



# General Assembly

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## Human Rights Council

### Twenty-fourth session

Agenda items 3, 4, 7, 9 and 10

**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development**

**Human rights situations that require the Council's attention**

**Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories**

**Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action**

**Technical assistance and capacity-building**

## Communications report of Special Procedures\*

**Communications sent, 1 March 2013 to 31 May 2013;  
Replies received, 1 May to 31 July 2013**

**Joint report by the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context; the Working Group on people of African descent; the Working Group on arbitrary detention; Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus; the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia; the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights; the Independent expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; the Special Rapporteur on the right to education; the Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment; the Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances; the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions; the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights; the Special Rapporteur on the right to food; the Independent expert on the effects of**

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\* The present report is circulated as received.

foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief; the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti; the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders; the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers; the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples; the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran; the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination; the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants; the Independent Expert on minority issues; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation & guarantees of non-recurrence; the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences; the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia; the Independent Expert on the situation on human rights in the Sudan; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism; the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes; the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation; the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice; and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences.

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## Abbreviations

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Adequate housing                                | Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context   |
| African Descent                                 | Working Group on people of African descent   |
| Arbitrary detention                             | Working Group on Arbitrary Detention   |
| Belarus   | Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus   |
| Burundi   | Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi   |
| Business enterprises                            | Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises   |
| Cambodia  | Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia  |
| Cultural Rights                                 | Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights   |
| Democratic and equitable international order    | Independent expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order  |
| Disappearances                                  | Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances  |
| Discrimination against women                    | Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice  |
| DPR Korea                                       | Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea   |
| Education                                       | Special Rapporteur on the right to education   |
| Environment                                     | Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment  |
| Extreme poverty                                 | Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights   |
| Food  | Special Rapporteur on the right to food  |
| Foreign debt                                    | Independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights |
| Freedom of expression                           | Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression   |
| Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association | Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association  |
| Freedom of religion                             | Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief  |
| Haiti   | Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti   |
| Health  | Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health  |
| Human rights defenders                          | Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders  |
| Independence of judges and lawyers              | Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers   |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Indigenous peoples                                       | Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples  |
| Internally displaced persons                             | Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons  |
| Iran   | Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran   |
| Mercenaries  | Working Group on the use of mercenaries   |
| Migrants   | Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants  |
| Minority issues  | Independent Expert on Minority Issues   |
| Myanmar  | Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar  |
| OPT  | Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967  |
| Racism   | Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance                                 |
| Sale of children   | Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography  |
| Slavery  | Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery   |
| Somalia  | Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia  |
| Sudan  | Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan  |
| Summary executions                                       | Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions  |
| Terrorism  | Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism                        |
| Torture  | Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment   |
| Toxic waste  | Special Rapporteur on the human rights obligations related to environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and waste |
| Trafficking  | Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children   |
| Truth justice, reparation & guarantees on non-reccurance | Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation & guarantees of non-recurrence  |
| Violence against women                                   | Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences   |
| Water and Sanitation                                     | Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation   |

### Other abbreviations

|     |                            |
|-----|----------------------------|
| AL  | Letter of allegation       |
| JAL | Joint letter of allegation |
| JUA | Joint urgent appeal        |
| OL  | Other letter               |
| UA  | Urgent appeal              |

## I. Introduction

1. Special procedures are mandated by the Human Rights Council to report to it on their activities (see Annex).
2. In 2009, the sixteenth annual meeting of special procedures mandate holders decided that a joint communications report would be prepared (cf. A/HRC/12/47, para 24-26), with this decision being reconfirmed by the seventeenth annual meeting of special procedures in 2010 in order to avoid duplication, rationalize documentation, allow examination of cross cutting issues and ensure that the content of communications and any follow-up would feed into the universal periodic review mechanism more effectively. Mandate holders decided that the report should contain summaries of communications, and statistical information (A/HRC/15/44, para. 26-27).
3. The Outcome of the review of the work and functioning of the Human Rights Council calls on the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to maintain information on special procedures in a comprehensive and easily accessible manner, and encourages the use of modern information technology to reduce the circulation of paper (A/HRC/RES/16/21, Annex, para. 29 and 60).
4. Short summaries of allegations communicated to the respective State or other entity are included in the report, and the communications sent and responses received are accessible electronically through hyperlinks. Communications are reproduced in the language in which they were sent. Replies received in Arabic, Chinese or Russian are included with translations into English, where available.
5. This report covers all urgent appeals, letters of allegations and other letters sent by special procedures mandate holders between 1 March 2013 and 31 May 2013 and replies received between 1 May and 31 July 2013. Communications sent before 1 March 2013 are reported in A/HRC/23/51, A/HRC/22/67, A/HRC/22/67 corr.1 and corr.2, A/HRC/21/49, A/HRC/20/30, A/HRC/19/44 and A/HRC/18/51 respectively.
6. The report also includes replies received between 1 May 2013 and 31 July 2013, relating to communications sent by special procedures mandate holders before 1 March 2013. Some of these replies supplement information communicated earlier by the respective State.
7. The present report contains urgent appeals sent by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and joint urgent appeals sent by them together with other mandates. It does not contain other types of communications issued by these mandates, which are processed according to their own distinctive procedures, and are reported in the annual reports of these two working groups.
8. The names of some alleged victims have been obscured in order to protect their privacy and prevent further victimization. Names of victims who would otherwise have their identities protected are mentioned only when the concerned individual has expressly consented or requested to have his or her name in the public report. In the original communications, the full names of the alleged victims were provided to the Government concerned. Names of alleged perpetrators have systematically been darkened in State replies to preserve the presumption of innocence.
9. In preparing the statistics included in this report, uniform reporting periods have been used, reflecting all communications sent between 1 March 2013 and 31 May 2013, and responses received in relation to these communications up to 31 July 2013.

## Communications and replies by mandate

| Mandate   | Reporting period:<br>1 March 2013 to 31 May 2013 |                            |               | Reporting period:<br>1 June 2008 to 31 May 2013 |                            |               |
|---|--|----------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------------|---------------|
|   | Communications sent                              | replied to by 31 July 2013 | response rate | Communications sent                             | replied to by 31 July 2013 | response rate |
| Adequate housing                                    | 3  | 2                          | 67%           | 154   | 63                         | 41%           |
| African descent                                     | 1  | 0                          | 0%            | 2   | 1                          | 50%           |
| Arbitrary detention (+)                             | 23   | 12                         | 52%           | 669   | 351                        | 52%           |
| Belarus**   | 1  | 0                          | 0%            | 2   | 0                          | 0%            |
| Burundi*  | 0  | 0                          | N/A           | 4   | 0                          | 0%            |
| Business enterprises                                | 5  | 2                          | 40%           | 6   | 3                          | 50%           |
| Cambodia  | 0  | 0                          | N/A           | 15  | 2                          | 13%           |
| Cultural Rights                                     | 1  | 1                          | 100%          | 16  | 13                         | 81%           |
| Democratic and equitable international order        | 1  | 1                          | 100%          | 1   | 1                          | 100%          |
| Disappearances (+)                                  | 11   | 2                          | 18%           | 202   | 72                         | 36%           |
| Discrimination against women in law and in practice | 3  | 3                          | 100%          | 29  | 21                         | 72%           |
| DPR Korea   | 0  | 0                          | N/A           | 2   | 1                          | 50%           |
| Education   | 1  | 1                          | 100%          | 39  | 27                         | 69%           |
| Environment   | 1  | 1                          | 100%          | 1   | 1                          | 100%          |
| Extreme poverty                                     | 4  | 3                          | 75%           | 19  | 11                         | 58%           |
| Food  | 6  | 0                          | 0%            | 65  | 32                         | 49%           |
| Foreign debt  | 1  | 0                          | 0%            | 4   | 2                          | 50%           |
| Freedom of expression                               | 40   | 14                         | 35%           | 1,278   | 641                        | 50%           |
| Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association     | 40   | 15                         | 37%           | 348   | 195                        | 56%           |
| Freedom of religion                                 | 11   | 5                          | 45%           | 205   | 116                        | 57%           |
| Haiti   | 0  | 0                          | N/A           | 2   | 0                          | 0%            |
| Health  | 11   | 5                          | 45%           | 221   | 109                        | 49%           |
| Human rights defenders                              | 47   | 17                         | 36%           | 1,350   | 714                        | 53%           |
| Independence of judges and lawyers                  | 15   | 7                          | 47%           | 533   | 262                        | 49%           |
| Indigenous peoples                                  | 9  | 2                          | 22%           | 146   | 87                         | 60%           |
| Internally displaced persons                        | 0  | 0                          | N/A           | 10  | 2                          | 20%           |

| <i>Mandate</i>  | <i>Reporting period:<br/>1 March 2013 to 31 May 2013</i> |                                       |                          | <i>Reporting period:<br/>1 June 2008 to 31 May 2013</i> |                                       |                          |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
|   | <i>Communications<br/>sent</i>                           | <i>replied to by 31 July<br/>2013</i> | <i>response<br/>rate</i> | <i>Communications<br/>sent</i>                          | <i>replied to by 31<br/>July 2013</i> | <i>response<br/>rate</i> |
| Iran  | 1  | 0                                     | 0%                       | 40  | 13                                    | 33%                      |
| Mercenaries   | 1  | 0                                     | 0%                       | 39  | 12                                    | 31%                      |
| Migrants  | 1  | 1                                     | 100%                     | 101   | 66                                    | 65%                      |
| Minority issues   | 12   | 4                                     | 33%                      | 108   | 58                                    | 54%                      |
| Myanmar   | 6  | 4                                     | 67%                      | 43  | 20                                    | 47%                      |
| OPT   | 2  | 0                                     | 0%                       | 13  | 1                                     | 8%                       |
| Racism  | 3  | 1                                     | 33%                      | 53  | 32                                    | 60%                      |
| Sale of children  | 0  | 0                                     | N/A                      | 18  | 9                                     | 50%                      |
| Slavery   | 0  | 0                                     | N/A                      | 18  | 14                                    | 78%                      |
| Somalia   | 0  | 0                                     | N/A                      | 6   | 1                                     | 17%                      |
| Sudan   | 0  | 0                                     | N/A                      | 12  | 3                                     | 25%                      |
| Summary executions  | 18   | 9                                     | 50%                      | 634   | 292                                   | 46%                      |
| Terrorism   | 2  | 0                                     | 0%                       | 158   | 68                                    | 43%                      |
| Torture   | 40   | 21                                    | 52%                      | 1,021   | 512                                   | 50%                      |
| Toxic waste   | 1  | 1                                     | 100%                     | 20  | 10                                    | 50%                      |
| Trafficking   | 1  | 1                                     | 100%                     | 31  | 23                                    | 74%                      |
| Truth, justice, reparation & guarantees on non-recurrence | 6  | 1                                     | 17%                      | 8   | 1                                     | 12%                      |
| Violence against women                                    | 10   | 6                                     | 60%                      | 228   | 112                                   | 49%                      |
| Water and sanitation                                      | 4  | 1                                     | 25%                      | 27  | 14                                    | 52%                      |

(\*) mandate terminated; (\*\*) mandate reestablished in June 2012.

(+) These figures do not include communications on standard cases sent to Governments by the Working Group on arbitrary detention and the Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances.

Please note: Totals are higher than the actual number of communications sent or replies received in the given period, as many communications are sent jointly by two or more mandate holders.



## II. Communications sent and replies received

### A. Communications sent between 1 March 2013 and 31 May 2013 and replies received between 1 May and 31 July 2013

10. Communications are presented in chronological order. Copies of the full text of the communications sent and replies received may be accessed from the electronic version of this report available on the OHCHR website. Some names of individuals or other information have been rendered anonymous or otherwise unidentifiable.

| <i>Date</i>      | <i>Case No</i>                                 |                   |   |  |
|------------------|--|-------------------|---|--|
| <i>Type</i>      | <i>Country</i>                                 | <i>Mandate(s)</i> | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>  | <i>Reply</i>   |
| 01/03/2013<br>AL | <a href="#">ARG 2/2013</a><br><b>Argentina</b> | <b>Torture;</b>   | Alegación de actos de tortura cometidos por agentes oficiales de una comisaria de General Madariaga, en la Provincia de Buenos Aires. Según la información recibida, el Señor Damián Alejandro Sepúlveda habría sido hallado muerto en su celda en una comisaría de General Madariaga, en la Provincia de Buenos Aires. Los funcionarios de la comisaría habrían informado de que la causa de muerte fue un suicidio, lo que fue constatado por el informe pericial de la primera autopsia ordenada. Sin embargo, se informa que tras la insistencia de los familiares, se autorizó la realización de una segunda autopsia por una institución distinta. Esta segunda autopsia habría encontrado evidencias de múltiples lesiones en el cuerpo de Sepúlveda, incluyendo fracturas en sus costillas, golpes en brazos y tórax, y severa lesión en el cuero cabelludo y cráneo. | <a href="#">29/05/2013</a><br><a href="#">29/05/2013</a><br><a href="#">29/05/2013</a><br><a href="#">29/05/2013</a><br><a href="#">10/06/2013</a><br><a href="#">10/06/2013</a><br><a href="#">26/06/2013</a><br><a href="#">26/06/2013</a><br><a href="#">26/06/2013</a> |

| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>                                    | <i>Mandate(s)</i>  | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>   | <i>Reply</i>               |
|-------------------|---|--|--|----------------------------|
| 04/03/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">SAU 3/2013</a><br><b>Saudi Arabia</b> | <b>Arbitrary<br/>detention;<br/>Independence of<br/>judges and<br/>lawyers;<br/>Summary<br/>executions;<br/>Torture;</b> | Alleged risk of imminent execution after proceedings that did not comply with international standards on fair trial and due process guarantees, and the most serious crimes provision. According to the information received, Messrs. Sarhan b Ahmad b Abdullah Al Mashaikh, Saeed b Hassan b. Ahmad Al Omari Al Zahrani, Ali b. Mohamed b. Hazzam Al Shahri, Nasser b Saeed b Saad Al Qahtani, Saeed b. Nasser b Mohamed Al Yaala Al Shahrani, Abdulaziz b Saleh b Mohamed Al Amri, and Ali b Hadi b Saeed Al Qahtani were arrested on 10 January 2006 in Saudi Arabia, under charges of forming a criminal group, armed robbery and raiding and breaking into jewellery stores. On 6 August 2009, the General Abha Court in Asir issued death sentences on the basis of offences that are not considered most serious crimes under international law. Furthermore, the defendants were allegedly subjected to torture, and their trial proceedings did not comply with international due process norms. At the time of sending the communication, all seven persons were reportedly kept in custody at the General Abha Prison in Abha, the capital of Asir Province, awaiting the execution scheduled for 5 March 2013. | <a href="#">30/04/2013</a> |

| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>                          |  |  |                            |
|-------------------|---|--|--|----------------------------|
| <i>Type</i>       | <i>Country</i>                          | <i>Mandate(s)</i>  | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>   | <i>Reply</i>               |
| 07/03/2013<br>JAL | <a href="#">DZA 1/2013</a><br>Algérie   | <b>Freedom of expression;<br/>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;<br/>Human rights defenders;</b> | Allégation d'entraves indues au droit à la liberté de réunion pacifique d'activistes syndicaux. Selon les informations reçues, le 2 janvier 2013, une manifestation pacifique de chômeurs appelant au respect de leur droit à l'emploi se serait tenue devant l'Agence pour l'emploi à Ouargla. La manifestation aurait été infiltrée par des éléments perturbateurs dans le but de l'orienter et d'attiser des violences avec les forces de police. M. Tahar Belabess, porte-parole du Comité National pour la Défense des Droits des Chômeurs (CNDDC), aurait été arrêté à cette occasion. Il aurait été condamné, le 3 février 2013, à un mois de prison ferme et à une amende de 50 000 Dinars Algériens (environ 500€). Le 20 février 2013, des activistes syndicalistes auraient tenté d'organiser le 1er Forum maghrébin pour la lutte contre le chômage et le travail précaire à la Maison des Syndicats de Bab Ezzouar à Alger. Le matin de la réunion, la police aurait encerclé la Maison des Syndicats et aurait arrêté tous les participants, y compris M. Mourad Thicko, membre du Syndicat National Autonome du Personnel de l'Administration Publique (SNAPAP), et M. Abdelkader Kherba, membre du Comité national pour la défense des droits des chômeurs (CNDDC). Le 25 février 2013, à l'initiative de mouvements syndicalistes, des manifestants originaires de différentes wilayas auraient tenté de tenir un sit-in pacifique devant le Ministère du Travail de l'Emploi et de la Sécurité sociale. Avant même le début de la manifestation, un dispositif policier conséquent aurait empêché le sit-in de se tenir. |                            |
| 07/03/2013<br>JAL | <a href="#">LKA 2/2013</a><br>Sri Lanka | <b>Summary executions;<br/>Torture;</b>  | Alleged deaths in custody. According to the information received, Messrs. Koggala Marakkalage Thushara Samanthilake, M.D. Kalum Priyanath, and Chandrasiri Dasanayaka, were arrested in 2012 for alleged drug-related offences on separate occasions and in different areas. While in police custody, these individuals sustained injuries allegedly inflicted by the police, resulting subsequently in their deaths.  | <a href="#">19/06/2013</a> |

| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>                             |  |   |              |
|-------------------|--|--|---|--------------|
| <i>Type</i>       | <i>Country</i>                             | <i>Mandate(s)</i>  | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>  | <i>Reply</i> |
| 08/03/2013<br>JAL | <a href="#">IND 4/2013</a><br><b>India</b> | <b>Freedom of expression;<br/>Human rights defenders;<br/>Minority issues;<br/>Summary executions;</b> | Alleged killing of Mr. Gaikwad, a human rights defender who reportedly registered and followed-up on cases of Dalits who had been the victims of caste-based discrimination when trying to access justice and worked as a volunteer with the National Dalit Movement for Justice, monitoring and documenting violations on the basis of caste; and attempted killing of another defender, Mr. Dada Shivaji Jadhav. According to the information received, on 12 February 2013, human rights defender Mr. Chandra Kant Gaikwad was fatally shot by unidentified persons while visiting a fellow human rights defender, Mr. Dada Shivaji Jadhav, who managed to escape alive. The unidentified perpetrators are reported to have arrived on a jeep. It is reported that Mr. Gaikwad, Mr. Jadhav and a third human rights defender, Mr. Vaibhav Gite, had received threats from a man in relation to whom they had filed a complaint alleging crimes committed against Dalits.   |              |
| 08/03/2013<br>OL  | <a href="#">OTH 2/2013</a><br><b>Other</b> | <b>Health;</b>   | Concerning the request from the delegation of Haiti to the WTO Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Council) for an extension of the transitional period granted under article 66 of the Agreement for least developed country (LDC). On behalf of LDC members, the request reportedly seeks an unconditional and extension of the transitional period (that ends on 1 July 2013) and the waiver from implementing or enforcing patents and test data obligations with regard to pharmaceutical products (that expires on 1 January 2016) for as long as the WTO Member remains a least developing country. LDC Members are characterized by high rates of poverty and high burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases. Without the extension of the transition period, LDC members would be required to adopt and enforce strict intellectual property laws with neither the support of a sufficiently strong economy nor the presence of adequate infrastructure and capacity. The consequent increase in medicine prices would become a serious barrier to access to medicines, including essential medicines, by those who require them most. |              |

| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>                                    |  |   |                            |
|-------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------|
| <i>Type</i>       | <i>Country</i>                                    | <i>Mandate(s)</i>  | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>  | <i>Reply</i>               |
| 08/03/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">SAU 4/2013</a><br><b>Saudi Arabia</b> | <b>Arbitrary detention; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Torture;</b> | Alleged risk of imminent execution after proceedings that did not comply with international fair trial and due process guarantees, and the most serious crimes provision. Messrs. Sarhan b Ahmad b Abdullah Al Mashaikh, Saeed b Hassan b. Ahmad Al Omari Al Zahrani, Ali b. Mohamed b. Hazzam Al Shahri, Nasser b Saeed b Saad Al Qahtani, Saeed b. Nasser b Mohamed Al Yaala Al Shahrani, Abdulaziz b Saleh b Mohamed Al Amri, and Ali b Hadi b Saeed Al Qahtani were subject of a previous communication (see above, SAU 3/2013). According to the new information received, on 4 March 2013 the Saudi Royal Office announced a one-week postponement of the execution, initially scheduled for 5 March.   | <a href="#">30/04/2013</a> |
| 08/03/2013<br>JAL | <a href="#">TCD 1/2013</a><br><b>Tchad</b>        | <b>Food; Health; Water and Sanitation;</b>   | Allégations de privation d'attention médicale et de mauvaises conditions d'assainissement et d'alimentation des détenus dans les prisons de la République du Tchad. Selon les informations reçues, les prisons du Tchad seraient surpeuplées et manqueraient des services de santé essentiels, tels que personnels soignants, infirmeries équipées ou médicaments. Les infirmeries seraient utilisées comme des cellules supplémentaires. La source rapporte aussi que les installations d'assainissement seraient insuffisantes, mal entretenues et parfois inexistantes, de sorte que des maladies contagieuses et d'origine hydrique se propageraient parmi les détenus (tuberculose, gastroentérite, diarrhées et affections dermatologiques). La situation dans les prisons de Moussoro et d'Amsinene serait particulièrement grave. De plus, il est rapporté que l'alimentation des détenus ne serait pas toujours assurée à un niveau adéquat. |                            |

| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>                               |   |   |  |
|-------------------|--|---|---|--|
| <i>Type</i>       | <i>Country</i>                               | <i>Mandate(s)</i>   | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>  | <i>Reply</i>   |
| 12/03/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">HUN 1/2013</a><br><b>Hungary</b> | <b>Adequate housing;<br/>Extreme poverty;</b>                                   | Alleged potential detrimental impact on the realization of human rights of homeless persons by the recent adoption of article 8 of the Fourth Amendment to Hungary's Fundamental Law. According to the information received, on 11 March 2013 the Hungarian Parliament adopted the Fourth Amendment to Hungary's Fundamental Law. Reportedly, article 8(3) of the amendment states: "an Act of Parliament or local government decree may outlaw the use of certain public spaces for habitation in order to preserve the public order, public safety, public health and cultural values." Concern has been raised that article 8(3) authorizes national and municipal legislation to criminalize sleeping in public spaces. Allegedly, such legislation will have a disproportionate impact on homeless persons and may impede their enjoyment of various human rights, including the right to an adequate standard of living, the right to adequate housing, freedom of movement and the right to liberty and security of person. Furthermore, this amendment contradicts a recent decision taken by the Hungarian Constitutional Court (decision II/1477/2012), which annulled previous legislation that criminalized habitual living in public spaces. | <a href="#">14/03/2013</a><br><a href="#">19/04/2013</a> |
| 12/03/2013<br>JAL | <a href="#">IND 3/2013</a><br><b>India</b>   | <b>Independence of judges and lawyers;<br/>Summary executions;<br/>Torture;</b> | Alleged execution after proceedings that did not comply with international standards of fair trial and due process guarantees. According to information received, Mr. Mohammad Afzal Guru, aged 43, was executed at Tihar jail, New Delhi on 9 February 2013 after being sentenced to death in December 2002 for his involvement in attacks on 13 December 2001 at the Indian Parliament in New Delhi, during which nine people were killed. Reportedly, Mr. Guru only received legal representation after he confessed. His confession, which he subsequently retracted, was allegedly obtained through torture. It is also reported that the Government-appointed legal representative failed to conduct a thorough cross-examination of evidence and witnesses. Mr. Guru's appeal for clemency was rejected on 3 February 2013. He was allegedly denied judicial review of the decision rejecting his mercy petition. The execution reportedly took place in secrecy and his wife was refused return of the body.  |  |

| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>                             |   |  |              |
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| 12/03/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">SDN 3/2013</a><br><b>Sudan</b> | <b>Arbitrary detention;<br/>Violence against women;</b> | Allegations of of arbitrary detention and acts of harassment, intimidation and violence against a group of Nuba women and men in Kadugli, South Kordofan. According to the information received, on 10 November 2012, a group of 15 women living in Kadugli, capital of South Kordofan, were called in for interrogation by security forces on suspicion of their support to members of the Sudanese Peoples Liberation Movement /North (SPLM/N). The women were subsequently detained. On 11 November, another group of 18 women and one man, father of one of the women, were also detained in Kadugli on similar grounds, raising the number of detainees to 34 persons. Most women in detention are allegedly married and have dependent children in need of care.   |              |
| 13/03/2013<br>AL  | <a href="#">IND 5/2013</a><br><b>India</b> | <b>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;</b> | Allegations of an attack against a peaceful protester. According to the information received, on 22 January 2013, around 2.000 persons peacefully gathered near the office of the SDO – Sub Divisional Officer in Damkal. Ms. Basanti Mondal was reportedly standing beside the road when a police vehicle allegedly ran over her left leg. The police agents in the vehicle then took the victim to hospital without registering the incident. Ms. Basanti Mondal reportedly was x-rayed which showed that her left foot had been fractured, following which Ms. Mondal has been unable to perform her work activity. It has been further reported that she had to bear the costs of the treatment herself. On 30 January 2013, the husband of the alleged victim reportedly sent a written complaint to the Police station, but no answer had reportedly been obtained to date.  |              |
| 15/03/2013<br>AL  | <a href="#">FJI 1/2013</a><br><b>Fiji</b>  | <b>Torture;</b>   | Alleged torture of five individuals by Fiji Police and Military officers and alleged torture of two unidentified victims. According to the information received, on 17 September 2012, five prisoners escaped from the Naboro Corrections Facility outside Suva, Fiji, where they were serving long-term prison sentences. Reportedly, the men complied with the directions of armed military officers and did not resist arrest when they were recaptured. It is alleged that armed military officers tortured the men following arrest. Each was allegedly hospitalized for various lengths of time as a result of the injuries sustained, and several of their court appearances had to be rescheduled due to the gravity of their injuries. Additionally, on 5 March 2012 a video on Fijian police forces' assaults emerged on social networks and the internet, showing the apparent torture and inhuman and degrading treatment of two handcuffed men. |              |

| <i>Date</i><br><i>Type</i> | <i>Case No</i><br><i>Country</i>        | <i>Mandate(s)</i>  | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>   | <i>Reply</i> |
|----------------------------|---|--|--|--------------|
| 15/03/2013<br>JUA          | <a href="#">GTM 2/2013</a><br>Guatemala | <b>Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Truth, justice, reparation &amp; guarantees on non-rec;</b> | Alegaciones de existencia de un clima de violencia e intimidación en contra de abogados, jueces, fiscales y otros sujetos procesales, que actualmente se padece en el país. Según se informa, esto afecta especialmente a aquellos operadores de justicia que conocen procesos penales de alto riesgo e impacto social, particularmente los relacionados con casos de corrupción así como casos de graves violaciones a los derechos humanos ocurridas en el pasado, como crímenes de genocidio y lesa humanidad. Respecto a la grave situación de los operadores de justicia que trabajan en casos relacionados con la corrupción, nos referimos en particular al asesinato el 14 de febrero de 2013 de la abogada penalista la Sra. Lea De León.   |              |
| 15/03/2013<br>JUA          | <a href="#">MEX 2/2013</a><br>México    | <b>Disappearances; Human rights defenders; Truth, justice, reparation &amp; guarantees on non-rec;</b>                     | Presuntos actos de hostigamiento contra colaboradores de la Comisión de la Verdad para la Investigación de las Violaciones a los Derechos Humanos Durante la Guerra Sucia de los años sesenta y setentas del Estado de Guerrero. Según las informaciones recibidas, los días 26, 27 y 28 de enero de 2013, varios individuos habrían preguntado por el Sr. Carlos Ernesto López, un miembro del equipo de investigadores especializados en documentación de la Comisión, en la zona donde vive. Posteriormente, el Sr. López habría recibido un mensaje amenazante. El autor del mensaje le habría advertido que sabía dónde vivía y que iría allí a menos que despidiera a uno de sus empleados sin reemplazarlo. El 3 de febrero de 2013, el Sr. Miguel Flores Leonardo, sobreviviente de una presunta desaparición forzada e hijo de un presunto desaparecido, habría afirmado que una persona asociada con él habría recibido amenazas. El autor de una de las presuntas amenazas se habría referido al Sr. Flores Leonardo. |              |
| 15/03/2013<br>JAL          | <a href="#">THA 2/2013</a><br>Thailand  | <b>Cultural Rights; Freedom of expression;</b>   | Alleged prohibited distribution in Thailand of the film “Shakespeare Must Die” produced by Mr. Manit Sriwanichpoom and written and directed by Ms. Smanrat Kanjanavanit. According to information received, on 3 April 2012, the Third Committee of Film and Video Censorship Board issued a banning order prohibiting the distribution of the movie, which is as adaptation in Thai-language of William Shakespeare’s Macbeth. It is alleged that the Censorship Board deemed that the movie “has content that causes disunity among the people of the nation”, and that the filmmakers did not agree to re-shoot the scenes that were the subject of the Third Committee’s various objections. It is alleged that the banning of the film is politically motivated.  | 18/06/2013   |



| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>                                      |   |   |                            |
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| 15/03/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">TUR 1/2013</a><br><b>Turkey</b>         | <b>Arbitrary detention;<br/>Freedom of expression;<br/>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;<br/>Human rights defenders;<br/>Independence of judges and lawyers;</b> | Alleged arrest, detention and conviction of human rights defenders. According to the information received, human rights lawyers from two prominent human rights organisations, İnsan Haklari Dernegi (IHD) and Çağdas Hukukçular Dernegi (ÇHD) have been arrested and/or convicted under counter-terrorism legislation. It is alleged that on 11 December 2012, IHD members Mr. Tugay Bek and Ms. Sevil Araci Bek were convicted following their participation in election activities. Four further human rights lawyers, Ms. Filiz Kalayci, Mr. Hasan Anlar, Mr. Murat Vargün and Mr. Halil İbrahim Vargün, members of IHD, were reportedly convicted to prison sentences on 24 January 2013 for membership in an illegal organization, reportedly for having been in contact with detainees as the organization was documenting human rights violations. It is further alleged that during a raid carried out on homes and ÇHD offices in the morning of 18 January 2013, the police Anti-Terror Unit seized confidential information in violation of the applicable procedures. They then detained fifteen human rights lawyers, six of whom, Mr. Efan Bolaç, Mr. Güray Dağ, Ms. Oya Aslan, Ms. Gulvin Aydın, Mr. Serhan Arıkanoglu and Mr. Zeki Rüzgar, were later released. Nine lawyers, namely Mr. Selçuk Kozagaçlı, Mr. Taylan Tanay, Mr. Güçlü Sevimli, Mr. Naciye Demir, Ms. Nazan Betül Vangölü Kozagaçlı, Mr. Günay Dağ, Ms. Ebru Timtik, Ms. Barkin Timtik and Ms. Sükriye Erden were accused of membership in an illegal organization. Provision of the counter-terrorism law hamper their defence lawyers in accessing information about the investigation and evidence against the accused. |                            |
| 18/03/2013<br>JOL | <a href="#">CZE 2/2013</a><br><b>Czech Republic</b> | <b>Discrimination against women in law and in practice;<br/>Health;<br/>Minority issues;<br/>Racism;<br/>Torture;<br/>Violence against women;</b>                               | Possible establishment of a compensation mechanism for victims of non-consensual sterilizations in the Czech Republic. According to the information received, on 9 September 2004, the first in a series of complaints was filed with the Public Defender of Rights (“Ombudsman”) of the Czech Republic by a group of Romani women alleging acts of non-consensual sterilization. These led first to a comprehensive report on the issue by the Ombudsman in 2005, and then in 2009 to an official expression of regret by the Government. On 17 February 2012, the Government Council for Human Rights recommended payment of compensation to all women victims of sterilization procedures carried out not in conformity with the legislation. The Government is yet to favorably consider the Council’s recommendations.   | <a href="#">24/05/2013</a> |

| <i>Date</i><br><i>Type</i> | <i>Case No</i><br><i>Country</i>                                 | <i>Mandate(s)</i>   | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>   | <i>Reply</i>               |
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| 18/03/2013<br>AL           | <a href="#">ISR 2/2013</a><br><b>Israel</b>                      | <b>Health;</b>  | Alleged repeated denial of access to specialized urgent medical care, resulting in death. According to the information received, Mr. Shadi Zuheir Naim Natsheh (Palestinian citizen, born 5 March 1989, and resident of Hebron, West Bank, Occupied Palestinian Territory), died on 31 January 2013, as a result of repeated denial of permission by the Israeli authorities to exit the West Bank and access specialized urgent medical care abroad. Mr. Natsheh was the subject of a previous communication (see A/HRC/22/67, case no ISR 10/2012), to which no reply has been received.   |                            |
| 18/03/2013<br>JAL          | <a href="#">MMR 1/2013</a><br><b>Myanmar</b>                     | <b>Freedom of expression;<br/>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;<br/>Human rights defenders;<br/>Myanmar;</b> | Allegations of restrictions on the right to freedom of peaceful assembly not in compliance with international norms and standards. According to the information received, the Decree on the Right to Peaceful Assembly and Peaceful Procession, adopted on 5 July 2012, contains a number of provisions which curtail the right to freedom of peaceful assembly.   |                            |
| 18/03/2013<br>JAL          | <a href="#">TZA 1/2013</a><br><b>United Republic of Tanzania</b> | <b>Summary executions;<br/>Torture;<br/>Violence against women;</b>   | Alleged killings of persons with albinism (PWA). According to the information received, Mr. X, aged 7, was killed on 31 January 2013 in Kanunge Village, Tabora Region due to his albinism. The following persons were attacked allegedly due to their albinism: Mr. Y, aged seven months, and his mother were attacked on 5 February 2013 at approximately 9 p.m. in Simiyu Region near Lamadi; Ms. Maria Chambanenge, aged 39, was attacked at her house in Mkowe Village, Rukwa Region, Western Tanzania on 11 February 2013 at approximately 2 a.m.; Mr. Z, aged 10, was attacked on 15 February 2013, while returning home from school in Msia Village, Rukwa Region, Western Tanzania. It is alleged that in terms of local legends and mythologies, PWAs will vanish if killed. Furthermore, sexual intercourse with a female PWA is regarded as serving as an effective cure for HIV/AIDS. | <a href="#">26/03/2013</a> |

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| 18/03/2013<br>AL  | <a href="#">USA 3/2013</a><br><b>United States of America</b> | <b>Torture;</b>   | Alleged practices throughout New York state prisons that subject thousands of incarcerated persons to prolonged solitary confinement, other extreme isolation practices, and inhuman or degrading conditions of detention. According to the information received, in 39 prisons across New York state, nearly 4,500 prisoners are held in isolation cells, or Special Housing Units (SHUs), each day. It is further reported that more than 68,000 sentences placing inmates in SHUs have been imposed as punishment or disciplinary sanctions for violations of prison rules by inmates between 2007 and 2011. It is alleged that while the average length of the sentences is five months, many prisoners are held in extreme isolation for several years. It is alleged that the New York State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (DOCCS) places no limits on the number of consecutive SHU sentences a prisoner may be forced to serve. Mr. William Blake, aged 49, has allegedly been held in a barren concrete cell with no furnishings other than a steel bed frame for 25 consecutive years. Mr. Stephan Poole received a sentence of 36 months in the SHU for allegedly planning an escape and has reportedly accumulated additional lengthy SHU sentences for non-violent prison infractions. Mr. Kenneth Wright has been repeatedly confined to SHU as punishment for using marijuana, despite proactively seeking treatment from the DOCCS. |                            |
| 20/03/2013<br>JAL | <a href="#">EGY 5/2013</a><br><b>Egypt</b>                    | <b>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;<br/>Human rights defenders;<br/>Violence against women;</b> | Allegations relating to a new draft law on associations which, if passed without changes, would violate international law and standards pertaining to the right to freedom of association. According to the information received, on 7 March 2013 a new draft law on associations, presented by the Freedom and Justice Party, was presented before the Human Development Committee of the Shura Council. Several provisions of this draft law would unduly and severely restrict the rights to freedom of association and of peaceful assembly.  | <a href="#">19/05/2013</a> |

| <i>Date</i><br><i>Type</i> | <i>Case No</i><br><i>Country</i>                | <i>Mandate(s)</i>   | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>   | <i>Reply</i>   |
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| 21/03/2013<br>JUA          | <a href="#">ZWE 2/2013</a><br><b>Zimbabwe</b>   | <b>Arbitrary detention;</b><br><b>Human rights defenders;</b><br><b>Independence of judges and lawyers;</b>   | Alleged arbitrary detention of a human rights lawyer. According to the information received, Ms. Beatrice Mtetwa was arrested on 17 March 2013 as she was assisting a client whose home was being raided by police, following her demand to see a search warrant for the raid. She has reportedly been charged with defeating and/or obstructing the course of justice under the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act – section 184(1)(g). In response to her continued detention, Ms. Mtetwa’s legal team reportedly filed an Urgent Chamber Application in the High Court, and the presiding judge ordered her immediate release. The police has reportedly not taken any action to implement the High Court’s Order, and an application for bail was denied.  | <a href="#">26/03/2013</a><br><a href="#">21/05/2013</a> |
| 22/03/2013<br>JUA          | <a href="#">BGD 5/2013</a><br><b>Bangladesh</b> | <b>Adequate housing;</b><br><b>Freedom of expression;</b><br><b>Freedom of religion;</b><br><b>Minority issues;</b><br><b>Summary executions;</b><br><b>Truth, justice, reparation &amp; guarantees on non-rec;</b> | Alleged increasing climate of violence in the context of protests related to the on-going trials before the Bangladesh International Crimes Tribunal. According to the information received, large-scale protests have been held across Bangladesh since 5 February 2013. The protests were reportedly triggered by the pronouncement of verdicts against the leaders of the opposition Party Jamaat-e-Islami before the Bangladesh International Crimes Tribunal. It is alleged that the protests turned violent, leading to clashes and attacks, including lethal attacks, perpetrated by both State and non-State actors. At least 88 persons were allegedly killed from 5 February to 5 March 2013. A large number of deaths were reportedly caused by excessive use of force by the security forces while policing the protests. It is reported that serious attacks occurred against members of the Hindu community, as well as against journalists and other media workers. At the time of drafting this communication, the protests and the ensuing violence in Bangladesh was still on-going. The proceedings undertaken and the sentences pronounced by the Bangladesh International Crimes Tribunal have been the subject of previous communications (see A/HRC/22/67, case no BGD 6/2012 and BGD 8/2012, and A/HRC/23/51, case no BGD 3/2013). |  |

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| 22/03/2013<br>UA | <a href="#">BDI 2/2013</a><br><b>Burundi</b>   | <b>Truth, justice, reparation &amp; guarantees on non-rec;</b> | Allégations quant à certaines dispositions du projet de loi portant création, mandat, composition, organisation et fonctionnement de la Commission Vérité et Réconciliation. Selon les informations reçues, la dernière version du projet de loi pose six préoccupations majeures, notamment : 1) pardon et la réconciliation, 2) la stratégie globale concernant les mesures de justice transitionnelle, 3) l'indépendance et l'impartialité de la CVR, y compris la procédure de sélection de ses membres, 4) le mandat de la CVR, 5) l'amnistie pour les crimes de génocide, crimes de guerre, crimes contre l'humanité, crimes de violences sexuelles et des violations flagrantes des droits de l'homme et 6) la protection des victimes et des témoins.  |              |
| 22/03/2013<br>UA | <a href="#">IDN 2/2013</a><br><b>Indonesia</b> | <b>Summary executions;</b>                                     | Alleged risk of imminent executions of at least 20 individuals following an alleged execution after proceedings that did not comply with the most serious crimes provision. According to the information received, on 14 March 2013, Mr. Adami Wilson, aged 48, was executed in Jakarta for drug-related offences, which are not considered as most serious crimes under international human rights law. The execution of Mr. Wilson is reportedly the first to be carried out in Indonesia since November 2008. After the execution of Mr. Wilson, Indonesia's Attorney General announced that 20 convicted prisoners will be executed later in 2013. Allegedly more than half of the 130 people sentenced to death in Indonesia were convicted for drug-related offences. Risks of further executions for drug-related offences in Indonesia were the subject of a previous communication (see A/HRC/23/51, case no IDN 1/2013). |              |

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| 22/03/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">KAZ 2/2013</a><br>Kazakhstan | <b>Human rights defenders;<br/>Independence of judges and lawyers;<br/>Torture;</b>   | Alleged imminent risk to the physical and psychological integrity of a human rights defender, who was sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment after proceedings that did not comply with the international standards of fair trial, access to legal assistance, freedom from torture and arbitrary detention. According to the information received, the sentence of 12 years imprisonment and confiscation of his property against human rights defender Mr. Vadim Kuramshin was first upheld in a hearing on 14 February 2013, and again in a cassation appeal on 20 March 2013. The same court also reportedly upheld an interim ruling to strip one of his defence lawyers, Ms. Raziya Nurmasheva, of her license to practice law, allegedly on dubious legal grounds, and to undertake disciplinary actions against his second defence lawyer, Mr. Alimbayev. Mr. Kuramshin has worked for a long time as a defender of the rights of prisoners denouncing instances of torture and other ill-treatment and harsh conditions in detention centres in North Kazakhstan province.   | <a href="#">27/05/2013</a> |
| 22/03/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">NPL 1/2013</a><br>Nepal      | <b>Disappearances;<br/>Freedom of expression;<br/>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;<br/>Human rights defenders;<br/>Torture; Truth, justice, reparation &amp; guarantees on non-rec;</b> | Alleged threats of violence widely published in mass media and official harassment of human rights defenders and an alleged physical attack against a human rights defender. According to the information received, Ms. Mandira Sharma and Messrs. Subodh Pyakhurel, Kanak Mani Dixit, Sushil Pyakhurel, Charan Prasai and Kapil Shrestha, all members of the “Accountability Watch Committee” (AWC), have been the subject of stigmatising remarks in newspapers, online news portals and on radio stations. These reports have also included calls for ‘people’s action’ against them, understood in the Nepalese context to imply violent attacks. All these media are reportedly affiliated with a Maoist political party currently in government. It is alleged that the threats have been motivated by AWC efforts in securing the arrest in Britain of an army colonel now being investigated for torture incidents in Nepal in 2005 as well as the arrest of Maoist cadres for the murder of a journalist in 2004. Additionally, Ms. Mandira Sharma has received messages indicated that an investigation has been opened against the organization, “Advocacy Forum”, of which she is the head, potentially putting its human rights activities at risk. Furthermore, Mr. Yadav Prasad Bastola, the executive director of the “Human Rights Alliance”, was allegedly attacked by six unidentified masked persons on 28 February 2013 while walking home. |                            |

