



人权理事会

强迫或非自愿失踪问题工作组

强迫或非自愿失踪问题工作组转交的来文、审查的案件、 提出的意见及开展的其他活动*

第一百二十四届会议** (2021 年 5 月 17 日至 21 日)

一. 来文

1. 2021 年 2 月 20 日至 5 月 21 日, 工作组依照紧急程序向下列国家转交了 17 起案件: 埃及(3)、印度(2)、伊朗伊斯兰共和国(1)、肯尼亚(1)、缅甸(1)、巴基斯坦(6)、俄罗斯联邦(2)和沙特阿拉伯(1)。
2. 在 2021 年 5 月 17 日至 21 日举行的第一百二十四届会议上, 工作组决定向下列国家共转交 136 起新报告的强迫失踪案件: 阿富汗(7)、孟加拉国(2)、喀麦隆(1)、中国(2)、埃及(9)、印度(8)、巴基斯坦(37)、俄罗斯联邦(4)、斯里兰卡(50)、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国(15)和阿拉伯联合酋长国(1)。
3. 工作组还澄清了涉及以下国家的 122 起案件: 阿富汗(1)、巴林(1)、中国(14)、埃及(4)、印度(1)、伊朗伊斯兰共和国(1)、利比亚(5)、巴基斯坦(87)、菲律宾(3)、俄罗斯联邦(1)、沙特阿拉伯(1)和乌克兰(3)。根据政府提供的资料澄清了共 88 起案件, 根据其他来文方提供的资料澄清了共 34 起案件。
4. 2021 年 2 月 20 日至 5 月 21 日, 工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了 32 份来文。来文包括: 1 份迅速干预函, 发给老挝人民民主共和国; 9 份联合紧急呼吁, 分别发给科摩罗(1)、埃及(1)、印度(1)、伊朗伊斯兰共和国(1)、伊拉克(1)、马达加斯加(1)、摩洛哥(1)、沙特阿拉伯(1)和阿拉伯联合酋长国(1); 22 份联合指控函, 分别发给孟加拉国(2)、布隆迪(1)、中非共和国(1)、中国(1)、哥伦比亚(2)、刚果民主共和国(1)、萨尔瓦多(1)、危地马拉(1)、洪都拉斯(1)、墨西哥(2)、尼泊尔(1)、

* 本文件附件不译, 原文照发。

** 鉴于冠状病毒病(COVID-19)大流行造成的旅行限制, 工作组举行了视频会议。



巴基斯坦(2)、俄罗斯联邦(1)、土耳其(1)、乌干达(1)和委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国(1)、以及“其他行为方”(Lobaye Invest 和萨那事实当局(2))。¹

5. 工作组本届会议审查并通过了涉及尼泊尔的一项一般性指控(见附件二)。工作组还讨论了工作方法以及即将提交人权理事会的报告,特别是年度报告,包括关于域外转移情形下强迫失踪问题的专题研究,还有以前访问阿尔巴尼亚和冈比亚的后续报告。

6. 工作组在本报告所述期间发布的新闻稿和声明的完整清单载于附件三。

二. 其他活动

7. 工作组在本届会议期间与失踪者亲属和就这一问题开展工作的非政府组织举行了虚拟会议。工作组还会见了哥伦比亚、萨尔瓦多、墨西哥和秘鲁等国国家搜寻机制的负责人。

8. 工作组在本届会议期间与亚美尼亚、塞浦路斯、冈比亚、日本、肯尼亚、巴基斯坦和葡萄牙政府的代表举行了会议。

9. 2021年3月3日,工作组与强迫失踪问题委员会和禁止强迫失踪国际联盟一起举办了一次网络研讨会,以促进普遍批准《保护所有人免遭强迫失踪国际公约》²。

10. 2021年3月15日,伯纳德·杜海姆代表工作组参加了安全理事会在阿拉伯叙利亚共和国冲突十周年之际举行的情况通报会。

11. 2021年3月26日,工作组与强迫失踪问题委员会举行了一次非正式非公开会议,以交流信息和意见,并讨论共同关心的问题。

12. 2021年4月22日,工作组与强迫失踪问题委员会和保护所有移民工人及其家庭成员权利委员会一起参加了由日内瓦国际人道法和人权学院主办的移民背景下的强迫失踪现象和国际人权机制的贡献问题联席会议。

13. 工作组在本报告所述期间开展的其他活动清单载于附件四。

¹ 工作组就失踪者亲属、证人或相关组织成员受到恐吓、迫害或报复的情况发送迅速干预函。此外,可就过去的侵犯人权行为发送指控函;就持续或可能发生的侵犯人权行为发送紧急呼吁;对不符合国际人权法律和标准的法案、法律、政策和做法的关切被归类为“其他信函”。所有此类信函在转交有关国家 60 天后,连同政府做出的任何答复一起公布,可查阅 <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/Tmsearch/TMDocuments>。

² 见 www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CED/Pages/CED-Joint-Webinar-2021.aspx。

三. 工作组在本届会议期间审查的关于在各国发生的强迫或非自愿失踪的资料

阿富汗

标准程序

14. 工作组依照标准程序向该国政府转交了七起案件，分别涉及：

(a) 一名 33 岁的阿富汗国民，据称于 2019 年 8 月中旬在坎大哈潘杰瓦伊区的集市区附近被警方逮捕；

(b) 一名 31 岁的阿富汗国民，据称于 2020 年 2 月最后一周在坎大哈的纳乔加诺清真寺地区被国家安全局官员逮捕；

(c) 一名出生于 1986 年的阿富汗国民，据称于 2019 年 8 月在坎大哈扎雷区 Pashmol 一带被国家安全局官员逮捕；

(d) 一名 29 岁的阿富汗国民，据称于 2020 年 4 月初在坎大哈潘杰瓦伊区第 7 警区被穿灰色制服的男子逮捕；

(e) 一名 33 岁的阿富汗国民，据称于 2019 年 8 月在坎大哈第 9 区洛伊威拉被阿富汗国家警察逮捕；

(f) 一名出生于 1986 年的阿富汗国民，据称于 2019 年 2 月在坎大哈—赫尔曼德公路上被绑架；

(g) 一名出生于 1996 年的阿富汗国民，据称于 2020 年 3 月在坎大哈的斯平布尔达克区被阿富汗边防警察逮捕。

澄清

15. 根据该国政府之前提供的资料，工作组决定澄清 Haji Naim Kuchi 一案，委员会第一百二十二届会议决定对该案适用六个月规则³。据报此人已于 2005 年获释，现已死亡。

孟加拉国

标准程序

16. 工作组依照标准程序向该国政府转交了两起案件，涉及 Farid Ahmmod Syed 和 Alamgir Hossain Hossain，他们都是孟加拉国人，据称他们于 2014 年 1 月 12 日在孟加拉国科米拉区 Laksam 路上被一个执法机构的人员绑架。

联合指控函

17. 2021 年 3 月 31 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，内容涉及据称 Mushtaq Ahmed 和 Ahmed Kabir Kishore 在被拘留期间遭受酷刑和虐待，之后 Ahmed 先生在拘留期间死亡，而 Kishore 先生逮捕日期据说登记有误，因此他有 3 天时间处于强迫失踪状态。

³ A/HRC/WGEID/122/1, 第 15 段。

18. 2021 年 5 月 13 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，内容涉及据称执法当局和执政党人民联盟成员驱散一系列和平示威者，后来又任意逮捕和拘留抗议者和政治反对派，有些案件相当于强迫失踪。

巴林

澄清

19. 根据政府和其他来源提供的资料，工作组决定澄清 Mohamed Ramadhan Issa 一案，他被判处死刑，目前正被拘留。工作组感到关切的是，对于 Ramadhan 先生初次被捕后遭受的虐待和强迫失踪似乎没有进行结论性调查，重申工作组与其他特别程序机制在 2020 年 7 月 29 日转交的联合紧急呼吁中表达的关切⁴。

布隆迪

联合指控函

20. 2021 年 3 月 1 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，内容涉及布隆迪难民在坦桑尼亚联合共和国遭受强迫失踪、任意逮捕和拘留、虐待或酷刑甚至可能被杀害以及被强制返回的难民在布隆迪遭受任意拘留和强迫失踪的指控。转交来文后还发布了一份新闻稿(见附件三)。

意见

21. 工作组感到震惊的是，不断有关于在布隆迪政府和收容布隆迪难民的邻国政府的配合下对布隆迪难民实施强制遣返政策的报告。工作组感到关切的是，难民不仅被强制返回布隆迪，而且在回到布隆迪后也会遭到报复，包括任意和单独拘留以及强迫失踪。

喀麦隆

标准程序

22. 工作组依照紧急程序向该国政府转交了一起案件，涉及喀麦隆人 Ernest Tikum Dinga，据称他于 2020 年 9 月 12 日在巴门达蓝月亮上站附近的一个检查站被喀麦隆安全部队成员绑架。

来文方提供的资料

23. 来文方提供了两起未决案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清有关案件。

中非共和国

联合指控函

24. 2021 年 3 月 26 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，内容涉及招募和使用私营军事和安保人员支援中非武装部队一事。据称，这些人员参与了侵犯人权行为，包括在中非共和国境内持续敌对状态下发生的法外处决、强迫失踪和酷刑行为。转交来文之后还发布了一份新闻稿(见附件三)。

⁴ BHR 4/2020.

