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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 December 2012 to 28 February 2013;
Replies received, 1 February to 30 April 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 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 Special Rapporteur on the right to education; 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 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

* The present report is circulated as received.

Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief; 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 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
Arbitrary detention	Working Group on Arbitrary Detention
Belarus	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus
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
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
Education	Special Rapporteur on the right to education
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
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

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 Appendix).
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 documentations, 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 December 2012 and 28 February 2013 and all replies received between 1 February 2013 and 30 April 2013. Communications sent before 1 December 2012 are reported in 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 February 2013 and 30 April 2013, relating to communications sent by special procedures mandate holders before 1 December 2012. Some of these replies supplement information communicated earlier by the respective State.
7. The report contains some replies that were received before 1 February 2013, but were inadvertently omitted in the previous report due to technical errors.
8. 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.
9. 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.

10. In preparing the statistics included in this report, uniform reporting periods have been used, reflecting all communications sent between 1 December 2012 and 28 February 2013, and responses received in relation to these communications up to 30 April 2013.

Communications and replies by mandate

<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Reporting period: 1 December 2012 to 28 February 2013</i>			<i>Reporting period: 1 June 2006 to 28 February 2013</i>		
	<i>Communications sent</i>	<i>replied to by 30 April 2013</i>	<i>response rate</i>	<i>Communications sent</i>	<i>replied to by 30 April 2013</i>	<i>response rate</i>
Adequate housing	8	4	50 %	239	103	43%
African descent	1	0	0 %	1	0	0%
Arbitrary detention (+)	25	13	52 %	958	503	52%
Belarus**	1	0	0%	3	2	66%
Burundi*	0	0	N/A	6	0	0 %
Business enterprises	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
Cambodia	0	0	N/A	16	2	12%
Cultural Rights	4	2	50%	15	11	73%
Disappearances (+)	5	5	100%	194	71	36%
Discrimination against women in law and in practice	6	2	33%	26	17	65%
DPR Korea	0	0	N/A	6	1	16%
Education	0	0	N/A	61	36	59%
Extreme poverty	3	0	0%	15	8	53%
Food	1	1	100%	177	65	36%
Foreign debt	0	0	N/A	4	3	75%
Freedom of expression	70	35	50%	1,861	936	50%
Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	51	23	45%	308	174	56%
Freedom of religion	8	3	37 %	297	166	55%
Haiti	1	0	0%	2	0	0%
Health	14	7	50%	256	130	50%
Human rights defenders	67	35	50%	2,121	1,170	55%
Independence of judges and lawyers	20	10	50%	790	399	50%
Indigenous peoples	10	7	70%	251	147	58%
Internally displaced persons	1	0	0%	13	4	30%
Iran	7	1	14%	39	13	33%
Liberia*	0	0	N/A	2	0	0%

<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Reporting period: 1 December 2012 to 28 February 2013</i>			<i>Reporting period: 1 June 2006 to 28 February 2013</i>		
	<i>Communications sent</i>	<i>replied to by 30 April 2013</i>	<i>response rate</i>	<i>Communications sent</i>	<i>replied to by 30 April 2013</i>	<i>response rate</i>
Mercenaries	0	0	N/A	54	19	35%
Migrants	4	3	75%	145	89	61%
Minority issues	5	1	20%	121	67	55%
Myanmar	2	1	50%	69	29	42%
OPT	1	0	0%	11	1	9%
Racism	2	1	50%	76	45	59%
Sale of children	1	0	0%	40	16	40%
Slavery	0	0	N/A	18	14	77%
Somalia	1	0	0%	7	1	14%
Sudan	1	1	100%	14	2	7%
Summary executions	32	15	50%	841	393	46%
Terrorism	4	1	25%	201	87	43%
Torture	29	12	41%	1,486	756	50%
Toxic waste	2	2	100%	31	18	58%
Trafficking	1	0	0%	55	33	60%
Truth, justice, reparation & guarantees on non-recurrence	0	0	N/A	2	0	0%
Violence against women	21	5	23%	353	182	51%
Water and sanitation	2	2	100%	23	13	56%

(*) mandates 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.

III. Communications sent and replies received

A. Communications sent between 1 December 2012 and 28 February 2013 and replies received by 30 April 2013

12. 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 website of the Human Rights Council. Some names of individuals or other information have been rendered anonymous or otherwise unidentifiable.

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
03/12/2012 JAL	ARM 2/2012 Armenia	Business enterprises; Food; Health; Toxic waste; Water and Sanitation;	The development and operation of the Teghut copper-molybdenum mining project would allegedly have serious environmental, health, social and other human rights impacts. According to information received, some 82.6% of the territory conceded to the company is forest, 357 hectares of which will be cleared. Mine exploitation would allegedly result in 500 million tons of tailings (hazardous waste) and 600 million tons of other kinds of waste, to be disposed of in the gorge of Duganadzor river. Concerns are raised that this situation not only poses a risk to those living around the project, but also to the entire country and neighbouring countries.	02/04/2013
03/12/2012 JAL	MMR 9/2012 Myanmar	Myanmar; Summary executions;	Alleged death in custody following torture. According to the information received, on 5 July 2012, Mr. Myo Myint Swe, a carpenter aged 19, was arrested by the police in Mayangone Township, Yangon, and accused of being involved in a murder committed a week earlier. On 6 July 2012, his mother, Ms. Daw Sein Sein, and his cousin, Mr. Ko Soe Lin, were allegedly taken to the same police station without a court order. Both of them were set free on 8 July 2012. On the same day, the district police commander informed Ms. Daw Sein Sein that in the meantime her son had died from illness during interrogation. Photographs of his body after the post mortem examination and before he was cremated reportedly show that he had been tortured.	09/01/2013 11/04/2013

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
04/12/2012 AL	MAR 11/2012 Maroc	Torture;	Allégations concernant des actes de torture et mauvais traitements. Selon les informations reçues, M. Ali Aarrass, âgé de 50 ans, citoyen belgo-marocain, a été extradé d'Espagne vers le Maroc le 14 décembre 2010 pour des accusations liées au terrorisme. À son arrivée au Maroc, il aurait été torturé pendant 10 jours et soumis à des formes de traitement cruel, inhumain et dégradant. Il est aussi rapporté qu'il a avoué les accusations portées contre lui en signant une confession écrite. Néanmoins, il est rapporté qu'en 8 février 2011, il a dit au juge d'instruction que ses aveux avaient été obtenus sous la contrainte. Le 29 novembre 2011, le tribunal marocain de première instance de Salé l'a condamné à 15 ans de prison. Il est allégué que le tribunal a omis de mener une enquête adéquate sur les allégations d'actes de torture commis. Il est rapporté que le 2 octobre 2012, la Cour d'appel de Rabat-Salé a confirmé sa condamnation en réduisant sa peine de 15 à 12 ans.	
04/12/2012 JAL	ARE 8/2012 United Arab Emirates	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Alleged violation of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association due to the adoption on 12 November 2012 of Federal Legal Decree No. 5/2012, amending the 2006 Cybercrime Law. According to the information received, certain clauses would threaten internet users with imprisonment and heavy fines for acts such as posting online content critical of the Government or calling for peaceful demonstrations. Article 30 provides a sentence of up to life in prison for using such means "to advocate the overthrow, change or usurpation of the system of governance in the state or obstruct provision of the constitution or existing law, or oppose the fundamental principles on which the system of governance is based". Article 38 provides prison terms for anyone using information technology who "provides to any organizations, institutions, agencies or any other entities incorrect, inaccurate or misleading information liable to harm state interests or damage its reputation, stature or status".	

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
04/12/2012 JAL	USA 33/2012 United States of America	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Health; Human rights defenders; Violence against women;	Alleged arson attack against the offices of non-governmental organization Women with a Vision (WWAV). According to the information received, on 24 May 2012, an unidentified person broke into the offices of WWAV and started at least four fires, which subsequently spread throughout the entire building. Reports state that the room most targeted was that in which the rights-based trainings of WWAV were conducted and where sexual and reproductive health training materials were stored. WWAV is a women's rights organization based in New Orleans, Louisiana, which seeks to improve the lives of marginalized women through the use of advocacy, health education, supportive services and research. The arson attack reportedly coincided with WWAV's vocal opposition to the enactment on 22 May 2012 of a law related to the termination of pregnancy by the legislature of the State of Louisiana, which prohibits abortion after 20 weeks of gestation, with three exceptions, including when a woman's life is at risk.	
05/12/2012 JAL	IRN 28/2012 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Summary executions;	Alleged ongoing executions for drug-related crimes, following proceedings that do not comply with international human rights law standards on fair trial and due process guarantees. According to the information received, there was a spike in the number of executions carried out in the Islamic Republic of Iran during the month of November 2012. According to reports, as well as corroboration from Governmental sources in a wide range of cases, the number of executions carried out in the period from 7 to 20 November 2012 is at least 32, and possibly 81. The individuals executed, including Mr. Hamid Gholamy were allegedly sentenced to death for drug-related offences. The majority of the executions carried out since the beginning of the year are alleged to take place following unfair trials, for drug-related offences, which are not considered most serious crimes under international human rights law.	

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05/12/2012 JUA	KAZ 7/2012 Kazakhstan	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;	Alleged sentencing of the chair of the Co-ordination Committee of the People's Party "Alga!" and lawsuit against independent media outlets in the wake of his trial. According to the information received, Mr. Vladimir Ivanovich Kozlov was found guilty by the first instance court of Aktau city and sentenced to seven and a half years of imprisonment with confiscation of property in connection to the charges "instigating social, ethnic, tribal, racial or religious enmity", "calling for forcible overthrow or change of constitutional order or for forcible disruption of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Kazakhstan", and "creating and leading of an organized criminal group". It is reported that the trial of Mr. Kozlov suffered from important shortcomings. Additionally, it has been reported that, in the wake of Mr. Kozlov's trial, the Office of the Prosecutor of the Republic of Kazakhstan initiated a lawsuit against a number of independent media outlets, including the newspapers Respublika and Vzglyad; the TV station K+ and the online video portal Stan.tv.	29/01/2013
05/12/2012 JAL	TUN 6/2012 Tunisie	Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;	Allégations d'assassinat d'un activiste politique et syndicaliste. Selon les informations reçues, le 18 octobre 2012, M. Mohamed Lotfi Nagedh, coordinateur régional du parti politique Nida Tounes et Secrétaire Général de l'Union Régionale de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche, aurait été attaqué par un groupe de manifestants, composé principalement de partisans d'Ennahda et de la Ligue de la Protection de la Révolution. L'activiste aurait été transporté à l'hôpital, où il serait mort des suites de ses blessures. L'incident se serait produit pendant une manifestation à Tataouine, organisée par des partisans d'Ennahda, du Congrès de la République, de la Ligue Populaire de la Protection de la Révolution et d'autres membres de la société civile, dont le but était de demander aux responsables des institutions publiques de l'ancien Gouvernement de renoncer à leurs emplois. Préalablement à cet incident, M. Nagedh avait demandé une protection policière au chef de la police locale, mais sa demande avait été rejetée.	

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06/12/2012 JAL	BRA 15/2012 Brazil	Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;	Alleged killing of a journalist in Campo Grande, the capital of Mato Grosso do Sul state. According to the information received, as Mr. Eduardo Carvalho, owner and editor of the “Ultima Hora News” website, was returning home with his wife on 21 November 2012, he was shot dead by two unknown assailants waiting at his home in Campo Grande. The gunmen subsequently fled on a motorcycle and had yet to be identified. Mr. Carvalho was a retired police officer who regularly published articles on local corruption and abuse by the local police and received repeated death threats. He had also been shot at previously and had therefore been authorized to carry a gun and wear a bullet-proof vest. On the day of his murder, Mr. Carvalho had allegedly published a report accusing a military police captain of abuse of authority. He had several outstanding libel lawsuits connected to his reporting.	
06/12/2012 UA	GTM 9/2012 Guatemala	Freedom of expression;	Preocupaciones relativas a la reciente aprobación de las reformas a la Ley General de Telecomunicaciones, Decreto 94-96 del Congreso de la República, teniendo en vista su importancia en la facilitación al acceso a frecuencias radioeléctricas a todos los sectores de la población, y en particular a los pueblos indígenas. Según la información recibida, la ley aumenta el plazo del usufructo para bandas de frecuencias reguladas, sin pago alguno ni beneficio para el Estado. El proceso de adopción del nuevo instrumento legal ocurrió de forma inesperada, imposibilitando la participación de distintos sectores de la sociedad potencialmente interesados en la materia. En particular, no tomó en consideración iniciativas presentadas con anterioridad en el propio parlamento cuestionando la concentración del control sobre frecuencias radioeléctricas y recomendando el establecimiento de un marco normativo para reglamentar medios de comunicación comunitaria (particularmente relevantes a comunidades indígenas). La necesidad de adoptar reformas relativas al acceso a los medios de comunicación está explícitamente contemplada en Los Acuerdos de Paz.	

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06/12/2012 AL	IDN 14/2012 Indonesia	Health;	Allegation regarding unavailability of insulin treatment and denial of access to diabetes specialist treatment for a detainee. According to the information received, Mr. Jack Walker (British national, 53 years old), detained at Tangerran district prison, was arrested on 2 September 2011 at the International Airport in Jakarta and sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment on 3 April 2012 for a drugs-related offence. Mr. Walker has type 1 diabetes and requires insulin every 4 hours, without which he is likely to experience hyper-glycaemia that can be fatal. It is alleged that Indonesian authorities failed to provide Mr. Walker with insulin, and that he had only intermittent access to insulin treatment. Since his arrest, Mr. Walker had allegedly not been able to consult with a diabetes specialist and could not monitor and adjust his insulin treatment over time. The lack of regular screening, as registered in the medical record, has led to memory loss.	28/01/2013
06/12/2012 JAL	THA 11/2012 Thailand	Summary executions; Torture;	Alleged torture and ill-treatment by military officers, resulting in death. According to the information received, on 1 June 2011, Private Wichean Phuaksom was physically abused and tortured by ten military officers of the military training center in the Krom Luang Naradhiwas Rajanagarindra Military camp, Jao Ai Rong District, Narathiwat province. The abuses were claimed to be the punishment for allegedly missing military exercise. It is reported that on 5 June 2011 Private Wichean Phuaksom died of sudden renal failure due to severe injuries. Furthermore it is reported that a mediation process has started but no action has been taken to bring to justice the alleged perpetrators.	04/03/2013
10/12/2012 JAL	AZE 5/2012 Azerbaijan	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Alleged legislative amendments increasing fines and criminalizing breaches of the regulations regarding the organization and participation in peaceful assemblies, which may be contrary to the fundamental right to freedom of peaceful assembly. According to the information received, on 2 November 2012, the Parliament of Azerbaijan adopted new amendments to the law on Freedom of Assembly, the Administrative Offences Code and the Criminal Code. Individuals breaching the Freedom of Assembly laws can now reportedly be prosecuted criminally or detained under administrative arrest procedures. Also the fines for participating in and organizing unlawful gatherings have been increased massively.	

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10/12/2012 JUA	CHN 10/2012 China (People's Republic of)	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;	Allegations of arrest and detention of, and alleged excessive use of force against, peaceful demonstrators in the Tibet Autonomous Region. According to the information received, on 26 November 2012, about 1,000 students protested in Gonghe (Chabcha in Tibetan) against the release of an official Chinese booklet which reportedly mocked the Tibetan language and labelled the series of self-immolations by Tibetans as “stupidity”. Security forces fired warning gunshots and tear gas to disperse the demonstrators. 20 students were reportedly injured, five of whom were hospitalized in critical condition. Four students were arrested in the course of the operation. On 28 November 2012, students took again to the streets, demanding freedom and respect for Tibetan language in front of the prefecture government centre. Allegedly, the security forces physically assaulted the peaceful protestors, using tear gas and explosive devices. Several students reportedly suffered from cuts on their heads and body. Five students were allegedly arrested and detained.	07/02/2013
10/12/2012 JAL	CHN 11/2012 China (People's Republic of)	Freedom of expression; Health; Human rights defenders;	Alleged continued detention and deteriorating health of prominent Tibetan human rights defender. According to the information received, Mr. Lobsang Tenzin was arrested on 16 April 1988 in relation to his alleged participation in a pro-independence protest in Lhasa. In 1989, Mr. Tenzin, along with four other individuals, was charged with the killing of a police officer during the above mentioned protest, and was sentenced to death with two years' reprieve. In 1991, this sentence was reportedly reduced to life imprisonment, and by 1994, the sentence had been reduced to 18 years. Mr. Tenzin was allegedly subjected to ill-treatment, including being placed solitary detention and physical beatings, on at least two occasions, in 1989 and 1991 respectively. In 2011, sources reported that the Tibetan defender, who has served 23 years of imprisonment to date, was suffering from severe diabetes which had caused temporary blindness and kidney and back problems, allegedly as a result of poor detention conditions and the lack of access to adequate medical care.	