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| 22/03/2013<br>JAL | <a href="#">PAK 2/2013</a><br><b>Pakistan</b> | <b>Discrimination against women in law and in practice;<br/>Education;<br/>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;<br/>Human rights defenders;<br/>Violence against women;</b> | Allegations of forced cessation of activities of a human rights non-governmental organization working on, inter alia, women's rights in Gilgit-Baltistan. According to the information received, on 25 February 2013, the Home Secretary of Gilgit-Baltistan, upon reception of a letter from the Home Department of Gilgit-Baltistan, issued an order to deputy commissioners and police officers of various districts to stop all activities of AGHE-Pakistan. This decision was allegedly taken due to pressure from religious extremist groups, which had previously made threats to members of the NGO to compel them to stop working on women's rights and girls' education. AGHE-Pakistan has reportedly been the target of a defamation campaign by sectarian and fundamentalist groups which publicly labeled the NGO as a foreign organization; a number of government agencies reportedly exerted pressure on the organization to stop various projects funded by foreign donors. | <a href="#">25/03/2013</a> |
| 25/03/2013<br>AL  | <a href="#">LVA 1/2013</a><br><b>Latvia</b>   | <b>Racism;</b>  | Allegations that a draft law commemorating persons who fought along with the German Nazi Army was proposed to the Latvian Parliament on 22 November 2012. According to the information received, the draft law grants a number of benefits via the establishment of the "Status of a Person Conscripted during the Second World War" to Latvian veterans who fought, voluntarily or not, whether for the German Nazi Army or the Soviet Army between 5 August 1940 and 8 May 1945. Non-citizen veterans who fought during the same period, the majority of which allegedly belong to the Russian speaking minority in Latvia, are excluded from enjoying that preferential status. Furthermore, allegedly a public demonstration was organized on 16 March 2013 in Riga to celebrate the Latvian veterans who fought with the Nazi armed forces during World War II (WWII).  |                            |

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| 26/03/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">CHN 3/2013</a><br><b>China (People's Republic of)</b> | <b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion; Minority issues; Torture;</b> | Alleged persecution of Tibetans who express their views regarding freedom of religion and autonomy in the Tibet Autonomous Region. According to the information received, on 10 February 2013 six Tibetan men were arrested in Zuogang county, Qamdo Prefecture for their alleged involvement in a peaceful demonstration calling for religious freedom and autonomy in the Tibet Autonomous Region. Their identities, condition and whereabouts were reportedly unknown. Reports also indicate that, on 10 February 2013, six Tibetan monks were detained after staging a peaceful protest in response to restrictions introduced by Chinese authorities at the Drakdeb Monastery in Mangkang county, Qamdo Prefecture. Details on the six detained monks, their whereabouts and their conditions were reportedly unknown. Further information indicates that, on 21 February 2013, Mr. Ngawang Topden, a Tibetan student who had been arrested in the city of Lhasa in October 2012 for storing in his mobile phone images of Tibetans' self-immolations and the Tibetan flag, was sentenced to two years of imprisonment. Reports further indicate that on 1 September 2012, five monks were arrested during a surprise raid on the Nyatso Zilkar Monastery, in Chenduo county in Yushu, Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province. The monks were identified as Mr. Lobsang Jinpa, Mr. Sonam Sherab, Mr. Sonam Yignyen, Mr. Ngawang Monlam and Mr. Kalsang Tsultrim. Three of the detainees were sentenced to prison terms (the latest on 23 February 2013), two were hospitalized after being allegedly beaten and tortured while held in detention, and one was released. The whereabouts of Mr. Jinpa were reportedly unknown at the time this communication was sent. It was also reported that, on 10 March 2013, three Tibetan monks from Ganden Samten Dhargyeling Monastery, Mr. Lobsang Samten, Mr. Sonam Namgyal and Mr. Thupten Gelek, as well as two lay Tibetan men, Mr. Ngawang Gyatso and Mr. Lobsang Kelsang, were arrested in connection to their involvement in a peaceful demonstration in Dzachuka area in Serxu County. Their whereabouts were reportedly unknown. | <a href="#">28/05/2013</a> |



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| <i>Type</i>       | <i>Country</i>                          | <i>Mandate(s)</i>  | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>   | <i>Reply</i> |
| 27/03/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">GTM 3/2013</a><br>Guatemala | <b>Freedom of expression;<br/>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;<br/>Human rights defenders;<br/>Summary executions;</b> | Presuntos asesinatos, amenazas y secuestros. Según la información recibida, el 8 de marzo de 2013, dos individuos en un vehículo habrían disparado contra el Sr. Carlos Antonio Hernández Mendoza causándole la muerte cuando conducía su camioneta en el Departamento de Chiquimula, en el Oriente del país. Tras el asesinato del Sr. Hernández Mendoza, se temería por la vida de los Sres. Omar Jerónimo, Dámaso Aldana, así como los dirigentes de la Central Campesina Chorti Nuevo Día. Se informa que los defensores mencionados habrían denunciado la deforestación de la zona Oriental del país y habrían expresado su oposición a proyectos de explotación de recursos hídricos en la región. El Sr. Rubén Herrera fue detenido el día 15 de marzo de 2013 en Huehuetenango y enfrenta doce cargos en relación con disturbios en mayo de 2012 que se produjeron en el marco de oposición a un proyecto hidroeléctrico. El día 17 de marzo de 2013, los Sres. Encarnación Marcos Ucelo, Rigoberto Aguilar, Rodolfo López y Roberto González fueron secuestrados por hombres fuertemente armados tras haber participado en una consulta popular. El cadáver del Sr. Marcos Ucelo fue encontrado el día 18 de marzo en una zanja, mientras los otros tres fueron puestos en libertad el mismo día. |              |

| <i>Date</i><br><i>Type</i> | <i>Case No</i><br><i>Country</i>           | <i>Mandate(s)</i>  | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>  | <i>Reply</i> |
|----------------------------|--|--|---|--------------|
| 27/03/2013<br>JUA          | <a href="#">ISR 4/2013</a><br>Israel       | <b>Arbitrary detention;<br/>Freedom of expression;<br/>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;<br/>Human rights defenders;<br/>Independence of judges and lawyers; OPT;<br/>Terrorism;<br/>Torture;</b> | Alleged arrest, ill-treatment and arbitrary detention of a human rights defender. According to the information received, Mr. Hassan Karajah was arrested on 23 January 2012 at his family home and taken to an interrogation facility. He was reportedly denied access to a lawyer during the first twenty days of his detention. Furthermore it is reported that he was not allowed to take the necessary medication for his conditions along with him at the time of his arrest, and that he has been subjected to ill-treatment while in detention. He remained in detention as the trial against him in a military court was set to resume on 4 April 2013. Mr. Karajah is the youth coordinator of the Palestinian Grassroots Anti-Apartheid Wall (Stop The Wall) Movement, an organization which peacefully protests the presence and expansion of the Wall as well as defending the rights of prisoners. |              |
| 27/03/2013<br>JUA          | <a href="#">SAU 5/2013</a><br>Saudi Arabia | <b>Arbitrary detention;<br/>Freedom of expression;<br/>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;<br/>Human rights defenders;</b>  | Alleged prison sentences and travel bans not complying with human rights law and standards. According to the information received, on 9 March 2013, Mr. Mohammad Fahd al-Qahtani and Mr. Abdulla Al Hamid, co-founders of the Saudi Civil and Political Rights Association, were sentenced to ten and five years' imprisonment respectively for, inter alia, founding an unlicensed association and diffusing false information, including to UN human rights bodies. Both were also imposed travel bans of equal duration to their prison terms. Moreover, the Saudi Civil and Political Rights Association was dissolved and its property confiscated, on the ground that it was illegally established. Mr. Al-Qahtani and Mr. Al Hamid were the subjects of a previous communication (see A/HRC/22/67, case no SAU 9/2012).  |              |

| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>                                 |  |  |                            |
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| <i>Type</i>       | <i>Country</i>                                 | <i>Mandate(s)</i>  | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>   | <i>Reply</i>               |
| 27/03/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">TUR 2/2013</a><br><b>Turkey</b>    | <b>Freedom of religion;<br/>Summary executions;<br/>Torture;</b> | Alleged risk of deportation, as well as of torture and execution in case the deportation takes place. According to the information received, Ms. Khadihej Mohibati, a citizen of the Islamic Republic of Iran, is at risk of being deported on 28 March 2013 from Turkey to the Islamic Republic of Iran, following a deportation order issued on 13 March 2013 by the Nevsehir Police Department in Turkey. Allegedly, if forcibly returned to the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ms. Mohibati may be at high risk of being tortured and executed, due to a pending death sentence imposed on her by a court in Tehran in 2008 for changing her religion from Islam to Christianity, as well as for engaging in non-coercive persuasion of others to convert.  | <a href="#">09/04/2013</a> |
| 28/03/2013<br>AL  | <a href="#">ARG 3/2013</a><br><b>Argentina</b> | <b>Indigenous peoples;</b>                                       | Observaciones del Relator Especial sobre los posibles efectos del proceso de reforma del código civil y comercial sobre los derechos de los pueblos indígenas. En la carta, el Relator Especial nota que el proceso en curso para reformar el código civil y comercial, así como el futuro proceso de elaboración de legislación específica en materia de la propiedad comunitaria indígena, pudieran representar valiosas oportunidades para incorporar y hacer efectivos los derechos de los pueblos indígenas reconocidos en la Constitución Nacional y los instrumentos internacionales ratificados y aprobados por el Estado argentino. A la vez, enfatiza que el Gobierno debe tomar las medidas necesarias para asegurar que estos importantes procesos de reforma legislativa respondan a las necesidades y las aspiraciones expresadas por los pueblos indígenas del país. La carta da seguimiento a una carta de alegación enviada por el Relator Especial el 14 de diciembre de 2012 (ver A/HRC/23/51, ARG 3/2012). |                            |

| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>                           |  |  |              |
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| <i>Type</i>       | <i>Country</i>                           | <i>Mandate(s)</i>  | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>   | <i>Reply</i> |
| 28/03/2013<br>JAL | <a href="#">AZE 3/2013</a><br>Azerbaijan | <b>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;<br/>Freedom of religion;<br/>Human rights defenders;</b> | Reported amendments to the Code of Administrative Offences, the law “On non-governmental organizations (public associations and foundations)” and the law “On grants” which will allegedly affect the work of religious organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including those working for the promotion and protection of human rights. According to the information received, on 15 February 2013, the Parliament of the Republic of Azerbaijan adopted amendments to the mentioned legal texts which provide for increased penalties for violations of the requirement to register grants with the Ministry of Justice; introduce liability (fines and confiscation) for carrying out activities under a grant in the absence of a grant agreement; and only allow donations in cash up to the amount of 200 AZN if the recipient is an NGO that has indicated charitable activities as a primary statutory purpose. It is reported that the legislative amendments were submitted to the Parliament without due consultation with civil society organizations. |              |
| 28/03/2013<br>JAL | <a href="#">BLR 2/2013</a><br>Belarus    | <b>Belarus;<br/>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;<br/>Human rights defenders;</b>             | Allegations of forced cessation of a human rights organization’s activities. According to the information received, following the decision of the Minsk Economic Court to terminate its activities, the human rights organization “Platforma” filed an appeal with the appellate instance of Minsk Economic Court. The appeal hearing was scheduled for 13 November 2012. On 12 November 2012, representatives of Platforma filed a written notification with the appellate instance of the Minsk Economic Court requested that the hearing be postponed as none of Platforma’s staff could be present on that day, however to no avail. On 13 November 2012, the appeal was heard in the absence of representatives of Platforma and the appellate instance of the Minsk Economic Court, upheld the decision of the Minsk Economic Court. The forced cessation of Platforma’s activities was the subject of a previous communication (see A/HRC/22/67, case no BLR 4/2012).   |              |

| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>                             |   |  |                            |
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| <i>Type</i>       | <i>Country</i>                             | <i>Mandate(s)</i>   | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>   | <i>Reply</i>               |
| 28/03/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">CUB 1/2013</a><br><b>Cuba</b>  | <b>Freedom of expression;<br/>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;<br/>Health; Human rights defenders;<br/>Torture;<br/>Violence against women;</b> | Supuesto uso excesivo de la fuerza y agresión física contra de una defensora de los derechos humanos, y supuesta negación de atención médica. Según la información recibida, la Sra. Yris Pérez Aguilera habría participado en una marcha pacífica en Santa Clara el día 7 de marzo de 2013 cuando habría sido agredida por dos oficiales de policía. Se informa que dichos oficiales la habrían sacado del coche en el cual se encontraba, la habrían golpeado y lanzado contra el pavimento hasta dejarla sin conocimiento. Tras la agresión, unos vecinos le habrían avisado a su esposo y la defensora habría sido trasladada hacia un hospital. Aunque la Sra. Pérez Aguilera fue llevada a su casa después, durante la noche del día 8 de marzo de 2013 la gravedad de sus heridas habría obligado a su traslado a un hospital en una ambulancia. Según se informa, en el hospital se le habría negado a la Sra. Pérez Aguilera atención médica especializada. Yris Pérez Aguilera es la presidenta del Movimiento Femenino por los Derechos Civiles Rosa Parks. | <a href="#">21/05/2013</a> |
| 28/03/2013<br>JAL | <a href="#">KEN 1/2013</a><br><b>Kenya</b> | <b>Freedom of expression;<br/>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;<br/>Human rights defenders;</b>  | Alleged undue blanket restrictions on public gatherings. According to the information received, on 24 March 2013, authorities restricted all public gatherings until a petition challenging the presidential poll results is determined.   |                            |

| <i>Date</i><br><i>Type</i> | <i>Case No</i><br><i>Country</i>              | <i>Mandate(s)</i>  | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>  | <i>Reply</i>               |
|----------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------|
| 28/03/2013<br>JUA          | <a href="#">NPL 2/2013</a><br><b>Nepal</b>    | <b>Freedom of expression;<br/>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;<br/>Health; Human rights defenders;<br/>Violence against women;</b> | Alleged undue delays in registration proceedings of a non-governmental organisation, and alleged instances of harassment and arbitrary arrest on the part of the authorities against LGBT individuals. According to the information received, repeated requests from the Blue Diamond Society (BDS) to renew its registration have so far not been honoured by the authorities for unclear reasons. It is reported that as a result of these alleged delays, the organisation has now been forced to start shutting down its operations. It is furthermore reported that LGBT persons, including Ms. Shirju Thapa and Ms. Kopila Khadka, have frequently suffered from arrests and harassment by police forces, and that LGBT persons are systematically obliged to pay substantially higher bail sums than other individuals detained on similar charges. It is further alleged that transgender persons, including Ms. Anjali Thapa Magar, are being intimidated or physically threatened when they speak out in public in support of the BDS or its staff. |                            |
| 28/03/2013<br>JOL          | <a href="#">OTH 3/2013</a><br><b>Other</b>    | <b>Food; Foreign debt;</b>   | Letter following up on replies received from the World Bank concerning a previous communication (see A/HRC/22/67, case No. OTH 7/2012). The letter seeks further clarification concerning the role of the World Bank in supporting the process of privatizing Burundi's coffee industry and the extent to which studies have been carried out to assess the social impacts of the recommended privatization strategy and its effect on poor and vulnerable groups.  |                            |
| 28/03/2013<br>JAL          | <a href="#">PRT 1/2013</a><br><b>Portugal</b> | <b>Adequate housing;<br/>Extreme poverty;<br/>Minority issues;</b>   | Alleged forced evictions of 49 persons living in a situation of extreme poverty in Bairro de Santa Filomena, located in Amadora and the threat of eviction of additional families living in the same settlement. According to information received 7 families (27 people), including children and persons with disabilities, were forcibly evicted from the settlement of Bairro de Santa Filomena, Amadora, on 26 and 27 July 2012 and their homes subsequently demolished. Reportedly, on 19 November 2012, 22 additional residents, including elderly people and children, were evicted from the Bairro de Santa Filomena settlement. Most of the concerned people are migrants from Cape-Verde, Sao Tome e Principe, Guinea, Angola and Brazil. Reportedly, no notice was provided to the residents with regard to the eviction date and no alternative accommodation was offered to the affected families. According to information received, additional families living in the settlement remain under threat of eviction.                              | <a href="#">10/07/2013</a> |

| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>                               |  |  |                            |
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| <i>Type</i>       | <i>Country</i>                               | <i>Mandate(s)</i>                        | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>   | <i>Reply</i>               |
| 28/03/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">UKR 1/2013</a><br><b>Ukraine</b> | <b>Arbitrary detention;<br/>Torture;</b> | Alleged arbitrary detention and imminent risk of extradition of a recognized refugee, who risks to be subjected to torture if extradited. According to the information received, the former Prime Minister of Tajikistan, Mr. Abdulmalik Abdullodzhonov, was detained upon arrival at Kyiv's Boryspil International Airport on 5 February 2013. Mr. Abdullodzhonov, a recognized refugee in the United States of America, was reportedly travelling to Ukraine on a valid travel document issued by the United States with a Ukrainian visa. He was reportedly detained on the basis of a pending extradition request by Tajikistan. On 15 March 2013, Kyiv's Shevchenko District Court ordered Abdullodzhonov's continued detention, notwithstanding the fact that it confirmed the existence of his refugee status. At the time the communication was sent, he remained in detention.                  | <a href="#">30/04/2013</a> |
| 02/04/2013<br>AL  | <a href="#">KEN 2/2013</a><br><b>Kenya</b>   | <b>Indigenous peoples;</b>               | Follow up letter on the alleged possible impacts of the Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia Transport Corridor (LAPSSET) project on indigenous peoples inhabiting Lamu County and surrounding areas in Kenya. The letter follows up on a previous communication (A/HRC/22/67, case no KEN 2/2012). The communication raised concerns regarding the effects the LAPSSET project would have on the traditional lands, natural resources and livelihoods of indigenous peoples in Lamu County and surrounding areas, as well as concerns about the lack of information and adequate consultation with potentially affected indigenous peoples. In the follow up letter, the Special Rapporteur presents a series of brief observations outlining the areas of special attention and relevant human rights standards that, in his view, Kenya should take into consideration with respect to the LAPSSET project. |                            |
| 02/04/2013<br>JAL | <a href="#">MMR 3/2013</a><br><b>Myanmar</b> | <b>Freedom of religion;<br/>Myanmar;</b> | Alleged violation of the right to freedom of religion or belief. According to the information received Mr. Ha Ri Shin Nyana, a 75 year old Buddhist monk, has been convicted and sentenced to 20 years in prison under section 67 of the Myanmar penal code. Mr. Nyana's conviction may be related to his activities in organizing and establishing an association which practiced a different form of Buddhism from the Theravada branch.   | <a href="#">09/07/2013</a> |

| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>                                |  |   |                            |
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| 02/04/2013<br>JAL | <a href="#">THA 3/2013</a><br><b>Thailand</b> | <b>Environment;<br/>Freedom of<br/>expression;<br/>Freedom of<br/>peaceful<br/>assembly and of<br/>association;<br/>Human rights<br/>defenders;<br/>Summary<br/>executions;<br/>Toxic waste;</b> | Alleged killing of an environmental rights defender. According to the information received, around 2 p.m. on 25 February 2013, environmental rights defender Mr. Prajob Nao-opas was shot dead by an unidentified gunman who escaped in a getaway car. He died while being rushed to the hospital. Mr. Prajob Nao-opas had been warned in December 2012 of suspicions that an attempt on his life might be made. Subsequent incidents were reported by Mr. Prajob Nao-opas to the police. However, allegedly this did not result in any measures to ensure his security. Over the past year, Mr. Prajob Nao-opas led local communities in protest at the alleged dumping of toxic waste by local industries resulting in the pollution of local waterways, attracting widespread media attention in Thailand.   | <a href="#">02/07/2013</a> |
| 03/04/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">MMR 2/2013</a><br><b>Myanmar</b>  | <b>Arbitrary<br/>detention;<br/>Health;<br/>Myanmar;<br/>Torture;</b>  | Alleged shooting of three Rohingya men in Rakhine State and their subsequent detention and the associated alleged arbitrary detention of another Rohingya man. According to the information received, Mr. Zafawr Ahmed, Mr. Nawbi Hussein, and Mr. Mohammed Shawrif were shot at by border security forces (Nasaka) in Ohn Daw Gyi village, Sittwe, on 28 February 2013. After being discharged from Sittwe General Hospital on 2 March 2013, they were taken into police custody in Police Station n. 1 in Sittwe, where they were allegedly denied medical treatment for their injuries. A fourth man, Mr. Rahametullah, was also arrested and taken to Police Station n. 1 in Sittwe. All four men were allegedly not provided with enough food. There are also concerns over the legality of arrest and the respect of due process, including access to legal counsel for the four. | <a href="#">24/05/2013</a> |
| 03/04/2013<br>JAL | <a href="#">SRB 1/2013</a><br><b>Serbia</b>   | <b>Freedom of<br/>peaceful<br/>assembly and of<br/>association;<br/>Human rights<br/>defenders;</b>  | Alleged threats and attack against a human rights defender working on combating discrimination and for the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people. According to the information received, Mr. Darko Kenig received threats and was physically assaulted in connection to his human rights work. It is also reported that the investigation into these incidents has been excessively protracted.   |                            |



| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>                                |  |  |              |
|-------------------|---|--|--|--------------|
| <i>Type</i>       | <i>Country</i>                                | <i>Mandate(s)</i>  | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>   | <i>Reply</i> |
| 04/04/2013<br>UA  | <a href="#">CMR 2/2013</a><br><b>Cameroun</b> | <b>Indigenous peoples;</b>   | Allégations de menaces et de représailles dans le Nord-Ouest du Cameroun visant le peuple autochtone Mbororo. Cette lettre fait suite à la communication envoyée le 25 octobre 2012 (A/HRC/22/67, CMR 4/2012) concernant les allégations de violations des droits de l'homme subies par le peuple Mbororo infligées par un propriétaire foncier local et les allégations selon lesquelles le Gouvernement n'aurait pas agi de façon suffisante pour enquêter, sanctionner et prévenir ces violations de droits de l'homme. Selon les informations reçues, des menaces et des représailles auraient été commises à l'encontre de M. Sarli Sardou Nana, membre du peuple autochtone Mbororo, à la suite de la communication envoyée au Gouvernement du Cameroun. D'autres faits de menaces, d'arrestation, de détention et d'agression physique ont été signalés concernant M. Jeidoh Duni, des membres de sa famille et le Lamido Roufai Daitou.  |              |
| 04/04/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">NOR 1/2013</a><br><b>Norway</b>   | <b>Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Torture;</b> | Alleged imminent risk of deportation of a human rights defender who may be at risk of enforced disappearance, torture and killing by Pakistani security forces, if forcibly returned to Pakistan. According to the information received, Mr. Mohammad Anwar Baloch, a journalist and political activist from Balochistan province, Pakistan, applied for political asylum in Norway in 2010. After several years of legal proceedings his application was rejected. On 26 February 2013, the Norwegian Immigration Appeals Board/Utlendingnemnda (UNE) issued an order to Mr. Anwar requesting him to leave Norway by 4 April 2013. Mr. Anwar is one of the founders and a senior editor of the Baloch Unity Conference (BUC), an online news blog, which is highly critical of Pakistani Government's alleged atrocities in Balochistan province, Pakistan. Reportedly, Mr. Anwar has also been an active political and human rights campaigner. Allegedly if deported, Mr. Anwar might be one of the prime targets of Pakistani security agencies. |              |