中国

标准程序

25. 工作组依照标准程序向该国政府转交了两起案件，分别涉及：

(a) Abuduaini Maimaitiyiming, 中国公民，维吾尔族，据称于 2017 年 9 月在岳普湖县被当地公安人员拘捕；

(b) Maimaiti Abulaiti, 中国公民，维吾尔族，据称于 2018 年 1 月 20 日被温宿镇托峰社区警务站公安人员拘捕。

澄清

26. 根据该国政府之前提供的资料，工作组决定澄清第一百二十二届会议上决定适用六个月规则的 10 起案件⁵，这些案件涉及 Adudureyimu Ruxianguli、Gulinuer Tuoheti、Xirenai Yasheng 和 Aihemaiti Hujia，以及两名男孩和四名女孩。据报道，有关人员已获自由。

根据来文方提供的资料作出的澄清

27. 根据来文方提供的资料，工作组决定澄清四起案件，分别涉及据报已获自由的柯成兵、危志立、杨郑君以及据报在羁押期间死亡的诺桑。

来文方提供的资料

28. 来文方提供了 41 起未决案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清有关案件。根据从一个来文方收到的新的资料，工作组决定中止第一百二十三届会议对 Saidoula Tuoheti 一案适用的六个月规则⁶。

联合指控函

29. 2021 年 4 月 28 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，涉及 17 名人权维护者因被指控犯有危害国家罪而被拘留、部分案件中被强迫失踪一事。

意见

30. 工作组仍感关切的是，继续有中国维吾尔人遭受强迫失踪以及继续使用在指定地点监视居住做法的指控。委员会重申，应将被剥夺自由者遭到拘留一事以及他们的拘留地点、包括转移的准确情况立即通知其家属、律师或任何其他有合法理由关心这种情况的人(《保护所有人不遭受强迫失踪宣言》，第 10 条第 2 款)，否则即构成强迫失踪。

⁵ A/HRC/WGEID/122/1, 第 45 段。

⁶ 关于适用六个月规则的信息，见工作组工作方法第 25 段。

哥伦比亚

联合指控函和答复

31. 2021 年 3 月 12 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，内容涉及据报在 El Copey 墓地进行的干预以及对埋葬在那里的强迫失踪和法外处决受害者的遗体缺乏保护的问题。

32. 2021 年 5 月 11 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，内容涉及哥伦比亚警察和机动防暴队成员对自 2021 年 4 月 28 日起抗议税收改革的示威者和人权维护者过度使用武力和火器的问题。函中包括关于一些抗议者被任意拘留和强迫失踪的指控。转交来文之后还发布了一份新闻稿(见附件三)。

33. 2021 年 4 月 30 日，该国政府对 2021 年 3 月 12 日送交的联合指控函作出了答复。

意见

34. 工作组继续对 2021 年 4 月 28 日以来哥伦比亚的和平抗议活动遭到暴力镇压一事感到关切，包括几起强迫失踪指控。工作组再次呼吁该国政府立即披露所有被拘留者的下落，严肃调查责任人员，并开展对话以缓解紧张局势。

科摩罗

联合紧急呼吁

35. 2021 年 3 月 9 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一项紧急呼吁，涉及 Inssa Mohamed, 别名 Bobocha, 他是一名政治反对派人士，虽有难民身份，但据称两次被从马达加斯加强行送回科摩罗。还有报告称，他自 2021 年 1 月 27 日抵达莫罗尼后一直被强迫失踪。转交来文之后还发布了一份新闻稿(见附件三)。

刚果民主共和国

联合指控函

36. 2021 年 4 月 12 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，涉及人权维护者 Floribert Chebeya 及其同事 Fidèle Bazana 2010 年遇害的新情况。特别是有关于杀人情况新的指控和指称的凶手身份的信息。

埃及

紧急程序

37. 工作组依照紧急程序向该国政府转交了三起案件，分别涉及：

(a) Karim Sayed Mahrous Attya, 埃及国民，2021 年 1 月 27 日在家中被穿黑色制服的警察及随行四名便衣人员逮捕；

(b) Khaled Anwar Mohamed Abdel Hafez, 埃及国民，2021 年 2 月 17 日在工作地点与其子 Akram Khaled Anwar Mohamed Abdel Hafez 一起被埃及警察逮捕；

(c) Akram Khaled Anwar Mohamed Abdel Hafez, 埃及国民，2021 年 2 月 17 日在工作场所与其父 Khaled Anwar Mohamed Abdel Hafez 一起被埃及警察逮捕。

标准程序

38. 工作组依照标准程序向该国政府转交了五起案件，分别涉及：

- (a) Abdel Hindi, 埃及国民，2019 年 4 月 5 日被国家安全人员逮捕；
- (b) Omar Raouf Mohamed Mohamed el-Sayed, 埃及国民，最后一次露面是 2019 年 3 月在 Abbasiya 的国家安全部门所在地；
- (c) Abdelnabi el-Saadawi, 埃及国民，2019 年 1 月 14 日下午 6 时被国家安全人员绑架；
- (d) Mohamed Gharib Foila, 埃及国民，2018 年 8 月 18 日与其兄弟 Ayman Taha Mahmoud Foila 一起在塞得港省入口处的一个警方检查站被国家安全人员绑架；
- (e) Ayman Taha Mahmoud Foila, 埃及国民，2018 年 8 月 18 日与其兄弟 Mohamed Gharib Foila 一起在塞得港省入口处的一个警方检查站被国家安全人员绑架。

适用六个月规则

39. 该国政府提供了信息，工作组据此决定对 Hussein Mohamed Meshrif 的案件适用六个月规则。

澄清

40. 根据政府之前提供的资料，工作组决定澄清 Sara Fathi Ibrahim 的案件，据报他已获自由。

根据来文方提供的资料作出的澄清

41. 根据来文方提供的资料，工作组决定澄清三起案件，分别涉及 Adel Abdullah Wazeer Abdul al Maqsood、Akram Khaled Anwar Mohamed Hafez 和 Khaled Anwar Mohamed Abdel Hafez。

联合紧急呼吁

42. 2021 年 5 月 4 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一项紧急呼吁，涉及 Abdulrahman Gamal Metwally Ibrahim 和 Omar Gamal Metwally Ibrahim 两兄弟，据报他们因牵涉 2013 年军事政变而被任意逮捕，并在拘留期间遭到安全官员的酷刑和虐待。

萨尔瓦多

政府提供的资料

43. 2021 年 2 月 23 日，该国政府转交了有关六起案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清有关案件。

来文方提供的资料

44. 来文方提供了两起未决案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清有关案件。

联合指控函

45. 2021 年 4 月 16 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，称中美洲各国与墨西哥之间系统性地缺乏有效调查和区域合作，以处理包括强迫失踪在内的众多移民失踪案件，并通知家人、保存法医数据、返还遗骸和向受害者提供适当赔偿。向危地马拉、洪都拉斯和墨西哥也发送了类似信函。

危地马拉

联合指控函

46. 见上文第 45 段。

洪都拉斯

联合指控函

47. 见上文第 45 段。

印度

紧急程序

48. 工作组依照紧急程序向该国政府转交了两起案件，涉及 Mujahid Ashraf Khan Sehrai 和 Rashed Ashraf Khan Sehrai，据称他们于 2021 年 5 月 15 日在查谟和克什米尔属地斯利那加市的家中被印度部队人员逮捕。

标准程序

49. 工作组依照标准程序向该国政府转交了八起案件，分别涉及：

(a) Malik Nasir Ahmed, 据称于 1995 年 7 月 7 日在查谟和克什米尔 Anantnag 区的 Akingam 失踪，据信他被印度部队军官拘留；

(b) 一名 17 岁的少年，据称于 1999 年 10 月 1 日在查谟和克什米尔的 Kupwara 区被印度军队绑架；

(c) Tariq Lone, 据称于 2000 年 8 月 15 日在查谟和克什米尔的 Kupwara 区被印度军队绑架；

(d) Abdul Hameed Chaudhry, 据称于 1999 年 10 月 6 日在查谟和克什米尔的 Ramban 区的家中被印度军队绑架；

(e) 一名 16 岁的少年，据称于 1994 年 7 月 15 日在查谟和克什米尔 Bandipora 区的家中被印度军队绑架；

(f) Abdur Rahim Rather, 据称于 1995 年 12 月 22 日在查谟和克什米尔 Baramulla 区的家中被武装持枪人员绑架，怀疑 Rather 先生是被印度民兵组织带走的；

(g) Nisar Ahmad Khanday, 据称于 1996 年 1 月 14 日在查谟和克什米尔 Baramulla 区被印度军队逮捕；

(h) Abdul Aziz Bhat, 据称于 1999 年 9 月 21 日在查谟和克什米尔 Ramban 区的家中被武装持枪人员绑架，怀疑他是被印度部队带走的。

来文方提供的资料

50. 来文方提供了两起未决案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清有关案件。

根据来文方提供的资料作出的澄清

51. 根据来文方提供的资料，工作组决定澄清 Mohammad Ashraf Khan Sehrai 的案件，据报他已在羁押期间死亡。

联合紧急呼吁

52. 2021 年 3 月 31 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一项紧急呼吁，涉及在查谟和克什米尔对人权维护者 Waheed Para 以及对 Irfan Ahmad Dar 和 Naseer Ahmad Wani 实施任意拘留、法外处决、强迫失踪以及酷刑和虐待的指控。