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10/12/2012 JUA	PRY 4/2012 Paraguay	Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;	Presunto asesinato de un destacado defensor de los derechos humanos, y presunto riesgo para la integridad física y psicológica de miembros de su familia. Según la información recibida, el 1 de diciembre de 2012, dos personas enmascaradas habrían llegado al domicilio del Sr. Vidal Vega y, tras preguntar por el defensor, le dispararon en presencia de su pareja y dos hijos. El Sr. Vega falleció en el lugar de los hechos. Antes de su muerte, el Sr. Vega habría recibido varias amenazas en relación con su trabajo con el esclarecimiento de los enfrentamientos violentos que ocurrieron el 15 de junio de 2012 en Curuguaty, resultando en la muerte de 11 campesinos y 6 policías y en más de 80 personas heridas. Se informa que la familia del Sr. Vega podría estar en peligro tras su asesinato. Además, se ha recibido información indicando que varias agrupaciones de familiares de víctimas de los incidentes ocurridos en Curuguaty habrían recibido amenazas de muerte.	16/01/2013
10/12/2012 JUA	SGP 4/2012 Singapore	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Alleged legal sanctions brought against migrant public bus drivers from China in relation to a strike they undertook to demand equal pay. According to the information received, on 26 November 2012, 171 migrant public bus drivers from China employed by SMRT undertook a strike demanding equal pay comparable to that received by migrant drivers from Malaysia. On 29 November, four workers, Mr. He Jun Ling, Mr. Gao Yue Qiang, Mr. Liu Xiangying and Mr. Wang Xiangjie were charged under section 10(a) of the Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) Act which provides for “[a]ny person who ... instigates or incites others to take part in, or otherwise acts in furtherance of, a strike or lock-out which is illegal. On 6 December they were granted bail. They were due to appear in court again on 12 December 2012. On 3 December, one Chinese driver, Mr. Bao Fengshan was sentenced to six weeks imprisonment. He reportedly did not have a lawyer.	15/02/2013

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10/12/2012 JUA	LKA 6/2012 Sri Lanka	Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Alleged unlawful arrest of members of the Asian Federation Against Involuntary Disappearances (AFAD) in Colombo. According to the information received, on 3 December 2012, at the closure event of AFAD's Council Meeting, six persons were arrested, including two elderly women family members of the disappeared, Ane Teresa Fernando and Ariyawathi de Silva. The other persons arrested were the Secretary of the Families of the Disappeared (FOD), Wasantha Ranile Kumara; Executive Director of the Right to Life, Mr. Philip Dissanayake; a vehicle driver and a friend. Reportedly, the reason for the arrest was the presentation of a video on the recent commemoration of the anniversary of the Monument of the Disappeared in Seeduwa, held on 27 October 2012. It was further reported that Mr. Brito Fernando, President of FOD, was told that he would also be arrested on the charges of showing a video documentary against President Mahindra Rajapaksa. After the legality of the arrests were contested, the six persons were released, and Mr. Brito was not arrested.	12/12/2012 15/02/2013
11/12/2012 JAL	HND 12/2012 Honduras	Health; Violence against women;	Supuesta penalización de la píldora Anticonceptiva de Emergencia. Según la información recibida, en abril de 2009, el Congreso de Honduras aprobó el Decreto No. 54-2009, que establece sanciones penales para la promoción de uso, venta, compra y cualquier política relacionada con la Píldora Anticonceptiva de Emergencia, así como toda comercialización de fármacos anticonceptivos de emergencia. Violaciones al decreto implicarían las mismas sanciones que se imponen para la penalización del aborto en el Código Penal de Honduras, las cuales oscilan entre los tres a diez años de prisión para cualquier persona que practique o se someta a un aborto. El 15 de mayo de 2009, el entonces presidente José Manuel Zelaya Rosales vetó el Decreto, enviándolo así a la Corte Suprema de Justicia para que se pronuncie sobre su constitucionalidad. Mientras tanto, la Secretaria de la Salud aprobó el Acuerdo No. 2744, que incluía las mismas prohibiciones en cuanto a la anticoncepción de emergencia. El 14 de febrero de 2012, la Corte Suprema confirmó el Decreto y lo declaró constitucional.	

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11/12/2012 AL	CHE 2/2012 Suisse	Adequate housing;	Allégations concernant la destruction de logement et expropriation ou expulsion possible d'environ mille personnes pour l'expansion de la gare de Cornavin, à Genève. Selon les informations reçues, les CFF (Chemins de Fer Fédéraux) envisageraient d'agrandir la Gare Cornavin à Genève d'ici à 2025, avec la construction en surface d'un quai et de deux voies supplémentaires. Le projet conduirait à la destruction de 385 logements (ce qui correspondrait à un millier de personnes), dans un quartier représentant un tissu économique et social unique à Genève. Un grand nombre de petits commerces seraient également affectés. Les alternatives de logement suggérées par les CFF ne répondraient pas aux besoins des habitants affectés; de plus aucun financement ne serait pour l'instant garanti. Aucune consultation sur ce projet n'aurait été entamée avec les habitants, et leurs besoins n'auraient pas été évalués. De plus, il y aurait des solutions alternatives, notamment la construction d'une gare souterraine, ce que les résidents ont proposé, mais ces alternatives n'auraient pas été examinées de manière adéquate par les CFF et les autorités.	08/01/2013
11/12/2012 JAL	THA 12/2012 Thailand	Migrants; Racism;	Alleged negative consequences of the upcoming deadline of the nationality verification process on migrant workers from Myanmar. According to the information received, the Nationality Verification process for workers from Myanmar has to be completed by 14 December 2012. It is reported that after the deadline, regularisation of irregular workers in Thailand will no longer be possible, and all five Myanmar temporary Nationality Verification centres should be closed and no longer issue passports or visas. Furthermore, it is reported that only legal import of workers from Myanmar under the Memoranda of Understanding process will be permitted, and Thai law enforcement authorities will remove irregular workers from Myanmar. The nationality verification process has been the subject of previous communications (see A/HRC/18/51; case no THA 10/2009, THA 1/2010, and THA 6/2010).	20/02/2013

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12/12/2012 AL	EGY 17/2012 Egypt	Discrimination against women in law and in practice;	Concerns expressed in relation to the final draft of the new Constitution as approved by the Constituent Assembly on 30 November 2012 and in particular in relation to provisions on equality, non-discrimination and protection and promotion of women's human rights in the adopted text. According to the information received, only 1 woman participated in the Assembly's final deliberations on and approval of the draft Constitution. The adopted text would be submitted on 15 December 2012 for approval by the people of Egypt through a national referendum.	
12/12/2012 AL	PHL 6/2012 Philippines	Extreme poverty;	Alleged evictions and confiscation of property of more than 350 vendors from Rizal Park (commonly known as Luneta Park) in Manila. According to information received, vendors have been selling food and refreshments for many years inside Luneta Park. Reportedly, a zero-vending policy was adopted by the National Parks Development Committee in 2010. Subsequently, on several occasions, during February, March, April and June 2012, dozens of vendors have been evicted from the Park and their merchandise confiscated.	
12/12/2012 JAL	RUS 8/2012 Russian Federation	Freedom of expression; Health; Human rights defenders;	Alleged impending first reading of the draft federal law No. 44554-6 introducing amendments to the Code of the Russian Federation on Administrative Offences regarding the "propaganda of homosexuality". According to the information received, on 19 December 2012, the Russian State Duma was scheduled to consider in first reading a draft law banning the "propaganda of homosexuality" at federal level across the country. The amendment contained in Art. 6.13.1. to the Code of the Russian Federation on Administrative Offences would make the "propaganda of homosexuality among minors" punishable by administrative fine. The amount of the fine foreseen is 4,000-5,000 roubles (\$130 – 160) for citizens; 40,000-50,000 (\$1,300-1,600) roubles for officials and 400,000-500,000 roubles (\$13,000 – 16,000) for legal entities.	24/01/2013

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13/12/2012 JUA	AUS 3/2012 Australia	Arbitrary detention; Health;	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. No administrative measures to ease his situation had been taken (community detention).	
13/12/2012 JUA	MMR 12/2012 Myanmar	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Myanmar; Torture;	Alleged re-arrest and detention of former prisoner of conscience. According to the information received, Ashin Gambira (aka) Nyi Nyi Lwin, 33 years old, was arrested on 1 December 2012 and remanded in custody in Insein Prison before being freed on bail on 10 December by a court in Thanlyin for health reasons. He was told that police stations from three townships, Thingangyun, Bahan and Thanlyin, had filed cases against him under sections 448, 427 and 454 of the Myanmar Penal Code, which cover crimes relating to trespassing and “damaging the dignity of the nation”. Allegedly Gambira was detained to prevent him from participating in a campaign to support the alleged victims of a police crackdown on protesters against the Mt. Letpadaung copper mine in northwestern Myanmar. Mr. Gambira has reportedly been arrested three times since he was released in the January 2012 amnesty. Mr. Gambira was the subject of an earlier communication (see A/HRC/19/44, case no MMR 4/2011).	
13/12/2012 AL	NGA 5/2012 Nigeria	Summary executions;	Alleged extrajudicial killings by the Nigerian Security Forces. According to the information received, Boko Haram, a group operating in northern Nigeria, has launched scaled terror attacks across Nigeria. Reportedly, since mid-2009, as a tactic of response to fight this group, extrajudicial executions, enforced disappearance, torture and detention without trial against persons known to be members of this group and those suspected to be helping or sympathizing with them have been performed by the Nigerian Security forces. Moreover, it is alleged that incidents unrelated to the fight against Boko Haram have also occurred, including killings by police officers of Umoar Danmichika and Lucy Ukpong.	21/12/2012

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14/12/2012 AL	ARG 3/2012 Argentina	Indigenous peoples;	Alegaciones sobre los posibles efectos del proceso de reforma del código civil y comercial sobre los derechos de los pueblos indígenas. Según la información recibida, en junio de 2012, el poder ejecutivo presentó ante el Senado de la Nación un anteproyecto de reforma de código civil y comercial. No obstante el hecho de que la reforma del código civil y comercial es ampliamente reconocida como un proceso necesario, las disposiciones del anteproyecto relativas a los derechos de los pueblos indígenas, en particular respecto a la regulación de la propiedad comunitaria indígena, han generado preocupaciones entre los pueblos y organizaciones indígenas de Argentina. La información recibida indica que las principales preocupaciones relacionadas con el contenido del anteproyecto de reforma del código civil y comercial giran en torno a los criterios utilizados para el reconocimiento de la propiedad comunitaria indígena, la caracterización y alcance de los derechos de los pueblos indígenas sobre sus tierras y recursos naturales tradicionales, y posibles limitaciones en el reconocimiento de las formas propias de organización y representación de los pueblos indígenas.	16/01/2013
14/12/2012 JAL	MDG 2/2012 Madagascar	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;	Allégations de harcèlement et d'arrestations de journalistes et les mesures prises pour bloquer le fonctionnement de la radio Free FM à Madagascar. Selon les informations reçues, les menaces contre Lalatiana Rakotondrazafy et Fidèle Pierre Razara ont commencé en mai 2012. Toujours en mai, des manifestations en faveur de la radio auraient été violemment réprimées et un technicien aurait été détenu. Les journalistes ont été interrogés à différentes reprises et accusés de complicité de coup d'Etat. La radio elle-même a été fermée par l'État entre juillet et octobre. Entre août et septembre, les journalistes se sont réfugiés à l'ambassade sud-africaine. Suite à la pression de la communauté internationale, un accord a été trouvé et le Gouvernement de Madagascar aurait garanti l'arrêt des menaces d'arrestation en contre les journalistes. Toutefois, le 13 novembre dernier, les journalistes ont été à nouveau condamnés pour diffamation et propagation de fausses nouvelles.	

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14/12/2012 AL	PRY 5/2012 Paraguay	Independence of judges and lawyers;	Presunta destitución de un juez resultando de un proceso disciplinario que supuestamente no cumplió con el derecho a un juicio justo, garantías al debido proceso y a la independencia de la judicatura. Según la información recibida, en 2011, el Sr. Gustavo David Bonzi Villalba, entonces Juez Penal de Garantías de la ciudad de Yby Yau, decidió sobreseer definitivamente a catorce personas en la causa penal “Ministerio Público c/ Ossvaldo Villalba Ayala y otros s/ secuestro y otros en Kuruzu de Hierro- Circunscripción de Concepción” luego de once días de audiencia preliminar al considerar imposible elevar fundadamente la causa a juicio oral. Según la fuente, por consiguiente, el Jurado de Enjuiciamiento de Magistrados procedió de oficio al enjuiciamiento del entonces Juez Bonzi por mal desempeño de funciones. El Juez Bonzi fue suspendido de su cargo el 27 de julio, antes de que la segunda instancia revisara su decisión en la causa penal. Se informa además que en diciembre de 2011, el Juez Bonzi fue destituido por el Jurado de Enjuiciamiento de Magistrados, que, según la fuente, se negó a recibir las pruebas a favor del Juez Bonzi en más de una ocasión, y su cargo fue declarado vacante.	

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14/12/2012 AL	THA 13/2012 Thailand	Freedom of expression;	Alleged violations of the right to freedom of opinion and expression committed under the law of lèse majesté. According to the information received, the 2007 Constitution of Thailand contains the clause, “The King shall be enthroned in a position of revered worship and shall not be violated. No person shall expose the King to any sort of accusation or action.” Article 112 of the Criminal Code states that “Whoever defames, insults or threatens the King, the Queen, the Heir-apparent or the Regent, shall be punished with imprisonment of three to fifteen years”. These provisions are applied in a manner and with a frequency which raises concerns. The severity of the punishments received, the absence of exemptions on constitutional or legal grounds and the force it exerts over the judicial system adds to the chilling effect on free speech. Unlike regular defamation cases, which can only be initiated by a damaged party, lèse majesté complaints can be made by anyone in Thailand, which has resulted in a sharp increase of cases in the last years. From 2003 to November 2012, 58 cases under lèse majesté have been documented, involving Thitinant Kaewchantranont, Nattakarn Sakuldarachard, Surapak Phuchaisang, Chanin Klaiklueng, Ampon Tangnoppakul, Ibrahim Fahad A. Alsubaie, Thanthawut Taweewarodomkul, Yotwarit Chooklom, Suchart Nakbangsai, Weera Musikkapong, Parichat Wangdee, Ratchapin Juncharoen, Sondhi Limthongkul, Oliver Jufer, Robert R, Tassaporn Rattanawongsa, Theeranan Wiphuchanin, Noppawan Tangudomsuk, Surachai Danwattananusorn, Boonyuen Prasertying, Kannikar Tangphanit, Nattapon Wattanamongkol, Rangsan Sangsuk, Anthony Chai, Chotisak On-soong, Jonathan Head, Nikom Udomdech, Daranee Chancherngsilpakul, Jakrapob Penkair, Suriyan Kokpuey, Kritthi Raruk-luedet, Wiset Phishitlumken, Joe Gordon, Norawes Yospiyasation, Satién Rattanawong, Akechai Hongkangwarn, Hamdan Al-idreese, Suwicha Takor, Bandit Arniya, Kochi Tagahachi; Somchit Wiriyasathabadee; Satit Laemkla; Harry Nicolaides; Wanchai Sae-ton; Weera Musikkapong; Wipas Raksakulthai; Bundinee Sutsukon; Watchara Pholnawee; Wipas Raksakulthai; Tarit Pengdit, Robert Amsterdam, Somyot Pruksakasemsuk, Chiranuch Premchaiporn, Somsak Jiemtheerasakul, Surapot Taweesak, Sulak Sivaraksa, and Boonsong Chaisingkananont.	26/12/2012

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14/12/2012 JUA	YEM 1/2012 Yemen	Arbitrary detention; Summary executions; Torture; Violence against women;	Alleged risk of 23 executions and two executions carried out in 2012 against individuals who were minors at the time of the alleged offence. According to the information received, 23 individuals alleged to have been minors at the time of the committed crime, risk execution and two more were executed in 2012 in Yemen, which is in contravention of international human rights law standards prohibiting the imposition of the death penalty against persons aged below eighteen years at the time of the alleged offence. In particular, Messrs. Muhammad Taher Samoum, Waleed Hussein Haikal, and Muhammad Abduh Qasim al-Taweel, all reported to have been minors at the time of committing the alleged crime, are believed to be at risk of imminent execution. Moreover, it is alleged that the death penalty was carried out against two individuals in January and December 2012, respectively, Fuad Ahmad Ali al-Sayyid and Hind al- Barti, after judicial and / or post-conviction proceedings that did not comply with international human rights law provisions of fair trial and due process guarantees.	
17/12/2012 JUA	COL 13/2012 Colombia	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;	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.	

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18/12/2012 JUA	GMB 2/2012 Gambia	Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion; Human rights defenders;	Alleged arrest and continued detention of human rights defender. According to the information received, on 3 December 2012, Imam Baba Leigh, prominent Imam and supporter of the promotion and protection of human rights in Gambia, was arrested close to his home by two men in civilian clothes, who reportedly identified themselves as officers of the National Intelligence Agency (NIA). The officers reportedly informed Imam Baba Leigh that he was being taken to NIA headquarters for questioning, without providing additional information. Imam Baba Leigh was reportedly detained in an unknown location by the NIA and not provided with access to a lawyer and to family members. It is further reported that no charges had been presented. Sources also indicate that on the evening of his arrest, Imam Baba Leigh had delivered a sermon at Kanifing East Mosque, during which he expressed concern at the state execution of nine prisoners in August 2012, and at other reported killings in the country.	19/12/2012
19/12/2012 JUA	CHN 12/2012 China (People's Republic of)	Arbitrary detention; Torture;	Alleged torture in custody of a United States citizen. According to the information received, Mr. Vincent Wu was arrested by the Chinese Public Security Department in Guangzhou city, Guangdong province, and detained in Guangdong Detention Center, under suspicion of involvement in a criminal case. Mr. Wu reportedly suffered successive acts of torture by members of the Chinese Public Security Department during custody. Furthermore it is reported that Chinese authorities took away Mr. Wu's passport, allegedly in an attempt to hide any evidence that he is a US citizen. It is reported that neither officials of the American Consulate nor Mr. Wu's family were allowed access to him. It is also reported that Mr. Wu's lawyer was only able to visit him twice.	15/03/2013
20/12/2012 AL	BDI 4/2012 Burundi	Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;	Allégation de deux projets de loi sur les associations et sur les réunions publiques portant atteinte à la liberté d'association et de réunion pacifique. Selon les informations reçues, deux projets de loi, à la fois sur les associations et sur les réunions publiques, seraient, au moment de la rédaction de la présente communication, en discussion au Parlement burundais. De nombreuses dispositions de ces deux projets de loi porteraient indument atteinte à la liberté d'association et de réunion pacifique.	

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20/12/2012 UA	HND 13/2012 Honduras	Independence of judges and lawyers;	Supuesta injerencia en la independencia de la judicatura. Según las informaciones recibidas, el Congreso Nacional destituyó a cuatro de los cinco magistrados de la Sala Constitucional de la Corte Suprema de Justicia: los señores José Antonio Gutiérrez Navas, Gustavo Enrique Bustillo Palma, José Francisco Ruiz Gaekel y la señora Rosalinda Cruz Sequeira. El procedimiento de destitución fue supuestamente realizado durante la madrugada del 12 de diciembre de 2012 sin la debida transparencia, con el supuesto fundamento en los artículos 205, numeral 20, 321 y 324 de la Constitución de la República de Honduras. Sin embargo se informa que este procedimiento de destitución habría sido llevado a cabo como medida de represalia política, en razón de los votos por parte de los cuatro magistrados en referencia a favor de un recurso de amparo en contra del Decreto 89-2012 que creó la Ley de Depuración de la Policía Nacional.	
20/12/2012 JAL	IND 25/2012 India	Adequate housing; Extreme poverty;	Alleged impacts of the expansion of the East Parej Open Cast Coal Mine on the rights of 228 families in the Jharkhand state. According to the information received, 228 families (1200 persons) were at risk of being evicted to give way to an expansion of East Parej Open Cast Coal Mine, operated by Central Coalfields Limited, India. On 26 October 2012, and at two other occasions, representatives of the mining company surveyed households in the villages of Agarva Tola, Dudmitya Tola and Fakodih, for the purpose of acquiring their homes to facilitate the expansion of the mine. Over 1,000 people from surrounding villages have already been displaced in previous years by activities associated with the East Parej Open Cast Coal Mine. The affected households belonged to marginalized communities, including scheduled tribes and Dalits. They were allegedly resettled in inadequate sites and have suffered impoverishment since displacement.	
20/12/2012 JAL	ISR 13/2012 Israel	Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; OPT;	Alleged raids on several NGO offices in Ramallah. According to the information received, on 11 December 2012, the offices of Addameer Prisoner Support and Human Rights Association, the Union of Palestinian Women's Committee and the Palestinian NGO Network in the city of Ramallah were broken into by Israeli soldiers. Files, furniture and office appliances were reportedly destroyed. Several laptops and documents were also confiscated. It is alleged that these raids may be aimed at intimidating and silencing associations working in the field of human rights.	