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|----------------------------|--|--|--|----------------------------|
| 04/04/2013<br>JAL          | <a href="#">OTH 4/2013</a><br><b>Other</b>     | <b>Business enterprises;<br/>Indigenous peoples;</b>   | Allegations received regarding the impact of the activities of IAMGOLD on the Saramaka tribal people, in relation to new mining rights and the expansion of a hydroelectric project. According to the information received, IAMGOLD and its subsidiary Rosebel Gold Mines N.V. have requested and been granted an extension of mining rights in Saramaka territories under an agreement to modify the Mineral Agreement of 7 April 1994 and expand the Afobaka hydroelectric dam and reservoir, also in Saramaka territories, as part of the TapaJai project. The mining concessions and the expansion of the Afobaka dam are alleged to impact adversely on the rights of the Saramaka.   | <a href="#">05/06/2013</a> |
| 04/04/2013<br>JAL          | <a href="#">SUR 1/2013</a><br><b>Suriname</b>  | <b>Business enterprises;<br/>Indigenous peoples;</b>   | Alleged authorization of new mining rights and the related expansion of a hydroelectric project in the traditional territory of the Saramaka maroon people. According to the information received, the Government has granted new mining rights in Saramaka territories under an agreement to modify the Mineral Agreement of 7 April 1994 and expand the Afobaka hydroelectric dam and reservoir, also in Saramaka territories, as part of the TapaJai project. The mining concessions and the expansion of the Afobaka dam are alleged to contravene the judgment of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in the case of Saramaka People v. Suriname, which affirmed the collective land and resource rights of the Saramaka, a maroon tribal group in northeast Suriname, and ordered the Government of Suriname to legally recognize and protect the land and natural resource rights of indigenous and tribal peoples in the country. |                            |
| 05/04/2013<br>JAL          | <a href="#">LKA 3/2013</a><br><b>Sri Lanka</b> | <b>Disappearances;<br/>Freedom of expression;<br/>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;<br/>Human rights defenders;</b> | Allegations of undue obstruction to the travel of about 600 human rights defenders, including relatives of disappeared persons, from Vavuniya to Colombo to attend a peaceful demonstration. According to the information received, on 5 and 6 March 2013, about 600 human rights defenders, including relatives of disappeared persons, from Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaithivu, Mannar and Vavuniya districts, were prevented by the police and men in plainclothes believed to be security officials, from travelling from Vavuniya to Colombo to attend a peaceful demonstration. The organizers, forced to cancel their travel to the capital, decided to peacefully march to the office of the Government Agent in Vavuniya with a view to handing over a memorandum to him, in which they called, inter alia, for the release or disclosure of names of individuals abducted and detained.  |                            |

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| 05/04/2013<br>JAL | <a href="#">VEN 3/2013</a><br><b>Venezuela</b>          | <b>Human rights defenders; Indigenous peoples; Summary executions;</b>          | Supuesto asesinato de un líder indígena. Según la información recibida, el día 3 de marzo de 2013, el Sr. Sabino Romero Izarra, cacique de la comunidad indígena yukpa de Chaktapa, fue matado mientras viajaba en una motocicleta junto con su esposa en la carretera de El Tukuko, en la Sierra de Perijá, estado de Zulia, para participar en elecciones de autoridades indígenas yukpa. La información recibida indica que este hecho ocurrió en el contexto de conflictividad social que ha vivido el pueblo yukpa en la Sierra de Perijá como consecuencia de la reivindicación de sus tierras tradicionales. Esta situación fue objeto de previos intercambios de información entre el Relator Especial sobre los derechos de los pueblos indígenas y el Gobierno de Venezuela (A/HRC/12/34/Add.1, párrs. 448-465 y A/HRC/15/37/Add.1, párrs. 456-461).  |                            |
| 09/04/2013<br>JAL | <a href="#">RUS 2/2013</a><br><b>Russian Federation</b> | <b>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;</b> | Alleged increasing restrictions and obstacles imposed on civil society organizations and activists, especially those active in the field of human rights. According to the information received, since early March 2013, several organizations including prominent human rights organizations have been inspected. These inspections appear to be part of a broader campaign aimed at intimidating and silencing civil society organizations operating in Russia, in particular human rights NGOs.  | <a href="#">10/07/2013</a> |
| 10/04/2013<br>JAL | <a href="#">ISR 3/2013</a><br><b>Israel</b>             | <b>Independence of judges and lawyers; OPT; Summary executions; Torture;</b>    | Alleged severe torture and death caused by Israeli Security Agency officers. According to the information received, on 18 February 2013, officers of the Israeli Security Forces (ISF) and the Israeli Security Agency (ISA; Shin Bet) arrested Mr. Arafat Jaradat, aged 30, at his home in the village of Sa'eer, near Al-Khalil (Hebron), occupied Palestinian territory. He was then transferred to al-Jalameh Interrogation Center in the northern West Bank before being taken to Megiddo prison inside Israel. On 21 February 2013, Mr. Jaradat was brought before the court, where he alleged having been subjected to torture during interrogation. It is reported that the judge ruled to extend his detention for a further 12 days and that, on 23 February 2013, Mr. Jaradat died in a special section of the ISA Megiddo prison. The autopsy report concluded that Mr. Jaradat's death was caused by nervous shock resulting from severe pain, which was caused by multiple injuries inflicted through direct and extreme torture. |                            |

| <i>Date</i><br><i>Type</i> | <i>Case No</i><br><i>Country</i>                      | <i>Mandate(s)</i>   | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>  | <i>Reply</i>               |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|----------------------------|
| 10/04/2013<br>OL           | <a href="#">PNG 2/2013</a><br><b>Papua New Guinea</b> | <b>Violence against women;</b>  | Non-judicial remedy program implemented by the mining company Barrick Gold Corporation for women victims of rape by security guards of the Porgera Joint Venture mine in Papua New Guinea. This remedy program was developed by Barrick Gold Corporation in response to specific incidents involving sexual violence perpetrated by mine employees in the Enga province of Papua New Guinea between 1 January 1990 and 31 December 2010.  |                            |
| 12/04/2013<br>JAL          | <a href="#">VNM 4/2013</a><br><b>Viet Nam</b>         | <b>Freedom of expression;<br/>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;<br/>Freedom of religion;<br/>Human rights defenders;</b> | Alleged harassment and threats against a Buddhist activist, writer and human rights defender. According to the information received, in June and July 2012, Mr. Le Cong Cau was prohibited from joining demonstrations during the massive crackdown on anti-China protesters around the country. Following an intensive 7-hour interrogation with regard to the articles he wrote online about the Communist Party's policies on Buddhism and China, he was reportedly not allowed to leave his house which was surrounded by police. In March 2013, he was again summoned for interrogation, which lasted for two and a half days, during which security Police accused him of slandering the regime and spreading propaganda and, before releasing him, forced him to write a statement admitting that he had drafted articles criticizing the Communist Party. | <a href="#">02/07/2013</a> |
| 15/04/2013<br>JUA          | <a href="#">MMR 4/2013</a><br><b>Myanmar</b>          | <b>Freedom of expression;<br/>Human rights defenders;<br/>Myanmar;</b>  | Alleged charges brought against political science teacher and founder of the Olive Branch capacity building centre for community education. According to the information received, Mr. Min Min, a.k.a La Min Htun, 36 years old, was charged under Penal Code section 172 for the alleged unauthorised teaching of political science at the Olive Branch centre in Bago Region, Myanmar. While the case in the township court is ongoing, Mr. Min Min has been released on bail.  |                            |

| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>  |  |  |              |
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| <i>Type</i>       | <i>Country</i>  | <i>Mandate(s)</i>  | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>   | <i>Reply</i> |
| 16/04/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">IRN 7/2013</a><br><b>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</b> | <b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of religion; Iran; Minority issues;</b>  | Alleged deteriorating state of health of two men on hunger strike. According to the information received, Mr Kasra Nouri and Mr Saleheldin Moradi, both members of the Nematollahi Gonabadi Dervish religious order, have been on hunger strike since 16 January 2013, having switched to a dry hunger strike on 21 March 2013. They are reportedly in poor physical condition and have lost approximately 35 kilograms in weight. As a result they experience difficulty talking and seeing, and their nails have blackened. They have also reportedly been subject to forced feeding by prison officials as well as Ministry of Intelligence staff. Both are allegedly currently receiving fluids through intravenous drip. In addition, Mr Nouri was reportedly recently severely beaten in a facility run by the Ministry of Intelligence.   |              |
| 16/04/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">SDN 4/2013</a><br><b>Sudan</b>                      | <b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;</b> | Alleged torture, incommunicado detention and subsequent risk of further torture and ill-treatment. According to the information received, on 23 March 2013, Mr. Hatim Ali Mohammed, a 25 year old Sudanese engineer, attended a demonstration in the suburbs of Khartoum. It is reported that plain clothes members of the National Security Service (NSS) arrested Mr. Mohammed during the protest. He was allegedly detained for several hours, beaten, and subsequently released. He was allegedly ordered to report to the NSS the next day. On 24 March 2013, Mr. Mohammed presented himself at the headquarters of the NSS in Khartoum North, as requested by NSS officers. Since then his fate and exact whereabouts as well as the criminal charges against him are not known. It is also reported that on 10 April 2013, the NSS arrested Mr. Sharf Eldein Tia, the nephew of a Nuba woman activist. Since then, the fate and whereabouts as well as the criminal charges against Mr. Sharf Eldein Tia are not known. |              |

| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>  |  |   |                            |
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| 16/04/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">ARE 1/2013</a><br><b>United Arab Emirates</b> | <b>Arbitrary detention;<br/>Freedom of expression;<br/>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;<br/>Human rights defenders;<br/>Independence of judges and lawyers;<br/>Torture;</b> | Alleged trial against 94 human rights defenders and other civil society activists, with allegations of torture and violations of fair trial standards, and the sentencing of a human rights defender for publishing information on that trial. According to the information received, ninety-four human rights defenders, lawyers and other civil society activists currently face charges of sedition in the Abu Dhabi Federal Supreme Court. Many of the defendants are members of the “Al-Islah Association”, which peacefully calls for greater political freedoms in the United Arab Emirates. Reports indicate that several of the defendants have been tortured while in pre-trial detention and that confessions which constitute central pieces of evidence may have been obtained under torture. Moreover, numerous violations of international fair trial standards, including breaches of the lawyer-client privilege, partiality on the part of the judges and obstacles for the defence to submit and receive documentation have been alleged. International observers have reportedly been prevented from attending the hearings. Mr Abdullah Al-Hadidi was allegedly sentenced to ten months’ imprisonment for publishing an account of the trial on Twitter. | <a href="#">10/06/2013</a> |
| 17/04/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">EGY 6/2013</a><br><b>Egypt</b>                | <b>Terrorism;<br/>Torture;</b>   | Alleged torture and ill-treatment by members of the National Security Forces (NSS) and the subsequent use of evidence obtained under torture before the Egyptian courts. According to the information received, on 8 November 2012, Mr. Ahmad Allam Mohamed Hefny was arrested by members of the NSS and subjected to torture and ill-treatment at the National Security headquarters in Al-Arish for three consecutive days. Mr. Hefny was reportedly beaten, kicked, punched, raped with a wooden stick, and electrocuted, for the purpose of eliciting a confession relating to his alleged participation in the attacks on the Al-Arish police station on 29 July 2011. It is further reported that Mr. Hefny was transferred to the Tora Reception Prison in Cairo, where he continued to be subjected to torture and ill-treatment until he confessed under duress. It appears that these forced confessions may constitute the primary evidence against Mr. Hefny during upcoming court hearings. It is also reported that prison authorities punished Mr. Hefny for going on a hunger strike.   |                            |

| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>                                 |   |   |              |
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| 17/04/2013<br>AL  | <a href="#">GTM 4/2013</a><br><b>Guatemala</b> | <b>Indigenous peoples;</b>  | Carta de seguimiento sobre el proceso de negociación entre el Gobierno de Guatemala y la Coordinadora de las Comunidades Afectadas por la Hidroeléctrica de Chixoy (COCAHICH). Según la información recibida, en abril de 2010 el Gobierno y la COCAHICH habían firmado un acuerdo para efectivizar el “Plan de Reparación de daños y perjuicios sufridos por las comunidades afectadas por la construcción de la Hidroeléctrica Chixoy”. Sin embargo, hubo retrasos en la firma del mismo por parte del Presidente de la República, así como en la elaboración de una ley y la asignación del presupuesto nacional necesario para la implementación del plan de reparación. La nueva información recibida indica que no se han dado mayores avances en la aprobación de la legislación y del presupuesto necesario para llevar a cabo el Plan de Reparación a favor de las víctimas de la represa Chixoy. La carta da seguimiento a un intercambio de comunicaciones anteriores entre el Relator Especial y el Gobierno de Guatemala (Ref: A/HRC/18/51, GTM 0/2011). |              |
| 17/04/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">NGA 2/2013</a><br><b>Nigeria</b>   | <b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;</b> | Alleged arbitrary detention of two NGO workers and harassment of evictees. According to the information received, Mr. Okorie David Okafor and Mr. Odukoya Oluwaseun were detained on 26 March 2013 for an alleged traffic violation in Lagos. During their arrest, several police officers reportedly forcibly pulled the passengers out of two cars, and beat the drivers, severely injuring one of them. Everyone in the two cars iss reported to be affiliated to the Social and Economic Rights Action Centre (SERAC). SERAC has conducted advocacy work to draw attention to forced evictions of a community in Badia East in Lagos, including through a petition to the World Bank, which funds the \$200 million Lagos Metropolitan Development and Governance Project (LMDGP). Increased harassment of Badia East evictees has also been reported after the petition was filed.   |              |

| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>                                   |  |  |                            |
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| <i>Type</i>       | <i>Country</i>                                   | <i>Mandate(s)</i>  | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>   | <i>Reply</i>               |
| 18/04/2013<br>AL  | <a href="#">BLZ 1/2013</a><br><b>Belize</b>      | <b>Food;</b>   | Alleged adverse effects on the enjoyment of the right to food by Maya indigenous communities as a result of concessions granted by the Government for oil exploration activities by a transnational business corporation and the issuing of lease papers for Maya customary land to private individuals. According to the information received, USCapital Energy, a transnational business corporation registered in the United States of America and Belize, is currently carrying out oil exploration activities in the Toledo District of Belize in customary Maya lands without the free and informed consent of the affected indigenous communities, negatively affecting their livelihoods and access to food. Moreover, it is alleged that Maya customary land is being leased to private individuals not belonging to the indigenous population. Allegedly, these activities do not respect judgments of the Supreme Court of Belize and recommendations of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights that the Government abstain from any acts that may affect the lands used and occupied by Maya villages in Toledo District until Maya customary lands have been demarcated and titled, unless these acts are pursuant to the informed consent by the affected indigenous communities. |                            |
| 18/04/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">SLV 1/2013</a><br><b>El Salvador</b> | <b>Discrimination against women in law and in practice;<br/>Health;<br/>Torture;<br/>Violence against women;</b> | Alegaciones recibidas sobre la situación de una mujer, a quien se le habría negado los procedimientos médicos necesarios para salvar su vida, misma que estaría en peligro por sufrir una patología grave resultado de un embarazo no viable. Según la información recibida, la señora Beatriz Adriana García, de 22 años de edad, presenta una patología grave con un grado alto de peligro de muerte por cursar un embarazo que, además de poner en peligro la vida de la madre, no tendría viabilidad de sobrevivencia extrauterina por presentar anencefalia fetal. A pesar del diagnóstico, no se habrían aplicado los procedimientos necesarios para interrumpir el embarazo ya que la terminación del embarazo está prohibida bajo cualquier circunstancia en El Salvador.  | <a href="#">20/05/2013</a> |



| <i>Date</i>      | <i>Case No</i>  |                   |  |              |
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| <i>Type</i>      | <i>Country</i>  | <i>Mandate(s)</i> | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>   | <i>Reply</i> |
| 18/04/2013<br>AL | <a href="#">OTH 1/2013</a><br><b>Other</b>                    | <b>Food;</b>      | Alleged adverse effects on the enjoyment of the right to food by Maya indigenous communities in Belize as a result of oil exploration activities by a transnational business corporation. According to the information received, USCapital Energy, a transnational business corporation registered in the United States of America and in Belize, is currently carrying out oil exploration activities in the Toledo District of Belize in customary Maya lands without the free and informed consent of the affected indigenous communities, negatively affecting their livelihoods and access to food. Concern is expressed that the environmental impact assessment of the company does not sufficiently address anticipated negative human rights impacts. Furthermore, it is alleged that the oil exploration activities do not respect judgments of the Supreme Court of Belize and recommendations of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights that the Government abstain from any acts that may affect the lands used and occupied by Maya villages in Toledo District until Maya customary lands have been demarcated and titled, unless these acts are pursuant to the informed consent by the affected indigenous communities.  |              |
| 18/04/2013<br>OL | <a href="#">USA 1/2013</a><br><b>United States of America</b> | <b>Food;</b>      | Alleged adverse effects on the enjoyment of the right to food by Maya indigenous communities in Belize as a result of oil exploration activities by a transnational business corporation headquartered in the United States of America. According to information received, USCapital Energy, a transnational business corporation registered in the United States of America and Belize, is currently carrying out oil exploration activities in the Toledo District of Belize in customary Maya lands on the basis of concessions granted by the Government of Belize without the free, prior and informed consent of the affected indigenous communities. Concern is expressed that the environmental impact assessment of the company does not sufficiently address anticipated negative human rights impacts. Furthermore, it is alleged that the oil exploration activities do not respect judgments of the Supreme Court of Belize and recommendations of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights that the Government abstain from any acts that may affect the lands used and occupied by Maya villages in Toledo District until Maya customary lands have been demarcated and titled, unless these acts are pursuant to the informed consent by the affected indigenous communities. |              |

| <i>Date</i><br><i>Type</i> | <i>Case No</i><br><i>Country</i>             | <i>Mandate(s)</i>   | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>   | <i>Reply</i>               |
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| 19/04/2013<br>JAL          | <a href="#">BHR 1/2013</a><br><b>Bahrain</b> | <b>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;</b><br><b>Human rights defenders;</b> | Allegations that a new draft law on associations may violate international norms and standards relating to the right to freedom of association. According to the information received, on 7 January 2013, a Draft Law on Civil Associations and Organisations was referred to the Parliament by the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain. Most provisions of this draft law severely restrict the rights to freedom of association and would compromise the work of civil society organizations, including human rights organizations.   | <a href="#">05/06/2013</a> |
| 19/04/2013<br>UA           | <a href="#">CUB 2/2013</a><br><b>Cuba</b>    | <b>Summary executions;</b>  | Alegaciones de presuntas muertes violentas y amenazas de muerte. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 22 de julio 2013, el vehículo en el que viajaban el Sr. Oswaldo José Payá Sardiñas, el Sr. Harold Cepero Escalante, el Sr. Ángel Francisco Carromero Barrios, y el Sr. Jens Aro Modig se habría salido del camino de tierra e impactado contra un árbol en el tramo de la carretera Las Tunas-Bayamo, en la localidad de las Gabinas, provincia Granma. El Sr. Payá y el Sr. Cepero fallecieron como consecuencia del accidente. Asimismo se indica que, el 6 de marzo de 2013, el Sr. Carromero declaró a un periódico internacional que el vehículo en el que viajaban habría sido seguido, y luego embestido por detrás agresivamente por un vehículo con placa del Gobierno. Por otro lado y en relación con este tema, se informa que el Sr. Payá habría recibido amenazas de muerte antes del accidente aparentemente por parte de agentes de seguridad del estado. También se informa que miembros de la familia del Sr. Payá habrían recibido amenazas de muerte por parte de agentes de la seguridad del estado, al igual que miembros de la organización Movimiento Cristiano Liberación. | <a href="#">15/07/2013</a> |
| 19/04/2013<br>JUA          | <a href="#">PAN 1/2013</a><br><b>Panama</b>  | <b>Arbitrary detention;</b><br><b>Health;</b>   | Alegación de detención arbitraria de dos ciudadanos extranjeros con estatuto de refugiados en espera de expulsión a sus países de origen, en violación de las normas internacionales sobre refugiados. Según la información recibida, los Sres. Oscar Pompilio Estrada Laguna, de nacionalidad nicaragüense, y Norberto Monsalve Bedoya, de nacionalidad colombiana, se encontrarían detenidos y sufriendo enfermedades y padecimientos psicológicos en el Albergue Masculino del Servicio Nacional de Migración del Corregimiento de Ancón y no habrían recibido la atención médica necesaria. Estas personas habrían cumplido sus condenas por delitos que la fuente considera no particularmente graves y en lugar de haber sido liberados se encontrarían en detención administrativa desde hace tres y seis meses, respectivamente.   |                            |

