 卡塔尔国民，据称在沙特阿拉伯东部省的胡富夫市与他的儿子 Abdulhadi Ali Nasser Ali Jaralla 一同被便衣男子绑架；

(b) Abdulhadi Ali Nasser Ali Jaralla, 17 岁的卡塔尔国民，据称在沙特阿拉伯东部省的胡富夫市与他的父亲 Ali Nasser Ali Jaralla 一同被便衣男子绑架。

根据来文方提供的资料做出澄清

90. 根据来文方提供的资料，工作组决定澄清 Abdul-Aziz Khaled Mohamed 一案，据称此人被关押在利雅得的 Al-Ha'ir 监狱。

适用六个月规则

91. 2019 年 7 月 9 日，政府提供了一起未决案件的资料。根据所提供的资料，工作组决定对这起案件适用六个月规则。

来文方提供的资料

92. 来文方提供了一起未决案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清案件。

澄清

93. 根据政府先前提提供的资料，工作组决定澄清四起第 117 届会议已适用六个月规则的案件(A/HRC/WGEID/117/1, 第 114 段)。据报告，全部四名个人均被拘留。

西班牙

政府提供的资料

94. 2019 年 7 月 26 日，西班牙政府转交了六起未决案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清案件。

斯里兰卡

标准程序

95. 工作组向该国政府转交了 36 起案件(见附件三)。

来文方提供的资料

96. 来文方提供了一起未决案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清案件。

阿拉伯叙利亚共和国

紧急行动

97. 工作组根据紧急行动程序向该国政府转交了两起案件，事关：

(a) Omair Mus' ab Yousef Gharaibeh, 约旦公民，2019 年 2 月 10 日在阿拉伯叙利亚共和国大马士革农村省基斯沃市附近的 Minkt al-Hatab 一处关卡被空军情报局成员逮捕；

(b) Rafat Abdel Rahman Khader Abu Nabhan, 约旦公民，2019 年 3 月 7 日在 Masna 越过黎巴嫩和阿拉伯叙利亚共和国边境后不久被身着制服的叙利亚陆军军官逮捕。

98. 工作组按照其工作方法，向约旦送交了案卷副本。

标准程序

99. 工作组向该国政府转交了 41 起案件(见附件三)。

来文方提供的资料

100. 来文方提供了一起未决案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清案件。

意见

101. 工作组严重关切地注意到，已处理的一些案件涉及儿童。在这方面，工作组谨回顾国家根据《保护所有人不遭受强迫失踪宣言》第 20 条承担的义务，该条要求各国采取措施防止和制止对父母遭受强迫失踪的儿童以及母亲在被强迫失踪期间生下的儿童加以绑架的行为。该条还要求各国应努力寻找这些儿童和查明其身分，将他们送还其出生的家庭。

泰国

紧急行动

102. 2019 年 9 月 16 日，工作组根据紧急行动程序向该国政府转交了一起案件，事关 Od Sayavong，据称于 2019 年 8 月 26 日在曼谷被与泰国或老挝人民民主共和国有联系的国家特工绑架。

103. 工作组按照其工作方法，向老挝人民民主共和国政府送交了案卷副本。

澄清

104. 根据政府先前提供的资料，工作组决定澄清三起第 117 届会议已适用六个月规则的案件，事关 Munta Sumana、Apivat Ratanawong 和 Thongyoi Kenmee (A/HRC/WGEID/117/1, 第 132 段)。据报告，Munta Sumana 已经死亡，她的遗体已经被确认。Apivat Ratanawong 和 Thongyoi Kenmee 据报告还活着。

根据来文方提供的资料做出澄清

105. 根据来文方提供的资料，工作组决定澄清一起案件，事关 Por La Gee Rak-Jong-Chareon，据报告，此人已死亡，其遗体已经被确认。

来文方提供的资料

106. 来文方提供了两起未决案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清案件。

突尼斯

联合指控函

107. 2019 年 8 月 2 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，事关一项旨在解散受权处理 1955 年至 2013 年期间在该国犯下的严重侵犯人权行为的特别刑事分庭的法案。

土耳其

紧急行动

108. 工作组根据紧急行动程序向该国政府转交了一起案件，事关 Yusuf Bilge Tunç，土耳其国民，据称于 2019 年 8 月 6 日在前往安卡拉当地市场的途中失踪。