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20/12/2012 JAL	LAO 2/2012 République Démocratique Populaire Lao	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Allegations of expulsion of a staff member belonging to an international non-governmental organization from the Lao People's Democratic Republic. According to the information received, on 7 December 2012, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs decided to expel Ms. Anne-Sophie Gindroz, Country Director of Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation, following a letter she sent on 21 November 2012 to development partners, prior to the 2012 Round Table Implementation Meeting, in which she deplored the lack of respect for the rights to freedom of expression, association, and peaceful assembly in the Lao PDR, and called on development partners to bear in mind the human rights situation in the country in the 2012 RTIM's framework.	
20/12/2012 JUA	LAO 3/2012 République Démocratique Populaire Lao	Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	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 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.	03/01/2013 25/03/2013
20/12/2012 JUA	USA 34/2012 United States of America	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion;	Alleged possible trial of a conscientious objector. According to the information received, Ms. Kimberly Rivera left the army without authorization while on leave from deployment to Iraq in early 2007. Ms. Rivera went to Canada after she made a decision that she could no longer participate in the war in Iraq or any other conflict for moral reasons. When she was in Canada, Ms. Rivera spoke out publicly about her objection to the conflict in Iraq. It has been reported that Ms. Rivera has been detained by the US military authorities since 20 September 2012 and may be tried before a court martial. If convicted, Ms. Rivera could face up to five years of imprisonment.	08/04/2013

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/12/2012 JAL	GRC 3/2012 Greece	Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Minority issues;	Alleged arbitrary refusal to revoke decisions denying registration to groups defending minority rights. According to the information received, several associations defending minority rights have been prevented registration. Different cases have been brought to the attention of the European Court of Human Rights, which concluded that Article 11 of the Convention related to the right to freedom of association had been violated. Despite the ruling of the European Court, the concerned associations allegedly continue to face obstacles to registration.	04/03/2013
21/12/2012 JUA	IRQ 7/2012 Iraq	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of religion; Summary executions; Terrorism; Torture;	Alleged religious intolerance, arbitrary detention, summary execution, torture and unfair trial proceedings. According to the information received, on 19 January 2007, individuals from the Followers of Imam Ahmed El Hassan El Yamani (al-Mahdi) group were attacked in the city of Najaf, their schools burned down and their books confiscated or burnt. On 18 January 2008, a Shi'a sanctuary along with other residences and mosques was attacked by army and police forces in the cities of Basra and Nassiriya, which reportedly resulted in the summary executions of at least 18 unarmed members of the Followers of Imam Ahmed El Hassan El Yamani and 378 arrests. Detainees were purportedly subjected to torture and ill-treatment and detained for extended periods waiting for their trials. All but 45 of the detainees were eventually released. On 26 February 2009, the Appeal Criminal Court of Zi Kar Governorate convicted 28 of the accused to death sentences (pending imminent execution), including Najah Taleb Salman, Ghanem Archij Salem, Rahim Bashi Awad, Sabah Nuri Dagher, Mahmoud Razzak Mohamed, Ali Attia Rahima, Haider Kadhém Doeij, Hussein Sharif Mazuk, Abdullah Naim Delli, Mohamed Sharif Mazuk, Mohamed Jawad Hussein, Aqeel Kassem Mohamed, Hassan Charif Marzuk, Hussein Abd El Zahra Ouda, Mohamed Ali Hattab, Dia' Azib Lahoud, Akil Jassem Mohamed, Azhar Thajil Edham, Fadel Mohamed Cha'in, Ali Dakhil Salem, Ala' Khalaf Abed Ali, Haidar Youssef Aziz, Thaeir Hattab Ati, Mohamed Abed Al Amir Jaafar, Kazem Wahid Hussein, Ahmed Hachem Jaber, Hussein Archik Salem and Ghassan Monzer Mahouss, and 16 to life imprisonment.	

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21/12/2012 UA	MEX 35/2012 México	Disappearances;	Alegaciones de robo de información relacionada a presuntas desapariciones forzadas. Según la información recibida, el 29 de noviembre de 2012, la familia Guzmán Cruz habría descubierto que se habría producido un robo en su casa en la comunidad de Tarejero, estado de Michoacán. Los presuntos responsables del robo se habrían llevado documentos relacionados con la supuesta desaparición forzada durante la década de los 1970 de cinco miembros de la familia Guzmán Cruz .	27/03/2013
21/12/2012 JUA	NGA 6/2012 Nigeria	Health; Toxic waste;	Alleged on-going lead contamination and poisoning in Zamfara State. According to the information received, artisanal gold mines are found throughout Zamfara State in northwestern Nigeria. The high levels of lead found in the earth coupled with the use of rudimentary mining methods have reportedly resulted in a lead poisoning epidemic among children. In May 2012, President Jonathan reportedly pledged approximately US\$5 million to clean up areas that have been contaminated with lead during artisanal gold mining operations, with a specific focus on the Bagega area of Zamfara State. Despite the Government's pledge, no money has allegedly been released. Importantly, it is alleged that the remediation of Bagega must start immediately in order to ensure that decontamination is completed before the beginning of the rainy season.	04/01/2013
21/12/2012 JAL	QAT 1/2012 Qatar	Cultural Rights; Freedom of expression; Independence of judges and lawyers;	Alleged sentencing to life imprisonment of a Qatari poet for writing and reciting poems criticizing the Amir of Qatar and praising the Tunisian revolutions. According to the information received, Mr. Mohammed al-Ajami, also known as Mr. Mohammed Ibn al-Dheeb, was sentenced to life imprisonment by the Criminal Court in Doha on 29 November 2012. The case against him was based on a poem which he wrote in 2010, criticizing Sheikh Tamim Al Thani. Mr. al-Ajami had been reportedly held in solitary confinement throughout his detention and his trial has been marred by a series of irregularities, including a number of court sessions held in secret and lack of access to the trial by Mr. al-Ajami's defense lawyer of choice.	14/02/2013

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21/12/2012 JUA	SAU 13/2012 Saudi Arabia	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Terrorism;	Alleged arbitrary detention of human rights defender. According to the information received, on 11 December 2012, Mr Suleiman Ibrahim Saleh Al Rashoudi held a meeting in Riyadh where he reportedly publicly asserted that the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association are legitimate and internationally recognized. On 12 December 2012, he was reportedly arrested while he was on his way to the Qassim region. The Saudi Interior Ministry purportedly used a verdict from 2011 to arrest and detain Mr Al Rashoudi. Mr. Al Rashoudi is also a defendant in a case which reached the appeal stage. In this case, he was convicted of involvement in forming a secret organization, attempting to seize power, incitement against the King, financing terrorism, and money laundering.	
21/12/2012 JAL	UKR 3/2012 Ukraine	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Alleged attack against LGBT rights defenders. According to the information received, on 8 December 2012, approximately one hundred lesbian, gay, bisexual and transsexual (LGBT) human rights defenders took part in a peaceful demonstration in Kiev in order to commemorate International Human Rights Day and to denounce Draft Law 8711, adopted at first reading on 2 October 2012, which criminalizes any reference to homosexuality in the media or public domain. As the demonstration began, police allegedly stated that the assembly was illegal, despite the authorities being reportedly notified of the demonstration's location and time, in accordance with Ukrainian law. A number of protestors were subsequently reportedly attacked by members of a radical right-wing group, while one individual also allegedly sprayed an unidentified gas into the crowd. Sources state that police detained the alleged perpetrators as well as six LGBT rights defenders, who were subsequently released. Two of the LGBT defenders were reportedly charged with "petty hooliganism" and were issued a fine, while the organizer of the demonstration was allegedly charged with conducting an illegal assembly, an offence which could reportedly result in a considerable fine.	18/03/2013

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21/12/2012 JUA	VNM 5/2012 Viet Nam	Arbitrary detention; Cultural Rights; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Alleged trial and imprisonment of two songwriters. According to information received, Mr. Vo Minh Tri and Mr. Tran Vu Anh Binh have been sentenced to four (4) and six (6) years of imprisonment respectively on the charge of “conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam”, for posting the songs they authored on the internet. There were also allegedly accused of having links with an advocacy group for, among others, human rights and democratic reforms issues. Both singers write about social and human rights issues.	28/02/2012
27/12/2012 UA	LKA 7/2012 Sri Lanka	Independence of judges and lawyers;	Allegations of lack of fair trial and due process guarantees in the impeachment process of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, as well as attacks against and intimidation of lawyers. According to the information received, the impeachment process against the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Ms. Shirani Bandaranayake, which started when the motion was filed on 1 November 2012, does not respect the fundamental principles of fair trial and due process guarantees. In addition, it is reported that on 17 December 2012, a group of four unidentified men armed with automatic weapons attacked Mr. Gunaratne Waninnayaka, the president of the Colombo Magistrate's Court Lawyers' Association. On 20 December 2012, the house of the President of the Bar Association of Sri Lanka, Mr. Wijedasa Rajapakse, was reportedly attacked with gun fire by unknown persons. It is alleged that these attacks are directly related to the support voiced by the two lawyers and the Bar Association in favour of the independence of the judiciary, and that of the Chief Justice in particular. The impeachment of the Chief Justice and the reported attacks against prominent lawyers are allegedly taking place in a broader context of attacks on, threats to and interference in the independence of the justice system in Sri Lanka. An urgent appeal expressing serious concern about reported attacks on, threats to and interference in the independence of the justice system in Sri Lanka, including specific attacks against judges, was already sent on 2 November 2012 (see A/HRC/22/67, case no LKA 5/2012).	07/01/2013

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27/12/2012 JAL	USA 25/2012 United States of America	Extreme poverty; Human rights defenders; Migrants;	Alleged limitations on access to justice for migrant farmworkers in fourteen states of the U.S.A. According to information received, lack of legislation and implementation of existing legislation enables the detrimental nationwide practice of denying or not allowing certain human rights defenders, in particular legal advocates and other community service providers, meaningful access to migrant farmworker in labor camps, including by allegedly harassing and threatening these human rights advocates.	
28/12/2012 UA	COL 14/2012 Colombia	Indigenous peoples;	Supuesto desplazamiento de cinco comunidades del pueblo Awá a raíz de un operativo militar en el resguardo Awá de Magüí. Según la información recibida, el día 2 de diciembre de 2012 un contingente del ejército, con apoyo de la fuerza aérea, realizó un ataque en contra de un campamento de las Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC) que se encontraba dentro del resguardo indígena Awá de Magüí, municipio de Ricaurte, Nariño. El bombardeo militar resultó en daños a las viviendas de la población y de la infraestructura vial, y se produjo el desplazamiento masivo de cinco comunidades del resguardo, representando un total de 219 familias o 807 personas indígenas Awá. Las comunidades desplazadas se encuentran en una zona de difícil acceso debido a los enfrentamientos entre el ejército y la guerrilla y a la presencia de minas antipersonal instaladas por la guerrilla. Esta situación ha causado que los miembros de estas comunidades no puedan regresar a sus hogares o acceder a sus tierras de cultivo. Ello también ha dificultado la entrega de ayuda humanitaria suficiente para la población desplazada.	26/02/2013

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28/12/2012 AL	MEX 36/2012 México	Indigenous peoples;	Alegaciones de posibles impactos negativos sobre los derechos humanos del pueblo indígena ikojts (o huave) a raíz de la construcción de un parque eólico en San Dionisio del Mar, Oaxaca. Según la información recibida, en años recientes, el Gobierno federal mexicano y el gobierno estatal de Oaxaca han promovido un proyecto eólico que afectaría las tierras tradicionales de la comunidad de San Dionisio del Mar y de las demás comunidades que conforman el pueblo ikojts, las cuales son formalmente reconocidas como tierras comunales bajo el régimen agrario nacional. Se alega que el proyecto eólico en San Dionisio del Mar no fue debidamente autorizado por la asamblea comunitaria, la cual es la principal entidad representativa compuesta por miembros de la comunidad. La principal preocupación expresada por miembros del pueblo ikojts en relación con el proyecto eólico gira en torno a los posibles impactos ambientales que generaría la construcción del proyecto eólico sobre el mar, las lagunas, las áreas costeras y los manglares de los que dependen para sus actividades tradicionales de pesca a lo largo del Golfo de Tehuantepec y el complejo lagunar Huave.	29/01/2013
28/12/2012 JUA	PHL 7/2012 Philippines	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Indigenous peoples; Summary executions; Violence against women;	Alleged continued wave of harassment, stigmatization, threats, and killings of human rights defenders, in particular environmental and indigenous rights defenders, many of whom are women human rights defenders and indigenous leaders. According to the information received, human rights defenders in the Philippines continue to be subjected to increased number of killings, threats, harassment and stigmatization. Reportedly, those individuals and organizations who work to defend the right to the enjoyment of a clean, safe, healthy and sustainable environment and those working to defend indigenous and land rights, including women indigenous leaders, are particularly targeted. In particular those human rights defenders who campaign peacefully against large scale mining projects which infringe on the rights of communities, who are allegedly accused by the Armed Forces of the Philippines as being supporters, sympathizers or members of the New People's Army or other armed groups face stigmatization.	

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28/12/2012 JUA	TUN 7/2012 Tunisie	Arbitrary detention; Independence of judges and lawyers;	Allégation de détention arbitraire. Selon les informations reçues, le 24 août 2012, la chambre d'accusation de la cour d'appel de Tunis a mis M. Sami Fehri en examen pour de supposées malversations. M. Fehri a par la suite été inculpé pour détournement de fonds publics. Il serait détenu depuis le 28 août 2012 à la prison de Mornaguia, près de Tunis. Le 28 novembre 2012, la cour de cassation, la plus haute juridiction de Tunisie, a émis une décision ordonnant de casser la mise en examen de M. Fehri et de renvoyer l'affaire devant la chambre d'accusation. Les autorités pénitentiaires ayant refusé de libérer M. Fehri, ses avocats ont demandé à la cour de cassation de clarifier sa décision. Le 5 décembre 2012, la cour de cassation a émis une décision précisant que le mandat d'arrêt faisait bien partie de la décision cassée par la cour. Malgré les décisions de la cour de cassation, M. Fehri se trouverait toujours en détention à la prison de Mornaguia.	08/02/2013
02/01/2013 UA	CAN 3/2012 Canada	Indigenous peoples;	Alleged hunger strike carried out by the Chief of the Attawapiskat First Nation in protest of recent legislative developments as well as the social and economic conditions affecting indigenous peoples in Canada. According to the information received, Chief Theresa Spence of the Attawapiskat First Nation initiated a hunger strike on 11 December 2012 in Parliament Hill in Ottawa in order to protest recent legislative actions alleged to negatively impact indigenous peoples, alleged violations of treaty rights, and ongoing critical social and economic conditions in Attawapiskat and other aboriginal communities in Canada. Various demonstrations by indigenous peoples in Ottawa and other parts of Canada have also been carried out. The hunger strike and protests have been prompted in part by a federal omnibus budget implementation bill introduced by the Prime Minister, the "Jobs and Growth Act, 2012" (Bill C-45), which was recently passed by the Canadian parliament in December 2012. The Attawapiskat First Nation was the subject of earlier communications (see A/HRC/20/30, case no CAN 3/ 2011 and A/HRC/21/49, case no CAN 2/2012).	01/02/2013 04/02/2013

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03/01/2013 JUA	HTI 2/2012 Haiti	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Haiti; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions;	Allégation d'une tentative d'assassinat contre un avocat défenseur des droits de l'homme. Selon les informations reçues, depuis 2006, M. Evel Fanfan, avocat réputé des droits de l'homme et Président de l'organisation Action des Unités Motivées pour une Haïti de Droits, ainsi que sa famille, auraient été victimes d'actes répétés d'intimidation et de menaces. Ces actes semblent être liés aux efforts de M. Evel Fanfan pour demander justice pour les victimes des attaques de Martissant et de Grand Ravine, qui se sont produites en août 2005. Le 23 octobre 2012, alors que M. Fanfan quittait son bureau, deux grands véhicules auraient bloqué les deux côtés de la rue, empêchant tout mouvement de sa part. Après avoir klaxonné afin qu'ils se déplacent, M. Fanfan se serait finalement décidé à alerter la police. A ce moment, un des véhicules aurait changé de position et aurait ouvert le feu sur lui. Alors que M. Fanfan parvenait à s'échapper, le tireur aurait crié que s'il n'y avait pas eu de civils dans la rue, il aurait tué M. Fanfan.	
04/01/2013 AL	BGD 1/2013 Bangladesh	Freedom of expression;	Alleged ongoing attacks on media, including sedition charges filed against journalists; and the arrest and beating of two photojournalist covering clashes between the police and supporters of the opposition Bangladesh Nationalist Party. According to the information received, on 13 December 2012, the prosecutor of the war crimes tribunal of Bangladesh filed charges of sedition against Mr. Mahmudur Rahman and Mr. Alhaj Hasmata Ali, the acting editor and the publisher of opposition daily Amar Desh, following the publishing of stories based on the leaked transcript of skype conversations between a Brussels-based human rights lawyer and Judge Mohammed Nizamul Huq of the tribunal. On 13 December 2012, the tribunal reportedly also ordered a media blackout on all information concerning the leaked conversation. Mr. Mahmudur Rahman and Mr. Alhaj Hasmata Ali remained at large at the submission of the communication. Additionally, on 11 December 2012, police allegedly beat and subsequently detained two photographers, Mr. Amran Hossain and Mr. Sourav Laskar, working for the Daily Star and New Age newspapers respectively. The two were briefly arrested, their equipment confiscated and allegedly beaten by policemen. Both were released later the same day.	10/01/2013

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04/01/2013 JAL	CMR 6/2012 Cameroun	Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	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.	
04/01/2013 JAL	PAN 7/2012 Panama	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Torture;	Presunta violencia policial, actos de tortura, abuso racista y denegación del acceso a la salud en respuesta a manifestaciones pacíficas en contra de la Ley reorganizadora de la Zona Libre de Colón. Según la información recibida, en el día 19 de octubre X, menor de 9 años de edad, murió a causa de la acción policial. En los días 21 y 22 de octubre Y, menor de 7 años de edad, habría resultado herida de bala. Además, se reportan varios ataques con gases lacrimógenos. En el día 23 de octubre habrían muerto dos personas por impacto de bala: Jim Dixon Andreve y Yara Itzel Navarro. Asimismo, numerosas redadas a domicilios privados se habrían llevado a cabo sin una orden de la autoridad competente. Se informa de que muchos detenidos sufrieron tratos degradantes. Se reportan cuatro casos de tortura, tres de abuso racista y cuatro de denegación de asistencia médica.	
09/01/2013 JUA	IRN 1/2013 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran; Summary executions; Torture;	Alleged imminent execution of members of the Kurdish community. According to the information received, Mr. Zaneyar Moradee and Mr. Loghmun Moradee were sentenced to death on charges of "enmity against God" (moharebeh) and "corruption on earth" (Fisad-fil-Arz) for allegedly murdering the son of a senior cleric in Marivan, Kordestan province in July 2009. In addition they were also convicted of participating in armed activities of Komala, a Kurdish opposition group. Their death penalty was upheld by both the Supreme Court and the court of appeal in 2011 despite forced confessions, torture and other physical violence including lashing for the purpose of soliciting confessions.	

