



General Assembly

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Human Rights Council

Thirty-third 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

Corrigendum

Page 107

Below the entry for case No. VEN 15/2015, *insert*

GE.16-17379(E)



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<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
22/12/2015 JAL	KGZ 4/2015 Kyrgyz Republic	Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Alleged ban imposed against a human rights defender from entering the Kyrgyz Republic. According to the information received, on 2 December 2015, Ms. Mihra Rittmann, director of the Bishkek office of Human Rights Watch, was refused entry into the Kyrgyz Republic by immigration officials at Manas International Airport, Bishkek. She learnt that she had been declared “persona non grata” and was being accused of violating the Kyrgyz Republic’s migration law. She was placed on a flight out of the Kyrgyz Republic on the same day. Serious concern is expressed that the action taken against Ms. Rittman is directly connected to her human rights work and role as Director of the Bishkek office of Human Rights Watch. Ms. Rittman was the subject of a previous communication sent on 30 July 2015, see A/HRC/31/79, case no. KGZ 2/2015.	01/06/2016
24/12/2015 UA	TUR 5/2015 Turkey	Summary executions;	Alleged killings in the context of violent clashes between security forces and armed groups in the southeast of Turkey. According to the information received, 550 people, including 150 civilians, have been killed since the breakdown of the peace process between the Government of Turkey and the Kurdistan Workers’ Party (PKK). Since August 2015, authorities in the southeast of Turkey have imposed repeated prolonged curfews, during which security forces have conducted counter-terrorism operations against the Patriotic Revolutionary Youth Movement, an armed movement associated with the PKK. Meanwhile, supporters of the Youth Movement have dug trenches, often planted with explosives, and erected barricades to seal off neighbourhoods. Witness reports indicate that security forces opened fire indiscriminately on people in the streets and denied wounded people access to medical treatment.	01/02/2016