伊朗伊斯兰共和国

紧急程序

53. 工作组依照紧急程序向该国政府转交了一起关于 Manouchehr Bakhtiyari 的案件。此人是伊朗伊斯兰共和国国民，于 2021 年 4 月 29 日被伊朗安全部队人员绑架。Bakhtiyari 先生的案件此前已于 2020 年 7 月 23 日转交伊朗伊斯兰共和国政府，是他于 2020 年 7 月 13 日被捕后的第一次被强迫失踪案件。Bakhtiyari 先生一直积极要求为 2019 年 11 月街头抗议期间其子被法外杀害一事伸张正义。

澄清

54. 根据该国政府之前提供的信息，工作组决定澄清 Hedayat Abdollahpour 的案件，令人遗憾的是，已经确认他已在死刑判决后被执行死刑。

联合紧急呼吁

55. 2021 年 2 月 22 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一项紧急呼吁，内容涉及阿瓦兹阿拉伯少数群体成员 Hossein Silawi、Ali Khasraji 和 Naser Khafajian 即将被处决的风险，以及一系列对俾路支少数群体成员的处决。紧急呼吁还涉及戈纳巴迪苏菲少数教派成员 Behnam Mahjoubi 在被国家机关羁押期间健康状况危在旦夕的信息。该国对少数群体的系统性镇压似乎在升级，特别是自 2020 年 12 月中旬以来，而上述指称的侵权行为即是其中的一部分。

意见

56. 工作组表示深为震惊的是，遭受严重侵犯人权行为者的亲人因要求伸张正义而遭到报复，例如 Manouchehr Bakhtiyari 的案件，他一直在为 2019 年 11 月街头抗议期间其子被法外杀害一事要求伸张正义(见上文第 53 段)。

57. 工作组还感到关切的是，不断有报告称，伊朗阿瓦兹阿拉伯人、库尔德人和俾路支人等少数民族的人权维护者遭到报复。报复的形式往往是任意逮捕，然后是长时间的单独监禁和强迫失踪，在此期间，受害者遭受酷刑，之后在判刑后拘押期间才现身。

伊拉克

联合紧急呼吁

58. 2021 年 3 月 23 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一项紧急呼吁，内容涉及据称与伊拉克武装部队有关联的个人法外杀害人权维护者 Ali Jasib Hattab al Heliji 的父亲 Jasib Hattab Abboud al Heliji，而 Ali Jasib Hattab al Heliji 一直处于强迫失踪状态。转交来文之后还发布了一份新闻稿(见附件三)。

肯尼亚

紧急程序

59. 工作组依照紧急程序向该国政府转交了一起案件，涉及土耳其国民 Selahaddin Gülen，他于 2021 年 5 月 3 日被捕并从内罗毕 Kiambu 路刑事调查局失踪。

老挝人民民主共和国

联合迅速干预函

60. 2021 年 4 月 27 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一份迅速干预函，内容涉及据称老挝人民民主共和国军队针对 2020 年 3 月被迫失踪的四个人的亲属的报复行为，而先前也曾经就这四人发送过来文⁷。明显的报复行为包括，据报一名老人 Chue Youa Vang 于 2021 年 3 月 21 日被法外杀害，该社区还受到进一步恐吓。

利比亚

澄清

61. 根据该国政府之前提供的资料，工作组决定澄清五起案件，涉及据报已获自由的 Al Raquoubi Abdelatif (Abdelatif al Raquoubi Salem Muhammad)、Salem Said al Judran (Salem Saeed Salem Awad Jadran al-Mughrabi)、Ali Dbie Salah al Talhi (Ali al-Dabea Saleh al-Talhi)和 Almanafi Ahmed Abdessalam Hassane (Ahmed Abdel-Salam Abdel-Mawla al-Menfi)。

马达加斯加

联合紧急呼吁

62. 2021 年 3 月 9 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一项紧急呼吁，内容涉及政治反对人士 Inssa Mohamed(别名 Bobocha)，据称他虽有难民身份，却两次被强行从马达加斯加送回科摩罗。还有报告称，据说他自 2021 年 1 月 27 日抵达莫罗尼后一直被强迫失踪(见上文第 35 段)。

⁷ LAO 3/2020.

墨西哥

来文方提供的资料

63. 来文方提供了三起未决案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清有关案件。

联合指控函和答复

64. 2021 年 2 月 26 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，涉及墨西哥北部塔毛利帕斯州卡马戈市至少 19 人被法外杀害和强迫失踪一事，其中大多数是移民。

65. 2021 年 4 月 16 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，内容涉及中美洲各国与墨西哥之间系统性地缺乏有效调查和区域合作来处理包括强迫失踪在内的众多移民失踪案件，并通知家人、保存法医数据、送还遗骸和向受害者提供适当赔偿。类似函件也发送给了萨尔瓦多、危地马拉和洪都拉斯。

66. 2021 年 4 月 15 日，该国政府就 2021 年 2 月 26 日发送的联合指控函作出了答复。

摩洛哥

联合紧急呼吁

67. 2021 年 3 月 19 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了关于 Osama Talal Abbas al-Mahruqi 的一项紧急呼吁，他拥有澳大利亚和沙特阿拉伯双重国籍。有报告称，尽管禁止酷刑委员会基于酷刑和其他虐待的潜在风险而下令采取临时措施，但他仍从摩洛哥被引渡回沙特阿拉伯。自他于 2021 年 3 月 13 日被引渡以来，没有关于他命运或下落的信息。

莫桑比克

来文方提供的资料

68. 来文方提供了一起未决案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清有关案件。

意见

69. 工作组感到遗憾的是，没有提供关于对 Américo António Melro Sebastião 的强迫失踪案件进行调查的资料。他是葡萄牙人，于 2019 年 7 月 29 日被穿制服的国家工作人员绑架。工作组呼吁莫桑比克政府提交关于 Melro Sebastião 先生搜寻进展情况和所开展的调查情况的资料。

缅甸

紧急程序

70. 工作组依照紧急程序向该国政府转交了一起涉及 Mya Aye 的案件，据称他于 2021 年 2 月 1 日在仰光家中被突击搜查时受到逮捕，之后被带走，地点不明。

意见

71. 如 2 月 26 日发布的新闻稿(见附件三)所示,工作组继续对 2021 年 2 月 1 日政变以来记者、抗议者、政治人物和人权维护者被强迫失踪的指控深感震惊。工作组回顾《保护所有人不遭受强迫失踪宣言》第 7 条,敦促军方恢复民主体制,确保所有因行使人权而被拘留者立即获释,拘留期间不受任何伤害。

尼泊尔

联合指控函和答复

72. 2021 年 4 月 19 日,工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函,涉及国家人权委员会新成员的任命工作,这些任命不符合关于促进和保护人权的国家机构的地位的原则(《巴黎原则》),严重损害了委员会的独立性,从而限制了尼泊尔人民就包括强迫失踪在内的侵犯人权指控获得补救的能力。转交来文之后还发布了一份新闻稿(见附件三)。

73. 2021 年 4 月 29 日,该国政府就 2021 年 4 月 19 日发送的联合指控函作出答复。

一般性指控

74. 工作组从可靠来源收到信息,称尼泊尔在执行《保护所有人不遭受强迫失踪宣言》方面遇到困难。工作组向该国政府发送了一份一般性指控,载于附件二,重点是据称国内法律在处理国家部队在 1996-2006 年内战中所犯强迫失踪行为方面存在漏洞。

巴基斯坦

紧急程序

75. 工作组依照紧急程序向该国政府转交了六起案件,分别涉及:

(a) Rabnawaz Khan, 据称于 2020 年 12 月 11 日在开伯尔-普赫图赫瓦省南瓦济里斯坦特希尔马肯阿沙尔科特的一所学校前被巴基斯坦军事特工人员绑架;

(b) 一名 14 岁女孩, 据称于 2021 年 1 月 24 日在伊斯兰堡 Raina 高地 Zaraj 房产集团属下的自家住所外被身份不明人员绑架, 这些人被认为是国家工作人员;

(c) 一名 12 岁男孩, 据称于 2020 年 12 月 20 日在开伯尔-普赫图赫瓦省北瓦济里斯坦特希尔达塔开勒 Tir Mor Haza Khel 附近的一家商店被巴基斯坦军队人员逮捕;

(d) Abid Noor, 据称于 2021 年 3 月 8 日在信德省卡拉奇的科特卡西姆被巴基斯坦军队特工人员绑架;

(e) Sattar Khan, 据称于 2021 年 3 月 3 日在班努区曼吉瓦拉被巴基斯坦军事特工绑架;

(f) Sadiq Ameen, 据称于 2021 年 3 月 10 日在拉瓦尔品第 Adyalla 路的家中被警察绑架。

标准程序

76. 工作组依照标准程序，向该国政府转交了 37 起案件(见附件一)。

适用六个月规则

77. 2021 年 4 月 14 日，该国政府提供了八起未决案件的资料，工作组决定对这八起案件适用六个月规则。

政府提供的资料

78. 2021 年 4 月 14 日，该国政府转交了关于七起案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清有关案件。