政府提供的资料

109. 2019 年 6 月 21 日，土耳其政府转交了一起未决案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清案件。

澄清

110. 根据政府先前提供的资料，工作组决定澄清两起第 117 届会议已适用六个月规则的案件(A/HRC/WGEID/117/1, 第 135 段)。据报告，Abdurrahman Coskun 和 Abdurrahman Olcay 已死亡。

根据来文方提供的资料做出澄清

111. 根据来文方提供的资料，工作组决定澄清四起案件，事关 Erkan Irmak、Yasin Ugan、Özgür Kaya 和 Salim Zeybek。据报告这些人正被拘留。

意见

112. 工作组对强迫失踪的众多指控感到震惊，据报告，自 2016 年 7 月有人试图在土耳其发动政变以来，强迫失踪事件持续发生，主要涉及据称与 Hizmet/Gülen 运动有联系的个人，土耳其将该运动归类为恐怖组织，将其命名为费特胡拉恐怖主义组织和平行国家组织。据报告，这些个人被绑架，然后被强行带到秘密拘留场所，目的是获取对指称罪行的供词，往往通过使用酷刑和胁迫的手段。在这方面，工作组重申其关切，表示这种貌似系统性的域外绑架和从第三国强行遣返土耳其国民的做法直接违反了正当程序和不推回原则。此外，关于土耳其当局对据称失踪案件进行的调查缺乏效力的指控，以及据称对失踪人员家属进行恐吓的做法，同样令人不安。

113. 工作组呼吁土耳其政府按照《保护所有人不遭受强迫失踪宣言》的规定，确保人人被安置在官方认可的拘留地点，并在拘留后立即交由司法当局处理，以质疑拘留的合法性的权利(第 10 条第 1 款)，同时确保免受酷刑的权利(第 1 条第 2 款)。《宣言》要求主管部门将个人遭到拘留一事以及他们的拘留地点的准确情况立即通知其家属、律师或任何其他有合法理由关心这种情况的人(第 10 条第 2 款)，同时意识到不得援引任何特殊情况，不论是战争威胁、战争状态、内部政治不稳定还是任何其他公共紧急状况，作为造成被强迫失踪的理由(第 7 条)。此外，工作组强调，根据《宣言》确立的关键原则，对指称失踪案件的调查应独立于任何其他调查(第 13 条)。同样，土耳其政府应确保遭受强迫失踪的人及其家属得到补偿，并有权得到充分的赔偿，包括得到尽可能完全恢复正常所需要的条件(第 19 条)。

土库曼斯坦

适用六个月规则

114. 2019 年 7 月 24 日，土库曼斯坦政府提供了关于两起未决案件的资料。根据所提供的资料，工作组决定对这些案件适用六个月规则。

意见

115. 工作组对土库曼斯坦监狱系统内发生的强迫失踪事件的指控感到关切。提请工作组注意的指控表明，许多人实际上遭到秘密拘留或禁止与外界接触的羁押，处于法律保护之外。对于失踪者的家人和整个社会来说，现在比以往任何时候都更需要通过有效调查这些指控来打击有罪不罚现象。在此背景下，工作组欢迎土库曼斯坦政府愿意执行普遍定期审议工作组关于土库曼斯坦的最新报告(A/HRC/39/3)中概述的相关建议。

116. 工作组希望政府尽快对分别于 2016 年 11 月 18 日和 2018 年 10 月 17 日转交的国别访问请求和提醒函作出积极答复。

乌克兰

政府提供的资料

117. 2019 年 8 月 20 日，乌克兰政府转交了六起未决案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清案件。

来文方提供的资料

118. 来文方提供了一起未决案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清案件。

阿拉伯联合酋长国

来文方提供的资料

119. 来文方提供了四起未决案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清案件。关于其中一起案件，鉴于来文方提供的新资料，工作组决定暂停适用第 118 届会议期间适用的六个月规则(A/HRC/WGEID/118/1, 第 133 段)。

120. 根据收到的资料，工作组决定将其中一起案件从阿拉伯联合酋长国项下转到巴基斯坦项下。

政府提供的资料

121. 2019 年 6 月 13 日，政府转交了一起案件的资料，但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清案件。

乌兹别克斯坦

政府提供的资料

122. 2019 年 8 月 8 日，政府转交了七起案件的资料，但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清案件。