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09/01/2013 JAL	LBY 3/2012 Libya	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Alleged lack of compliance of new law on peaceful assembly with international standards related to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of opinion and expression. According to the information received, a new law on peaceful assembly (Law no. 65/2012), which aims at regulating peaceful protests, was recently passed by the Libyan General National Congress. It is reported that several provisions contained in the law would unduly restrict the right to freedom of peaceful assembly, which may in turn also lead to restrictions of freedom of opinion and expression.	
09/01/2013 JAL	THA 1/2013 Thailand	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Violence against women;	Alleged killing of two women human rights defenders. According to the information received, Ms. Montha Chukaew and Ms. Pranee Boonrat, both members of the Southern Peasants' Federation of Thailand (SPFT) left their community of Khlong Sai Pattana, Surat Thani province in the morning of 19 November 2012 and were fatally shot by unknown individuals not far from the village. As members of the SPFT, Ms. Chukaew and Ms. Boonrat were involved in a land rights dispute between their community and a palm oil company. The Khlong Sai Pattana community has reportedly been the target of previous violent incidents including threats and intimidation which are believed to be related to the community's land rights activities.	20/03/2013
10/01/2013 JAL	ARG 2/2012 Argentina	Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;	Presuntos actos de intimidación y difamación contra abogados de derechos humanos en la provincia de Mendoza, y presunta amenaza de muerte contra un conocido magistrado en la misma provincia. Según la información recibida, el 1 de agosto de 2012, una persona desconocida habría llamado al teléfono de casa del Sr. Roberto Burad, amenazando la vida del magistrado. La amenaza estaría relacionada con la participación del Sr. Burad en el Tribunal Oral Federal I de Mendoza, que juzga a los acusados de susodichos crímenes de lesa humanidad ocurridos en Mendoza durante el periodo de la dictadura militar. El 19 de octubre de 2012, habrían aparecido unos carteles difamatorios en paredes, postes y semáforos de los alrededores de los Tribunales y la Casa del Gobierno de Mendoza. Dichos carteles estarían conectados con la oposición de los abogados Diego Lavado, Pablo Salinas, Alfredo Guevara Escayola y Pablo Marcelo Vega, a la ley conocida como "Ley Petri" que tiene como objetivo limitar de manera significativa las condiciones bajo las cuales los prisioneros condenados por delitos graves pueden gozar de salidas controladas.	

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10/01/2013 JAL	KSV 1/2012 Kosovo	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;	Alleged physical attacks and threats against lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) rights defenders, including members of the organizations Kosovo 2.0 and Libertas. According to the information received, on 14 December 2012, the website Kosovo 2.0 was due to launch its new print issue, which focused on the theme of sexuality. On the evening of the launch, a group of individuals allegedly entered the building where the event was taking place, destroying the stage and physically attacking a member of Kosovo 2.0., while another group subsequently approached the building shouting insults. Police reportedly assisted guests of the event to evacuate the building. On 15 December, a threatening and abusive video against the LGBT community in Kosovo was released on the Internet, with two LGBT women defenders being allegedly threatened with death. Furthermore, on 16 December, members of Libertas, an LGBT rights organization in Kosovo, were physically attacked by a group of individuals as they returned to a meeting of the organization, with one individual being severely beaten. The alleged attackers managed to escape and police were immediately notified.	26/03/2013
11/01/2013 JUA	EGY 1/2013 Egypt	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Torture; Violence against women;	Allegations of violence in the context of protests in Cairo, including killings, injuries and acts of torture and sexual harassment. According to the information received, on 5 and 6 December 2012 pro President Morsi groups attacked opposition protesters. A total of five individuals were killed (Mohamoud Mohamed Ibrahim, Mohamed Khalaf Eissa, Mohamed Mamdouh Ahmed El Hussein, Mohamed Mohamed El Senoussi and Dr. Karam Guirguis), in addition to another 697 injured. Moreover, three more deaths have been reported from Al Zahraa Hospital (Hani Mohamed Sayed Al Imam, Alaa Tewfiq and an unidentified body). It is further reported that Security forces did not intervene until late. Engineer Mina Philip Gadwas was allegedly stripped of his clothes and brutally tortured. It has been alleged that Ola Shebaya, a woman human rights defender, was brutally beaten, sexually harassed and abducted. Reportedly, pro-government protesters stated that they arrested two opposition protesters because they were found to be Christians. Pro President Morsi groups allegedly attacked and attempted to destroy the Satellite transmission units set up by Egyptian state television to cover the protests. Journalist Al Housseiny Abu Deif was allegedly shot and reported to be in the hospital, in a highly critical situation.	

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11/01/2013 UA	IDN 1/2013 Indonesia	Summary executions;	Allegation regarding 10 imminent executions of convicted prisoners. According to the information received, Indonesia's Deputy Attorney General announced that 10 prisoners convicted in 2012 will be executed in 2013 by firing squads. A significant percentage of the 113 death sentences imposed in 2012 relate to drug-related offences, which fall short of the most serious crimes threshold. Moreover, it is alleged that the trials violated due process guarantees. According to reports a large number of people are on death row, and among them, members of the so-called "Bali Nine", who have been in death row since 2005 also for drug related offences.	
11/01/2013 JAL	SAU 2/2013 Saudi Arabia	Migrants; Summary executions; Torture;	Alleged execution of a Sri Lankan domestic worker, who was charged with murder for killing a baby in her care in 2005 and convicted in 2007. Ms. Rizana Nafeek was the subject of a previous communication sent on 28 June 2007 by the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions. The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia replied in a letter dated 21 January 2008. On 1 November 2010 the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions sent a follow up communication to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. (A/HRC/17/28/Add.1). According to the new information received, on 25 October 2010, the Supreme Court upheld the death sentence. Moreover, it is reported that on 6 January 2013, Sri Lankan President Mahinda Rajapaksa sent an appeal to King Abdullah requesting a stay of the execution until a settlement could be reached between the baby's family and a Saudi reconciliation committee. Appeals were repeatedly made by the parents of Ms. Nafeek to King Abdullah to pardon her. On 9 January 2013 Ms. Nafeek was executed by beheading.	19/01/2013
14/01/2013 JUA	LKA 1/2013 Sri Lanka	Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;	Alleged attack on human rights defender. According to the information received, on 17 December 2012, Mr. Gunaratne Wanninayaka was attacked outside his home by four unknown individuals carrying assault rifles. Mr. Wanninayaka managed to escape and enter his house, while the armed individuals followed him and attempted unsuccessfully to gain entry to his residence. Mr. Wanninayaka is a high-profile campaigner for the independence of the judiciary in Sri Lanka and is President of the Colombo Magistrate's Court Lawyers Association. He was at the forefront of a recent campaign opposing the impeachment of a Supreme Court judge.	14/01/2013

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
14/01/2013 JUA	VNM 1/2013 Viet Nam	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Alleged sentencing and detention of pro-democracy activists. According to the information received, on 9 January 2013, Messrs Ho Duc Hoa, Dang Xuan Dieu, Paulus Le Son, Nguyen Van Duyet, Nguyen Van Oai, Ho Van Oanh, Nguyen Dinh Cuong, Nguyen Xuan Anh, Thai Van Dung, Tran Minh Nhat, Nong Hung Anh, Nguyen Dang Vinh Phuc, Nguyen Dang Minh Man and Dang Ngoc Minh were convicted and sentenced to prison terms ranging from 3 to 13 years by the People's Court of Nghe An on charges of 'carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people's administration' under Section 79 of the Penal Code. The group of 14 activists, one of whom received a suspended sentence, includes bloggers, citizen journalists, community workers, environmental and anti-corruption activists. Another activists Mr. Le Quoc Quan was reportedly arrested on 27 December 2012 in Hanoi and charged with tax evasion under Article 161 of the Criminal Code. He was reportedly being held in Hoa Lo Prison no. 1 and had not been granted access to his family or lawyer.	21/03/2013
15/01/2013 AL	CRI 1/2013 Costa Rica	Indigeners peoples;	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.	

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15/01/2013 JUA	KAZ 1/2013 Kazakhstan	Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;	<p>Alleged conviction of human rights defender following alleged ill-treatment while in detention and violations of fair trial standards. According to the information received, Mr. Vadim Kuramshin was arrested on charges of extortion on 23 January 2012. He was acquitted of these charges by a jury on 28 June 2012, which in turn convicted him for a minor offense.</p> <p>Following the annulment of this verdict by the appeals panel, he was once again placed in pre-trial detention. Allegedly he was beaten and threatened while in detention and that he went on a hunger strike in protest. In addition to this, significant irregularities in the new trial against Vadim Kuramshin, were reported who was eventually sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment in a penal colony under strict conditions. It has also been alleged that Ms. Raziya Nurmasheva, Mr. Kuramshin's defense lawyer, who intended to appeal the verdict, was suspended from the case, refused access to her client, and had a decree issued against her aiming to revoke her license to practice law. Mr. Kuramshin is a defender of prisoners' rights and a vocal critic of conditions in Kazakh prisons.</p>	11/02/2013
16/01/2013 JUA	COL 2/2013 Colombia	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Indigenous peoples;	<p>Alegación relativa a la detención de un defensor de derechos humanos. Según la información recibida, Sr. Manuel Antonio Bautista Pequi, miembro de la Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del Norte del Cauca (ACIN), fue arrestado el 4 de enero de 2013 en Santander de Quilichao por agentes de la policía. De conformidad con las informaciones recibidas, fue imputado del delito de rebelión, al parecer sin pruebas suficientes. Un grupo de indígenas que le acompañaban fueron heridos por elementos policiales del Escuadrón Móvil Antidisturbios (ESMAD). Según lo informado, 139 órdenes de captura contra dirigentes indígenas, incluyendo el Sr. Bautista Pequi, fueron expedidas debido a su participación en los actos de protestas por indígenas Nasa en contra de la presencia de actores armados en su territorio en julio de 2012. Esta última situación motivó una comunicación y una declaración pública del Relator Especial sobre los derechos de los pueblos indígenas en agosto de 2012.</p>	03/04/2013

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16/01/2013 JUA	EGY 2/2013 Egypt	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;	Alleged arrest and detention of a freelance journalist, and judicial harassment of other journalists for peacefully criticizing the President and the Government. According to information received, Mr. Mohamed Sabry was arrested and detained on 4 January 2013 by members of the armed forces while filming a report for Reuters in a military zone in Rafah near the Egyptian-Gaza border. Mr. Sabry was allegedly prevented from contacting his lawyer and his family before being placed into detention. He was charged with trespassing and filming in a prohibited military zone (Articles 80(e)2 and 80(e)4 of the Penal Code), and at the time the communication was sent, he was detained at the Central Prison of Arish and was scheduled to appear before a military court on 9 January 2013. Mr. Bassem Youssef, a satirist and host of a CBC TV show El-Bernameg, was under investigation on charges of denigrating the head of state. Complaints were also reportedly filed against the daily newspaper Al-Masri Al-Youm and several of its journalists, including Mr. Yousri Al-Badri and Ms. Doaa El-Adl, by the President's office, accusing them of 'spreading false news endangering public peace and security and affecting the presidency'. Ms. El-Adl, the paper's cartoonist, was also reportedly facing investigation in connection with a cartoon which was deemed to have offended religion.	
16/01/2013 JAL	IRN 2/2013 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Cultural Rights; Freedom of expression;	Alleged imprisonment for releasing songs critical of the Government. According to the information received, Mr. Arya (Mohammad) Aramnejad, who already served a six-month prison sentence in 2011–2012, was re-convicted in January 2012 for "propaganda against the state system". He was allegedly imprisoned at the Babol prison (Mari Kala Babol), where he was to serve a 91 day prison term.	

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16/01/2013 JUA	QAT 1/2013 Qatar	Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Torture;	Alleged immediate risk of extradition of a former diplomat to Saudi Arabia, where there are substantive grounds to believe that he would be in danger of being subjected to torture and harsh sentences. According to the information received, Mr. Mishal Al Mutiry is a former Saudi diplomat who was attached to the embassy of his country in the Netherlands between 2000 and 2004. During that time he denounced the alleged activities of embassy officials who financed and actively supported extremist groups in the Netherlands. In 2004, Mr. Al Mutiry obtained the status of political refugee in the Netherlands for him and his family. However, in October 2006, they were allegedly kidnapped and sent to Saudi Arabia. Mr. Al Mutiry reported that he was victim of torture in the prisons of Saudi Arabia. In August 2011, he managed to flee to Qatar in order to seek asylum. On 14 January 2013, Mr. Al Mutiry was reportedly told by the Qatari Police that he had to leave Qatar the next day.	12/02/2013
17/01/2013 AL	ARG 1/2013 Argentina	Torture;	Presunta nueva legislación que podría afectar negativamente la especialidad del funcionamiento del registro de casos de tortura. Según la información recibida, la Honorable Legislatura de la Provincia de Buenos Aires (Proyecto E219-12-13 – Ley de Ministerio Público) estaría estudiando la aprobación de una nueva ley que dividiría la Procuración General para dar mayor autonomía a los Defensores de Pobres y Ausentes de la Provincia de Buenos Aires. Sin embargo, según se informa, esta medida también tendría por efecto transferir la competencia del registro de casos de tortura desde el ámbito de la Defensoría de Casación Penal de la Provincia a la competencia de la nueva Defensoría General Multifueros. Se alega que esta transferencia podría afectar la continuidad del trabajo que la Defensoría de Casación viene realizando con el registro exitosamente, así como la especialidad, la independencia y la experiencia en el manejo de estos datos sensibles.	

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17/01/2013 JAL	BOL 1/2013 Bolivia	Health; Violence against women;	Supuesto impacto del Código Penal de Bolivia en la salud sexual y reproductiva de las mujeres. Según la información recibida, el actual Código Penal de Bolivia contiene una serie de leyes que contravienen las garantías de los derechos sexuales y reproductivos incluidos en la Constitución del 2009. El Código Penal impone sanciones para cualquier persona que practique o se someta a un aborto, incluso en condiciones seguras y dentro de las primeras 12 semanas de embarazo (artículos 263 y 269). Así mismo, se alega que el artículo 266 del Código Penal establece que en casos de violación o incesto, una mujer puede tener acceso a abortos legales sólo si inicia un procedimiento de demanda. También se alega que el artículo 254 establece una figura de "homicidio por emoción violenta" que, según la información recibida, ha sido empleada como base para la impunidad en casos de violencia contra las mujeres.	
17/01/2013 UA	CMR 1/2013 Cameroun	Summary executions;	Allégation d'assassinat et de menaces de mort, qui seraient liées à leur orientation sexuelle. Selon les informations reçues, en mars 2011, M. Jonas Singa Kumie et M. Franky Ndome auraient été condamnés pour homosexualité sur base de leur apparence extérieure et du choix qu'ils auraient fait de boire une certaine liqueur. Il a été signalé que M. Kumie et M. Ndome auraient subi des violences et insultes de la part des autorités pénitentiaires et des personnes détenues. De plus, les deux hommes auraient reçu des menaces de mort pendant leur garde à vue. Le 11 janvier 2013, M. Kumie et M. Ndome auraient été relâchés après que la Cour d'Appel de Yaoundé les eût déclarés innocents d'homosexualité le 7 janvier 2013. Il a été allégué que M. Kumie et M. Ndome courraient un risque imminent de mort à cause des différentes menaces de mort qu'ils auraient reçues. Par ailleurs, le 6 janvier 2012, M. Lamine Goche aurait été vu avec un garçon de 17 ans dans son magasin. Il aurait été tué en public dans un marché de Maroura à cause de son orientation sexuelle.	

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17/01/2013 JUA	CHN 1/2013 China (People's Republic of)	Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;	Alleged detention in an unknown location of human rights defender. According to the information received, Mr. Zhu Chengzhi's lawyer was informed on 4 January 2013 that the human rights defender, who had previously been held in detention without official investigation since 25 July 2012, had been given six months of 'residential surveillance' and had been transferred to a new place of detention, and that his case had been transferred back to the police from the local Procuratorate. Mr. Zhu Chengzhi's place of detention remains unknown, allegedly for national security reasons, although his lawyer was informed the following day that he was being held in an unspecified hotel. Mr. Zhu Chengzhi was arrested on 8 June 2012 after demanding an in-depth investigation of the death of a prominent labor rights defender, Mr. Li Wangyang, on 6 June 2012. This is reportedly the first case in which Article 73 of the Criminal Procedure Law (2012 amendment) has been applied, which contains provisions to impose residential surveillance in a place other than the subject's residence.	07/03/2013
17/01/2013 JAL	NLD 1/2013 Netherlands	African descent; Cultural Rights; Minority issues; Racism;	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.	