澄清

79. 根据该国政府之前提供的资料，工作组决定澄清 68 起案件，涉及：据报已死亡的 Muhammad Bilal、Sultan Mehmood、Tanzeem Ahmed Khan Bashir Ahmed Khan、Muhammad Ameen Khan、Muhammad Zubair 和 Azeem Khan；据报已被拘留的 Muazzam Ali、Muhammad Umair、Gul Zaman、Jameel Yaqoob、Ahmed Dad Baloch、Kashif Muhammad、Rizwan Asghar Butt 和 Talhat Khalid Talhat；据报已获自由的 Raghbir Hashami、Qari Muhammad Alam、Sayid Jamil Zaidi、Naeem Muhammad Naeem、Mirza Arsalan Baig Kausar、Hussain Baig、Shakeel Nabi Buksh、Wasi Haider Hassan Raza、Aalam Wahab、Imran Naseem、Fawad Ahmed Hussain、Ali Raza Jaweed、Aslam Rehman、Aamir Sheikh、Jaffrey Jahanzeb Abdul、Fareed Ahmed Yameen Ahmed、Latif Abdul、Azra Baloch Siraj Uddin、Mohammad Azum、Muhammad Farooq、Ghulam Rasool、Zojan Khan、Noor Nabi、Mian Shaukat Bacha、Qaisar Ali、Ahmad Said Khan、Abdul Jabbar、Shahid Hussain、Qaisar Ali、Dilshad Ali、Syed Ameen Nil、Mukhtiar Almani、Saqib Ali Saqib Ali、Khan Momin Khan Momin、Momin Khan Mohsin、Shahid Nizam Nizam Uddin、Amir Nizam Nizam Uddin、Khurram、Sarfarz Ahmed、Jan Khair、Yaseen Muhammad、Wahid Abdul、Anees、Faiz Muhammad、Aqueel Ahmed、Arif Muhammad、Haneef、Hameed、Mohsin Khan、Muhammad Ameen Khan、Dil Nawaz、Jan Muhammad、Faiz-Ur-rehman、Akmal Waheed、Kaleri Baloch Imran Khan Kaleri Baloch。

根据来文方提供的资料作出的澄清

80. 根据来文方提供的资料，工作组决定澄清 19 起案件，涉及据报已获自由的 Shadi Soomro、Yousaf、Shahid Ali Junejo、Abdul Hay Kurd、Zubair Ahmed、Muhammad Azum、Gulab Ahmed Ghulam Rasool、Aurang Zaib、Noor Dad Nil、Mohammad Hassaan、Salman Ali Saleem、Zakir Balochzahi、Hizbullah、Jahanzaib、Doda、Usman、Arif Ullah、Noor Abid 和据报正被拘押的 Sana Ullah Baloch。

来文方提供的资料

81. 来文方提供了关于七起案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清有关案件。

联合指控函

82. 2021 年 3 月 1 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，称信德省属于少数群体，特别是信德少数群体的政治活动人士、记者和人权维护者的强迫失踪事件似乎在稳步增加。

83. 2021 年 4 月 1 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，内容涉及据称几名人权维护者及其相关人员受到任意逮捕、酷刑、起诉以及有些人在拘留期间得不到充分的医疗服务的问题。

意见

84. 工作组继续感到关切的是，在巴基斯坦一直有大量关于政治活动人士、记者和人权维护者被强迫失踪的新的指控，据报告，这些行动是在国家人员的直接参与下进行的，主要针对少数群体特别是信德少数群体的成员。

85. 工作组回顾《保护所有人不受强迫失踪宣言》第 2、第 3、第 7 和第 10 条的规定。

菲律宾

澄清

86. 根据该国政府之前提供的资料，工作组决定澄清三起案件，涉及据报已死亡的 Larry Aparato、Andres Awid 和 Pablo Awid。

大韩民国

政府提供的资料

87. 2021 年 5 月 6 日，该国政府转交了登记在俄罗斯联邦名下的 25 起案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清有关案件。

俄罗斯联邦

紧急程序

88. 工作组依照紧急程序向该国政府转交了 2 起案件，分别涉及：

(a) Magomed Gadaev，据称他于 2021 年 4 月 11 日在西伯利亚北部的诺维乌伦盖被据信属于俄罗斯联邦安全局的便衣特工绑架。据报，Gadaev 先生于 2021 年 4 月 9 日从法国被驱逐回俄罗斯联邦。该案件的副本已送交法国政府；

(b) Numagomed Mamuev，据称他于 2021 年 3 月 26 日在车臣 Shalazhi 村被据信属于俄罗斯联邦安全局的便衣特工绑架。据报，Mamuev 先生于 2021 年 3 月 24 日从德国被驱逐回俄罗斯联邦。该案件的副本已送交德国政府。

标准程序

89. 工作组依照标准程序向该国政府转交了四起案件，分别涉及：

(a) Yakub Dzhabrailov, 据称于 2001 年 12 月 15 日被 20 名俄罗斯联邦武装部队军官在对他阿尔贡家中的一次突击搜查中逮捕;

(b) Rustam Kagiroy, 据称于 2009 年 5 月 17 日在扎坎—尤尔特村行政大楼附近被三名身穿黑色军装的武装人员绑架, 据认为他们隶属于俄罗斯安全部门;

(c) Zalina Yelkhoroyeva, 据称于 2010 年 12 月 22 日, 在诺沃塞洛的 Chermenskiy Krug 检查站附近被交警拦下后即被一群身穿迷彩服的俄罗斯安全部门武装人员逮捕;

(d) Rustam Aliyev, 据称于 2003 年 7 月 7 日在与俄罗斯安全部门有关的蒙面人员对他贝尔加托伊家中的一次突击搜查中被绑架。

政府提供的资料

90. 2021 年 5 月 13 日, 该国政府转交了两起案件的资料, 但被认为不足以澄清有关案件。

91. 2021 年 5 月 20 日, 德国政府提供了 Numagomed Mamuev 一案的资料, 此案已由来文方作出澄清。

根据来文方提供的资料作出的澄清

92. 根据来文方提供的资料, 工作组决定澄清 Numagomed Mamuev 一案, 据报他已获自由。

来文方提供的资料

93. 来文方提供了七起未决案件的资料, 但被认为不足以澄清有关案件。

联合指控函

94. 2021 年 3 月 19 日, 工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函, 涉及俄罗斯私营军事和安保人员在中非共和国所扮演的角色。转交来文之后还发布了一份新闻稿(见附件三)。

意见

95. 工作组提醒俄罗斯当局, 只要施暴者继续掩盖失踪者的命运和下落, 事实仍未澄清, 那么构成强迫失踪的行为就应被视为仍在进行的罪行。在这方面, 工作组重申以前的要求, 即提供联邦和地区两级有权搜寻失踪人员或其遗骸的机制的信息, 特别是在北高加索地区。

沙特阿拉伯

紧急程序

96. 工作组依照紧急程序, 向该国政府转交了一起涉及黎巴嫩人 Samir Sfeir 的案件, 他于 2021 年 4 月 19 日被沙特安全人员逮捕。

根据来文方提供的资料作出的澄清

97. 根据来文方提供的资料，工作组决定澄清目前被拘留的 Abdulrahman al-Sadhan 的案件。工作组严重关切地指出，2019 年 10 月至 2021 年 3 月期间，Al-Sadhan 先生遭受了长时间的强迫失踪和单独监禁。工作组再次请求沙特阿拉伯政府对他的强迫失踪事件进行调查，并向他提供适当的补救和赔偿。

来文方提供的资料

98. 来文方提供了三起未决案件的最新资料，但被认为不足以澄清有关案件。

联合紧急呼吁

99. 2021 年 3 月 19 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一项紧急呼吁，涉及 Osama Talal Abbas al-Mahruqi。他拥有澳大利亚和沙特阿拉伯双重国籍。据报道，尽管禁止酷刑委员会鉴于酷刑和其他虐待的潜在风险下令采取临时措施，但他仍从摩洛哥被引渡到沙特阿拉伯。自 Al-Mahruqi 先生于 2021 年 3 月 13 日被引渡以来，没有关于他命运或下落的信息。

斯里兰卡

标准程序

100. 工作组依照标准程序，向该国政府转交了 50 起案件(见附件一)。

来文方提供的资料

101. 来文方提供了两起未决案件的最新资料，但被认为不足以澄清有关案件。

阿拉伯叙利亚共和国

标准程序

102. 工作组依照标准程序向该国政府转交了 15 起案件，分别涉及：

(a) Ayham al Ahmad, 据称于 2012 年 7 月在伊兹拉市军营被叙利亚宪兵逮捕；

(b) Hamza Musa al Maksour, 据称于 2012 年 8 月 13 日乘公共汽车离开阿勒颇时在莫雷克附近的一个检查站被叙利亚武装部队逮捕；

(c) Ahmet Köse, 土耳其国民，据称于 2012 年 11 月 8 日在大马士革 Yarmouk 营附近的检查站被属于巴勒斯坦分支的穿军装的士兵逮捕。工作组依照其工作方法向土耳其政府转交了一份案件的副本；