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| 23/04/2013<br>JAL | <a href="#">DZA 2/2013</a><br>Algérie | <b>Disappearances;<br/>Freedom of<br/>expression;<br/>Freedom of<br/>peaceful<br/>assembly and of<br/>association;<br/>Human rights<br/>defenders;<br/>Torture;</b> | Allégations d'un usage excessif de la force durant une manifestation pacifique et des violations à la liberté de mouvement. Selon les informations reçues, le 9 mars 2013, plusieurs agents de la police auraient arrêté une cinquantaine de participants d'un rassemblement organisé par la Coordination Nationale des Familles de Disparu(e)s au centre-ville d'Alger, dont Messieurs Mohamed Houli, Fares Bouheneche, Saker Lokmane Saker, Abdelkader Rekiki, Abderahmane Metizi, Hafed Benhallal, Fayçal Belaghrou, Yassine Khaldi, Islam Tabouch, Tarek Maameri, Noureddine Abdelaziz, Nasreddine Rarbo, Abdelkahhar Belhadj, Ali Belhadj, Slimane Hamitouche, Belkacem Khencha, Tahar Belabbes, Missoum Benzerrouk, Reda Belarbi, Aibek Abdoulmalek, et Abdellah Benaoum. M. Bouheneche aurait été violemment frappé et emmené vers un commissariat de police, avant d'être libéré en fin d'après-midi. M. Houli aurait été violemment battu, transporté vers deux commissariats de police avant d'être libéré après signature d'un procès-verbal. Les autres militants et défenseurs des droits de l'homme arrêtés auraient été conduits au commissariat de Cavaignac, transférés au commissariat de Saada, Riad El Feth, et relâchés en fin de soirée. En outre, entre le 25 et le 27 mars 2013, la police des frontières aurait interdit des membres d'une délégation de 96 militants des droits de l'homme, parmi lesquels des représentants de SOS Disparus, dont M. Hacène Ferhati, des représentants de la Ligue Algérienne de Défense des Droits de l'Homme, du Comité National pour la défense des droits des chômeurs ainsi que des syndicalistes autonomes du Syndicat National Autonome du Personnel de l'administration Publique, de se rendre à Tunis afin d'assister au Forum Social Mondial. |              |

| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>                       |  |  |  |
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| <i>Type</i>       | <i>Country</i>                       | <i>Mandate(s)</i>  | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>   | <i>Reply</i>   |
| 24/04/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">CHE 1/2013</a><br>Suisse | <b>Summary<br/>executions;<br/>Torture;</b>  | Allégations de risque de déportation imminent de plusieurs demandeurs d'asile. Selon les informations reçues, M. X, M. Y ainsi que les membres de sa famille ont effectué une demande d'asile en Suisse en 2009. La demande de M. X aurait été rejetée le 8 Janvier 2013. Le 26 février 2013, les autorités suisses en charge de l'Immigration auraient enjoint M. X de quitter la Suisse avant le 5 mars 2013. La demande de M. Y aurait été rejetée le 21 mars 2013 par décision du Tribunal Administratif Fédéral suisse. En conséquence, les autorités suisses en charge de l'Immigration auraient enjoint M. Y et sa famille de quitter la Suisse avant le 23 avril 2013. Selon les témoignages, M. X et M. Y auraient été persécutés et menacés de mort par les forces armées sri-lankaises, respectivement en 2008 et 2009, en raison d'accusations selon lesquelles ils auraient collaboré avec les Tigres de libération de l'Eelam tamoul (LTTE). De plus, M. X prétend qu'il aurait été torturé. | <a href="#">08/05/2013</a><br><a href="#">08/05/2013</a><br><a href="#">08/05/2013</a> |
| 26/04/2013<br>JAL | <a href="#">AGO 2/2013</a><br>Angola | <b>Disappearances;<br/>Freedom of<br/>expression;<br/>Freedom of<br/>peaceful<br/>assembly and of<br/>association;<br/>Human rights<br/>defenders;</b> | Alleged arrests of 18 individuals who intended to participate in a peaceful protest. According to the information received, on 30 March 2013, 18 individuals, including several human rights defenders, were arrested before a peaceful protest, which was due to take place at the Cemetery of Saint Ana, Luanda. Reportedly, they were consequently released without any charges. Those arrested included Messrs. Manuel Nito Alves, Luaty Beirão, Adolfo Campos and Mauro Smith. Other protesters who had started to gather were allegedly dispersed by police and encouraged to leave the area. At approximately 9 a.m., Mr. Mbanza Hamza, one of the organizers of the demonstration, together with another human rights defender were allegedly beaten by police officers. The protest was organized to demonstrate solidarity with Messrs. Silva Alves Kamulingue and Isaías Sebastião Cassule, who had last been seen on 29 May 2012, two days after a protest that they had organized in Luanda.  |  |

| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>                                 |  |  |  |
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| <i>Type</i>       | <i>Country</i>                                 | <i>Mandate(s)</i>                            | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>   | <i>Reply</i>   |
| 26/04/2013<br>UA  | <a href="#">ARG 4/2013</a><br><b>Argentina</b> | <b>Independence of judges and lawyers;</b>   | Supuesta injerencia en la independencia de la Judicatura. Según las informaciones recibidas, el Parlamento argentino habría aprobado cuatro proyectos de ley destinado a reformar el sistema judicial del país, y otros dos estarían en segunda lectura ante el Senado. Entre los proyectos de ley, dos de ellos, el de la reforma del Consejo de la Magistratura (N°005-PE-2013) y el de la regulación de medidas cautelares en las causas en las que es parte o interviene el Estado (N° 007-PE-2013) tendrían disposiciones contrarias a los principios fundamentales relativos a la independencia judicial establecidos en tratados internacionales de derechos humanos ratificados por el país. Entre dichas disposiciones, se informa que la propuesta de elección partidaria de los miembros del Consejo de la Magistratura afectaría la independencia necesaria para el cargo. Asimismo, se informa que la propuesta de restringir el uso y el periodo de vigencia de medidas cautelares contra el Estado limitaría el acceso a la justicia. | <a href="#">27/04/2013</a><br><a href="#">02/05/2013</a><br><a href="#">07/05/2013</a> |
| 26/04/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">IDN 3/2013</a><br><b>Indonesia</b> | <b>Freedom of religion; Minority issues;</b> | Alleged closing down of the Al Misbah Ahmadi mosque in the city of Bekasi, West Java, Indonesia. According to the information received, on 14 February 2013, the Administration of the city of Bekasi placed a sign in front of the Al Misbah mosque prohibiting any activities from being conducted there. In May 2013, members of the Public Order Agency reportedly locked the gates of the mosque leaving several members of Ahmadi congregation trapped inside for several hours. On 4 April 2013, members of the Public Order Agency allegedly installed a fence around the mosque preventing the Ahmadi congregation from carrying out religious activities there.  |  |

| <i>Date</i><br><i>Type</i> | <i>Case No</i><br><i>Country</i>                | <i>Mandate(s)</i>  | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>   | <i>Reply</i>               |
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| 26/04/2013<br>JAL          | <a href="#">THA 4/2013</a><br><b>Thailand</b>   | <b>Business enterprises;<br/>Freedom of expression;<br/>Human rights defenders;<br/>Migrants;<br/>Trafficking;</b> | Alleged criminal charges brought against a human rights defender. According to the information received, criminal charges of broadcasting false statements have been brought against Mr. Andy Hall, a British citizen, based on a complaint by a fruit processing company. Mr. Hall was the leading researcher for a report published in January 2013 by the NGO Finnwatch, which detailed serious human rights violations by the fruit processing company in question with regard to work conditions and labour rights of migrant workers employed by the company. Mr. Hall personally conducted many of the interviews for the report and faces, in addition to the criminal charges, a private lawsuit by the company demanding 300 million Baht (or approx. 7.7 million EUR) in damages for defamation and damage to the company. Mr. Hall has worked as a researcher on labour and migrant rights in Thailand for over ten years, exposing numerous violations.                                       | <a href="#">03/05/2013</a> |
| 30/04/2013<br>JUA          | <a href="#">BGD 6/2013</a><br><b>Bangladesh</b> | <b>Arbitrary detention;<br/>Freedom of expression;<br/>Torture;</b>  | Alleged torture and ill-treatment in police custody at the Detective Branch of the Dhaka Metropolitan Police. According to the information received, on 11 April 2013, Mr. Mahmudur Rahman, the Interim Editor of the Bangladeshi newspaper Amar Desh (Daily Amardesh) and human rights defender, was arrested at his office. It is reported that from 11 April 2013, Mr. Rahman was held in police custody and detained at the Detective Branch of the Dhaka Metropolitan Police. It is further reported that on 17 April 2013, Mr. Rahman was remanded into judicial custody and transferred to the Kashimpur Central Jail. Mr. Rahman was allegedly subjected to torture and ill-treatment, including severe beatings, the hammering of iron nails into his body, and electro-shock, while in police custody. Mr. Rahman reportedly went on a hunger strike to protest the closure of the Daily Amardesh and the detention of 19 persons who have allegedly been arrested for supporting the newspaper. | <a href="#">07/05/2013</a> |

| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>                                |   |  |              |
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| <i>Type</i>       | <i>Country</i>                                | <i>Mandate(s)</i>   | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>   | <i>Reply</i> |
| 01/05/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">COL 5/2013</a><br><b>Colombia</b> | <b>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;<br/>Human rights defenders;<br/>Summary executions;<br/>Violence against women;</b> | Supuestos ataques, amenazas, actos de intimidación y agresión física contra mujeres defensoras de derechos humanos en las regiones del norte de Colombia. Según las informaciones recibidas, la Sra. Martha Elena Díaz Ospino habría recibido amenazas de muerte por parte de grupos armados ilegales en enero y abril de 2013. Asimismo, las Sras. Gloria Amparo Suárez y Yolanda Becerra fueron supuestamente amenazadas por un hombre desconocido en febrero de 2013. Las Sras. Jackeline Rojas Castañeda, Doris Flórez, Carolina Rubio y Ana Teresa Rueda recibieron un correo electrónico amenazante en febrero de 2013. La Sra. Yeidy Yeraldin Rojas Chacón habría sido secuestrada, maltratada y drogada por desconocidos en febrero de 2013. Se informa además que la Sra. Nancy Julieth recibió amenazas tras un atentado contra su vida en febrero de 2013. La Sra. Bernardina Bermúdez habría sido intimidada y amenazada por desconocidos que buscaban a la Sra. Lilia Peña en febrero de 2013. La Sra. Luz Elsie Almanza Suárez recibió una amenaza de muerte el día 23 de febrero de 2013. Los miembros de la Corporación Escuela de Formación Popular Sandra Rondón Pinto recibieron amenazas de muerte en marzo de 2013. Se informa asimismo que en marzo de 2013 tuvo lugar un supuesto atentado contra la junta directiva de la Asociación Campesina de Catatumbo cuando dos desconocidos lanzaron un explosivo contra edificio en el cual se estaba celebrando una reunión de la junta. |              |

| <i>Date</i><br><i>Type</i> | <i>Case No</i><br><i>Country</i>             | <i>Mandate(s)</i>  | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>  | <i>Reply</i> |
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| 02/05/2013<br>JUA          | <a href="#">MMR 6/2013</a><br><b>Myanmar</b> | <b>Arbitrary detention;</b><br><b>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;</b><br><b>Human rights defenders;</b><br><b>Myanmar;</b><br><b>Torture;</b> | Alleged excessive use of force by riot police and military to remove farmers from land around Letpadaung copper mine in Sagaing Region, Myanmar, and reported charges and detention of persons involved in a protest at the site. According to the information received, around 100 riot police and 50 soldiers arrived at the site to remove dozens of farmers who had refused compensation from the owners of the Letpadaung cooper mine (a Chinese state-owned company and a military-owned company). The police and military reportedly beat farmers with batons and fired rubber bullets at them, injuring ten individuals. Subsequently, the commander of the Sagaing Region Police Force reportedly announced that charges would be lodged against six members of the Yangon People's Support Network: Ko Aung Soe, Ba Htoo, Thar Kyi, Ko Latt, Thaw Zin and Ko Thu, as well as Han Win Aung of the Political Prisoners Families' Beneficial Network and Thaug Taik Oo of the Yangon Institute of Technology Students Union. Aung Soe and two other demonstrators were reportedly detained at Nyaungbingyi Police Station. | 01/07/2013   |
| 02/05/2013<br>JUA          | <a href="#">SDN 5/2013</a><br><b>Sudan</b>   | <b>Arbitrary detention;</b><br><b>Freedom of religion;</b><br><b>Minority issues;</b>  | Alleged persecution of Christians and members of African ethnic groups, and withholding of licenses to build new churches in Sudan. According to the information received, in December 2012, a campaign of repression against Christians in northern Sudan began as part of an alleged attempt to islamise the country and to eliminate the Christian presence. The number of arrests, deportations, detention and questioning by security services, as well as confiscation of personal belongings of Christians and of those suspected of having links to them, has reportedly increased, particularly in Khartoum and Omdurum. It is also alleged that members of African ethnic groups, particularly the Nuba, have been systematically targeted as part of the resurgence of an official agenda of islamisation and arabisation. In addition, according to the information received, on 17 April 2013, the Government announced that no new licenses for building churches would be issued due to a lack of worshippers since South Sudan's secession.   |              |



| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>  |  |  |                            |
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| 02/05/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">SWE 2/2013</a><br><b>Sweden</b>   | <b>Freedom of expression;<br/>Human rights defenders;<br/>Summary executions;<br/>Torture;</b> | Alleged imminent deportation of a journalist asylum-seeker, who may be at risk of being tortured and killed by the Taliban, if forcibly returned to Afghanistan. According to the information received, Mr. Saif Ur Rahman Shirzad was forced to flee to Pakistan in 2008 after receiving death threats from the Taliban due to his journalistic activities. He applied for asylum in Sweden on 18 April 2011, but the application was rejected on 14 December 2011. The appeal was rejected on 15 November 2012. Before fleeing to Sweden, Mr. Shirzad, along with his brother Mr. Noor Rahman Shirzad, had reported on the Afghan-Pakistan border region, which caused the Taliban to threaten to kill him. It is reported that his family received protection and were relocated to the United States of America by the UNHCR in 2009, and his brother has been granted asylum in Sweden. Mr. Shirzad could be deported any time. | <a href="#">14/06/2013</a> |
| 02/05/2013<br>JOL | <a href="#">GBR 1/2013</a><br><b>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b> | <b>Minority issues;<br/>Racism;</b>  | New amendment to introduce anti-caste legislation in the UK. According to the information received, on 4 March 2013, the House of Lords of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland voted in favour of amendment number 37 to the House of Lord Bill 95, which called for caste to be recognized among other forms of discrimination in the Equality Act, 2010. On 23 April 2013, the House of Commons voted in favour. It is reported that caste-based discrimination exists in the United Kingdom and specifically within the Indian community and there is no official data on the Dalit population in the UK who constitute the main victims of caste based discrimination. Reportedly the introduction of the amendment would be instrumental in addressing the existing legal protection gap for victims of caste-based discrimination and harassment.   |                            |

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| 07/05/2013<br>JAL | <a href="#">BRA 1/2013</a><br><b>Brazil</b>   | <b>Business enterprises;<br/>Freedom of expression;<br/>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;<br/>Human rights defenders;</b> | Alleged infiltration and surveillance of human rights organizations. According to the information received, various organizations and social movements were subject to surveillance and infiltration, namely the Movimento Xingu Vivo para Sempre (MXVPS), the Landless Workers' Movement (Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais Sem Terra (MST) as well as the Rede Justiça nos Trilhos (JnT). It is reported that the second largest mining company in the country, a business consortium participating in the construction of a local hydroelectric dam and power station and the Brazilian national intelligence agency, may have been involved in these actions. It appears that the Prosecutor's Office may have initiated an investigation into some of these allegations. The organizations mentioned have been involved in peaceful social opposition to various projects implemented by the business consortiums for many years.   |              |
| 07/05/2013<br>JAL | <a href="#">PAK 3/2013</a><br><b>Pakistan</b> | <b>Freedom of religion;<br/>Minority issues;<br/>Torture;</b>  | Alleged detention on charges relating to blasphemy and torture. According to the information received, on 21 March 2012, Mr. Hamid Hussain, a Shia Muslim, was arrested and subsequently accused of blasphemy in connection with the publishing and distribution of a booklet against the "holy personages and companions (Sahaba) of the Holy Prophet". Mr. Hussain was allegedly tortured to force him to confess to his involvement in the publication of the booklet and kept in solitary confinement for many days. The police officer in charge of the police investigation, the judge in charge of the case before the Anti-Terrorist Tribunal, and Landhi prison's authorities have allegedly attempted to bribe the family to give them money in exchange for Mr. Hussain's exoneration and protection. It is further reported that witnesses and suspects to the case have failed to link Mr. Hussain with the blasphemy case. Members of the family have reportedly been threatened by the police and extremist groups in connection with their involvement in the case. Lawyers have allegedly refused to take up Mr. Hussain's case for fear of reprisals from extremist groups. |              |

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| 08/05/2013<br>AL  | <a href="#">TZA 2/2013</a><br><b>United Republic of Tanzania</b> | <b>Indigenous peoples;</b>   | Allegations concerning indigenous Maasai pastoralists in the Loliondo Game Controlled Area. According to the information received, on 26 March 2013, the Minister of Environment and Tourism announced plans to declare a corridor of 1500 square km in the Loliondo area a “game controlled area” in accordance with the Wildlife Management Act of 2009. The Government of Tanzania asserted that the declaration is an effort to address ongoing land conflicts in the Loliondo area. However, concern is expressed that the reasoning behind it may aim at reserving that area exclusively for hunting, thereby reducing significantly the space available to the Maasai for grazing their livestock and potentially ultimately leading to their eviction from village lands. The letter follows up on related issues raised by the Special Rapporteur in previous communications (see A/HRC/15/37/Add.1, para 421).     |                            |
| 08/05/2013<br>AL  | <a href="#">USA 4/2013</a><br><b>United States of America</b>    | <b>Torture;</b>  | Alleged practices of solitary confinement and inhuman or degrading conditions in detention. According to the information received, between 400 and 500 inmates at the United States Penitentiary Administrative Maximum Facility (“ADX”) in Florence, Colorado, have been held in prolonged solitary confinement, sometimes for several years, and denied adequate medical treatment. It is alleged that these practices cause severe physical and mental pain and suffering, which may rise to the level of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.  |                            |
| 10/05/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">BHR 2/2013</a><br><b>Bahrain</b>                     | <b>Arbitrary detention;<br/>Freedom of expression;<br/>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;<br/>Human rights defenders;<br/>Torture;</b> | Alleged arbitrary detention and torture of a human rights defender as well as denial of legal representation. According to the information received, Mr. Najj Fateel, board member of the Bahrain Youth Society for Human Rights and active blogger on human rights issues, was arrested on 2 May 2013 at his home in Bani Jamra. He was then taken to the Criminal Investigation building and allegedly tortured. The resulting injuries are reported to have been of such severity that he had to be hospitalised twice after losing consciousness. Allegedly, when he was taken to the Public Prosecutor’s Office, he refused to be interrogated without a lawyer present, which allegedly led to further and more severe beatings upon his return to the Criminal Investigation building. On the evening of 4 May, he was first allowed to make a call, before being transferred to Dry Dock prison on the next morning. | <a href="#">05/06/2013</a> |

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| 10/05/2013<br>UA           | <a href="#">NIC 1/2013</a><br><b>Nicaragua</b>            | <b>Indigenous peoples;</b>  | Alegaciones sobre la situación en la reserva Bosawás en la Costa Atlántica de Nicaragua. Según la información recibida, la reserva Bosawás está habitada por varias comunidades indígenas mayagna y miskito, quienes recibieron el reconocimiento legal sobre sus tierras tradicionales dentro de la reserva en 2007. Desde este entonces, el asentamiento ilegal de personas no-indígenas, o colonos, dentro de la reserva ha aumentado dramáticamente. Por varios años, las comunidades indígenas que habitan la reserva Bosawás vienen exigiendo al Gobierno a que se realice la etapa de “saneamiento” de sus tierras. Sin embargo, hasta semanas recientes, el Gobierno no ha avanzado en este proceso. Las comunidades indígenas han amenazado desalojar a los colonos por cuenta propia a la luz de la inacción por parte del Estado. En semanas recientes, tensiones entre los colonos y los indígenas que habitan la reserva han intensificado, resultando en la muerte de un individuo indígena. | <a href="#">07/06/2013</a> |
| 13/05/2013<br>JUA          | <a href="#">SYR 2/2013</a><br><b>Syrian Arab Republic</b> | <b>Freedom of expression;<br/>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;<br/>Human rights defenders;<br/>Independence of judges and lawyers;<br/>Torture;</b> | Alleged enforced disappearance, torture, incommunicado detention and denial of medical treatment. According to the information received, on 7 October 2012, Mr. Omar Mohamed Mamoun Arnous, a member of the Syrian Network for Human Rights (SNHR), was arrested at his place of residence, located in the District of Dummar, by members of the Military Security Branch of the Mezzeh district of Damascus. He was reportedly last seen in February 2013 in a military hospital of the Syrian capital bearing signs of severe torture, and may then have been transferred to another unknown military hospital. It is also reported that on 2 October 2012, a group of armed men in civilian clothes arrested Mr. Khalil Matouk, human rights lawyer and executive director of the Syrian Centre for Legal Studies and Research. Following the arrest, Mr. Matouk was taken into incommunicado detention.  |                            |