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17/01/2013 JAL	SDN 1/2013 Sudan	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Sudan;	Alleged arbitrary closure of several human rights associations. According to the information received, on 24 December 2012, the Sudanese Studies Centre (SSC), a prominent human rights association, was ordered by the authorities to close down for one year. On 31 December, Mr. Abdalla Abu Alrish, Executive Director of the SSC, was summoned and interrogated by NISS. On the same day, two other organizations, the ARRY Organisation for Human Rights and Development and the Al Khatim Adlan Centre for Enlightenment and Human Development, were also closed down by the authorities. On the same day, the security services reportedly ordered the Cultural Forum for Literary Criticism to cease all of its activities, and interrogated Ms. Zeinab Belil, chairwoman of the Forum. It is reported that demonstrations took place on 30 December 2012 and 6 January 2013 to denounce the allegedly arbitrary NGO closures, but were met with excessive use of force. These measures reportedly form part of an on-going campaign aimed at intimidating and silencing independent civil society actors. In this context, a presidential decree establishing a committee to examine demands of foreign NGOs to work in Sudan was issued on 25 December 2012.	
18/01/2013 JAL	AZE 1/2013 Azerbaijan	Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Torture;	Allegations concerning the physical and psychological integrity of a human rights defender in pre-trial detention. According to the information received, since 22 June 2012, Mr. Hilal Mammadov had been in pre-trial detention under charges of, inter alia, treason and incitement to national, racial or religious hostility. It is reported that in November 2012, Mr. Mammadov was beaten and injured by his cell mate who allegedly suffered from a serious mental disease. It is also reported that, in November 2012, the courts rejected a complaint filed by Mr. Mammadov denouncing acts of torture and ill-treatment he allegedly suffered during his arrest, acts which were reportedly supported by a forensic examination. Mr. Mammadov has been a leader of Azerbaijan's ethnic Talysh minority and had shortly before his arrest become editor of the newspaper Tolishi Sado (Talysh Voice), the only newspaper published in the Talysh minority language of southern Azerbaijan.	20/03/2013

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18/01/2013 JAL	BGD 2/2013 Bangladesh	Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion; Human rights defenders;	Alleged attack on, and stabbing of, a prominent blogger in Dhaka. According to the information received, on 14 January 2013, Mr. Asif Mohiuddin was attacked by three unidentified men as he was leaving his office in Uttara district. He was stabbed several times in the neck and back and was in critical condition at the time of sending the communication. Mr. Mohiuddin is a prominent blogger, whose Bengali language blog “Almighty only in name, but impotent in reality” is reportedly one of the most visited websites in Bangladesh. In his blog, Mr. Mohiuddin, who is an atheist, frequently criticized religion, and also provided commentaries on free speech and other human rights issues.	29/01/2013
21/01/2013 JUA	IRN 3/2013 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Iran;	Alleged continued harassment of a woman human rights defender, including a summons received to start serving her prison sentence received for demanding justice for victims. According to information received, Ms. Mansoureh Behkish, a netizen and founder and spokesperson of the Mourning Mothers (Madaran-e Azardar) movement was ordered to report to Tehran’s Evin prison on 29 January 2013, to begin serving a six-month prison sentence. She was sentenced by a Tehran revolutionary court in December 2011 to four-and-a half years in prison on charges of ‘anti-government propaganda’ and ‘activities threatening national security’. The sentence was reduced on appeal to six months regarding the anti-government propaganda charge and Ms. Behkish received a suspended sentence of three-and-a-half years for activities threatening national security. On 12 June 2011, Ms. Behkish was arrested by security agents in a street of Tehran and subsequently transferred to section 209 of Evin Prison, where she had been detained for a month. Previously, Ms Behkish had been arrested along with 33 other members of Mourning Mothers on 9 January 2010 while demonstrating in Laleh Park.	

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21/01/2013 JAL	RUS 1/2013 Russian Federation	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Allegations of repeated undue restrictions related to the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association affecting mostly human rights defenders and activists. According to the information received, on 13 November 2012, a demonstration of about 15 participants took place in Saint Petersburg. Reportedly, when the assembly ended, its organizer Mr. Andrey Yakimov, was arrested by the police and charged for organizing an assembly “exceeding the number of participants initially planned for the rally”, although he had reportedly indicated in his request that he expected the participation of about 20 participants. At the end of the assembly, Mr. Vitaliy Leonov, one of the participants, was also arrested and accused of ‘disobedience’ after he had tried to prevent police from destroying some pictures and flowers put down by demonstrators. It is reported that Mr. Yakimov was acquitted on 21 January 2013. On 19 December 2012 police officers reportedly carried out searches in the Human Rights House of Voronezh. They reportedly briefly handed to some employees of one organization targeted a warrant to enter all NGOs’ offices, but refused thereafter to present it again to representatives of other organizations subject to the search. On the same day, the apartment of Ms. Natalia Zvyagina, a human rights activist, was also searched. On 2 January 2013, Mr. Alexey Kozlov, a human rights and environmental activist from Voronezh, received two threatening anonymous phone calls. On 12 January 2013, Mr. Vitaly Ponomarev, head of the Central Asia programme of Human Rights Centre (HRC) Memorial, received several anonymous death threats through electronic mail.	18/03/2013
22/01/2013 JAL	IRN 29/2012 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Adequate housing; Internally displaced persons; Minority issues;	Alleged lack of adequate housing for a large number of victims of an earthquake that shook north-western Iran on 11 August 2012. According to the information received, a large number of people still lived under tents over four months after an earthquake shook north-western Iran, East Azerbaijan province, on 11 August 2012. At least 399 villages were affected by the earthquake. Over 100,000 persons - mostly ethnic Azerbaijani Turks - were reportedly offered shelter in the weeks following the earthquake. As winter settled, many of those affected were reportedly still living under tents, unprotected from the cold. The extent of Government support to those affected, in particular housing reconstruction, is unclear and has been reported to be slow.	

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24/01/2013 JUA	SOM 1/2013 Somalia	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Somalia; Violence against women;	Alleged arrest and detention without charges of a Somali journalist reporting on a rape case, and questioning of other journalists. According to the information received, on 10 January 2013 Mr. Abdiaziz Abdinur Ibrahim was summoned by the Central Investigation Department (CID) of the Somali police in Mogadishu. When he complied with the request, he was arrested and detained. He was reportedly held without charge and subjected to prolonged interrogations. The arrest and detention of Abdiaziz Abdinur appears to be linked to an article published by Al Jazeera on 6 January 2013, describing rape in camps for internally displaced people in Mogadishu. The CID allegedly also questioned other Somali journalists in connection with the article, including Mr. Omar Faruk, the Arabic correspondent for Al Jazeera, and Mr. Abdiaziz Mohamed Dirie, a radio journalist, who was reportedly detained for one night in the National Security Agency facilities.	
25/01/2013 JUA	IRN 5/2013 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Minority issues; Summary executions; Terrorism; Torture;	Alleged imminent execution of five representatives of the Ahwazi Arab minority. According to the information received, Messrs. Mohammad Ali Amouri, Sayed Jaber Alboshoka, Sayed Mokhtar Alboshoka, Hashem Sha'bani Amouri, and Hadi Rashidi (or Rashedi), all representatives of the Ahwazi Arab minority, who were subject to a previous communication on 31 July 2012 (A/HRC/22/67, IRN 19/2012), have had their death sentences upheld by the Supreme Court and the verdicts have been sent to the Office for the Implementation of Sentences. The location of the individuals was unknown to their families. They have reportedly been sentenced under terrorism-related charges, including moharebeh ("enmity against God"), efsad-e fel arz ("sowing corruption on earth"), "gathering and colluding against State security" and "spreading propaganda against the system", which are not considered as most serious crimes under international law, following a trial that allegedly did not comply with international human rights law provisions of fair trial and due process.	

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25/01/2013 JUA	VEN 1/2013 Venezuela	Arbitrary detention; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture; Violence against women;	Presunta violación sexual y agresiones sufridas por una Jueza. Según la información recibida, María Lourdes Afiuni Mora fue arrestada y mantenida en detención en espera de juicio durante más de tres años como represalia por haber aplicado una recomendación del Grupo de Trabajo sobre la Detención Arbitraria del Consejo de Derechos Humanos en favor de un ciudadano venezolano. De conformidad con las informaciones recibidas, la Jueza Afiuni Mora fue conducida en diciembre de 2009 al Instituto Nacional de Orientación Femenina (INOF) donde habría sufrido diversas agresiones y actos de intimidación por parte de otras detenidas, algunas de las cuales fueron enviadas a prisión por la Jueza, así como una violación sexual por parte de un agente del Gobierno. Esta violación habría culminado en un embarazo, interrumpido por un aborto espontáneo. La Jueza Afiuni fue objeto de cuatro comunicaciones anteriores, (ver A/HRC/20/30 VEN 2/2011, A/HRC/18/51 VEN 8/2010, A/HRC/16/44/Add.1 para 2417, y A/HRC/14/26/Add.1 para 1209).	
28/01/2013 JUA	IRN 4/2013 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of religion; Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Torture;	Alleged detention and attacks against a Christian on allegations of committing “actions against the national security of Iran”. According to the information received, on 26 September 2012, Mr. Saeed Abedinialangashi, an Iranian-US citizen, was arrested in the Islamic Republic of Iran before catching a flight back to the United States of America, where he resides. He has been held in Evin prison, Iran, ever since. His lawyer was denied access to the detainee and his file, and no information was provided about the charges brought against him. On 14 January 2012, his lawyer was reportedly informed that Mr. Abedinialangashi’s trial would start on 21 January 2013, and allowed access to his file. Mr. Abedinialangashi has allegedly been held in solitary confinement for four weeks and subjected to beating while in prison. Mr. Abedinialangashi was previously summoned to court in 2005 on account of his religious activity and was detained in 2009. He was released after agreeing to cease his involvement with the ‘house churches’.	

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29/01/2013 JAL	COL 1/2013 Colombia	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Violence against women;	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.	
31/01/2013 JUA	IRN 6/2013 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Iran;	Alleged arrest and detention of 15 journalists and arrest warrants issued for at least a further three. According to the information received, on 26 January 2013, journalist Mr. Milad Fadaei Asl, the political editor of the Iranian Labour News Agency (ILNA), and Mr. Soleyman Mohammadi, a reporter and editor working for the Bahar daily newspaper were arrested and reportedly taken to Evin prison. On 27 January 2013, plain-clothes intelligence ministry officials simultaneously entered the offices of five newspapers, and arrested ten journalists: Mr. Akbar Montajebi (Aseman Weekly); Ms. Emily Amraei (Bahar); Ms. Motahareh Shafie and Ms. Narges Joudaki (Arman); Mr. Pouria Alemi and Mr. Pejman Mousavi (Shargh); Mr. Sassan Aghaei, Mr. Javad Deliri and Ms. Nasrin Takhiri and Ms. Saba Azarpeik (Etemad). They also searched and videotaped the premises of the news outlets. At the time of sending the communication, the journalists were held at an unknown location. Ms Motahareh Shafie was released on 28 January 2013, after 24 hours of arrest. On 28 January 2013, Mr. Keyvan Mehrgan (Shargh); and Mr. Hossein Taghchi were arrested. On 30 January 2013 Mr. Ali Deghan, the economic editor of Bahar daily was also arrested. Authorities have reportedly also issued arrest warrants for at least three other journalists: Mr. Sadra Mohaghegh, a reporter for Shargh; Ms. Reihaneh Tabatabaei, a reporter for Bahar; and Mr. Ehsan Mazandarani, a reporter for Etemad.	

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01/02/2013 JUA	AZE 2/2013 Azerbaijan	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Allegations of arrest of 63 participants in a peaceful protest held in Baku, of whom 26 were sentenced to administrative detention or heavy fines. According to the information received, on 26 January 2013, 63 human rights activists were arrested following their participation in a peaceful protest in Baku; Intiqam Aliyev, Yegana Hajiyeva, Nargiz Yaqublu, Elchin Jarullazade, Elnur Asgerov, Matin Naghiyev, Turgut Gambar, Shamil Beydulla, Aygun Panjaliyeva, Ziya Bayramov, Nurlan Jafarov, Azer Haqverdiyev, Abdulla Mahmudov, Mursal Aliyev, Rustam Salahli, Vusal Hajiyev, Allahverdi Khanaliyev, Nijat Shukurov, Elvin Zeynalov, Malahat Nasibova, Shahvalad Chobanoglu, Khadija Ismayil, Turkhan Karimov, Gozal Bayramli, Nazli Panjaliyeva, Emin Milli, Emil Bagirov, Javid Afandi, Atabey Agalarbayli, Ikin Rustamzad?, Hikmat Abdullayev, Abulfaz Gurbanli, Mardana Huseynova, Kamala Bananyarli, Tamella Ahmadova, Vusal Bayramov, Nadir Alma, Nijat Kamal, Turkel Rustamkhanli, Aynur Imranova, Zaur Gurbanli, Bakhtiyar Hajiyev, Elchin Ibadov, Sahib Karimli, Nihad Huseyn, Elshan Hasanov, Elnur Jarchiyev, Orkhan Jarchi, Tofiq Dadashov, Safa Atakishiyev, Aygul Panjaliyeva, Jamil Hajiyev, Khatai Gafarli, Mahammad Abulhasanov, Kamaladdin Rahimov, Huseyn Fakhraddinov, Gulnaz Mammadli, Shahla Hajiyeva, Elshan Shahbazov, Zaur Akbar, Rufat Ahmazdzade, Elvin Elkhan, and Ilgar Nasibov. They were brought before courts on the same day, and 26 of them were sentenced to administrative detention or heavy fines. These arrests occurred a few days after a delegation of Azerbaijani human rights defenders returned from an advocacy trip at the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, France.	23/04/2013
01/02/2013 JAL	PAK 1/2013 Pakistan	Discrimination against women in law and in practice; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Violence against women;	Alleged killing of seven human rights defenders working for the non-governmental organisation Support with Working Solutions (SWWS). According to the information received, on 1 January 2013, human rights defenders, Ms. Shohrat Bibi, Ms. Rahila Gul, Ms. Zahida Bibi, Ms. Asmat Bibi, Ms. Gul Naz, Ms. Lubna Mahmoud and Mr. Amjid Ali were ambushed by four unidentified armed men while travelling home by car from Swabi. The seven were shot dead while the driver was injured. SWWS, the non-governmental organisation for which the human rights defenders worked, reportedly provides maternal healthcare, education and microfinance.	04/02/2013

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01/02/2013 JUA	SAU 1/2013 Saudi Arabia	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Violence against women;	Allegations of arbitrary arrest and detention of human rights defenders and other individuals. According to the information received, on 29 October 2006, Mr. Anas Hamad Al Kharboush was arrested, and has been detained since without charge or trial. On 24 September 2012, his wife Ms. Al Kharboush and their three children were allegedly arrested in the context of a peaceful demonstration that gathered more than 100 persons, who protested against allegedly arbitrary detentions of their family members and conditions in detention. While two children of Ms. Al Kharboush were released shortly after, one was allegedly kept in detention for four days. On the occasion of this protest, the police reportedly also arrested about 60 male protesters. The other protesters were reportedly confined to a desert area, where they were kept without food or water for close to a day. At the time the communication was sent, three persons arrested during this demonstration were still in detention.	
01/02/2013 JUA	SWE 1/2013 Sweden	Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Iran; Torture;	Alleged imminent deportation of a human rights defender and blogger to the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to the information received, on 1 February 2013 the Swedish Migration Board is to decide on whether to deport human rights defender and critical blogger Mr. Abdullah Barahouei to the Islamic Republic of Iran. Mr. Barahouei is of Balochi origin and was reportedly a regular contributor to the critical blog 'Balochistan Sarafraz', which regularly denounced alleged human rights violations and instances of discrimination against the Balochi minority. The blog published such posts with particular intensity during the 2009 presidential elections. In the wake of this period, it is reported that the blog's editor, Mr. Sakhi Regi, and several other contributors were arrested, with the editor being sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. Mr. Barahouei consequently fled the country in fear of his safety.	08/02/2013 12/04/2013

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01/02/2013 JUA	VNM 2/2013 Viet Nam	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;	Alleged detention of prominent blogger in a mental health institution without judicial process. According to the information received, at 10:15 a.m. on 24 January 2013, six security agents appeared at the workplace of Mr. Le Anh Hung in Hung Yen, forced him into a car and took him to an unknown location. Later he was found to be interned in Social Support Centre No. 2 in Ung Hoa, Hanoi, a mental health institution, but his friends and family were prevented from seeing him. It is reported that Mr. Le Anh Hung may be detained in Support Centre No. 2 under Ordinance 44 of 2002 on Handling of Administrative Violations, which allows for the detention of individuals without trial for up to two years under house arrest ('probationary detention'); in 'reformatories'; educational institutions; rehabilitation centres or 'medical treatment establishments', including psychiatric wards. The provisions of the Ordinance relate to those who 'commit acts of violating legislation on security, public order and safety, but not to the extent of penal liability' (Art 1.3 of Ordinance 44).	03/04/2013
05/02/2013 JUA	BGD 3/2013 Bangladesh	Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions;	Alleged sentence to death after a trial conducted in absentia and which did not provide for all the guarantees of a fair trial and due process, and alleged sentence to life imprisonment after a trial which did not provide for all the guarantees of a fair trial and due process. According to the information received, on 21 January 2013, Mr. Abdul Kalam Azad was sentenced to death by the Bangladesh International Crimes Tribunal. His trial was conducted in absentia and the State-appointed defence lawyer was reportedly inadequate. It is also alleged that political pressure was exercised on the Tribunal to accelerate the case of Mr. Azad and make it the first verdict of the Tribunal, even though Mr. Azad had been one of the latest accused to be indicted and his case was less advanced than that of many of the other accused. Furthermore, on 5 February 2013 the Tribunal reportedly passed a sentence of life imprisonment against Mr. Abdul Kader Molla. Mr. Molla was the subject of previous communications (see A/HRC/22/67, case no BGD 6/2012 and BGD 8/2012).	21/02/2013 15/04/2013

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06/02/2013 AL	KGZ 1/2013 Kyrgyz Republic	Violence against women;	Letter requesting information on a new bill signed by President Almazbek Atambaev that increases criminal penalty for bride kidnapping from three to seven years. Information is also sought regarding any further steps taken by the Government to implement the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women presented to the Human Rights Council in June 2010 upon visiting the country.	14/03/2013
07/02/2013 JUA	VNM 3/2013 Viet Nam	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Allegations of conviction of 22 members of the “Bia Son Council for Public Law and Affairs”. According to the information received, they were convicted on 1 February 2013, by the People’s Court in the Phu Yen province, under article 79 of the Criminal Code (“activities aimed at subverting the people’s power”). The alleged leader of the group Mr. Phan Van Thu, 65 years old, was sentenced to life in prison, and the 21 others were sentenced to between 10 and 17 years in prison. The defendants reportedly did not enjoy a fair trial. “Bia Son Council for Public Law and Affairs” is a non-violent group involved in building an eco-tourist area for persons with disabilities, youths and older people for recreational and religious purposes.	08/04/2013
07/02/2013 JUA	YEM 1/2013 Yemen	Arbitrary detention; Summary executions;	Alleged risk of execution of a juvenile offender. According to the information received, Mr. Muhammad Abdul Wahhab Faysal al-Qassem was sentenced to death on 14 February 2005 under charges of murder. The defendant was informed that his execution would take place on 10 February 2013. On 6 February 2013, the President of Yemen reportedly suspended the execution, although it was unclear whether the suspension was temporary or indefinite. It was alleged that the defendant might have been a minor at the time of the commission of the alleged offence, and that his age at that time was still disputed. The court reportedly determined that he was over 18 years old at the time of the offence, on the basis of falsified documents. A previous communication was sent on 14 December 2012 regarding the risk of execution of 23 alleged juvenile offenders and the execution of two other reported juvenile offenders in 2012 (see above, YEM 1/2012).	