(d) Majd Kholani, 据称于 2011 年 8 月 8 日在达拉亚被属于空军情报部门的特工逮捕；

(e) Mohamad Kholani, 据称于 2013 年 4 月 22 日在军事安全部队突击搜查他在达拉亚的住宅时被捕；

(f) Abdulsattar Kholani, 据称于 2011 年 7 月 22 日在参加和平集会后返回达拉亚时被叙利亚武装部队逮捕；

(g) Yehya Shurbaji, 据称于 2011 年 9 月 6 日在空军情报人员突击搜查他在大马士革住宅时被逮捕;

(h) Mohamed Shurbaji, 据称于 2011 年 9 月 6 日在空军情报人员突击搜查他的朋友在达拉亚的住宅时被逮捕;

(i) A minor, 据称于 2014 年 1 月 3 日在叙利亚武装部队突击搜查他在德拉的家时被逮捕;

(j) Osama Hosen Salim, 据称于 2013 年 2 月 24 日在大马士革 Yarmouk 营附近的 Nisreen 检查站被与叙利亚武装部队有关联的巴勒斯坦解放人民阵线逮捕;

(k) Hassan al Hamwi, 据称于 2015 年 4 月 5 日在霍姆斯市的一个检查站被叙利亚武装部队政治安全部门人员逮捕;

(l) Tark Alhaj, 据称于 2013 年 1 月 7 日在霍姆斯的一个仓库被军事和安全部门逮捕;

(m) Basel Iskaif, 据称在他的一些亲属在大马士革被捕后, 他本人于 2012 年 11 月 5 日在大马士革 Al Hariqa 区一家海关清关公司的工作场所被叙利亚武装部队逮捕;

(n) Khaled al Jammal, 据称于 2012 年 7 月 1 日在通过伊德利卜市的一个检查站时被叙利亚武装部队逮捕;

(o) Mahmoud al Malla, 据称于 2012 年 5 月 10 日在代尔祖尔省马亚丁市的一家医院接受治疗时被叙利亚武装部队逮捕。

来文方提供的资料

103. 来文方提供了一起未决案件的最新资料, 但被认为不足以澄清有关案件。

意见

104. 工作组继续极为关切地注意到, 同一个家庭的多名成员被叙利亚当局或其代理人蓄意强行失踪, 以散布恐惧和压制异见。这些人的下落和命运一直不明。正如工作组在一般性意见中着重指出的那样, 工作组对儿童的特殊脆弱性表示关切⁸。

105. 工作组请阿拉伯叙利亚共和国政府提供资料, 说明为寻找失踪人员或其遗骸所采取的步骤。如果他们的死亡得到证实, 工作组重申关于采取步骤确认遗体身份并将遗骸归还亲属的要求。

土耳其

来文方提供的资料

106. 来文方提供了一起未决案件的资料, 但被认为不足以澄清有关案件。

⁸ A/HRC/WGEID/98/2.

政府提供的资料

107. 2021 年 4 月 22 日，该国政府转交了关于七起案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清有关案件。

联合指控函

108. 2021 年 5 月 12 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，涉及“星期六母亲/人民”(Curmatesi Anneleri/İnsanları)集会的和平参与者受到刑事指控的问题。星期六母亲/人民是一个由亲属和人权维护者组成的群体，他们每周六中午在伊斯坦布尔的加拉塔萨雷广场聚集半小时，手持自己在 20 世纪 80 年代和 90 年代受到强迫失踪或政治杀戮的亲人的照片。他们要求披露这些亲人的命运和下落，结束这些罪行不受惩罚的做法。

意见

109. 工作组再次要求土耳其当局提供详细资料，说明为寻找失踪人员或其遗骸而采取的步骤。

110. 关于 Huseyin Galip Kucukozigit 一案⁹，工作组请该国政府提供关于他的命运和下落的资料，并确保对他的强迫失踪指控进行独立、公正和有效的调查。工作组还要求提供资料，说明检察官办公室采取了哪些措施以使他的亲属和律师能够充分查阅相关案卷。

乌干达

联合指控函

111. 2021 年 3 月 31 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，内容涉及据报在 2020-2021 年选举进程中发生的侵犯人权行为，包括任意拘留和逮捕、强迫失踪、法外处决、酷刑、妨碍行使意见和表达自由以及妨碍和平集会自由。转交来文之后还发布了一份新闻稿(见附件三)。

乌克兰

来文方提供的资料

112. 来文方提供了一起未决案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清有关案件。

澄清

113. 根据该国政府之前提供的资料，工作组决定澄清三起案件，涉及 Andrey Slabous、Dmitriy Ruban 和 Oleg Nerevenko，据报他们已经死亡。

⁹ A/HRC/WGEID/123/1, 第 146 段。

阿拉伯联合酋长国

标准程序

114. 工作组依照标准程序向该国政府转交了一起案件，涉及 Abd al-Rahman Abdo Abu al-Ghaith Suleiman Mustafa，据称他从关塔那摩湾拘留营被转移到阿拉伯联合酋长国参加重返社会方案。然而，据报告，他在阿拉伯联合酋长国又被拘留在一个不知道的地方，此后他的命运和下落一直不明。

联合指控函

115. 2021 年 4 月 1 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，内容涉及对 Sheikha Latifa bint Mohammed bin Rashid al Maktoum 的任意逮捕、强迫失踪和持续单独监禁。

乌兹别克斯坦

政府提供的资料

116. 2021 年 3 月 16 日，该国政府转交了关于一起案件的资料，但被认为不足以澄清有关案件。

委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国

适用六个月规则

117. 2021 年 4 月 14 日，该国政府提供了一起未决案件的资料，工作组决定对此案适用六个月规则。

联合指控函

118. 2021 年 4 月 20 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，涉及 Guillermo José Zárraga Lázaro、Antonio José Sequea Torres、Oreste Alfredo Schiavo Lavieri、Elíant Felipe Cesar Carballo 和 Carlos Arturo Rosario Pimentel 被强迫失踪和任意拘留一事。

也门

联合指控函

119. 2021 年 5 月 10 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，涉及“真主卫士”组织控制下的萨那移民、护照和归化局大院发生火灾，导致拘留设施中被关押的至少 44 名移民死亡以及 200 多人受伤一事。

Annex I

Standard procedure cases

Pakistan

1. The Working Group transmitted 37 cases to the Government, concerning:
 - (a) A 14-year-old boy, allegedly abducted on 1 January 2016 during a search operation at his home, by members of the Pakistani Military;
 - (b) Rehmat Ullah, allegedly abducted on 24 February 2012 in Karkhano Market, Karkhanay Peshawar, Peshawar District, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, by members of the Secret Services in the Pakistani Military;
 - (c) Muhammad Yasir Khan, allegedly abducted on 28 January 2018 in Khanmast Colony, Peshawar District, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, by members of the Secret Services in the Pakistani Military;
 - (d) Ismail Khan, allegedly abducted on 4 March 2016 on Kandi Pul's bridge in Mardan District, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, by members of the Secret Services in the Pakistani Military;
 - (e) Janan Janan, allegedly abducted on 6 October 2008 in Hazar Gangi Lorri Adda, Quetta District, Balochistan Province, by members of the Secret Services in the Pakistani Military;
 - (f) Fazal Hadi, allegedly abducted on 3 December 2015 at the Dargai Military Check Post, Malakand District, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, by members of the Pakistani Military;
 - (g) Mir Shah Khan, allegedly abducted on 18 September 2019 in Caltex Station, Askar Mall Road, Rawalpindi District, Punjab Province, by members of the Secret Services in the Pakistani Military;
 - (h) Daud Khan, allegedly abducted on 1 January 2011 in Caltex Station, Askar Mall Road, Rawalpindi District, Punjab Province, by members of the Secret Services in the Pakistani Military;
 - (i) Sailab Mehsood, allegedly abducted on 30 August 2009 at the Dosli Army Check-Post, Miranshah Tehsil, North Waziristan District, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, by members of the Pakistani Military;
 - (j) Irfan Ullah Khan, allegedly abducted on 10 April 2012 on Link road, Tehsil, Bannu District, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, by members of the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) or the Military Intelligence (MI);
 - (k) Shoaib Lal Mohammad, allegedly abducted on 24 May 2013 while he was travelling from Goburd to Gayab, and was crossing the Manding River, by members of the Frontier Corps;
 - (l) Ullah Hafeez, allegedly abducted on 13 October 2020 while he was at the Military Check Post in Tochi Bridge, Baka Khel Wazir, Post Office Baka Khel, District Bannu, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, by members of the Pakistan Military;
 - (m) Abdul Wahid, allegedly abducted on 10 June 2020 in District Tank, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, by members of the Pakistan Military Secret Services;
 - (n) Abdur Rehman, allegedly abducted on 3 May 2014, while he was in Bannu road, near the Police Station Saddar, in District Dera Ismail Khan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, by members of the Pakistan Military Secret Services;
 - (o) Muhammad Ibrar Ali Khan, allegedly abducted on 15 May 2014 from his home in Majid Abad Post Office, Zafar Abad Colony, District Dera Ismail Khan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, by members of the Pakistan Military;