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| 13/05/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">ARE 2/2013</a><br><b>United Arab Emirates</b> | <b>Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;</b>                        | Alleged torture and ill-treatment and denial of access to a lawyer. According to the information received, on 10 July 2012, British nationals Mr. Grant Cameron, Mr. Suneet Jeerh, and Mr. Karl Williams, were arrested on suspicion of being in possession of illegal drugs. They were reportedly severely tortured and ill-treated by police officers of the Dubai Criminal Investigation Department (CID). Subsequently, the three men were brought to the CID headquarters and forced to sign documents in Arabic, which none of them understood. It is reported that, despite requests from Mr. Williams as well as Mr. Jeer, no photos of their injuries were taken. The public prosecutor allegedly denied the local lawyer access to the men, which prevented the lawyer from getting the requisite powers of attorney. It is alleged that no independent investigation has been launched into the allegations of torture and ill-treatment. Finally, it is reported that the three men have been sentenced to four years' imprisonment. |  |
| 14/05/2013<br>JOL | <a href="#">CAN 3/2013</a><br><b>Canada</b>               | <b>Democratic and equitable international order; Water and Sanitation;</b> | Alleged restrictions on the right to equitable participation of indigenous peoples in decision-making. According to the information received, on 29 February 2012, Bill S-8, entitled 'Safe Drinking Water for First Nations Act', was introduced in the Senate. It is alleged that indigenous peoples have not benefitted from effective participation in the decision making process. In particular, it is alleged that the consultation meetings, held by the federal government with indigenous peoples on issues where their consent were needed, failed to allow for the effective participation of First Nation communities.  | <a href="#">23/07/2013</a><br><a href="#">25/07/2013</a><br><a href="#">25/07/2013</a><br><a href="#">25/07/2013</a><br><a href="#">25/07/2013</a> |

| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>                               |   |  |  |
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| 14/05/2013<br>JOL | <a href="#">URY 1/2013</a><br><b>Uruguay</b> | <b>Disappearances;<br/>Independence of<br/>judges and<br/>lawyers;<br/>Torture; Truth,<br/>justice,<br/>reparation &amp;<br/>guarantees on<br/>non-rec;</b> | Presunta clausura y potencial clausura de ciertos casos judiciales relativos a desapariciones forzadas, tortura y ejecución ocurridos durante el período dictatorial uruguayo. Según la información recibida, con fechas 22 de febrero de 2013, 8 de marzo de 2013, 13 de marzo de 2013, y 8 de abril de 2013 la Suprema Corte de Justicia de Uruguay ha resuelto la inconstitucionalidad de los artículos 2 y 3 de la Ley 18.831 de 2011 que habilitaba la investigación de los delitos cometidos por oficiales de las fuerzas armadas y policiales durante el período dictatorial finalizado en 1985 e impedía la aplicación de plazos de prescripción a los mismos por considerarlos delitos de lesa humanidad. Según se informa, estas decisiones de la Suprema Corte de Justicia consideran que la referida norma viola el principio de constitucionalidad legal y de irretroactividad de la ley penal más gravosa estableciendo así la imposibilidad de que esa ley opere retroactivamente y declarando la prescripción de los delitos cometidos durante la dictadura. | <a href="#">25/07/2013</a><br><a href="#">25/07/2013</a><br><a href="#">25/07/2013</a><br><a href="#">25/05/2013</a><br><a href="#">25/07/2013</a><br><a href="#">25/07/2013</a><br><a href="#">25/07/2013</a> |
| 14/05/2013<br>JAL | <a href="#">ZMB 1/2013</a><br><b>Zambia</b>  | <b>Freedom of<br/>expression;<br/>Health; Human<br/>rights<br/>defenders;</b>   | Alleged criminal charges against human rights defenders and alleged Government campaign against defenders working on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex rights. According to the information received, Mr. Paul Kasonkomona was arrested on 7 April 2013, following his appearance on a television show where he emphasized the need for improved access to health care for sex workers, prisoners and sexual minorities. After five days in detention, he was charged with inciting activities for immoral purposes and subsequently released. It is reported that a campaign has been initiated by the Government against defenders working on the rights of LGBTI individuals, in response to the failed attempt of four same-sex couples to register their marriages between 29 and 30 March 2013 and the fact that consensual same-sex relationships are criminalized under the Zambian Penal Code.   |  |

| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>                          |   |   |                            |
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| 16/05/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">HUN 2/2013</a><br>Hungary   | <b>Freedom of expression;<br/>Human rights defenders;</b>   | Alleged harassment, intimidation and physical attacks against human rights defender, Mr. Gabor Szollosi, member of the Hungarian Civil Liberties Union (HCLU) who transmits cases to the HCLU legal team with a particular focus on the non-discrimination of Roma people in the area of Erpatak. According to the information received, a local high-ranking public official has filed a substantial number of lawsuits on the basis of accusations including libel, defamation and abuse of personal data against Mr. Gabor Szollosi. It is further reported that last year unknown persons have vandalised the latter's house on two occasions, throwing large stones through the windows. In February 2013, he was allegedly removed from a local event by the organisers, following which a defamatory article about him was placed on a website with far-right and anti-Roma messages. On 14 March 2013, Mr Szollosi was allegedly lured under false pretexts to the centre of his village, where he was subsequently physically attacked by an unknown man armed with a knife who broke his jawbone. Police were reportedly investigating the matter. Mr Szollosi is |                            |
| 16/05/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">VEN 4/2013</a><br>Venezuela | <b>Arbitrary detention;<br/>Freedom of expression;<br/>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;</b> | Presunta detención arbitraria de un general del ejército en situación de retiro y dirigente opositor del partido político Voluntad Popular. Según las informaciones recibidas, el Sr. Antonio Rivero fue detenido el 27 de abril de 2013 en Caracas. La detención fue llevada a cabo por agentes del Servicio Bolivariano de Inteligencia Nacional (SEBIN). Se informa que durante los primeros dos días de su detención, el Sr. Rivero no tuvo acceso a sus abogados. Las autoridades no han mostrado pruebas que justifiquen la detención de esta persona, con la excepción de un video en el que aparece hablando ante un grupo de estudiantes. Se afirma que la detención del Sr. Rivero se produce en un contexto de confrontación política, que habría resultado en siete muertes, 60 heridos y la detención de al menos 450 manifestantes. Se informa también sobre incidentes de acoso y agresión contra parlamentarios; funcionarios públicos; defensores de derechos humanos y manifestantes.   | <a href="#">06/06/2013</a> |

| <i>Date</i><br><i>Type</i> | <i>Case No</i><br><i>Country</i>                     | <i>Mandate(s)</i>  | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>  | <i>Reply</i>               |
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| 17/05/2013<br>JAL          | <a href="#">GTM 5/2013</a><br>Guatemala              | <b>Disappearances;<br/>Freedom of<br/>expression;<br/>Freedom of<br/>peaceful<br/>assembly and of<br/>association;<br/>Human rights<br/>defenders;</b> | Supuestos actos de desprestigio e intimidación contra una organización de derechos humanos. Según la información recibida, se habrían producido actos de desprestigio contra la Sra. Claudia Virginia Samayoa, así como el allanamiento de las oficinas de la organización Unidad de Protección a Defensoras y Defensores de Derechos Humanos (UDEFEFUGA), de la que la Sra. Samayoa es coordinadora, y una amenaza de muerte contra personal de la organización. UDEFEFUGA apoya el trabajo de los defensores y defensoras de derechos humanos y viene desarrollando un importante papel en el acompañamiento y protección de los testigos en el proceso legal contra el ex Jefe de Estado de Guatemala Efraín Ríos Montt y su ex Jefe de inteligencia, José Mauricio Rodríguez Sánchez, por crímenes de genocidio y lesa humanidad. |                            |
| 17/05/2013<br>JAL          | <a href="#">IRL 2/2013</a><br>Ireland                | <b>Extreme<br/>poverty;<br/>Health;<br/>Minority issues;</b>   | Allegations concerning the deteriorating health condition of Irish Travellers in Ireland. According to the information received, while health inequalities in Ireland are addressed within the overall context of the Government's policy on social inclusion outlined in the National Action Plan on Social Inclusion 2007-2016, and the National Partnership Agreement "Towards 2016", Irish Travellers allegedly continue to experience systematic denial of the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health in Ireland. Furthermore, it is alleged that austerity measures adopted by the Government would further impact negatively on the health condition of Irish Travellers.   | <a href="#">30/07/2013</a> |
| 17/05/2013<br>JAL          | <a href="#">MDA 2/2013</a><br>Republic of<br>Moldova | <b>Freedom of<br/>expression;<br/>Freedom of<br/>peaceful<br/>assembly and of<br/>association;<br/>Human rights<br/>defenders;</b>                     | Allegations relating to a re-routing of the 2013 Chisinau Pride Parade. According to the information received, on or around 8 May 2013, a request was made by GenderDoc-M, a rights organization promoting non-discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, pertaining to the holding of a Pride Parade in the centre of Chisinau. On 15 May 2013, GenderDoc-M reportedly received notification from the Chisinau municipality that the march would need to be re-routed and held in a marginal location in the Valea Morilor rather than in the centre of Chisinau.  | <a href="#">28/06/2013</a> |



| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>   |   |  |                            |
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| 17/05/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">MKD 1/2013</a><br><b>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</b> | <b>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;</b><br><b>Human rights defenders;</b>   | Alleged attack on LGBT rights defenders. According to the information received, on 20 April 2013, a group of LGBT rights defenders was attacked by four unknown persons, later joined by three more, in front of the Diamond Hostel on Sirok Sokak in Bitola. The LGBT rights defenders in question were members of the Association of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender People 'LGBT United', which promotes respect for the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people through advocacy and awareness raising activities, and the Coalition for Sexual and Health Rights of Marginalized Communities, which promotes equal access to social, legal and health services for marginalised communities as well as social inclusivity.   | <a href="#">21/06/2013</a> |
| 23/05/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">BHR 3/2013</a><br><b>Bahrain</b>                                   | <b>Freedom of expression;</b><br><b>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;</b><br><b>Human rights defenders;</b><br><b>Torture;</b>       | Alleged removal from his cell and isolation of detained human rights defender, Mr Rajab, Director of the Bahrain Centre for Human Rights, President of the Gulf Centre for Human Rights and Deputy Secretary General of the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH). According to the information received, Mr Nabeel Rajab was removed from his cell after having witnessed acts of torture committed by prison staff against fellow prisoners. He was reportedly also denied access to his relatives and legal representation. Mr. Rajab was the subject of previous communications (see A/HRC/22/67, case no BHR 6/2012).  | <a href="#">24/06/2013</a> |
| 23/05/2013<br>JAL | <a href="#">COL 4/2013</a><br><b>Colombia</b>                                  | <b>African descent;</b><br><b>Business enterprises;</b><br><b>Extreme poverty; Food;</b><br><b>Minority issues;</b><br><b>Water and Sanitation;</b> | Alegaciones sobre los daños ocasionados por el vertimiento de sedimentos acumulados en la represa del Bajo Anchicayá a las minorías afrodescendientes que habitan en la zona. Según información recibida, dichos sedimentos provocaron la extinción de la fauna de la cuenca media y baja del río Anchicayá y también la contaminación del río, que era la única fuente de agua potable de dichas minorías, afectando de esta manera al acceso a una alimentación adecuada y al agua potable y energía eléctrica. Asimismo, se expresa preocupación por el hecho de que no existe una sentencia firme y definitiva después de más de diez años desde el vertimiento de los sedimentos. En este sentido, también se expresa preocupación por el presunto incumplimiento de las medidas impuestas a la Empresa de Energía del Pacífico (EPSA) por el Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible. |                            |

| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>   |  |   |              |
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| <i>Type</i>       | <i>Country</i>   | <i>Mandate(s)</i>  | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>  | <i>Reply</i> |
| 24/05/2013<br>UA  | <a href="#">EGY 7/2013</a><br><b>Egypt</b>                       | <b>Torture;</b>  | Alleged torture and ill-treatment and subsequent denial of medical treatment. According to the information received, on 7 February 2013, Mr. Alaa Ahmed Mohamed Hussein, a 32 year-old Egyptian citizen living in Al-Shaaniya Village, Naga Hammadi Center, Qena, Egypt, argued with two uniformed police officers at the Naga Hammadi Police Station. In response to this, the two officers allegedly started hitting and beating Mr. Hussein with a baton on different parts of his body, kicking and punching him and dragging him on the floor resulting in severe injuries. It is reported that, following the incident, Mr. Hussein was detained overnight at the Naga Hammadi Police Station without receiving any medical attention for the injuries he sustained.                            |              |
| 24/05/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">GNQ 1/2013</a><br><b>Guinea</b><br><b>Ecuatorial</b> | <b>Arbitrary detention;</b><br><b>Freedom of expression;</b><br><b>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;</b><br><b>Torture;</b> | Presunta detención arbitraria de 11 personas por haber intentado organizar una manifestación política en Malabo el 15 de mayo de 2013. Según la información recibida, el Sr. Jerónimo Ndong, Secretario General del partido político Unión Popular, fue detenido el 20 de mayo de 2013, cuando se presentó a la Comisaría Central de Malabo Su esposa, la Sra. Medianera y su hermano, el Sr. Ubaldo Mesi Ndong, fueron detenidos hasta que el Sr. Ndong se entregase a las autoridades policiales. Otras 10 personas fueron detenidas entre el 13 y el 15 de mayo de 2013 y se encontrarían también en régimen de incomunicación sin que se les haya formulado cargos. Entre ellas figuran el Sr. Luis Nzo, el Sr. Salvador Bibang Ela, la Sra. Clara Nsegue Eyí, y la Sra. Natalia Angue Edjodjomo, |              |

| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>                                |  |   |              |
|-------------------|---|--|---|--------------|
| <i>Type</i>       | <i>Country</i>                                | <i>Mandate(s)</i>  | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>  | <i>Reply</i> |
| 24/05/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">MAR 1/2013</a><br><b>Maroc</b>    | <b>Freedom of expression;<br/>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;<br/>Torture;</b>  | Allégations concernant des actes de torture et mauvais traitements, y compris afin d'obtenir des preuves lors de garde à vue; et concernant l'incarcération d'un individu pour avoir porté plainte contre des actes de torture et de mauvais traitements. Selon les informations reçues, le 9 mai 2013, très tôt dans la matinée, M. X, 17 ans, M. Yassine Sidati, 22 ans, M. Mohamed Garmit, 22 ans, M. Mohamed Ali Saidi, 26 ans, M. Abdelaziz Hramech, 27 ans et M. Youssef Bouzid, 31 ans, auraient été interpellés à leurs domiciles. Il est rapporté que ces derniers auraient été appréhendés après avoir participé à une manifestation en faveur de l'autodétermination du Sahara occidental. D'après les informations reçues, le 12 mai 2013, les six hommes auraient signalé au juge d'instruction avoir été victimes de torture et d'autres mauvais traitements, et que leurs aveux auraient été obtenus sous la torture en garde à vue. Il est également signalé que M. X aurait été libéré sous caution le même jour, tandis que les cinq autres auraient été placés en détention provisoire à la prison de Lakhel, à Laayoune. Selon les informations reçues, le 15 mai 2013, M. X aurait été incarcéré à la prison civile de Laayoune, après que le procureur du roi aurait annulé la décision prise par le juge d'instruction de libérer le prévenu trois jours auparavant. Il est allégué qu'il s'agit d'une manœuvre visant à punir le jeune homme, qui a publiquement expliqué avoir été torturé en garde à vue. |              |
| 28/05/2013<br>JAL | <a href="#">THA 5/2013</a><br><b>Thailand</b> | <b>Freedom of expression;<br/>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;<br/>Human rights defenders;<br/>Water and Sanitation;</b> | Allegations of threats against human rights defenders contained in a statement made by Thailand's Deputy Prime Minister prior to the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Asia-Pacific Water Summit. According to the information received, on 12 May 2013, Mr. Plodprasop Suraswadi, Thailand's Deputy Prime Minister, reportedly gave a media interview prior to the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Asia-Pacific Water Summit in Chiang Mai from 14 to 20 May 2013, warning environmental activists, water-resources activists, and other members of civil society that they would be arrested if they protested at the Summit.   |              |

| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>                               |  |   |                            |
|-------------------|--|--|---|----------------------------|
| <i>Type</i>       | <i>Country</i>                               | <i>Mandate(s)</i>  | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>  | <i>Reply</i>               |
| 29/05/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">IRQ 2/2013</a><br><b>Iraq</b>    | <b>Arbitrary detention;<br/>Disappearances;<br/>Independence of judges and lawyers;<br/>Torture;</b> | Alleged torture and ill-treatment, use of evidence obtained under torture, incommunicado detention and arbitrary detention. According to the information received, in October 2004, Mr. Shawki Ahmad Sharif Omar was arrested along with his then pregnant wife by US soldiers in Baghdad in Al Zayouna district. While being held in US-controlled facilities, he was reportedly sentenced for illegal entry into Iraq on 24 June 2010 following an allegedly grossly unfair trial before the Central Criminal Court in Iraq. The sentence allegedly relied on statements extracted under torture from him and third persons. In July 2011, some months before the withdrawal of the US troops from Iraq, Mr. Omar was reportedly handed over to the Iraqi authorities and taken to Karkh Prison. Having completed the seven-year sentence in October 2011, his detention is allegedly devoid of any legal basis and has therefore been arbitrary for the last 19 months. On 21 May 2013 Mr. Omar was reportedly removed from his cell and taken to an unknown location. |                            |
| 30/05/2013<br>JUA | <a href="#">MMR 7/2013</a><br><b>Myanmar</b> | <b>Arbitrary detention;<br/>Freedom of expression;<br/>Freedom of religion;<br/>Myanmar;</b>         | Allegations of violations of the right to freedom of religion or belief and freedom of opinion and expression of a monk teaching the doctrine of an alternative Buddhist order. According to information received, U Ottama is imprisoned in Taunggyi Prison, Shan State, Myanmar for reportedly teaching a doctrine known as Moepyar. On 3 October 2012, the Kalaw Township Court in Shan State charged him with violating Section 295A of the Penal Code for insulting religion, and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment. On 19 February 2013, the Taunggyi District Court and Shan State High Court reportedly dismissed the appeal without a hearing, and the matter is now pending before the Supreme Court.  | <a href="#">26/07/2013</a> |

| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>  |                                  |  |              |
|-------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|--------------|
| <i>Type</i>       | <i>Country</i>  | <i>Mandate(s)</i>                | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>   | <i>Reply</i> |
| 31/05/2013<br>JAL | <a href="#">USA 6/2013</a><br><b>United States of<br/>America</b> | <b>Mercenaries;<br/>Torture;</b> | Alleged risk of violation of the right to a remedy. According to the information received, the plaintiffs in the case of Al Shimari v. CACI Premier Technology, Mr. Taha Yaseen Arraq Rashid, Mr. Asa'ad Hamza Hanfoosh Al-Zuba'e and Mr. Suhail Najim Abdullah Al Shimari, were prevented from travelling to the United States of America (U.S.) to participate in their lawsuit against a private military contractor, CACI Premier Technology, Inc. concerning alleged torture and ill-treatment at Abu Ghraib in Iraq. Mr. Rashid, Mr. Al-Zuba'e and Mr. Al Shimari were all granted visas to travel to the U.S. and were able to secure boarding passes for their flight from Baghdad, Iraq to the U.S., scheduled on 15 March 2013. However, just before their departure, they were informed that U.S. authorities would not permit them to board the flight. The men risk dismissal of their case if they are unable to appear for deposition in the U.S. |              |

## B. Replies received between 1 May 2013 and 31 July 2013 relating to communications sent before 1 March 2013

11. The table below lists, in chronological order, communications dating before 1 March 2013 to which a reply or an additional reply has been received in the period between 1 May and 31 July 2013. Copies of the full text of the communications sent and the reply received during the reporting period can be accessed from the electronic version of this report available on the OHCHR website. Some names of individuals or other information have been rendered anonymous or otherwise unidentifiable. The table below also includes additional responses to 13 communications received before 1 May 2013, which were inadvertently omitted in the previous report A/HRC/23/51 due to technical errors. These cases are EGY 2/2012, MEX 4/2012, ARE 6/2012, DZA 3/2012, GBR 5/2012, NPL 5/2012, ARE 7/2012, MMR 8/2012, SYR 10/2012, BGD 8/2012, SYR 11/2012, CRI 3/2012 and GTM 8/2012.