委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国

紧急行动

123. 工作组根据紧急行动程序向委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国政府转交了六起案件，事关：

- (a) Ígbert José Marín Chaparro, 据称最后一次被看见是 2019 年 4 月 28 日，在加拉加斯波利塔军事反情报总局的房舍；
- (b) Hugo Enrique Marino Salas, 据称于 2019 年 4 月 20 日在离开加拉加斯的 Simón Bolívar 国际机场后被军事反情报总局的特工拘留；
- (c) Miguel Carmelo Sisco Mora, 据称于 2019 年 6 月 21 日在米兰达州 Guatire 一个购物中心的停车场被军事反情报总局特工拘留；
- (d) Miguel Alberto Castillo Cedeño, 据称于 2019 年 6 月 21 日在加拉加斯的家中被玻利瓦尔国家情报局和军事反情报总局的特工拘留；
- (e) José Gregorio Valladares Mejías, 据称于 2019 年 6 月 21 日在米兰达州的 Guatire 被国家安全人员拘留；
- (f) Francisco Antonio Torres Escalona, 据称于 2019 年 6 月 21 日在加拉加斯的家中被玻利瓦尔国家情报局和军事反情报总局的特工拘留。

标准程序

124. 工作组根据标准程序向该国政府转交了一起案件，事关 Juan Antonio Hurtado Campos, 据称他最后一次被看见是 2018 年 9 月 4 日在米拉弗莱斯宫总统仪仗队总统保护组的房舍内。

适用六个月规则

125. 2019 年 6 月 11 日和 8 月 29 日，政府提供了关于两起未决案件的资料。根据所提供的资料，工作组决定对这些案件适用六个月规则。

澄清

126. 根据政府先前提供的资料，工作组决定澄清一起第 117 届会议已适用六个月规则的案件，事关 Luis Humberto de la Sotta Quiroga (A/HRC/WGEID/117/1, 第 155 段)。据报告，此人正被拘留。

意见

127. 工作组对转交委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国政府的个人案件数量增加以及关于在逮捕政治对手过程中经常发生短期强迫失踪事件的持续报告表示关切 (A/HRC/42/40, 第 90 段，以及 A/HRC/WGEID/117/1, 第 156 段和附件一)。工作组提醒委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国政府，强迫失踪无论持续多短都是不可接受的，应将被剥夺自由者的状况和拘留地点的准确情况及时通知其家属和法律顾问。

越南

紧急行动

128. 2019 年 7 月 4 日，工作组根据紧急行动程序向该国政府转交了一起案件，事关 Siam Theerawut，据称此人于 2019 年 3 月在越南被捕，并被关押在一处未知地点。

129. 工作组按照其工作方法，向泰国政府送交了案卷副本。

Annex I

General allegations

Brazil

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

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

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

China

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

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

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

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

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

Democratic Republic of the Congo

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

enfants dans la ville de Baraka dans le Sud Kivu en République Démocratique du Congo (appelé Zaïre jusqu'en 1997¹⁰).

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

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

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

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

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

22. Selon les informations reçues et d'après un rapport du HCHD¹¹, une haute autorité administrative nationale aurait demandé en 2005 aux groupes Mayi-Mayi opérant à Baraka de déterrer les ossements des victimes originaires de la localité de Bibogobogo et de les jeter dans le lac Tanganyika afin d'effacer toute trace des massacres. L'information reçue souligne également le caractère sensible de disparitions présumées des 141 enfants dont les parents auraient été enterrés dans les fosses communes de Baraka, ce qui poserait un obstacle majeur aux initiatives entreprises pour élucider le sort de ces enfants.

¹⁰ La République Démocratique du Congo était appelé 'Zaïre' entre 1971 et 1997.

¹¹ Rapport du Projet Mapping concernant les violations les plus graves des droits de l'homme et du droit international humanitaire commises entre mars 1993 et juin 2003 sur le territoire de la République démocratique du Congo, Aout 2010, https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/CD/DRC_MAPPING_REPORT_FINAL_FR.pdf.

Annex II

Urgent procedure cases

Egypt

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

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

Annex III

Standard procedure cases

Burundi

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

China

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pakistan

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

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

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

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

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

(j) Sultan Zaib, allegedly abducted from the Bajaur hotel, in Bajaur, on 16 March 2017, by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sri Lanka

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Syrian Arab Republic

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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