- (p) Muhammad Noor Syed, allegedly abducted on 16 February 2019, in District Bannu, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, by members of the Pakistan Military Secret Services.
- (q) Hafiz Ullah, allegedly abducted on 25 September 2005 from his home in Basti Sargani, Tehsil Krorh, District Layya, Punjab, by members of the Pakistan Military Secret Services;
- (r) Habib Ur Rehman, allegedly abducted on 8 February 2016, from his home at Village Terhi, Kulachi, District Derra Ismail Khan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI) or the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI);
- (s) Ayub Muhammad, allegedly abducted on 27 May 2014, from District Hangu, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan by the Pakistani Military;
- (t) Haseeb Ahmad, allegedly abducted on 18 June 2013, from Mc Plaza Bekatganng, District Mardan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI) or the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) along with members of an Anti-terrorism Squad in civil clothing;
- (u) Kaleem Ullah, allegedly abducted on 11 May 2013, from Sheen Talab, Chaman, District Qila Abdullah, Balochistan, by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI) or the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI);
- (v) Iqbal Muhammad, allegedly abducted on 26 February 2009, from Abdullah Shah Ghazi Shrine, at Clifton, Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan by the Pakistani Military Secret Services;
- (w) Ameer Bakhsh, allegedly abducted on 4 August 2014 from his home in Ambi Daak, Kulanch Belaar, district Gwadar, by members of the Frontier Corps and Inter Service Intelligence;
- (x) Farid Ullah, allegedly abducted on 24 December 2019 in Bannu Township, District Bannu, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, by members of the Pakistan Armed Forces;
- (y) Abdul Aziz, allegedly abducted on 19 October 2009, in Peshawar Airport, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, by members of the Pakistan Armed Forces;
- (z) Ashgar Khan, allegedly abducted on 10 October 2010, in Haisura, Shin Ghwandai, District South Waziristan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, by members of the Pakistan Armed Forces;
- (aa) Bakhan Ullah, allegedly abducted on 27 June 2014, while he was at the Kajuri Military Check Post, Mir Ali, District North Waziristan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, by members of the Pakistan Armed Forces;
- (bb) Wali Zaman, allegedly abducted on 13 April 2009 at 11 p.m., while he was travelling between Hangu and Kohat, by members of the Pakistan Military Secret Services;
- (cc) Yasir Yasir, allegedly abducted on 14 July 2017 at Sherin Jinah Colocy, Clifton, Karachi, Sindh, by members of the Pakistani Military Secret Services;
- (dd) Zardali Khan, allegedly abducted on 22 January 2020 at Baraner Dam, District of Bannu, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, by members of the Pakistani Military Secret Services;
- (ee) Muhammad Lateef, allegedly abducted on 11 September 2009, in a house at Bara Kahu Col., Aman Ullah Road, Islamabad, by members of the Pakistani Military Secret Services;
- (ff) Azeem Movia, allegedly abducted on 11 September 2009, in a house at Bara Kahu Col., Aman Ullah Road, Islamabad, by members of the Pakistani Military Secret Services;
- (gg) Shair Ali Khan, allegedly abducted from Dili gate Multan by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA);

(hh) Khalid Haider, allegedly abducted on 25 September 2019, from Chaman border by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA);

(ii) Osama Khalid, allegedly abducted on 25 September 2019, from Chaman border by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA);

(jj) Ashraf Khalid, allegedly abducted on 20 December 2017, while he was on his way from Karachi to Islamabad by members of a secret agency, possibly from the Military Intelligence (MI), the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA);

(kk) Mir Taj Muhammad Sarparah, allegedly abducted on 19 July 2020, while on his way to Karachi Airport in Baloch Colony, Karachi, by agents of Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI).

Sri Lanka

2. The Working Group transmitted 50 cases to the Government, concerning:

(a) Navajeevan Navaratnam, allegedly abducted on 18 January 2007, from his home in Katchilaimadu in Oddusuddan in the Mullaithivu District, by members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, and last seen on 30 May 2009 at the Omanthai School, which was entirely under the control of the Sri Lankan authorities;

(b) Krishayini Rasu, allegedly abducted in February 2009, while she was at her residence in Kankambigaikulam, Kilinochchi District, by members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, and last seen on 26 April 2009 at MulliVaiykal, Mullaithivu District, which was under the control of the Sri Lanka Army;

(c) A 17-year-old girl, allegedly abducted on 14 May 2009, at the Omanthai Military Check Post, Vavuniya District, Northern Province, by members of the Sri Lankan Army;

(d) Keeshan Richard Amalathas, allegedly disappeared on 20 March 2009 in Mathalan, Mullaitivu District, Northern Province. It is believed that members of the Sri Lankan Army are responsible for his disappearance;

(e) Murukananthan Murugesu, allegedly disappeared on 7 July 2008 at Vellankuman near the Mullaitivu sea, Mullaitivu District, Northern Province Sri Lanka. It is believed that members of the Sri Lankan Army are responsible for his disappearance;

(f) Karunakaran Ganeshan, allegedly disappeared on 4 February 2009 in Suthanthirapuram, Mullaitivu District, Northern Province, Sri Lanka. It is believed that members of the Sri Lankan Army are responsible for his disappearance;

(g) Senthoran Ramamoorthy, allegedly abducted on 27 April 2009 while he was in Mullivaikkal, Mullaitivu District, Northern Province, by members of the Sri Lankan Army;

(h) Mohanathas Sinniah, allegedly abducted on 16 May 2009 in Mullivaikkal Village, Mullaitivu District, Northern Province, by members of the Sri Lankan Army;

(i) Vijekanth Shanmugam, allegedly arrested on 1 February 2009 in Piranmanthanaru Village, Chundikulam City, Kilinochchi District, Northern Province, by members of the Sri Lankan Army;

(j) Selvanayagam Kandiah, allegedly abducted on 16 May 2009 in Maaththalan, Mullaitivu City, Mullaitivu District, Northern Province, by members of the Sri Lankan Army (SLA);

(k) Kaantharuban Kantharasa, allegedly abducted on 21 April 2009 in the zone of Maaththalan, Mullaitivu City, Northern Province, Sri Lanka, by members of the Sri Lankan Army;

- (l) Wijayaraj Theiventhiram, allegedly arrested on 1 April 2009 in Ananthapuram City, Mullaitivu District, Northern Province, by members of the Sri Lanka Army;
- (m) Manoharan Thirunamam, allegedly abducted on 15 August 2007 near the Jaffna Hospital in Jaffna City, Jaffna District, Northern Province, by members of the Sri Lankan Army;
- (n) Arulan Suntharalingam, allegedly disappeared on 3 May 2009 in the zone of Iraddaivaikkal, Mullaitivu District, Northern Province. It is alleged that the Sri Lankan Army is responsible for his disappearance;
- (o) Thasikumar Kurukularajah, allegedly abducted on 16 October 2008 in Vallipunam, Puthukkudiyiruppu City, Mullaitivu District, Northern Province, by members of the Sri Lankan Army;
- (p) Nageswaran Nadesu, allegedly arrested on 24 April 2009 in the zone of Maaththalan, Mullaitivu District, Northern Province, by members of the Sri Lankan Army;
- (q) Bhakirathan Ponnuthurai, allegedly disappeared on 7 April 2009, in Pokkanai, Jaffna District, Northern Province. It is alleged that the Sri Lankan Army is responsible for his disappearance;
- (r) Yogasuntharam Thevarasa, allegedly disappeared on 14 January 2009 in the zone of Suthanthirapuram, Puthukkudiyiruppu City, Mullaitivu District, Northern Province, after surrendering himself to the Sri Lanka Army.
- (s) Pirashanthan Ramalingham, allegedly disappeared on 25 April 2009 in the zone of Mullivaikkal, Mullaitivu District, Northern Province. It is alleged that the Sri Lankan Army is responsible for his disappearance;
- (t) Sujeeban Kanthasamy, allegedly disappeared on 15 May 2009 in the zone of Mullivaikkal, Mullaitivu District, Northern Province. It is alleged that members of the Sri Lankan Army are responsible for his disappearance;
- (u) Jeevamahan Kumarasamy, allegedly abducted on 2 January 2009, in the zone of Maaththalan, Mullaitivu City, Mullaitivu District, Northern Province, by members of the Sri Lankan Army;
- (v) A 16-year-old girl, disappeared on 17 March 2009 in Maththalan, Puthukkudiyiruppu, Mullaitivu district, Northern Province, Sri Lanka, after having fled into the army-controlled area at the end of the war;
- (w) Jhanesh Thavaranjah, allegedly abducted on 29 March 2009 from Maththalan, Mullaitivu District, Sri Lanka, by members of the Sri Lankan Army;
- (x) Sivajini Balachandran, allegedly abducted on 21 February 2009, from Valaignar Madam, Mullaitivu District, Sri Lanka, by members of the Sri Lankan Army;
- (y) Rirakash Sivarajah, allegedly abducted on 23 April 2009 near Kaali Kovil, Mullivaikkal, Mullaitivu District, Sri Lanka by the Sri Lankan Army;
- (z) Kamaleswaran Uthayaruban, allegedly abducted on 26 June 2008 in Pallamadu, Mannar District, by the Sri Lankan Army;
- (aa) A 16-year-old girl, allegedly abducted on 20 March 2009, from Valaignar Madam, Puthukkudiyiruppu, by the Sri Lankan Army;
- (bb) A 13-year-old boy, allegedly abducted on 27 March 2009 in Ananthapuram, Mullaitivu District, by the Sri Lankan Army;
- (cc) Shanmugan Sureshkumar, allegedly abducted on 17 May 2009 in Vaddauvakal, Mullaitivu District, by the Sri Lankan Army;
- (dd) Anishton Ilankeswaran, allegedly abducted on 14 August 2008 in Kilinochchi, by the Sri Lankan Army;
- (ee) Sivapathasuntharam Rajeen, allegedly disappeared on 20 April 2009 from Maathalan, Mullaitivu. It is believed that he was abducted by the Sri Lankan Army;