| <i>Date<br/>Type</i> | <i>Case No<br/>Country</i>                        | <i>Mandate(s)</i>  | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>  | <i>Reply</i>               |
|----------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------|
| 03/03/2011<br>JUA    | <a href="#">SAU 1/2011</a><br><b>Saudi Arabia</b> | <b>Arbitrary<br/>detention;<br/>Freedom of<br/>expression;<br/>Human rights<br/>defenders;</b> | Alleged detention of the founders of a political party. According to the information received, on 16 February 2011, Mr. Ahmad bin Sa'd al-Ghamdi, Mr. Abdul Aziz al-Wuhaibi, Mr. Muhammad bin Hussain al-Qahtani and Mr. Muhammad bin Nasser al-Ghamdi, together with three other Saudi Arabian citizens, were arrested by members of the Interior Ministry's General Intelligence. A week prior to their detention, they had submitted a request for recognition of what would be Saudi Arabia's first political party, the Islamic Omma Party. All of them were asked to sign an undertaking that they would renounce their activities with the party. Mr. bin Sa'd al-Ghamdi, Mr. Aziz al-Wuhaibi, Mr. bin Hussain al-Qahtani and Mr. bin Nasser al-Ghamdi reportedly refused to do so, and as a result they were placed in detention. | <a href="#">03/06/2013</a> |

| <i>Date</i><br><i>Type</i> | <i>Case No</i><br><i>Country</i>            | <i>Mandate(s)</i>   | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>  | <i>Reply</i>   |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| 19/01/2012<br>JAL          | <a href="#">EGY 2/2012</a><br><b>Egypt</b>  | <b>Discrimination against women in law and in practice; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Violence against women;</b> | Alleged violence against women by the Egyptian military in the context of the protests that took place in Cairo in November and December 2011. According to the information received, Ms. A (a journalist under training), Ms. B (an independent film maker), Ms. C (student), Ms. D (student), and a fifth victim (a reporter) were sexually assaulted and beaten for their participation in the peaceful protests taking place in Cairo in November and December 2011. According to information received, women human rights defenders who participate in demonstrations are increasingly targeted by security forces to prevent them from participating in the public sphere through the use of physical harm, intentional humiliation, and sexual assault accompanied by social stigma.   | <a href="#">04/04/2013</a>                               |
| 31/01/2012<br>JUA          | <a href="#">MEX 4/2012</a><br><b>México</b> | <b>Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;</b>   | Presuntos actos de hostigamiento e intimidación. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 19 de diciembre de 2011, se publicó en un periódico un reportaje sobre el Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos “Hasta Encontrarlos”. En dicho reportaje, la Sra. Elena Barajas Mejía, un miembro de la organización, denunció la presunta desaparición forzada de un familiar. El 21 de diciembre de 2011, una camioneta se habría estacionado en varios puntos diferentes cerca del domicilio de la Sra. Barajas Mejía. El 15 de enero de 2012, un familiar de la Sra. Barajas Mejía y otro individuo habrían sido seguidos por una camioneta. El 18 de enero de 2012, se habría intentado interponer una denuncia ante la Procuraduría General de Justicia del Estado de Michoacán, pero no habría sido aceptada. Se habría entregado un documento al Procurador del Estado de Michoacán, pidiendo las medidas necesarias para garantizar la seguridad de la Sra. Barajas Mejía y de los demás miembros de la organización. | <a href="#">02/07/2012</a><br><a href="#">16/04/2013</a> |

| <i>Date<br/>Type</i> | <i>Case No<br/>Country</i>  | <i>Mandate(s)</i>                                 | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>  | <i>Reply</i>               |
|----------------------|---|---|---|----------------------------|
| 01/02/2012<br>JAL    | <a href="#">IDN 7/2011</a><br><b>Indonesia</b>                    | <b>Food;<br/>Indigenous<br/>peoples;</b>          | Alleged violations of the enjoyment of various human rights through large-scale land acquisitions in Indonesia. According to the information received, the Meruake Integrated Food and Energy Estate (MIFEE) project, designed to produce inter alia agrofuels for export, is resulting in the non-consensual conversion of indigenous peoples' ancestral lands and forests. Numerous indigenous communities, including the Zanegi, Malind, Muyu, Mandobo, Mappi and Auyu, populate this area and rely on the forests for hunting and food collection as well as for providing the foundation of their identities, unique cultures and spirituality. Information received suggests that the local indigenous communities have not been provided with good faith consultations regarding the changes in land use of their traditional territories and that no procedures were put in place to obtain their free prior informed consent. The MIFEE project has also allegedly used coercive practices to obtain the required signatures of individuals relinquishing their rights. According to reports, the MIFEE project has reduced food availability for local populations. Finally, allegations received suggest that Papua provincial police and national military intelligence have employed intimidation tactics to dissuade local community members from raising concerns about the MIFEE project. | <a href="#">02/05/2013</a> |
| 24/04/2012<br>JAL    | <a href="#">USA 4/2012</a><br><b>United States<br/>of America</b> | <b>Migrants;<br/>Minority issues;<br/>Racism;</b> | Allegation that the Alabama Taxpayer and Citizen Protection Act discriminates against migrants. According to the information received, the act targets immigrants and people perceived to be immigrants, including persons of Hispanic origin, and has led to harassment, intimidation, and punitive sanctions in the state of Alabama. The act reportedly prohibits irregular immigrants from entering into "business transactions" with the state, requires schools to verify the immigration status of their students, provides for prolonged detention without bail for anyone who is suspected of being "unauthorized", and provides that Alabama courts are not to enforce contracts in which one of the parties is known to be undocumented. This act was the subject of an earlier communication (see A/HRC/19/44, USA 17/2011).  | <a href="#">17/05/2013</a> |



| <i>Date</i><br><i>Type</i> | <i>Case No</i><br><i>Country</i>            | <i>Mandate(s)</i>   | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>  | <i>Reply</i>   |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| 24/05/2012<br>JAL          | <a href="#">CAN 1/2012</a><br><b>Canada</b> | <b>Freedom of expression;<br/>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;<br/>Human rights defenders;</b>  | Allégations de restrictions arbitraires au droit de réunion pacifique et de l'usage disproportionné de la force contre des manifestants dans le contexte de mobilisations d'étudiants à Montréal, Québec; et allégations de nouvelles lois portant indûment atteinte aux droits à la liberté de réunion pacifique et d'association. Selon les informations reçues, de nombreuses manifestations d'étudiants tenues à Montréal et dans sa région, depuis le 13 février 2012, auraient fait l'objet d'un usage excessif de la force par la police. De plus, il est rapporté l'adoption d'un règlement municipal apportant des modifications au règlement de la ville de Montréal et d'une loi adoptée par l'Assemblée Nationale du Québec (no. 78), le 18 mai 2012, qui contiendraient de nombreuses dispositions en contradiction avec les standards internationaux relatifs aux droits à la liberté de réunion pacifique et d'association.  | <a href="#">23/07/2012</a><br><a href="#">01/10/2012</a><br><a href="#">13/06/2013</a> |
| 05/06/2012<br>JUA          | <a href="#">SDN 2/2012</a><br><b>Sudan</b>  | <b>Arbitrary detention;<br/>Discrimination against women in law and in practice;<br/>Independence of judges and lawyers;<br/>Summary executions;<br/>Torture;<br/>Violence against women;</b> | Alleged sentencing to death by stoning for adultery. According to information received, on May 13 2012, the criminal court of Ombada in Khartoum, central Sudan, sentenced Ms. Intisar Sharif Abdallah, 20 years old and mother of three children, to death by stoning based on charges of adultery, under article 146 of Sudan's criminal code of 1991. It is reported that although she had initially pleaded not guilty, she admitted to the charges at a later hearing, after reportedly being beaten by her brother. The conviction was based solely on this testimony. It is reported that during the trial, Ms. Sharif Abdallah did not have access to a lawyer, nor an interpreter, despite the fact that she has a limited knowledge of Arabic, while the man co-accused of the same charges was simply released after denying them. Ms. Sharif Abdallah is reportedly being detained with her youngest son, who is four months old, while her two other children are in the care of her family. | <a href="#">17/05/2013</a>   |

| <i>Date<br/>Type</i> | <i>Case No<br/>Country</i>                     | <i>Mandate(s)</i>              | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>  | <i>Reply</i>   |
|----------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|--|
| 11/07/2012<br>AL     | <a href="#">LKA 3/2012</a><br><b>Sri Lanka</b> | <b>Freedom of religion;</b>    | Alleged assault by a Buddhist Monk teacher on a student in the Kandy District. According to the information received, Mr. X, a 14 year-old student at Mahanama College Geatam was assaulted by his teacher, Mr. Y, when he refused to learn Buddhism by stating that he is a Catholic. Mr. X was allegedly assaulted until his left ear started bleeding and was left without recourse to any medical treatment while he was also told not to tell anyone about the assault. Mr. X reportedly became ill and was hospitalized in the following days. His father, Mr. Z, filed a complaint with the Kandy Police (WCIB 1/84/16) despite some threats of violence from Mr. Y.   | <a href="#">14/06/2013</a>                               |
| 16/07/2012<br>JAL    | <a href="#">PAN 5/2012</a><br><b>Panama</b>    | <b>Adequate housing; Food;</b> | Presuntas amenazas de desalojos forzosos en el contexto de diversos proyectos de desarrollo urbano y turístico en la Isla Pedro González, y en las Comunidades Santa Clara y Pacora de la Provincia de Coclé. Según las informaciones recibidas, en la Isla Pedro González, los habitantes ya habrían sido desalojados de sus tierras, a pesar de luchas contra dicha medida durante cuatro años, y podrían ser desalojados de sus viviendas. En las comunidades Santa Clara y Pacora, alrededor de treinta y siete familias estarían en riesgo de sufrir desalojos forzosos como resultado de acciones judiciales por parte de particulares que alegan tener la propiedad de los predios en los que habitan, a pesar de que los territorios tendrían restricciones constitucionales que impedirían su enajenación. Aparente intervención policial, con uso de gas lacrimógeno y balas de salva, habría tenido lugar en respuesta a las protestas de los residentes de las comunidades. | <a href="#">19/04/2013</a><br><a href="#">06/05/2013</a> |

| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>                             |   |  |                            |
|-------------------|--|---|--|----------------------------|
| <i>Type</i>       | <i>Country</i>                             | <i>Mandate(s)</i>   | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>   | <i>Reply</i>               |
| 03/08/2012<br>JUA | <a href="#">SDN 5/2012</a><br><b>Sudan</b> | <b>Arbitrary detention;<br/>Freedom of expression;<br/>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;<br/>Human rights defenders;<br/>Sudan;<br/>Summary executions;<br/>Torture;</b> | Allegations of excessive use of force in the context of peaceful demonstrations resulting in killings, injuries and torture and ill-treatment, and mass arrests. According to the information received, on 7 and 17 July 2012, security forces broke up peaceful demonstrations held in the Wad Nubawi neighborhood of Omdurman, a suburb of Khartoum, and in front of national security headquarters in central Khartoum. On 31 July, the Sudanese police and NISS fired live ammunition and tear gas into public protests in Nyala, South Darfur. Reportedly, twelve individuals, including at least five individuals under 18, who participated in the protest, have died from gun shots, while several tens were wounded by sharp weapons. Additionally, mass arrests of peaceful protestors and human rights defenders have taken place. Mr. Mohammed Salah Mohammed was arrested on 24 June 2012 for having participated in a peaceful protest at the University of Khartoum, and subjected to torture and ill treatment in detention. It is also reported that Ms. Rashida Shams al-Din, Mr. Mohamed Al-Usbat, Ms. Nahid Gabralla, Ms. Amira Osman, Mr. Faisal Shabou, Mr. Tarig El Sheikh, Ms. Marwa el Tigany, Mr. Al Said Mustafa, Mr. Ramzi Yahia, Mr. Abdulgadir Mahmoud, Mr. Radwan Daoud, Mr. Abdul Rahman Abu Al Hassan, Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Abdallah, Mr. Adil Abdallah Nasr El Dein, Ms. Mai Shatta, Mr. Amro Hamd Omar, Mr. Satti Mohamed Alhaj, Mr. Fathi Albhiri, Mr. Radwan Daoud, Mr. Widad Dirwish and Mr. Ahmed Alkwarti, were arrested in the context of the recent protest movement, the majority of whom were not charged with criminal offences. | <a href="#">17/05/2013</a> |

| <i>Date<br/>Type</i> | <i>Case No<br/>Country</i>                                    | <i>Mandate(s)</i>   | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>   | <i>Reply</i>               |
|----------------------|---|---|--|----------------------------|
| 15/08/2012<br>JUA    | <a href="#">ARE 6/2012</a><br><b>United Arab<br/>Emirates</b> | <b>Arbitrary<br/>detention;<br/>Torture;</b>  | Alleged arbitrary detention, solitary confinement and extraction of evidence under torture. According to the information received, on 6 May 2011, Mr. Musab Al Abood was arrested by the Abu Dhabi security officers and transferred to the State security prison in Abu Dhabi where he was kept in solitary confinement for a period of three months. Mr. Al Abood was allegedly severely tortured for alleged belonging to, or of having links, with illegal or terrorist organizations. Mr. Al Abood was forced to sign papers while blindfolded. He later denied all accusations brought against him. Mr Al Abood claimed at the State Security Prosecution to have signed papers while blindfolded, but his statement was reportedly not recorded by the investigator of the State Security Prosecution. In May 2012, Mr. Al-Abood was reportedly sentenced to three years of imprisonment based on the confession obtained under torture. Mr. Al-Abood has been on a hunger strike since 27 June 2012, to protest the court verdict. He was very weak and at risk of losing consciousness. | <a href="#">27/03/2013</a> |
| 31/08/2012<br>JUA    | <a href="#">DZA 3/2012</a><br><b>Algérie</b>                  | <b>Arbitrary<br/>detention;<br/>Freedom of<br/>expression;<br/>Freedom of<br/>peaceful<br/>assembly and of<br/>association;<br/>Human rights<br/>defenders;</b> | Allégations d'arrestation et de harcèlement d'un défenseur des droits de l'homme. Selon les informations reçues, le 21 août 2012, M. Abdelkader Kherba aurait été arrêté alors qu'il participait à une manifestation pacifique contre les pénuries d'eau à Ksar Boukhari. Il aurait été accusé d'avoir insulté les institutions ou fonctionnaires de l'Etat et aurait été transféré à la prison de Ksar Boukhari dans l'attente d'un procès prévu pour le 28 août 2012. Suite à la demande des avocats de M. Kherba, le 28 août, la Cour de Ksar Boukhari aurait ajourné le procès jusqu'au 4 septembre. Cependant, la demande de remise en liberté de M. Kherba aurait été rejetée sans justification. Selon les informations reçues, l'arrestation de M. Kherba n'est pas liée à sa participation à la manifestation du 21 août 2012, mais à des allégations formulées précédemment par un responsable de la sécurité du district de Ksar Boukhari, qui aurait accusé à M. Abdelkader de l'avoir insulté. M. Kherba nierait ces accusations.   | <a href="#">26/03/2013</a> |

| <i>Date<br/>Type</i> | <i>Case No<br/>Country</i>                     | <i>Mandate(s)</i>  | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>   | <i>Reply</i>               |
|----------------------|--|--|--|----------------------------|
| 12/09/2012<br>JUA    | <a href="#">LKA 4/2012</a><br><b>Sri Lanka</b> | <b>Freedom of expression;<br/>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;<br/>Human rights defenders;</b> | Allegations of violations against human rights defenders, including attempted abduction, surveillance and intimidation. According to the information received, Dr. Nirmal Dewasiri, President of the Federation of University Teachers Unions and Secretary of the Arts Faculty Teachers' Association of the University of Colombo, has been subjected to repeated acts of surveillance and intimidation. Most recently, on 22 June 2012, Dr. Dewasiri received a phone call from a person who identified himself as one of two men from the Ministry of Defence who were witnessed on 19 June enquiring about him to neighbours. During the call, the man reportedly threatened to harm Dr. Dewasiri's family if he did not cease his trade union activities. On 5 July 2012, prominent Sri Lanka X News journalist and human rights defender Mr. Shantha P. Wijesooriya was in the Colombo suburb of Nugegoda, when he noticed that he was being followed by a white van. He changed his route in order to avoid the van, and while doing so, two unidentified persons attempted to grab him and drag him towards the van, the journalist managed to escape. Sources indicate that Mr. Wijesooriya and other Sri Lanka X News journalists have been repeatedly subjected to threats and intimidation since 2008. On 25 April 2011, Mr. Wijesooriya was arrested and detained for seventeen days on charges of contempt for an article published by Sri Lanka X News. Since September 2011, Mr. Wijesooriya and members of his family have reportedly received visits from military intelligence and CID officials, while unidentified individuals have asked about the journalist near his home. | <a href="#">19/06/2013</a> |

| <i>Date<br/>Type</i> | <i>Case No<br/>Country</i>  | <i>Mandate(s)</i>              | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>   | <i>Reply</i>               |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| 02/10/2012<br>JUA    | <a href="#">GBR 5/2012</a><br><b>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b> | <b>Terrorism;<br/>Torture;</b> | Allegations of imminent extradition to the United States of America and risk of indefinite or prolonged solitary confinement. According to the information received, Mr. Babar Ahmad, Mr. Syed Talha Ahsan, Mr. Adel Abdul Bary and Mr. Khaled Al-Fawwaz are each the subject of an extradition request from the United States of America for offences relating to terrorism. It is reported that if extradited to the United States they will be immediately placed in detention under conditions of solitary confinement, for an indefinite period of time and that they are at real risk of being subjected to torture and inhuman and degrading treatment. It is also reported that on 12 April 2012, the European Court of Human Rights in its judgment found that the conditions of detention at the ADX Florence Supermax prison in Colorado, United States of America, do not attain the “minimum level of severity” required for the Applicants’ claims to be upheld.   | <a href="#">11/04/2013</a> |
| 15/10/2012<br>AL     | <a href="#">NPL 5/2012</a><br><b>Nepal</b>  | <b>Indigenous peoples;</b>     | Allegations regarding the ongoing barriers to the effective protection of indigenous peoples’ rights in Nepal. According to the information received, the Constituent Assembly, which was tasked with drafting a new Constitution in Nepal, was dissolved in May 2012, reportedly due to disagreements regarding the reorganization of the Nepali state under a federal structure defined along ethnic lines. This federal structure had been supported by indigenous representatives. With the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly and the current proposals for the creation of an entirely new body to take its place, concerns have been expressed that the progress made by indigenous members of the former Constituent Assembly could be lost. In addition, as a result of ongoing disagreements over the nature of the federal structure to be established in Nepal, incidents of criminal persecution of indigenous leaders in the country have been reported. Finally, various domestic laws still require reform in order to comply with relevant international standards. This letter follows up on the recommendations made in a 2009 report of the Special Rapporteur (A/HRC/12/34/Add.3) as well as a communication of 29 January 2010 (A/HRC/15/37/Add.1). | <a href="#">04/04/2013</a> |

| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>  |  |   |                            |
|-------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------|
| <i>Type</i>       | <i>Country</i>  | <i>Mandate(s)</i>  | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>  | <i>Reply</i>               |
| 02/11/2012<br>JUA | <a href="#">SYR 9/2012</a><br><b>Syrian Arab Republic</b> | <b>Arbitrary detention;<br/>Freedom of expression;<br/>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;<br/>Human rights defenders;<br/>Independence of judges and lawyers;<br/>Summary executions;<br/>Torture;</b> | Allegations of arbitrary arrests, incommunicado detention, killings and torture. According to the information received, the following persons have been arbitrarily detained and held incommunicado: Mr. Shepal Ibrahim; Mr. Maher Fawzi al-Hamoud; Mr. Osama al-Habaliy; Mr. Salah al-Shogre; Ms. Zilal Ibrahim al-Salhani; Mr. Badr Ka'ake; Mr. Yahia Ka'ake; Mr. Khalil Matouk; Mr. Mohammed Thatha; Mr. Omar Mohammed Mamoun Arnous; Ms. Maya Aljokhdar and Mr. Abdulrahman Omar Arnous. It is also alleged that Mr. Ahmad Ka'ake and Mr. Abd al-Ghani Ka'ake were arbitrarily killed and Ms. Fatima Saad was tortured and died in hospital as a result. A number of the aforementioned individuals have allegedly been deprived of their liberty due to their involvement in peaceful demonstrations, exercise of their freedom of opinion or expression, or other human rights related activities. In none of these cases have they been informed of the charges or granted access to a lawyer. | <a href="#">06/06/2013</a> |

| <i>Date<br/>Type</i> | <i>Case No<br/>Country</i>                                    | <i>Mandate(s)</i>   | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>  | <i>Reply</i>               |
|----------------------|---|---|---|----------------------------|
| 07/11/2012<br>JUA    | <a href="#">ARE 7/2012</a><br><b>United Arab<br/>Emirates</b> | <b>Arbitrary<br/>detention;<br/>Disappearances;<br/>Freedom of<br/>expression;<br/>Freedom of<br/>peaceful<br/>assembly and of<br/>association;<br/>Human rights<br/>defenders;<br/>Independence of<br/>judges and<br/>lawyers;</b> | Alleged mass arrest and detention of human rights defenders, judges and lawyers. According to the information received, 64 human rights defenders, including judges and lawyers, have been arrested and detained since the beginning of 2012, while the location of 56 of those detained is unknown. Most of the arrests have been reportedly carried out by state security agents in individuals' homes, with electronic items allegedly confiscated during many of the arrests. Many of the detained are members of Al Islah (Reform and Social Guidance Association), an organization calling for peaceful political debate and greater democracy in the political system of the country. Those arrested and detained include prominent human rights lawyers Dr. Mohamed Abdullah Al Roken and Mr. Mohamed Al Mansoori, Mr. Salim Hamdoon Al Shahhi, the lawyer representing Dr. Al Roken and Mr. Al Mansoori, and judge Mr. Mohamed Dhyab Al Abdouli. It is also alleged that independent lawyer Mr. Abdulhameed Al Kumaiti has been subjected to acts of harassment, intimidation and surveillance, as a result of his legal representation of the 64 detainees. At the time of the communication, the whereabouts of Messrs. Ahmad Gaith Al Suwaidi, Rashid Mohamed Abdullah Al Roken, Abdullah Al Hajiri, Juma Darwish El Felassi, Ali Saaed Al Kindi, and Khamis Saaed Al Sam Al Zyoudi allegedly remained unknown. | <a href="#">26/03/2013</a> |
| 08/11/2012<br>JAL    | <a href="#">MMR 8/2012</a><br><b>Myanmar</b>                  | <b>Myanmar;<br/>Violence against<br/>women;</b>   | Follow up to the 30 December 2011 communication (A/HRC/20/30, MMR 5/2011) regarding the alleged abduction and rape of Ms. Sumlut Roi Ja by military personnel attached to Light Infantry Battalion 321, Mu Bum frontline post in Momouk district, Kachin state, and the alleged detention and sexual assault of three other women at the same military post. The Government of Myanmar's 22 March 2012 reply to the 30 December communication stated that the authorities concerned, including military and civil officials, had conducted an initial investigation into the case and that further investigations were being pursued to produce more concrete results. This communication asks for an update on the results of these further investigations to enable the mandate holders to ascertain the facts regarding the allegations contained in the 30 December communication and to ascertain the current status of the alleged victims.   | <a href="#">16/03/2013</a> |



| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>   |  |   |  |
|-------------------|--|--|---|--|
| <i>Type</i>       | <i>Country</i>   | <i>Mandate(s)</i>  | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>  | <i>Reply</i>   |
| 08/11/2012<br>JUA | <a href="#">SYR 10/2012</a><br><b>Syrian Arab Republic</b> | <b>Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;</b> | Alleged enforced disappearance. According to the information received, on September 2012, at approximately 5:30 p.m., the car in which Messrs. Abdelaziz Al-Khayer, Iyas Ayash and Maher Tahan, all members of the National Coordination Body for Democratic Change, were travelling was allegedly stopped at an Air Force Intelligence checkpoint. The individuals were reportedly brought to one of the branches of Air Force Intelligence. The Government has allegedly denied having these individuals in custody. At the time of the present communication, the fate and whereabouts of Messrs. Al-Khayer, Ayash and Tahan were unknown.   | <a href="#">24/04/2013</a>                               |
| 16/11/2012<br>JUA | <a href="#">BGD 8/2012</a><br><b>Bangladesh</b>            | <b>Disappearances; Independence of judges and lawyers;</b>                                     | Alleged unfair trials before the Bangladesh International Crimes Tribunal, and involuntary disappearance of defence witness. According to the information received, Mr. Delwar Hossain Sayedee, Vice-President of Jamaat-e-Islami, Mr. Salauddin Quader Chowdhury, member of the Bangladesh National Party, Mr. Motiur Rahman Nizami, leader of Jamaat-e-Islami, Mr. Ghulam Azam, former leader of Jamaat-e-Islami, Mr. Muhammad Kamaruzzaman, Assistant Secretary-General of Jamaat-e-Islami, Mr. Ali Ahsan Mohammad Mujahid, Secretary-General of Jamaat-e-Islami, Mr. Abdul Kader Molla, Assistant Secretary-General of Jamaat-e-Islami, Mr. Mir Quasem Ali, Head and owner of Diganta Media, and Mr. Islam Azharul, Acting Secretary-General of Jamaat-e-Islami, are currently being tried. It is alleged that the trials of the above mentioned persons do not comply with international human rights law provisions regarding fair trial and due process, including serious allegations of breach of the principle of equality of arms vis-à-vis the defence teams. Defence witness Shukhoronjon Bali was abducted on 5 November 2012 by plain-clothed personnel allegedly from the 'Detective Branch' of the Police, and his fate and whereabouts remain unknown. This case was the subject of an earlier communication (see above, BGD 6/2012). | <a href="#">27/11/2012</a><br><a href="#">04/03/2013</a> |

| <i>Date<br/>Type</i> | <i>Case No<br/>Country</i>                                     | <i>Mandate(s)</i>                                  | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>  | <i>Reply</i>               |
|----------------------|--|--|---|----------------------------|
| 23/11/2012<br>JUA    | <a href="#">SYR 11/2012</a><br><b>Syrian Arab<br/>Republic</b> | <b>Arbitrary<br/>detention;<br/>Torture;</b>       | Alleged torture and ill-treatment by Syrian security forces at the Al-Khatib state security prison in Damascus. According to the information received, Mr. Muhammad Raed Al-Tawil, a board member and long-term volunteer with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent based in Damascus was arrested on 8 November 2012 by Syrian security forces at the Red Crescent headquarters in Damascus. It is alleged that the officers failed to provide a reason for Mr. Al-Tawil's arrest, and that no known charges have been brought against Mr. Al-Tawil since his arrest. It is further alleged that Mr. Al-Tawil's whereabouts remained unknown until November 14, 2012, when it was discovered that he is being detained at the Al-Khatib state security prison in Damascus. It is reported that Mr. Al-Tawil has suffered and continues to be subjected to torture and other forms of ill-treatment during his detention at the Al-Khatib state security prison. It is further reported that there is concern about whether Mr. Al-Tawil is receiving the medical treatment that he requires on an ongoing basis for a prior back injury. | <a href="#">25/03/2013</a> |
| 30/11/2012<br>AL     | <a href="#">CRI 3/2012</a><br><b>Costa Rica</b>                | <b>Independence of<br/>judges and<br/>lawyers;</b> | Presunta injerencia en la independencia del poder judicial por parte del poder legislativo, específicamente en contra de la Sala Constitucional de la Corte Suprema de Justicia. Según se informa, el 15 de noviembre, la Asamblea Legislativa decidió no reelegir al Magistrado Fernando Cruz Castro para un nuevo mandato de ocho años. Se informa que esa decisión fue extemporánea porque fue tomada 1 mes después del plazo límite otorgado por ley a la Asamblea Legislativa para no reelegir magistrados de la Corte Suprema. Esa decisión además estaría en disconformidad con las legislaciones nacionales e internacionales destinadas a la protección de la independencia judicial, de la separación de los poderes y del sistema de pesos y contrapesos.  | <a href="#">12/04/2013</a> |

| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>   |   |   |                            |
|-------------------|--|---|---|----------------------------|
| <i>Type</i>       | <i>Country</i>   | <i>Mandate(s)</i>   | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>  | <i>Reply</i>               |
| 30/11/2012<br>JUA | <a href="#">GTM 8/2012</a><br><b>Guatemala</b>                 | <b>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;<br/>Human rights defenders;<br/>Violence against women;</b> | Alegaciones acerca de actos de estigmatización y desprestigio, incluyendo incitación a la violencia, contra prominentes defensoras/defensores y organizaciones de los derechos humanos. Se informa de reiterados actos de estigmatización y desprestigio por parte de una conocida organización que trabaja contra el terrorismo, los cuales podrían contribuir a crear un clima de violencia contra defensores y defensoras de derechos humanos, tales como la Sra. Claudia Samayoa, la Sra. Laura Hurtado Paz y Paz, el Sr. Enrique Corral Alonzo, el Sr. Nery Rodenas, así como contra miembros de la UDEFEGUA, del Comité de Unidad Campesina, de la Fundación Guillermo Toriello, de Action Aid, de la Oficina de Derechos Humanos del Arzobispado de Guatemala y de la plataforma de organizaciones conocida como Convergencia por los Derechos Humanos.  | <a href="#">26/03/2013</a> |
| 30/11/2012<br>JUA | <a href="#">USA 32/2012</a><br><b>United States of America</b> | <b>Arbitrary detention;<br/>Independence of judges and lawyers;<br/>Terrorism;<br/>Torture;</b>                 | Alleged arbitrary and indefinite detention, inhuman treatment, infringement of due process and fair trial guarantees, and denial of access to an independent doctor. According to the information received, Mr. Shaker Amer was captured by Northern Alliance forces in Kabul in December 2001 and held there in an underground prison. Around 25 December 2001, he was reportedly transferred from the Kabul prison to the Bagram Airforce Base by US forces. In January 2002, he was reportedly transferred with a US aircraft to Kandahar Airforce Base in Afghanistan under US control. On 13 February 2002, he was rendered to Guantanamo Bay. During his detention, he was allegedly subjected to inhuman treatment and was interrogated using torture. In November 2004, he was declared an enemy combatant. Although he has reportedly been cleared for release from Guantanamo Bay since 2007, he still remained detained at Guantanamo. He has allegedly been denied an independent medical assessment by a civil doctor of his choice. | <a href="#">25/06/2013</a> |

| <i>Date<br/>Type</i> | <i>Case No<br/>Country</i>                     | <i>Mandate(s)</i>  | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>  | <i>Reply</i>               |
|----------------------|--|--|---|----------------------------|
| 13/12/2012<br>JUA    | <a href="#">AUS 3/2012</a><br><b>Australia</b> | <b>Arbitrary<br/>detention;<br/>Health;</b>  | Alleged prolonged immigration detention of a recognized refugee in Australia, for more than 28 months. According to the information received, the detention of Mr. Abdul Wahid Rezaee, an Afghani national, is based on allegation of ‘people smuggling’, but the authorities had not yet interviewed him nor brought his case to a court. Meanwhile his health conditions were deteriorating and he repeatedly threatened to harm himself or others. Administrative possibilities to ease his situation had not been taken (community detention).  | <a href="#">22/05/2013</a> |
| 17/12/2012<br>JUA    | <a href="#">COL 13/2012</a><br><b>Colombia</b> | <b>Freedom of<br/>expression;<br/>Freedom of<br/>peaceful<br/>assembly and of<br/>association;<br/>Human rights<br/>defenders;<br/>Summary<br/>executions;</b> | Presunto asesinato de un defensor de los derechos de las víctimas y alegaciones de una ola creciente de amenazas y actos de intimidación contra defensores de los derechos de las víctimas y sus familiares. Según la información recibida, el 1 de diciembre de 2012, unas personas desconocidas dispararon al Sr. Miller Angulo, un miembro de la Mesa Municipal de Víctimas de Tumaco y de la Mesa Departamental de Víctimas, el cual falleció en el lugar de los hechos. Se informa de que el Sr. Angulo ya ha sido objeto de amenazas y que había huido de su municipalidad local. La Sra. Alfamir Castillo, cuyo hijo fue víctima juntos con otras dos personas de una ejecución extra-judicial en febrero de 2008, ha sido objeto de una serie de actos de intimidación y amenazas desde que empezaron las audiencias del caso en septiembre 2011, así como otros familiares de las víctimas y los abogados del caso los Sres. Jorge Molano y Germán Romero. Se informe asimismo que Edwin Mosquera, Gerardo Vega Medina, Carmen Palencia Cabrales, Carlos Yamil Páez Díaz, Beatriz Elena Mestra Gonzalez, Alfranio Lozano, Manuel Mercado y Jose Miguel Padilla, miembros de las organizaciones no-gubernamentales Comisión Intereclesial de Justicia y Paz, Tierra y Vida y Forjando Futuro, habrían sido objeto de amenazas en relación con su trabajo en favor de las víctimas de violaciones de derechos humanos. | <a href="#">20/06/2013</a> |

| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>   |  |   |  |
|-------------------|--|--|---|--|
| <i>Type</i>       | <i>Country</i>   | <i>Mandate(s)</i>  | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>  | <i>Reply</i>   |
| 20/12/2012<br>JUA | <a href="#">LAO 3/2012</a><br><b>République<br/>Démocratique<br/>Populaire Lao</b> | <b>Disappearances;<br/>Freedom of<br/>expression;<br/>Freedom of<br/>peaceful<br/>assembly and of<br/>association;<br/>Human rights<br/>defenders;</b> | Allegations of enforced disappearance of a human rights defender working on issues of land grabbing and assisting victims to speak out about their experiences. According to the information received, on 15 December 2012, Mr. Sombath Somphone was taken to a police station, before being pushed into the back seat of a vehicle by two men in civilian clothing. His whereabouts remain unknown at the time of writing the present appeal. Prior to his disappearance, Mr. Somphone was involved in trying to stop threats made by officials against people who publicly spoke up against land grabbing they experienced, during the Asia-Europe People's Forum held in November 2012,. Mr. Somphone was calling for an investigation into these threats.   | <a href="#">03/01/2013</a><br><a href="#">25/03/2013</a><br><a href="#">10/06/2013</a> |
| 04/01/2013<br>JAL | <a href="#">CMR 6/2012</a><br><b>Cameroun</b>                                      | <b>Freedom of<br/>peaceful<br/>assembly and of<br/>association;<br/>Human rights<br/>defenders;</b>  | Allégations d'un raid illégal contre l'ONG Struggle to Economize Future Environment et de l'arrestation arbitraire subséquente de six de ses membres. Selon les informations reçues, le 14 novembre 2012, des officiers armés de la Gendarmerie ont conduit un raid dans les locaux de l'ONG 'Struggle to Economize Future Environment' (SEFE), une organisation luttant pour la protection de l'environnement. Aucun mandat de perquisition n'aurait été présenté. Il est, en outre, rapporté que M. Nasako Besingi, Directeur de l'association, ainsi que Mme Ekpoh Theresia Malingo, M. Isele Gabriel Ngoe, M. Mosongo Lawrence Namaso, M. Nwete Jongele et M. Ochoe Charles Tatana, tous membres de la SEFE, auraient été arrêtés durant le raid. Les officiers de la Gendarmerie n'auraient, selon les informations reçues, présenté aucun mandat d'arrêt et n'auraient porté aucune accusation à l'encontre du Directeur et des membres de la SEFE. | <a href="#">30/07/2013</a>   |

| <i>Date<br/>Type</i> | <i>Case No<br/>Country</i>                       | <i>Mandate(s)</i>   | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>  | <i>Reply</i>               |
|----------------------|--|---|---|----------------------------|
| 15/01/2013<br>OL     | <a href="#">CRI 1/2013</a><br><b>Costa Rica</b>  | <b>Indigenous peoples;</b>  | Carta de seguimiento en relación con el propuesto proyecto hidroeléctrico el Diquis. La carta da seguimiento al informe del Relator Especial sobre el proyecto hidroeléctrico de mayo de 2011 (A/HRC/18/35/Add.8). En la carta, el Relator Especial solicita información sobre los avances en relación con el propuesto proyecto el Diquis y el proceso de consulta correspondiente con los pueblos indígenas afectados, así como información acerca de cuestiones conexas tratadas en su informe, tales como las relativas a tierras y la autonomía indígenas. El Relator Especial también lleva a la atención del Gobierno información recibida respecto de los supuestos actos de violencia en la comunidad de Salitre a inicios de enero de 2013. Según la información recibida, indígenas de la comunidad de Salitre habrían sido atacados por personas no-indígenas que están ocupando tierras dentro del territorio demarcado a favor de la comunidad. | <a href="#">03/06/2013</a> |
| 17/01/2013<br>JAL    | <a href="#">NLD 1/2013</a><br><b>Netherlands</b> | <b>African descent;<br/>Cultural Rights;<br/>Minority issues;<br/>Racism;</b> | Allegation that the Dutch celebration of Black Pete, also known as “Swarte Piet”, which, each year, is part of the Saint Nicholas Event (5 December), and precedes and accompanies the celebration of Santa Claus, perpetuates a stereotyped image of African people and people of African descent. According to the information received, proposals have been made to declare the Dutch Cultural Historical Tradition “Santa Claus and Black Pete” as Immaterial Cultural Heritage, and the Dutch authorities have selected the annual Saint Nicolas Event (December 5) as one of the intangible heritages to be submitted for inclusion in the UNESCO list.   | <a href="#">10/07/2013</a> |

| <i>Date</i>       | <i>Case No</i>                                | <i>Mandate(s)</i>  | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>  | <i>Reply</i>   |
|-------------------|---|--|---|--|
| <i>Type</i>       | <i>Country</i>                                |  |   |  |
| 29/01/2013<br>JAL | <a href="#">COL 1/2013</a><br><b>Colombia</b> | <b>Freedom of expression;<br/>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;<br/>Human rights defenders;<br/>Summary executions;<br/>Violence against women;</b> | Presunto asesinato, actos de intimidación y acoso, incluyendo amenazas de muerte y malos tratos de activistas sindicales. Según la información recibida, el día 15 de diciembre de 2012, la Sra. Rosa Helena Bernal Pinto, activista y defensora de los derechos humanos, habría sido asesinada en conexión con sus actividades en defensa de los derechos humanos. El 5 de octubre de 2012, trabajadores de la Unión Sindical Obrera habrían sido atacados por agentes del Escuadrón Móvil Antidisturbios mientras llevaban a cabo una protesta pacífica en Puerto Gaitán. Se informa de que, durante estos incidentes, el Sr. Jhon Alexander Rodríguez Quintero, líder y activista sindical, habría sido golpeado y, posteriormente, habría recibido amenazas de muerte, junto con su escolta. Estos actos se enmarcarían en un contexto caracterizado por la gran actividad que desarrollan varias empresas petroleras en esa región, dando lugar a graves amenazas contra los defensores de los derechos humanos de manera reiterada.   | <a href="#">02/05/2013</a>                               |
| 12/02/2013<br>AL  | <a href="#">BWA 1/2013</a><br><b>Botswana</b> | <b>Indigenous peoples;</b>   | Allegations concerning the situation of the Basarwa and Bakgalagadi indigenous peoples in the Central Kalahari Game Reserve. According to the information received, there are approximately 500 to 600 Basarwa and Bakgalagadi indigenous residents living in five communities within the Central Kalahari Game Reserve. Approximately 2,200 to 2,400 Basarwa and Bankgaladi people who were former residents of the Reserve, but who have been evicted from their traditional lands, now live in the resettlement sites of Xere, New Xade and Kaudwane. In the Roy Sesana and Others v. The Attorney General decision of 2006, the High Court of Botswana held that the Government's refusal to allow the applicants in the case to enter the Reserve unless they were issued with permits was unlawful and unconstitutional. However, the Government has allegedly maintained a position that only the 243 applicants who were named in the Sesana case can return to the Reserve without obtaining a temporary entry permit. Further, indigenous residents in the Reserve have allegedly been criminally prosecuted, arrested, harassed, beaten and intimidated by police and park officials for engaging in their traditional subsistence hunting and gathering activities. | <a href="#">22/02/2013</a><br><a href="#">30/07/2013</a> |

| <i>Date<br/>Type</i> | <i>Case No<br/>Country</i>  | <i>Mandate(s)</i>  | <i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>  | <i>Reply</i>               |
|----------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------|
| 18/02/2013<br>JOL    | <a href="#">USA 2/2013</a><br><b>United States<br/>of America</b> | <b>Indigenous<br/>peoples;<br/>Violence against<br/>women;</b> | Reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). According to information received, on 12 February 2013, the United States Senate approved Bill S.47, a bipartisan Bill that would reauthorize the VAWA. The Bill is now to be considered by the United States House of Representatives. The Violence against Women Act has steadily expanded funding to address domestic violence and, with each reauthorization, has included historically underserved groups. It has played a crucial role in providing guidance to State and local level governments, and in facilitating their adequate responses to violence against women. The Bill currently being debated contains key provisions that bolster indigenous tribes' ability to prosecute cases involving violence against indigenous women. The reauthorization of the Act is of utmost importance to continue improving the Government's ability to hold perpetrators accountable and provide protection to women victims of violence. | <a href="#">16/05/2013</a> |
| 19/02/2013<br>AL     | <a href="#">MEX 1/2013</a><br><b>México</b>                       | <b>Health;</b>   | Alegaciones sobre el estado de salud de un recluso. Según la información recibida, el Sr. Bernal Gutiérrez padece de problemas de visión que han resultado en una pérdida completa de visión en uno de sus ojos. Así mismo se alega que el Sr. Bernal Gutiérrez habría empezado a sentir síntomas similares en el otro ojo por lo que, según la fuente, el médico asignado ordenó un estudio tras el cual se programó una intervención quirúrgica para el día 12 de octubre de 2012. La fuente indica que, llegada tal fecha, el Sr. Bernal Gutiérrez no fue trasladado al centro médico conllevando la pérdida de la cita. Se alega igualmente que el estado de su visión está desmejorando progresivamente.   | <a href="#">08/05/2013</a> |
| 26/02/2013<br>AL     | <a href="#">NGA 1/2013</a><br><b>Nigeria</b>                      | <b>Adequate<br/>housing;</b>                                   | Alleged demolitions of 30 houses in the Oke-Ilu-Eri area of Badia East in Lagos and imminent threat of further demolitions and evictions in the same area. According to the information received, on the morning of 23 February 2013 a demolition squad from the Lagos State Government began demolishing houses in the Oke-Ilu-Eri area of Badia East in Lagos. As many as 30 houses are reported to have been demolished within the hour and thousands more residents are to be further evicted and their houses demolished. Reportedly, no appropriate prior notice of the evictions and demolitions was provided to the residents.  | <a href="#">06/06/2013</a> |



## Annex

### Mandates of special procedures

| <i>Mandate title</i>   | <i>Human Rights<br/>Council<br/>resolution</i> |
|--|--|
| Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context   | 15/8   |
| Working Group on people of African descent   | 18/28  |
| Working Group on Arbitrary Detention   | 15/18  |
| Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus   | 23/15  |
| Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia  | 18/25  |
| Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire   | 20/19  |
| Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights   | 19/6   |
| Independent expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order  | 18/6   |
| Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea   | 22/ 13   |
| Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea   | 23/21  |
| Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances  | 16/16  |
| Independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights | 16/14  |
| Special Rapporteur on the right to education   | 17/3   |
| Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment  | 19/10  |
| Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights   | 17/13  |
| Special Rapporteur on the right to food  | 22/9   |
| Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression   | 16/4   |
| Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association  | 15/21  |
| Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief  | 22/20  |
| Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti   | PRST 22/2                                      |
| Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health  | 15/22  |
| Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders  | 16/5   |
| Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers   | 17/2   |

| <i>Mandate title</i>  | <i>Human Rights Council resolution</i> |
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| Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples  | 15/14                                  |
| Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons  | 23/8                                   |
| Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran   | 22/23                                  |
| Working Group on the use of mercenaries   | 15/12                                  |
| Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants  | 17/12                                  |
| Independent Expert on Minority Issues   | 16/6                                   |
| Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar  | 22/14                                  |
| Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967  | 5/1                                    |
| Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation & guarantees of non-recurrence  | 18/7                                   |
| Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance                                 | 16/33                                  |
| Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography  | 16/12                                  |
| Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery   | 15/2                                   |
| Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity   | 17/6                                   |
| Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan  | 21/27                                  |
| Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia  | 20/21                                  |
| Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions  | 17/5                                   |
| Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic   | S-18/1                                 |
| Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism                        | 22/8                                   |
| Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment   | 16/23                                  |
| Special Rapporteur on the human rights obligations related to environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and waste | 18/11                                  |
| Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children   | 17/1                                   |
| Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises                                      | 17/4                                   |
| Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences   | 23/25                                  |
| Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice   | 23/7                                   |
| Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation   | 16/2                                   |