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08/02/2013 JUA	CHN 2/2013 China (People's Republic of)	Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Torture; Violence against women;	Alleged risk of imminent execution after proceedings that did not comply with international human rights law on fair trial and due process guarantees. According to the information received, on 24 August 2011, Ms. Li Yan, aged 41, was sentenced to death by the Ziyang City Intermediate People's Court for the murder of her husband on 3 November 2010. The Supreme People's Court in Beijing rejected her appeal and she is reportedly at risk of imminent execution. Allegedly, Ms. Li Yan committed the murder after being subjected to prolonged domestic violence and the repeated failure of the police authorities to protect her and investigate the abuses against her. During the legal proceedings conducted against her, Ms. Li Yan reportedly did not receive adequate legal assistance. The evidence of the defence was allegedly not given adequate consideration, and the defence witnesses were reportedly not invited to testify.	21/03/2013
08/02/2013 JAL	IRL 1/2013 Ireland	Discrimination against women in law and in practice; Health; Violence against women;	Allegations concerning the impact of Ireland's restrictive abortion laws on the reproductive health of women and girls. According to the information received, women and girls in Ireland are unable to access medical services for abortion under any circumstances, including where pregnancy poses a risk to the lives or health of women, cases of rape or incest, and cases where the foetus will not survive until the end of term. Procuring or assisting in an unlawful abortion is a criminal offence reportedly punishable by up to life imprisonment. It is also alleged that despite the Irish Supreme Court's verdict that abortions are lawful in cases where there is a real and substantial risk to the life of the pregnant women, including the risk of suicide; medical services for abortion remain unavailable due to lack of legislation to give effect to this ruling. It is also alleged that in order to access safe and legal abortion services, women and girls travel outside Ireland. Women and girls who cannot afford to travel abroad allegedly often perform unsafe abortions in Ireland.	30/04/2013

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08/02/2013 JUA	MDA 1/2013 Republic of Moldova	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Alleged risks to the physical and psychological integrity of two representatives of the GENDERDOC-M Information Centre, in view of insults and threats received during court hearings. According to the information received, on 22 January 2013, Ms. Angela Frolov and Ms. Doina Ioana Straisteanu, during a court hearing on the case “GENDERDOC-M vs. City Council of Balti” were insulted and threatened by people who attended this open hearing. Ms. Frolov is the Lobby and Advocacy program coordinator and Ms. Strasteanu is the legal representative of GENDERDOC-M Information centre which works for the defence and promotion of the rights of LGBT people.	09/04/2013
08/02/2013 JAL	ESP 1/2013 Spain	Health; Migrants;	Supuesta legislación regresiva sobre el acceso a la atención sanitaria para los inmigrantes irregulares. Según la información recibida, el 20 de Abril de 2012 el Gobierno Español adoptó el Real Decreto Ley 16/2012, que modificó el artículo 12 de la Ley Orgánica 4/2000, para limitar el acceso a la salud de los inmigrantes en situación irregular únicamente a urgencias y atención médica en caso de embarazo, nacimiento y cuidado post-natal. También se alega que el Decreto 1192/2012 de 3 de agosto de 2012 asegura la asistencia sanitaria necesaria a los solicitantes de protección internacional y mujeres víctimas de la trata de seres humanos que hayan obtenido un permiso temporal de las autoridades españolas. No obstante, se expresa preocupación porque únicamente un pequeño número de mujeres víctimas de la trata obtienen efectivamente dicho permiso temporal Se alega que el Gobierno de España ha elaborado una orden ministerial en virtud de la cual la atención sanitaria de los inmigrantes irregulares queda condicionada a un previo pago, entre otros requisitos.	08/04/2013

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08/02/2013 JAL	VEN 2/2013 Venezuela	Summary executions; Torture;	Alegaciones de muerte en custodia de alrededor de 58 internos. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 25 de enero de 2013 se produjo un motín en el contexto de una requisita por la Guardia Nacional en el Centro Penitenciario de la Región Centro Occidental que resultó en la muerte de al menos 58 internos, entre ellos, los señores José Gregorio Arias, Daniel Medina, Jhonny Ramos, Antony Aguilar, Jonathan Parra, Jesús Vásquez, Isaías Martínez, Wilmer Pérez, José Graterol y Adrián Villegas. Además, se informa que un integrante de la Guardia Nacional Bolivariana y un pastor evangélico habrían fallecido y alrededor de 100 internos habrían sido también heridos. Las riñas en el Centro Penitenciario de la Región Centro Occidental de Venezuela fueron previamente objeto de una comunicacion (A/HRC/17/28/Add.1, pagina 403).	22/02/2013 25/03/2013
11/02/2013 JUA	EGY 3/2013 Egypt	Discrimination against women in law and in practice; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Violence against women;	Allegation of repeated excessive use of force and physical assaults against protesters; and the adoption of emergency orders resulting in further restrictions to fundamental freedoms. According to the information received, since 24 January 2013, thousands of individuals have been participating in mass protests in Cairo and in other cities to mark the second anniversary of the revolution and to call for political reforms. During these protests, numerous cases of excessive use of force by police have been reported. Moreover, the protests have been characterized by a large number of sexual assaults against female protesters in Cairo's Tahrir square. Reportedly, the number of sexual harassment cases has dramatically increased since November 2012. On 27 and 30 November 2012, Ms. Janet Abdel Alim, a rights activist, was sexually harassed in Cairo's Tahrir Square, when she intervened to protect a colleague from being sexually harassed. In reaction to clashes and violence which have occurred during recent protests, President Morsi declared, on Sunday 27 January, a state of emergency, which will provide the authorities with the right to bring civilians before military courts.	

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11/02/2013 JAL	IND 1/2013 India	Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Terrorism; Torture;	Alleged execution after proceedings that did not comply fully with fair trial and due process guarantees. According to the information received, Mr. Ajmal Kasab, a Pakistani national aged 25, was executed in India on 21 November 2012. He was sentenced to death by a special court in 2010, for his alleged involvement in the Mumbai attacks that took place on 26 November 2008, and reportedly resulted in 150 persons killed and approximately 250 individuals injured. It was reported that Mr. Kasab was found guilty of more than 80 charges, including murder, committing acts of terrorism and criminal conspiracy to commit murder. The legal proceedings against him allegedly did not comply with international human rights law regarding fair trial and due process guarantees.	12/02/2013
12/02/2013 AL	BWA 1/2013 Botswana	Indigenous peoples;	Allegations concerning the situation of the Basarwa and Bakgalagadi indigenous peoples in the Central Kalahari Game Reserve. According to the information received, approximately 500 to 600 Basarwa and Bakgalagadi indigenous residents live 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 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 the 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.	22/02/2013

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12/02/2013 AL	CAN 1/2013 Canada	Indigenous peoples;	Allegations concerning the situation of residents of the Lake St. Martin First Nation who were evacuated from their reserve by the province of Manitoba. According to the information received, more than 1,400 residents of the Lake St. Martin First Nation, an Anishinabe indigenous community, were evacuated from their reserve in May 2011 by the province of Manitoba in order to divert flood waters that were headed to the city of Winnipeg. The flood waters were diverted into several indigenous communities including the Lake St. Martin reserve. The homes in the Lake St. Martin reserve were destroyed by the flood waters and are currently uninhabitable. The Lake St. Martin First Nation leadership has attempted to negotiate with the province of Manitoba to have their permanent homes be in "Site 9", a location they prefer for its location and potential for economic development initiatives. However it is alleged that neither the provincial government nor the federal government have adequately considered the community's requests with respect to Site 9 being the location of their new permanent reserve.	12/04/2013 19/04/2013 23/04/2013
12/02/2013 JAL	EGY 4/2013 Egypt	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Allegations of two draft laws on associations and on assembly which, if passed, would severely restrict the right to freedom of association and of peaceful assembly. According to the information received, two draft laws on associations and on demonstrations in public places have been finalized in late January 2013. It is reported that several provisions of these two draft laws would, if passed without further changes, unduly and severely interfere with individuals' right to freedom of association and of peaceful assembly.	

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12/02/2013 JAL	MYS 2/2013 Malaysia	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Allegations of on-going investigations against members of the non-governmental organization Suara Rakyat Malaysia (SUARAM), under the Peaceful Assembly Act 2012. According to the information received, on 30 November 2012, the police informed SUARAM that an investigation under Section 9 of the Peaceful Assembly Act was launched in relation to an unauthorized peaceful assembly organized by the organization at the Companies Commission of Malaysia on 18 September 2012. On 5 December 2012, Wong Kar Fai, Sarah Devaraj, Fadiyah Nadwa Fikri, Cynthia Gabriel, and K. Arumugam, all staff or secretariat members of SUARAM, were issued notices under Section 111 of the Criminal Procedure Code in which they were ordered to appear before the Brickfield police station on 7 December to record statements. On 7 January 2013, the five individuals, after they obtained the postponement of the recording, went to the police station, but they reportedly remained silent as permitted under Section 112 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	
13/02/2013 JUA	IRQ 1/2013 Iraq	Discrimination against women in law and in practice; Freedom of religion; Minority issues; Sale of children; Trafficking; Violence against women;	Alleged abduction of a minor girl by a man, for the purpose of marriage and converting her to Islam. According to the information received, on 9 January 2013, Ms X, an 11-year old girl from the Yazidi community of northern Iraq was forcefully abducted by Mr. Y of the Goran tribe, from Kalakchi village. Mr. Y is a 20-year old vegetable vendor who has been selling his produce at the market of Sheikha. Ms X was forced into a car and taken away by Mr. Y. The alleged intention of Mr. Y was to marry the girl, and it is feared that she may have been raped. It is reported that the two individuals have since married. The father of the abducted girl reported the incident to police authorities, including to the Alqush Police Station which forwarded the file to the Telkaif Court. Furthermore, the father opened a case with the Shekhan Court, which belongs to the Kurdistan Regional Government, but no investigation or prosecution had taken place at the time of sending the communication.	

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14/02/2013 JUA	MYS 1/2013 Malaysia	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;	Allegations of investigations launched by the police to find 14 activists who allegedly brought children to a recent opposition-led rally. According to the information received, on 12 January 2013, opposition parties organized a large rally called “Himpunan Kebangkitan Rakyat” (“people uprising rally”) during which no incident occurred thanks to the facilitative approach adopted by the police prior to and throughout the rally. However, it is reported that the police have been searching for 14 activists who allegedly brought children to the rally, in breach of Section 4(2) of the Peaceful Assembly Act 2012.	
15/02/2013 UA	AGO 1/2013 Angola	Adequate housing;	Alleged forced evictions of thousands of families from the Majombe neighbourhood of Cacuaco municipality in Luanda. According to information received, on 1, 2, 4 and 5 February 2013, thousands of families from the Maiombe neighbourhood of Cacuaco municipality, in the capital of Luanda, have been forcibly evicted by Government officials and private security forces, and their houses have been demolished. It is further alleged that some individuals have been beaten in the process, and that at least six people have been arrested when attempting to resist the demolitions. Allegedly, hundreds of other families who remained in the ruins of their homes after the demolitions are currently at risk of being forcibly evicted.	
15/02/2013 JUA	COL 3/2013 Colombia	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;	Alegaciones de un atentado contra la vida de un sacerdote y defensor de derechos humanos. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 13 de febrero de 2013 el coche en el que viajaba el Padre Alberto Franco recibió el impacto de tres balas de pistola en su parabrisas. Asimismo, el Padre Franco habría sido objeto de seguimiento y actos de intimidación en el pasado en conexión con su trabajo y declaraciones públicas sobre la devolución de predios colectivos en Curbaradó. El Padre Franco forma parte de la Comisión Intereclesial de Justicia y Paz, organización que trabaja en la promoción y defensa de los derechos humanos en Colombia. Esta organización vendría siendo víctima de una campaña de desprestigio, acusándoles de tener conexiones con un grupo para-militar. Dicha campaña se habría presuntamente intensificado en conexión con un caso ante la Corte Interamericana impulsado por la organización.	03/04/2013

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18/02/2013 AL	BDI 1/2013 Burundi	Freedom of expression;	Allégations concernant certaines dispositions du projet de loi portant modification de la loi n°1/025 du 27 novembre 2003 régissant la presse, susceptibles de restreindre sévèrement la liberté d'expression. Selon les informations reçues, le conseil des Ministres a adopté et transmis au Parlement au mois d'octobre 2012 un projet de loi portant modification de la loi n°1/025 du 27 novembre 2003 régissant la presse au Burundi. Il est rapporté qu'un certain nombre de dispositions du projet de loi sur la presse ne seraient pas conformes aux exigences posées par l'article 19 du Pacte international relatif aux droits civil et politiques, notamment l'article 12 du projet de loi sur la presse qui prévoit que le journaliste est tenu de s'abstenir de publier des informations qui portent atteinte à «l'unité nationale, l'ordre et la sécurité publics, la moralité et les bonnes moeurs, l'honneur et la dignité humaine, la souveraineté nationale, la vie privée des personnes et la présomption d'innocence».	
18/02/2013 JAL	PNG 1/2013 Papua New Guinea	Torture; Violence against women;	Alleged torture and murder of 20-year-old woman who was accused of sorcery. According to information received, on 6 February, 2013 Ms. Kepar Leniata, a 20-year old woman who was accused of killing a 6-year old boy through sorcery, was burnt alive in front of a crowd in Mount Hagen, while attempts by law enforcement officials to intervene failed.	
18/02/2013 JAL	USA 2/2013 United States of America	Indigenous peoples; Violence against women;	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.	

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19/02/2013 JAL	BLR 1/2013 Belarus	Belarus; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Alleged arrest of, and imposition of fines on three human rights defenders. According to the information received, Messrs. Raman Yurhel, Viktor Sazonau and Uladzimir Khilmanovich were made aware of charges brought against them under Article 23.34 of the Belarusian Administrative Code (organizing or conducting a mass event or demonstration), on 19 December, some days after their photographs appeared on the internet website of the NGO Viasna, showing them in the town of Hrodna on 10 December 2012 with a portrait of Mr. Ales Bialiatski, imprisoned Belarusian Human Rights defender, and booklets of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The three cases, having been merged into one, were heard by the Leninski District Court of Hrodna on 5 January 2013. It is reported that neither witnesses nor any evidence was presented during the hearing with accusations being based solely on police reports. The Presiding Judge allegedly made no interventions during the hearing, only issuing the court ruling at the end.	
19/02/2013 AL	GRC 1/2013 Greece	Adequate housing;	Alleged detrimental impact of recent austerity measures on the enjoyment of the right to adequate housing in Greece, particularly by vulnerable groups, such as homeless, migrants and the unemployed. According to information received, the current economic crisis has led to a rising number of evictions, which have allegedly been facilitated and accelerated by the amendment of art. 15 of Law No. 4055/2012 (FEK51A/12-3-2012), dealing with eviction proceedings. The Worker's Housing Organization (OEK), was closed in February 2012 pursuant to Law No. 4046/2012 (FEK 28A/14-2-2012), reportedly resulting in the permanent suspension of rent subsidies for nearly 120,000 households, as well as the suspension of affordable loans formerly offered by the institution and of construction projects. Furthermore, information received indicates that thousands of households have been living without electricity due to their inability to pay for the rising electricity prices and the recently introduced "Urgent Special Charge on Electrified Built Surfaces", imposed based on Law 4021/2011, adopted in 2011.	16/04/2013

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
19/02/2013 AL	GTM 1/2013 Guatemala	Health;	Alegaciones sobre la situación de los pacientes de escasos recursos diagnosticados con insuficiencia renal. Según la información recibida, los pacientes con insuficiencia renal crónica que no cuentan con seguro privado o que no están protegidos por la Seguridad Social son derivados por el sistema de Salud Pública a la Unidad Nacional de Atención al Enfermo Renal Crónico (UNAERC). Según la fuente los presupuestos estatales asignados para el año 2013 no contemplan el crecimiento neto de pacientes que debe atender el sistema, generando, según se informa, una deuda con las empresas contratadas que compromete el servicio. El tratamiento de los pacientes de Diálisis Peritoneal Ambulatoria corre el riesgo de no garantizarse en lo que resta del año 2013 a causa de que el proceso de licitación aún no se ha concretado. Según se informa, la falta de fondos necesarios para comprar suministros es resultado de las demoras en las licitaciones públicas gestionadas por el Ministerio de Salud, y las cuales se alega ponen en riesgo la salud y vida de más de 2,100 pacientes de escasos recursos.	23/04/2013
19/02/2013 AL	MYS 3/2013 Malaysia	Torture;	Alleged forcible return of six ethnic Uighurs to the People's Republic of China. According to the information received, on 31 December 2012, the Malaysian police secretly transferred six asylum seekers into the custody of Chinese authorities who brought them back to the People's Republic of China on a chartered flight. Their asylum claims were reportedly still pending. It is reported that the Chinese Government frequently accuses ethnic Uighurs, particularly those seeking asylum, of being terrorists or separatists without providing evidence to substantiate such claims. Ethnic Uighurs who have been active in overseas political or human rights activities and who apply for asylum allegedly face a heightened risk of human rights violations, including torture if they return or are forcibly returned to the People's Republic of China.	

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19/02/2013 AL	MEX 1/2013 México	Health;	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.	
20/02/2013 JAL	BGD 4/2013 Bangladesh	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Torture;	Allegations of dispersal by law enforcement authorities of a series of peaceful demonstrations organized by teachers and employees of non-governmental schools, and the alleged related excessive use of force against demonstrators. According to the information received, from 10 to 18 January 2013, law enforcement officials dispersed peaceful demonstrations organized by teachers and employees of non-governmental schools, colleges and technical educational institutions (Non-MPO Shikkha Pratishtan Shikkhak Karmachari Oikya Jote), to protest against the decision of the Prime Minister not to transfer non-governmental secondary schools to Governmental control and funding. These peaceful protests were reportedly met with excessive use of force by law enforcement officials, leaving one protestor dead (Mr. Maulana Sekander Ali) and many others injured.	25/02/2013

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20/02/2013 JAL	IND 2/2013 India	Adequate housing; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Water and Sanitation;	Alleged forced eviction of over 5,000 people living in economically weaker section (EWS) quarters in Koramangala, Bangalore. According to information received, from 18 to 21 January 2013, Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) [Greater Bangalore Municipal Corporation] evicted over 5,000 people living informally in economically weaker section (EWS) quarters in Koramangala, Bangalore. Allegedly, no prior notice was issued to the residents. During the eviction police reportedly used violence against residents, a number of whom were also arrested. No alternative accommodation or housing has been provided. Since the eviction, many BBMP residents have been spending days and nights in the open, without shelter or access to basic services. Reportedly, in 2005 a large number of the evicted residents had been promised new housing by BBMP after their original housing at the site was destroyed. Yet no housing was built since and residents had to settle informally at the site.	21/02/2013
20/02/2013 UA	ISR 1/2013 Israel	Torture;	Allegations of imminent extradition from Israel to the United States of America and the imminent risk of prolonged solitary confinement amounting to torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. According to the information received, Mr. Yitzi Shuchat is the subject of an extradition request from the United States of America, dated 23 September 2009 for offences relating to hate crimes. It is alleged that because Mr. Shuchat is charged with a hate crime he will have to be protected from other inmates and that he will be transferred to the protective custody housing unit. It is alleged that it is therefore most likely that in the case of extradition to the United States Mr. Shuchat will be immediately placed in detention under conditions of solitary confinement, for a prolonged period of time due to an imminent security risk related to the offences Mr. Shuchat is charged with.	