- (ff) Chandrasekaram Mohan, allegedly disappeared on 18 November 2006 in Kathlaveli, Batticaloa District. It is believed that he was abducted by the Sri Lankan Army;
- (gg) Ramu Kuganeswaran, allegedly disappeared on 29 January 2009 in Suthanthirapuram, Mullaitivu. It is believed that he was abducted by the Sri Lankan Army;
- (hh) Muthulingam Kabilan, allegedly disappeared on 14 January 2009, while travelling from Kanagambikaikulam to Bharathipuram, in Kilinochchi district. It is believed that he was abducted by the Sri Lankan Army;
- (ii) Yogeswaran Juganthan, allegedly disappeared on 15 December 2008 in Kandawalai, Kilinochi District. It is believed that he was abducted by the Sri Lankan Army;
- (jj) Shanmugarajah Sukirthan, allegedly disappeared on 21 February 2009 in the Military controlled area in Mullivaikal, Mullaitivu District. It is believed that he was abducted by the Sri Lankan Army;
- (kk) A 16-year-old girl, allegedly abducted on 21 April 2009 in Maththalan, Puthukkudiyiruppu, Mullaitivu District, by the Sri Lankan Army;
- (ll) Sinniah Prashanthan, allegedly disappeared on 19 April 2009, while fleeing military attacks in Maththalan, Puthukkudiyiruppu, in Mullaitivu District. It is believed that he was abducted by the Sri Lankan Army;
- (mm) Yogarajah Amalan, allegedly abducted on 2 March 2009 in Anandapuram, Mullaitivu District, by the Sri Lankan Army;
- (nn) Veeran Mohanadevi, allegedly disappeared on 9 February 2009 in Kepapilavu, Mullaitivu District. It is believed that she was abducted by the Sri Lankan Army;
- (oo) Edward Ruban, allegedly abducted on 23 December 2008 at the Omanthai Check Post, in the Vavuniya District, by the Sri Lankan Army;
- (pp) Ledchumanan Sivakumar, allegedly abducted on 28 April 2021, in the Pokkanai area, Mullaitivu District, by the Sri Lankan Army;
- (qq) James Jeyamathy, allegedly abducted on 15 March 2009 in Maththalan, in Puthukkudiyiruppu, by the Sri Lankan Army;
- (rr) Thangavelu Theepa, allegedly abducted on 21 March 2009 in the army dominating area at Pokkanai, Mullaitivu, by the Sri Lankan Army;
- (ss) Rasaratnam Kugathanan, allegedly abducted on 29 April 2009 at Mullivaikkal, by the Sri Lankan Army;
- (tt) Rajaratnam Sritharan, allegedly abducted on 5 April 2009 in Valaignarmadam, Mullaitivu District, by the Sri Lankan Army;
- (uu) Thamotheeram Sujenthiran, allegedly disappeared on 1 March 2009, in the army dominating area at Pokkanai, Mullaitivu, by the Sri Lankan Army;
- (vv) Thevarajah Thayaparan, allegedly abducted on 26 February 2009 in the army dominating area at Pokkanai, Mullaitivu, by the Sri Lankan Army;
- (ww) Jacob Yogarajah Shanthakumar, allegedly abducted on 25 September 2007 at Thampanai village in Mullikulam, Mannar, by the Sri Lankan Army;
- (xx) Thirugnanasampanthamoorthy Thavakumar, allegedly abducted on 22 April 2009 at Puthukkudiyiruppu in the Maththalan district, by the Sri Lankan Army.

Annex II

General allegation

Nepal

1. The Working Group received information from credible sources alleging difficulties encountered in Nepal in implementing the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. The general allegation mainly focuses on alleged loopholes in the domestic legislation to address the enforced disappearances perpetrated by State forces that occurred in Nepal throughout the 1996–2006 civil war.

2. Nepal underwent a civil war from 1996 to 2006, during which gross human rights violations were reported to be committed on a widespread and systematic scale by all parties involved, including extrajudicial killings, sexual violence and torture. In particular, the widespread practice of enforced disappearances of persons taken in control or arrested by the State forces was documented.

3. Although the conflict ended in 2006, to date the Nepalese authorities have been allegedly unable or unwilling to make substantial progress in dealing with the related gross human rights violations, including the enforced disappearances that occurred during the conflict. The conflict ended formally on 21 November 2006 with the signing of a Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA), which included a provision on the establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission. There was also a constitutional provision and an order of the Supreme Court in 2007, directing the government to form an independent commission to investigate on and elucidate the fate and whereabouts of disappeared persons, and to prosecute those responsible. However, a Truth and Reconciliation Commission was only established by the government on 10 February 2015.

4. The Parliament of Nepal, on 21 April 2014, adopted the Enforced Disappearances Inquiry, Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act (“TRC Act”), subsequently establishing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (“TRC”) and the Commission on the Investigation of Enforced Disappeared Persons (“CIEDP”) in 2015. However, the Supreme Court of Nepal deemed several provisions of the TRC Act to be unconstitutional and in conflict with international standards. The Supreme Court expressed its concern regarding, amongst others, the provisions that would allow amnesties for crimes under international law and gross human rights violations, including enforced disappearances, and the lack of adequate guarantees of the independence and impartiality of the two commissions. Subsequently, the Supreme Court ordered the amendment of the TRC Act. The Government of Nepal then filed a petition in the Supreme Court to review its decision, but it was rejected by the Court on 27 April 2020. Nevertheless, the TRS Act has not yet been amended, remaining, thus, at odds with the international standards, and inadequate to address the gross human rights violations occurred during the conflict, including enforced disappearances.

5. Initially, both commissions were entrusted with a 2-year mandate to receive and examine complaints on the gross human rights violations perpetrated during the conflict, bring about reconciliation, and to recommend legal action and reparation. The Government of Nepal has renewed both commissions’ 2-year mandate three times in order to complete the remaining work: on 9 February 2017 for one year, on 6 February 2018 for one additional year and on 8 February 2019 for a third time.

6. According to sources, the last extension came amidst the growing frustration and discomfort among victims vis-à-vis the incapacity to deliver of the two commissions. The victims and civil society organizations for a long time have been flagging that extending the mandate of the commissions without an amendment of the laws was meaningless. According to the information received, the TRC and the CIEDP have fallen short of international standards, both in constitution and operation, despite repeated orders by the Supreme Court. Moreover, when a draft to amend the TRC Act was presented by the Nepal Government, it was reportedly insufficient, and it seemed to weaken even further the transitional justice process and be at odds with international human rights standards.

7. On 25 March 2019, the government reportedly formed a recommendation committee to appoint new commissioners, who were only officially nominated on 18 January 2020. According to sources, it is alleged that the appointments were politically influenced, and that they disregarded the victims' sentiments, the opinions of the national stakeholders, and the concerns expressed by the international community, including those in a joint communication sent to the Government of Nepal by the Working Group, together with a group of Special Procedures mandate holders, on 12 April 2019.

8. In February 2020, the CIEDP announced to have performed detailed investigations into 2000 cases. However, the Commission would have merely called the families of the disappeared persons to verify a second time the facts in their initial complaints, rather than for other enquiries.

9. According to the information received, victims' groups and civil society organizations are still demanding the amendment of the TRC Act to bring it in compliance with international law. However, and despite its public commitment, the government has not taken any concrete steps to amend it. The government claims to be working on the amendment, but the preparatory work is reportedly not transparent. Victims' groups are called for consultations at the last minute, with a limited number of stakeholders being convened and without adequate preparation. The government's call for consultations to amend the TRC Act (conducted on 13 January 2020) was reportedly denounced by various victims' groups for these reasons.

10. On 4 February 2021, the government extended for an additional six months the mandate of the two commissions. The information received underscores, however, the ineffectiveness and the lack of independence of the commissions during the past six years, and the unlikelihood that they will efficiently contribute to expose the truth, guarantee access to justice and provide reparation to the victims, especially in the absence of a reform of the applicable legal framework and without ensuring a truly transparent and participative process. The sources argue that the mere extension of the mandate of transitional justice mechanisms "and in particular the CIEDP" without a genuine reform of the applicable legal framework and without ensuring a truly transparent and participative process, may hinder the victims' rights and does not fulfil Nepal's international human rights obligations.

11. The Working Group also received information on how the socioeconomic situation of the relatives of the disappeared, and particularly women, has been affected. Officially determining the status of their loved ones is a step that most relatives must undertake in order to resolve a wide range of administrative issues arising from the enforced disappearance. Those may include regulating the status of marriage for the remaining spouse, implementing rights to inheritance, and dealing with management of property.