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21/02/2013 JAL	CZE 1/2013 Czech Republic	Adequate housing; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Alleged eviction of NGO from its office premises. According to the information received, on 29 January 2013, authorities of the municipality of Moravská Ostrava evicted the NGO Vzájemné Soužití from the premises where it had been based for 14 years. Despite information received indicating that the eviction complied with the three months' notice, serious doubts have been raised as to the necessity of the eviction. Vzájemné Soužití is a civil society organisation active since 1997 in setting up projects to increase social cohesion in the Ostrava region, and has reportedly been particularly active in promoting the rights of the Roma community and in combating discrimination and exclusion of that community. Vzájemné Soužití has recently provided support to a group of Roma people who are legal tenants in Prednádraží street. The organisation is headed by Mr. Sri Kumar Vishwanathan, a well-known human rights defender, working for the rights of the Roma community and against discrimination.	23/04/2013
21/02/2013 JAL	HND 1/2013 Honduras	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;	Presunto asesinato de miembros de movimientos campesinos que operan en la zona del Bajo Aguán. Según la información recibida, los Sres. Santos Jacobo Cartagena y José Trejo Cabrera perdieron la vida el 16 de febrero de 2013 a causa de disparos realizados por desconocidos. El Sr. Cartagena era miembro del Movimiento Unificado Campesino del Aguán (MUCA). El Sr. Trejo Cabrera era asociado de la cooperativa San Isidro, afiliada al Movimiento Auténtico Reivindicador del Aguán (MARCA), y hermano del conocido y respetado abogado Antonio Trejo Cabrera, asesinado en Septiembre de 2012 en conexión con sus actividades de apoyo a la restitución de tierras a los campesinos de la región. Preocupan las informaciones recibidas indicando que estos asesinatos estarían conectados con sus actividades en varios movimientos campesinos de la zona del Bajo Aguán. Preocupa especialmente el asesinato del Sr. José Trejo Cabrear ya que en septiembre de 2012 se alertó por medio de un comunicado urgente acerca del presunto riesgo que éste corría por ser familiar del entonces asesinado Sr. Antonio Trejo Cabrera (A/HRC/22/67, HND 10/2012).	25/03/2013

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21/02/2013 JAL	SYR 1/2013 Syrian Arab Republic	Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Torture;	Alleged torture and death of a human rights activist by Air Force Intelligence in Mezze, Syrian Arab Republic. According to the information received, Mr. Ayham Moustafa Ghazzoul, a Syrian citizen, was a human rights activist from Deir Atteih city. He was a member of the Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression (SCM). On 5 November 2012, members of the pro-government National Students Union kidnapped Mr. Ayham Moustafa Ghazzoul at the entrance of Damascus University, together with two other students. Following the unlawful arrest, National Students Union members severely beat Mr. Ayham Moustafa Ghazzoul before handing him over to Air Force Intelligence in Mezze. It is reported that while in detention, Air Force Intelligence members subjected Mr. Ayham Moustafa Ghazzoul to torture and other severe forms of cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment. Mr. Ayham Moustafa Ghazzoul reportedly suffered internal bleeding as a direct result of the torture, and subsequently died on 9 November 2012, four days after his arrest.	
21/02/2013 JAL	UGA 6/2012 Uganda	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Health; Human rights defenders;	Allegations that the draft “anti-homosexuality legislation” in Uganda would criminalize “any form of homosexual act” or “attempt to commit a homosexual act, including consensual sex between same-sex individuals”. According to information received, the draft legislation, if adopted, would also prohibit the “promotion of homosexuality”; require people, including doctors, to report any lawbreaker or risk criminal sanction; and compel a person charged with the offence of “aggravated homosexuality” to undergo an HIV test without his/her consent.	

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21/02/2013 JAL	ZWE 1/2013 Zimbabwe	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Violence against women;	Allegations of repeated acts of harassments against civil society actors, mostly working on human rights issues. According to the information received, on 11 February 2013, police officers searched the offices of the Zimbabwe Peace Project (ZPP) in Harare on the grounds that ZPP allegedly had subversive material, documents, gadgets or recordings and had contravened the Immigration Act. On 19 February 2013, police officers searched the Harare offices of the Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN), which has been suspected of having committed the same offense as the ZPP. On the same day, ZESN offices in Masvingo were burglarised by unidentified men. It is reported that these incidents follow a series of other searches and acts of harassments against non-governmental organizations and their members. On 14 February 2013, nine members of the Women of Zimbabwe Arise (WOZA), who were taking part in a peaceful protest outside Parliament building in Harare, were reportedly assaulted and arrested by police forces. Most of them were released without any charge a few hours after their arrests. It is alleged that these measures form part of a continuing campaign aimed at intimidating and silencing associations, in the context of the forthcoming referendum and elections in Zimbabwe.	
22/02/2013 JUA	SDN 2/2013 Sudan	Freedom of expression; Summary executions; Torture;	Alleged imposition of the death penalty on a community activist. According to the information received, in 2009, Mr. Bakri Moussa Mohammed, a community activist in the Kalma camp for displaced people in South Darfur was arrested. Moreover, Mr. Moussa Mohammed was sentenced in 2010 to 10 years of imprisonment for alleged participation in a murder, in retaliation for his activism. On 31 December 2012, an officer of the Kober prison in Khartoum informed Mr. Moussa Mohammed, that his punishment had been revised to a death sentence. Subsequently, he was transferred to death row. The same day, he was reportedly brought to the gallows three times, before being told that the execution would be postponed for 35 days. It is reported that there was no hearing about this change of sentence and that Mr. Moussa Mohammed could be executed at any moment. It is alleged that the decision was taken by the prison administration under pressure from the National Security Service.	15/03/2013

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
26/02/2013 JAL	MDV 1/2013 Maldives	Discrimination against women in law and in practice; Torture; Violence against women;	Allegations concerning legal provisions that allow sentencing of sexually abused minors on charges of fornication. According to the information received, a number of cases of sexually abused minors sentenced to flogging on charges of fornication have been reported in the news media. The Penal Code lacks specific provisions criminalizing sexual violence. In the absence of this, sentencing judges can resort to subsidiary law to sentence juveniles who have been victims of sexual violence on charges of fornication.	
26/02/2013 AL	NGA 1/2013 Nigeria	Adequate housing;	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 evicted and their houses demolished. Reportedly, no appropriate prior notice of the evictions and demolitions was provided to the residents.	
27/02/2013 JUA	OMN 1/2013 Oman	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Alleged hunger strike by human rights defenders in detention in protest at their convictions, and undue delays in judicial proceedings. According to the information received, Ms. Basema Al-Rajehi, Ms. Basma Al-Keumy and Messrs. Ismael Al-Mikbali, Mahmood Al-Jamoodi, Hassan Al-Ruqayshi, Hamad Al-Kharousi, Mukhtar Al-Hana'i, Ali Al-Hajji, Khaled Al-Nawfali, Mohammed Al-Fazari, and Saeed Sultan Al-Hashemy started a hunger strike on 12 February 2013. All these human rights defenders were arrested between 31 May 2012 and 11 June 2012, Mr. Al-Mikbali for attempting to monitor a protest by oil workers and the other ten human rights defenders for participating in peaceful protests. Since June 2012, most of these human rights defenders have been given prison sentences and fines. Charges against all include publishing defamatory material through social media platform Facebook. These are understood to include comments critical of authorities and alleged clampdowns on the right to freedom of expression and freedom of peaceful assembly in Oman.	20/03/2013 21/03/2013

B. Replies received between 1 February and 30 April 2013 relating to communications sent before 1 December 2012

13. The table below lists, in chronological order, communications dating before 1 December 2012 to which a reply or an additional reply has been received in the period between 1 February and 30 April 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. English translations of some replies received in Arabic, Chinese and Russian will be made available as soon as they are ready.

14. The table below also includes additional responses to 15 communications received before 1 February 2013, which were inadvertently omitted in the previous report A/HRC/22/67 due to technical errors. These cases are IND 15/2010; BHR 2/2011; IND 8/2011; SLV 3/2011; CAN 3/2011; HUN 1/2012; HUN 2/2012; SYR 3/2012; LBN 2/2012; KOR 1/2012; IRN 8/2012; PAK 6/2012; GBR 2/2012; OTH 9/2012 and OTH 10/2012.

<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>
15/10/2010 JAL	IND 15/2010 India	Migrants; Sale of children; Slavery; Trafficking;	Alleged sale of children for forced labour in mines. According to the information received, an estimated 70,000 bonded child labourers from Nepal and Bangladesh work at the so-called "rat mines" of Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya State, India. In most cases, the children are allegedly purchased by middlemen or abducted or sold by gangs in Nepal and Bangladesh to the mining mafia in Meghalaya. The working conditions at the mines are allegedly hazardous, unhygienic, cruel and inhuman. Deaths of children due to the unsafe working conditions are reportedly common, and often remain unreported. The children reportedly live in huts made with plastic sheets and there is a lack of safe drinking water and proper sewage system. Allegedly, girls are also often bought by the mine owners and subject to sexual exploitation. There is also information suggesting that some children are trafficked further from the mines to other places for sexual exploitation. Reportedly, there is a lack of interventions in this matter by the State Government.	08/08/2012
17/03/2011 UA	BHR 2/2011 Bahrain	Health;	Alleged takeover of hospital by the army. According to the information received, the Army of Bahrain commandeered and occupied Salmaniya hospital, the main hospital in Manama, and blocked access to it. Reportedly, entry and exit from the building had been prohibited, and the electricity cut off. Additional reports have been received that security forces had attacked medical workers and occupied smaller state and private medical centres.	18/04/2011 14/12/2012

<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>			
18/03/2011 JUA	BHR 3/2011 Bahrain	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Torture;	Alleged excessive use of force by security forces against protesters. According to the information received, on 15, 16 and 17 March 2011 respectively, Bahraini police attacked a number of villages and the protest camp on Pearl Roundabout. Many demonstrators were allegedly beaten and wounded. At least seven protesters were reportedly killed during the clashes of 15 and 16 March, and many demonstrators sustained gunshot injuries. On 17 March, Mr. Mahmoud Makki Ali, Mr. Ali Mansour Ahmad Khudair, and Mr. Isa Abd al-Khusein, were allegedly shot dead after security forces opened fire on protesters. Mr. Isa Ali Ahmed al-Moamen died in the hospital. Reportedly, 255 patients were taken to hospital on 17 March many with severe injuries. On 15 March, the police reportedly attacked medical personnel, preventing them from carrying wounded people to hospitals and from having access to the protesters' camp in the roundabout. The Ministry of Interior Force of Bahrain allegedly occupied Salmaniya hospital, the main hospital in Manama. On 17 March, five opposition leaders, namely Mr. Hassan Mushaima, Secretary-General of the Movement of Liberties and Democracy; Mr. Ibrahim Shareef, the Secretary-General of the National Democratic Action Society; Mr. Abdul Wahab Hussain, the President of the Alwafa Islamic movement; Mr. Kareem Radhi Hassan Al-Hadad; Mr. Abdul Jalil Al-Sankees, the Board member of the Movement of Liberties and Democracy; and Mr. Ali Al Ekri were reportedly arrested by the security forces. On 15 February, Mr. Mohammed al-Buflasa, a former military officer, was reportedly detained by the Bahrain Defence Forces after he spoke at the Pearl Roundabout, criticizing the Government. His fate and whereabouts remained unknown until 4 March, when authorities announced that he was to face trial for breaching the Bahrain Defence Force law. The offices of the only opposition newspaper, Al Wasat, were reportedly attacked, and many NGO premises in the neighbourhood were stormed.	20/04/2011 14/12/2012
18/04/2011 UA	BHR 2/2011 Bahrain	Health;	Alleged takeover of hospital by the army. According to the information received, the Army of Bahrain commandeered and occupied Salmaniya hospital, the main hospital in Manama, and blocked access to it. Reportedly, entry and exit from the building had been prohibited, and the electricity cut off. Additional reports have been received that security forces had attacked medical workers and occupied smaller state and private medical centres.	14/12/2012

<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>
25/05/2011 AL	IND 8/2011 India	Torture;	Alleged beatings by Border Security Guards. According to the information received, on 27 March 2011 Mr. Mofijur Rahman, residing at Sarandajpur village, Murshidabad District, West Bengal, went to work at his agricultural lands. Later on, two on duty Border Security Force (BSF) constables allegedly started beating Mr. Rahman with their wooden sticks without disclosing any reason. Mr. Rahman went to Raninagar Police Station to register a complaint. The police reportedly only recorded the matter in General Diary Entry Book. Reportedly, no investigation had been initiated. On 7 March 2011, Mr. Mainul Molla, residing at Lalkup village, was reportedly stopped by two BSF constables. Without asking any questions, the two BSF constables allegedly detained Mr. Molla at the Outpost and beat him. Mr. Molla filed a written complaint at the Raninagar Police Station. Reportedly, the complaint was not registered as a criminal case, and no investigation had been initiated.	08/08/2012
19/07/2011 JAL	SLV 3/2011 El Salvador	Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;	Supuesto asesinato. Según las informaciones recibidas, el Sr. Duran Ayala, integrante del Comité Ambiental de Cabañas, habría sido visto por última vez por miembros de su familia el día 3 de junio de 2011. El día 1 de junio de 2011, el Sr. Duran Ayala junto con otros colegas del Comité Ambiental de Cabañas, habrían colocado pancartas en la ciudad de Llobasca, Cabañas, en contra de las actividades de la empresa canadiense Pacific Rim, cuyo sector es la minería. El 14 de junio de 2011, el padre del Sr. Duran Ayala habría ido al Instituto de Medicina Legal en San Salvador como parte de la operación de búsqueda y le habrían sido mostradas fotografías de un cuerpo que fue encontrado el 3 de junio en la colonia Amatpec en el municipio de Soyapango. Supuestamente, el padre habría identificado a su hijo. El Sr. Duran Ayala habría muerto tras un trauma craneo encefálico producido por proyectiles de armas de fuego. Desde el 2009, otros diez miembros del Comité Ambiental de Cabañas habrían recibido amenazas supuestamente por su labor en defensa del medio ambiente.	28/09/2012 17/10/2012

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
15/08/2011 JUA	BLR 9/2011 Belarus	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	<p>Alleged arrest and detention of human rights defender. According to the information received, Mr. Bialatski, President of Human Rights Centre (HRC) “Viasna” and Vice-President of the International Federation of Human Rights (FIDH), was arrested in Minsk’s city centre by police representatives of the Department of Financial Investigations. A search was conducted at his home by police officers on 4 August 2011. On 5 August 2011, Mr. Bialatski was allegedly transferred from a cell at the Financial Investigation Department of the State Control Committee to the detention centre of the Ministry of Interior.</p> <p>Mr. Bialatski was allegedly detained for having failed to declare the existence of a private foreign account registered on his name. As a result, a tax evasion case was allegedly opened against Mr. Bialatski. According to the information received, the purpose of the foreign account was to receive donations registered on the name of Mr. Bialatski, to finance “Viasna’s” human rights activities. Mr. Ales Bialatski and the HRC “Viasna” have been the subject of previous communications on 14 May 2009, 24 August 2009, 22 December 2010 and 1 June 2011. An urgent appeal concerning Mr. Bialatski and the HRC “Viasna” was also sent on 25 February 2011, see case no. BLR 2/2011, A/HRC/18/51.</p>	31/10/2011 23/01/2013
09/12/2011 JUA	VEN 3/2011 Venezuela	Arbitrary detention; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;	<p>Alegación de que la Fiscalía ha solicitado que se extienda la medida de privación preventiva de libertad dictada contra la Jueza. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 29 de noviembre de 2011, la Fiscalía habría solicitado al Tribunal 26° de Juicio de Caracas que se extienda por dos años la medida de privación preventiva de libertad dictada contra la Jueza María Lourdes Afiuni Mora, privada de libertad desde el 10 de diciembre de 2009. La fiscal encargada del caso habría presentado la petición debido a que el artículo 244 del Código Orgánico Procesal Penal establece que una persona no puede estar detenida por más de dos años si no le ha sido dictada sentencia condenatoria, a menos que el Ministerio Público pida una prórroga cuando existan causas graves que lo justifiquen. Esta solicitud de la Fiscalía se debería entonces al hecho que la jueza Afiuni habría debido salir libre el 10 de diciembre de 2011 al cumplirse 2 años de su prisión preventiva sin condena.</p>	21/12/2012