12. According to the information received, in the absence of a legal framework providing for situations of absence due to enforced disappearance, the sole provisions available are found in laws regulating the presumption and the recording of death, in particular, the Evidence Act of 2031 (1974) and the Birth, Death and Other Personal Event Registration Act of 2033 (1976). In accordance with these pieces of legislation, after 12 years during which a person has not been heard of, the burden of proving that the person is alive transfers to the person making the claim. The sources claim that, de facto, Section 32 of the Evidence Act has been interpreted as establishing the presumption of death after 12 years of absence.

13. The Working Group was also informed that "absence due to enforced disappearance" is not included among the personal events that can be officially registered by relatives under the Birth, Death and Other Personal Events (Registration) Act, 1976. Consequently, families of the disappeared have no choice but to request the provision of a death certificate upon the delivery of false information to the register concerning the supposed death of the disappeared. It is also reported that on 28 January 2021, the CIEDP started distributing identity cards to the relatives of the disappeared persons during the conflict. Nevertheless, the identity cards reportedly do not recognize the enforced disappearance nor the legal status of the victim and do not contain the name of the disappeared person.

14. As regards the criminalization of enforced disappearance, on 17 August 2018, the National Penal Code came into effect. Chapter 16 of the Code, based on the recommendations of national and international bodies, criminalizes enforced disappearance as a separate

autonomous crime. However, the rules contained in it, reportedly do not fully comply with international standards. Moreover, the application of the Code allegedly does not include the enforced disappearances that took place during the conflict.

15. It is also alleged that the following elements are in conflict with relevant international human rights standards:

(a) The definition of enforced disappearance, which refers to persons reported “missing” and not necessarily subjected to “enforced disappearances”, diluting the criminal scope of the provision (Section 206);

(b) The restriction of the potential perpetrators to “persons of security personnel having authority by law to make arrest, investigation or enforcement of law”, excluding various state agents who may be formally given different attributes, as well as persons or groups of persons acting with the tolerance, support or acquiescence of state agents (Section 206 (2) (a));

(c) The superior command responsibility in cases of enforced disappearances (Section 207(5));

(d) The sanctions envisaged for enforced disappearances, which consist of a maximum of 15 years and a fine up to 500.000 Nepalese Rupees, which reportedly not only fails to establish a minimum sentence for the offender, but also is not proportionate with the gravity of the crime (Section 206(7));

(e) The notion of reparation for victims of enforced disappearance, which provides that the disappeared is only entitled to a pecuniary compensation (indeterminate amount) from the perpetrator and does not recognize the relatives of the disappeared as victims (Section 208);

(f) The statute of limitations for criminal proceedings on enforced disappearance, which states that “no complaint may be taken into consideration after the expiry of six months from the date on which knowledge of the commission of the offence was obtained or from the date on which the missing person was found or made public” (Section 210);

(g) The failure to codify enforced disappearance as a crime against humanity when committed in the context of systematic attacks against any civilian population.

16. The Working Group would be grateful for your Excellency’s Government cooperation and observations on the following questions:

(a) Whether the facts reported in the allegation are accurate. If not, what are the true facts?

(b) What are the measures that your Excellency’s Government has taken, or intends to take, to bring Nepal’s legislation in conformity with international norms and standards, in particular in relation to the amendments to the TRC Act?

(c) Please indicate if and how the provisions of the National Penal Code criminalizing enforced disappearances recognize the continuous nature of the crime, allowing the prosecution of perpetrators who committed enforced disappearances during the conflict;

(d) What are the measures that your Excellency’s Government has taken or intends to take to enhance the effectiveness and implementation of the mandate and functions of the TRC and CIEDP Commissions?

(e) Please provide information on any measures that your Excellency’s Government has taken, or intends to take, to ensure the effective participation of victims in the design and implementation of transitional justice processes.

17. The Working Group requests your Excellency’s Government to provide a response to the above questions within sixty days.

Annex III

Press releases and statements

1. On 26 February 2021, the Working Group, together with other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release calling on the Myanmar military to immediately end the violent crackdown on countrywide peaceful protests against its coup and allow free expression.¹
2. On 3 March 2021, the Working Group, endorsed a press release issues by a group of special procedure mechanisms, urging Nigeria to prioritise specialised rehabilitation measures for hundreds of abducted children left deeply traumatised after their release, and to strengthen protection measures for those at risk.²
3. On 18 March 2021, the Working Group, together with other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release calling on the Government of Comoros to immediately reveal the fate and whereabouts of Mr. Inssa Mohamed, better known as Bobocha, and demonstrate full commitment to international law.³
4. On 26 March 2021, the Working Group, together with other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release expressing alarm at the killing in Iraq of Mr. Jasib Hattab Abboud Al Heliji, father of human rights defender Mr. Ali Jasib Hattab Al Heliji, who remains forcibly disappeared.⁴
5. On 31 March 2021, the Working Group, together with other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release expressing alarm at the increased recruitment and use of private military and foreign security contractors by the Government of Central African Republic, and their close contacts with UN peacekeepers.⁵
6. On 13 April 2021, the Working Group, together with other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release calling on the Government of Uganda to immediately stop the brutal crackdown on its political opponents which began in the lead-up to January's disputed general elections and continues to suppress opposition supporters.⁶
7. On 13 April 2021, the Working Group, together with other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release calling on the governments of Tanzania and Burundi to respect the rights of refugees and asylum seekers who have fled Burundi, deploring reports of enforced disappearances, torture, forced returns and repression.⁷
8. On 20 April 2021, the Working Group, together with other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release calling on the Government of the United Arab Emirates to provide meaningful information on the fate of Sheikha Latifa Mohammed Al Maktoum, as well as assurances of her safety and well-being.⁸
9. On 27 April 2021, the Working Group, together with other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release expressing serious concern for the independence of Nepal's National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) after the appointment of new members that they regard as being inconsistent with international standards.⁹

¹ <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=26808&LangID=E>.

² <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=26830&LangID=E>.

³ <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=26912&LangID=E>.

⁴ <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=26951&LangID=E>.

⁵ <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=26961&LangID=E>.

⁶ <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=26988&LangID=E>.

⁷ <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=26990&LangID=E>.

⁸ <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=26990&LangID=E>.

⁹ <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=27026&LangID=E>.

10. On 14 May 2021, the Working Group, together with other special procedure and OAS human rights experts, issued a press release condemning the violent crackdown on peaceful protests in Colombia, and calling on the Government to conduct a thorough and independent investigation into the reported killings, sexual violence, allegations of torture, and cases of alleged arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance.¹⁰

¹⁰ <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=27093&LangID=E>.

Annex IV

Other activities

1. On 21 February 2021, Benrard Duhaime provided a specialized training on the judicial handling of transitional justice cases, organized by UNDP and the Ministry of Justice of Tunisia, and focusing on the contributions of the Working Group to transitional justice and criminal investigation standards.
2. On 24 March 2021, Bernard Duhaime participated in the conference “Truth and Justice First: Syrian victims and survivors demand action to realise their common vision”, organized by Impunity Watch and PAX, in Brussels Belgium, with an intervention focusing on principles to consider in the establishment of a future international mechanism on disappearances and the missing in Syria.
3. On 4 March 2021, Luciano Hazan participated in the dialogue “Reforma de la Fiscalía General de la República, visión de expertos y expertas internacionales”, organized by the *Consejo Nacional Ciudadano* of the National Search Commission of Mexico.
4. On 9 March 2021, Aua Balde participated in the International Policy Roundtable on Enforced Disappearances in Libya, organized by Lawyers for Justice in Libya.
5. On 12 March 2021, Luciano Hazan participated in the panel “The practice of enforced disappearances: new challenges”, in the context of the International Conference to recognize the 40th anniversary of Fedefam.
6. On 19 April 2021, Luciano Hazan delivered a conference on the “Universal mechanisms for the protection against enforced disappearances”, organized by AIDEF, the Interamerican Association of Public Defender Offices.
7. On 3 May 2021, Luciano Hazan participated in a panel on “Declaration of absence for enforced disappearances. Its emergence and implementation in Latin America”, organized by the *Instituto Mexicano de Derechos Humanos y Democracia*.
8. On 6 May 2021, Luciano Hazan participated in the presentation of the report “Informe desaparición forzada desde el exilio seguimos buscando”, organized by *Grupo Europa de Familiares de Personas Desaparecidas Forzadamente en Colombia*.
9. On 7 May 2021, Luciano Hazan participated in the panel “International standards for building state policies on enforced disappearances”, in the context of the National Day Against Institutional Violence, organized by the Human Rights Secretary of Argentina.
10. On 8 May 2021, Luciano Hazan participated in the panel “Determining the Fate of the Disappeared and Investigating Perpetrators”, in the International Conference Prohibition, Prosecution and Prevention of Enforced Disappearances, organized by the International Nuremberg Principles Academy and the Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg.
11. On 13 May 2021, Luciano Hazan presented the Working Group’s thematic report on Standards and Public Policy for an Effective Investigation of Enforced Disappearance in a meeting with state and federal prosecutors specialized on enforced disappearances in Mexico.
12. On 14 May 2021, Luciano Hazan and Bernard Duhaime participated in the “Conference for Truth and Justice. 10 years since the discovery of 48 clandestine graves in San Fernando, Tamaulipas (Mexico)”, organized by *Fundación para la Justicia y el Estado de Derecho*.