<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>
19/12/2011 UA	CAN 3/2011 Canada	Indigenous peoples;	Alleged dire social and economic conditions of the Attawapiskat First Nation, northern Ontario, Canada, and the alleged poor living conditions in aboriginal reserves. According to the information received, many of the Attawapiskat First Nation live in unheated shacks or trailers, with no running water, posing severe problems in light of the impending harsh winter. Reportedly, the Government of Canada has agreed to provide emergency housing in Attawapiskat to address the crisis situation. However, this assistance has allegedly been made contingent on third party management of funds, which the Attawapiskat First Nation reject as not being responsive to their needs. The Band also reportedly continue to suffer from the effects of a number of disasters, including an oil spill in 1979 that destroyed the public schools and a massive sewage flood in 2009, allegedly caused by a DeBeers diamond mine located on Attawapiskat traditional lands. First Nations communities are reportedly systematically underfunded as compared to non-Aboriginal towns, and the federal government allegedly maintains a 2% cap on spending increases for core services for Aboriginal peoples and cities.	14/02/2012 14/02/2012 10/09/2012
09/02/2012 JUA	SAU 3/2012 Saudi Arabia	Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Torture;	Alleged imminent execution. According to information received, Mr. Mohamed Fahd Al Wajaan Al Shamari, aged 35, was sentenced to death on 7 February 2009, for a drug related offence. During trial Mr. Al Shamari complained to the judge that he had confessed to the crime after being subjected to torture, however the judge did not take this into account. Further during the trial witnesses contended that they had been forced to give false testimony against him during the investigative phase. At the time of the communication Mr Al Shamari was at risk of execution as his sentence had been approved by the King of Saudi Arabia following rejections of appeals by the Court of Cassation and the Supreme Court.	01/02/2013
15/02/2012 JUA	SAU 5/2012 Saudi Arabia	Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions;	Alleged imminent execution. According to the information received, on 2 October 2005, the General Court in Qurrayat in the northern province of al-Jouf, sentenced Qassem bin Rida bin Salman al-Mahdi and Khaled bin Muhammad bin Issa al-Qudaihi to death, while Ali Hassan Issa al-Buri received a sentence of 20 years in prison and 4,000 lashes. The three Saudi Arabian nationals had been arrested on suspicion of drug smuggling in July 2004. All three were reportedly coerced into making "confessions". They were further denied access to a lawyer in pre-trial detention and during their trial. They have exhausted all their appeals and could be executed in the coming days.	01/02/2013

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
29/02/2012 UA	HUN 1/2012 Hungary	Independence of judges and lawyers;	Alleged implications of the recently adopted Constitutional and related legal provisions for the independence of the judiciary. According to information received, the Republic of Hungary adopted in 2011 a new Constitution and several cardinal acts related to the justice system and its functioning. Several provisions of the new legal framework may affect the independent functioning of the judiciary. They particularly concern the election procedure regarding the President of the Curia and the President of the National Judicial Office, the duties of the President of the National Judicial Office, and the new provisions on the retirement age of judges. In addition, information was received regarding the powers of the Prosecution service and their insufficient separation from judicial functions.	14/05/2012 07/09/2012
14/03/2012 AL	HUN 2/2012 Hungary	Freedom of expression;	Allegation that new media laws still limit the rights to freedom of opinion and expression. According to the information received, despite some of the positive changes, such as the rulings of the Constitutional Court of the Republic Hungary on the media legislation, adopted on 19 December 2011, and the amendments, made by the Parliament of the Republic of Hungary on 7 March 2011, the Law on the Freedom of the Press and the Fundamental Rules on Media Content (Act CIV of 2010) and the Media Services and Mass Media Act (Act CLXXXV of 2010) (the "Media Law") reportedly remain problematic with regard to the press freedom and the right to freedom of expression and opinion in Hungary due to certain issues, such as inadequate safeguards for the independence and impartiality of the regulatory authority, legal uncertainty, as well as disproportionate and unnecessary regulatory interventions and sanctions.	18/05/2012 04/09/2012
15/03/2012 UA	SYR 3/2012 Syrian Arab Republic	Summary executions;	Alleged widespread violence in the country. According to the information received, 2012 has begun with the deadliest incidents since the start of the uprising in Syria mid-March 2011. Despite repeated calls to put an immediate end to the violence, casualties have dramatically increased over the last few weeks.	05/04/2012 18/09/2012
02/04/2012 JUA	CRI 2/2012 Costa Rica	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Supuesto allanamiento y robo en la sede de una organización de derechos humanos. Según la información recibida, el 2 de febrero de 2012, la sede de Mulabi - Espacio Latinoamericano de Sexualidades y Derechos - que trabaja en temas relacionados a los derechos sexuales y reproductivos de lesbianas, bisexuales, personas trans e intersex (LBTI), y que además es la vivienda de la Sra. Natasha Jiménez, la coordinadora general de la organización, habría sido allanada y varios objetos de valor habrían sido robados.	01/02/2013

<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>
02/04/2012 JAL	LBN 2/2012 Liban	Discrimination against women in law and in practice; Migrants; Slavery; Torture; Trafficking; Violence against women;	Allegations of repeated physical and sexual abuse of an Ethiopian migrant domestic worker, leading to suicide. According to the information received, Ms. Alem Dechasa, a 33-year-old Ethiopian migrant domestic worker, was repeatedly physically and sexually abused by her employer. As a result of fleeing her employer's house and seeking assistance at the Ethiopian Consulate in Lebanon, Alem Dechasa was physically beaten and forcibly dragged into a car by two men. It is alleged that Alem Dechasa was later taken to a mental institution where she committed suicide.	30/05/2012 06/06/2012 08/10/2012
17/04/2012 JAL	KOR 1/2012 Republic of Korea	Freedom of religion; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;	Alleged deportation and secret detention in Uzbekistan. According to the information received, Mr. X fled to the Republic of Korea in 2008 to escape religious persecution in Uzbekistan. Reportedly, on 7 February 2012, he was arrested on the basis of alleged illegal entry and stay in the country and was taken to Seoul Immigration Office where he remained detained for four days before he was transferred to the Hwasung Foreigner Detention Center. Allegedly, Mr. X was not allowed to file an asylum seeker application until after UNHCR intervened. On 21 March 2012, Mr. X was notified of the rejection of his application for refugee status and was deported to Uzbekistan. Mr. X was reportedly not given a chance to appeal to the Minister of Justice which he was entitled to within 14 days. His mother later learned from the local police that her son had been taken to the National Security Service by the so-called secret police. His fate and whereabouts remained unknown.	21/06/2012 29/08/2012
18/04/2012 JUA	IRN 8/2012 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Summary executions; Torture;	Alleged imminent execution for not most serious crime and following a trial in violation of procedural safeguards. According to the information received, in November 2011, Mr. Aref Hamidian was sentenced to death on drug related charges, following a trial in which he did not have access to a defense lawyer and interpreters. The sentence was subsequently upheld by both the Supreme Court and the Appeal Court. The sentence was sent for implementation and at the time of the transmittal of this communication, Mr. Aref was at imminent risk of execution.	05/10/2012

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
02/05/2012 JAL	PAK 6/2012 Pakistan	Torture; Violence against women;	Alleged rape of an 18-year-old girl by her stepfather, a police officer, for more than five years. According to the information received, Ms. X (18), a resident in Punjab Province was continuously raped for five years by her stepfather, a police officer of the area. The victim also stated that she was forced to have three abortions. She also reported that she had been threatened by the perpetrator not to talk about the matter with anyone, and that when she reported the facts to the police station, she was threatened not to file a complaint. It is finally reported that the mother of the victim has been disappeared for the last 10 months and her whereabouts remain unknown.	10/12/2012
03/05/2012 JUA	SAU 7/2012 Saudi Arabia	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;	Allegations of acts of intimidation, excessive use of force and arbitrary detention against individuals exercising peacefully their rights to freedom of association, of peaceful assembly and of expression. According to the information received, on 10 April 2012, Mr. Mohammed Salih Al-Bajady was convicted of, inter alia, being a member of the human rights NGO Saudi Civil and Political Rights Association, and calling on the families of political detainees to protest and hold sit-ins. In late March 2012, prosecutors reportedly imposed a foreign travel ban on human rights activists Mr. Muhammad Fahd al-Qahtani, Mr. Walid Abu al-Khair and Mr. Mukhlif Shammari for "security reasons." On 10 March 2012, a sit-in at the University of King Khaled in Abha was allegedly met with excessive use of force. On 13 March 2012, the court hearing related to the case of Mr. Fadhil Ali Al-Sulaiman, who was charged with demonstrating, resisting arrest and injuring the security forces in relation to his participation in two peaceful assemblies in Hofuf in March 2011, was postponed.	01/02/2013

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<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
25/05/2012 JUA	SAU 8/2012 Saudi Arabia	Arbitrary detention; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Torture;	Alleged arbitrary arrest and torture in detention of a human rights lawyer, and false charges brought against him. According to the information received, on 17 April 2012, Mr. Ahmed El-Sayed was detained upon arrival at Jeddah Airport and Saudi authorities reportedly informed his wife that he had been tried in absentia and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and 20 lashes for insulting the King. Mr. El-Sayed is an Egyptian human rights lawyer who represents a number of Egyptian citizens who have allegedly been detained arbitrarily in Saudi Arabia. Allegedly, on 21 April, Mr. El-Sayed confessed to drug trafficking while being tortured in Zahban Prison. On 24 April, the Saudi Embassy in Egypt allegedly issued a statement declaring that Mr. El-Sayed had been arrested for having 21,380 Xanax tablets in his possession, a claim that the Egyptian authorities in Cairo Airport reportedly deny. It is reported that Mr. El-Sayed was on trial at the time the communication was sent, and that the prosecution had requested the imposition of the death penalty.	12/02/2013
30/05/2012 JAL	KOR 2/2012 Republic of Korea	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;	Alleged acts of harassment, intimidation and ill-treatment of peaceful protesters in Gangeong village. According to the information received, peaceful protests were reported since April 2011 against the construction of a naval base on the coast of Gangeong village. It is alleged that a number of peaceful protesters were subjected to acts of harassment, intimidation, ill-treatment and detention by the police. Demonstrators were protesting against the construction of the naval base, which is reportedly destroying the seashore.	02/01/2013

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08/06/2012 JUA	VEN 3/2012 Venezuela	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;	Presunta detención de un abogado en un contexto de ataques contra la independencia judicial y el libre ejercicio de la profesión de abogado. Según las informaciones recibidas, el Sr. José Amalio Graterol, abogado de la Jueza María Lourdes Afiuni Mora, fue detenido el 4 de junio de 2012 por agentes de la Guardia Nacional y conducido, esposado, a la Comandancia de dicho cuerpo policial en Camurí Chico. Se alega que su detención fue ordenada en represalia por unas declaraciones que formuló sobre la presunta falta de independencia del Poder Judicial en Venezuela en la cadena de televisión Globovisión el 3 de junio de 2012, así como por otras intervenciones públicas. Se informa que fue detenido al negarse a la celebración de un juicio sin la presencia del imputado, en concordancia con la prohibición establecida por la Constitución Política. Otra abogada, la Sra. Thelma Fernández, quien fue testigo y protestó por la detención, fue violentamente agredida por un alguacil. La Jueza Afiuni Mora se encuentra en detención domiciliaria desde hace más de dos años y medio por haber aplicado la Opinión No. 10/2009 (Venezuela) del Grupo de Trabajo sobre la Detención Arbitraria en favor del Sr. Eligio Cedeño.	19/12/2012
11/06/2012 JAL	USA 6/2012 United States of America	Health; Torture;	Alleged mistreatment with electric shocks of children and young adults enrolled in the residential programme of the Judge Rotenberg Center (JRC) in Canton, Massachusetts. According to the information received, the JRC continues to supplement its educational programme with a type of therapy known as "aversive therapy", which includes electric shocks and physical means of restraint as measures to punish students and encourage change in behavior. It is reported that those measures are not only used in cases of self-destructive behaviour of students and life threatening situations but that students are shocked for very minor things, up to 30 times a day. On 10 April 2012, a video surfaced in the public domain of a JRC student, tied face down and being shocked 31 times over a seven hour period, apparently supporting these allegations. As result of this treatment, he was reportedly hospitalized for several weeks and suffered permanent psychological damage.	02/01/2013

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20/06/2012 JUA	BRA 6/2012 Brazil	Human rights defenders; Summary executions;	Follow-up communication regarding alleged threats against the family of a human rights defender. According to the information received, on 12 June 2012, Ms. Daize Menezes de Souza, the wife of Mr. Alexandre Anderson de Souza, noticed that the guards which had been assigned to guard her home while her husband was away were absent. Reportedly, she received several threatening phone calls at this time and a number of unfamiliar cars were stationed outside the house. Mr. Anderson de Souza is head of the Associação dos Homens do Mar – AHOMAR (Association of Seamen). AHOMAR is an organisation which aims to defend the rights of fisher folk in Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Anderson de Souza was granted protection measures by the National Protection Programme for human rights defenders in September 2010 in the wake of an attempt to kill him and his wife. They were both the subject of an earlier communication (see A/HRC/18/51, case no BRA 7/2010).	24/04/2013
21/06/2012 JUA	KOR 3/2012 Republic of Korea	Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Migrants;	Alleged denial of entry to the Republic of Korea of Philippines National, despite his valid travel documents. According to the information received, on 1 May 2012, Mr. Michel Catuira, former President of the Seoul-Gyeonggi-Incheon Migrants Trade Union (MTU), despite holding a current and valid G-1 Visa, was denied re-entry into the Republic of Korea at Incheon Airport, and deported to the Philippines. He has reportedly also experienced a number of legal problems regarding his work permit. As former president of the MTU, Mr. Catuira has been critical of the Government of Korea's treatment of migrant workers, a key organizer of protests against the government, and vocally critical of the impact of the Employment Permit System on migrant workers. Reportedly, the Republic of Korea has arrested and deported several MTU leaders, and Mr. Catuira's deportation may indicate the targeted crackdown on the work and activities of the MTU.	05/02/2013

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04/07/2012 JUA	TUR 5/2012 Turkey	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Terrorism;	<p>Alleged arbitrary detention of human rights defenders and trade unionists. According to the information received, on 25 June 2012, police officers raided 72 homes and offices of trade unions and arrested 56 persons, including human rights figures and trade unionists. These arrests and detentions are reportedly related to anti-terrorist operations intended to dismantle an alleged terrorist network.</p> <p>Amongst those placed in pre-trial detention is Mr. Osman Isci, member of the Human Rights Association (IHD) and of Egitim Sen. The other detainees include Mr. Yunus Akil, Former President of BTS / Council Member of KESK, Mr. Belgizar Sazak, Council Member of BTS, Mr. Mehmet Arda - Member of Egitim Sen, Mr. Mehmet Siddik Akin – Secretary General of SES, Mr. Izzettin Alpergin - Secretary General of Tüm Bel Sen, Mr. Yilmaz Yildirimci - Executive of Tüm Bel Sen Ankara Second Branch, Mr. Sakine Esen Yilmaz - Executive of Egitim Sen, Mr. Nihat Kiliçalp – Executive of Egitim Sen Ankara First Branch, Mr. Metin Vuranok - General President of Tarim Orkam-Sen, Mr. Erdal Turan - Executive of SES Ankara Branch, Mr. Ferruh Çelik - Executive of Tüm Bel Sen Ankara Second Branch, Mr. Hanim Koçyigit - Member of Egitim Sen, Mr. Seyran Sik - Haber-Sen Genel Kadın Sekreteri, Mr. Mehmet Sezgin Ibin - Executive of Tarim Orkam Sen Ankara Branch, Mr. Mustafa Bozan - Ankara Branch Chairperson of Yapi Yol Sen, Mr. Aykut Erhan Turgut - Executive of Egitim Sen Ankara Second Branch, Mr. Deniz Bozbey Member of Egitim Sen, Mr. Sibel Anil - Member of Haber-Sen, Mr. Erdal Yilmaz - Member of SES, Mr. Bekir Gürbüz - Member of Egitim Sen, Mr. Tarik Kaya - Member of Egitim Sen, Mr. Çerkez Aydin - Executive of Egitim Sen Ankara Second Branch, Mr. Veysel Özhekdi - President of Egitim Sen Tunceli Branch, Mr. Hasan Örgün - Egitim Sen Tunceli Sube Baskani, Mr. Serif Ildogan - Member of Egitim Sen Sanliurfa Branch, Mr. Mehmet Bozgeyik – Secretary General of Egitim-Sen and Mr. Fikret Çalagan - Former Executive Committee Member of SES.</p>	22/10/2012 16/01/2013

<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>
05/07/2012 JAL	BRA 7/2012 Brazil	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;	Alleged killing of human rights defenders. According to the information received, Messers. Almir Nogueira de Amorim and João Luiz Telles Penetra left Rio de Janeiro on 22 June 2012 to go fishing in Guanabara Bay. Their bodies were found in Guanabara Bay on 24 and 25 June respectively. Mr. Telles Penetra's body was found bound by his hands and feet. Mr. Nogueira de Amorim's body was found tied to his boat with bruises on his neck and holes in the hull of the boat. Messrs. Nogueira de Amorim and Telles Penetra were both leading members of the Associação Homens do Mar – AHOMAR (Association of Sea Men), set up in 2009 to defend the rights of the fisher-folk working in Rio de Janeiro, in particular those affected by the planned construction of a gas pipeline by oil company Petrobras in Guaxindiba river.	24/04/2013
05/07/2012 AL	GBR 2/2012 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Torture;	Allegations of widespread and systematic torture committed by British authorities in Kenya prior to its independence. According to the information received, Mr. Wambugu Wa Nyingi, Mr. Paulo Muoka Nzili, Ms. Jane Muthoni Mara, Ms. Naomi Nziula Kimweli and Mr. Samuel Kimweli Mbithuka Kilatya, all Kenyan nationals and members of the Mau Mau war Veterans' Association (MMWVA; advocacy group registered in Kenya) claim that they were victims of grave acts of torture committed by agents and employees of the British authorities in Kenya between 1952 and 1960 prior to Kenyan independence on 12 December 1963 ("the Kenya Emergency"). They are seeking redress from the British Government. Mr. Wambugu Wa Nyingi, Mr. Paulo Muoka Nzili and Ms. Jane Muthoni Mara lodged a case in the High Court in London and it is reported that the British authorities are arguing that the claim is time barred by virtue of the Limitation Act 1980.	27/08/2012

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05/07/2012 JUA	TUN 2/2012 Tunisie	Cultural Rights; Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion; Summary executions;	Allégations relatives à des atteintes commises à l'encontre des libertés artistique et académique en Tunisie, sous la pression notamment de groupes dits « salafistes ». Selon les informations reçues, de graves incidents, impliquant violences et menaces contre des artistes et des membres du personnel académique, se seraient produits, en juin 2012 à l'occasion de la tenue de la foire d'art contemporain « Le printemps des Arts », de même que, depuis la fin de l'année 2011, au sein de divers établissements d'enseignement supérieur. Le doyen de la Faculté des Lettres, des Arts et des Humanités de l'Université de la Manouba, M. Habib Kazdaghli, aurait subi des violences et des pressions de la part des groupes salafistes. Deux jeunes blogueurs, MM. Djabeur Mejri et Ghazi Bedji, auraient été condamnés à sept ans de prison pour avoir diffusé sur Facebook des caricatures de Mahomet. M. Nabil Karoui, propriétaire de la chaîne de télévision Nessma TV, aurait été condamné à une amende pour la diffusion du film « Persépolis » en octobre 2011, contenant des scènes avec un Dieu personnifié.	30/11/2012 07/12/2012
06/07/2012 JAL	OTH 6/2012 Other	Adequate housing; Extreme poverty; Food; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Indigenous peoples; Water and Sanitation;	Alleged negative impacts on human rights of affected communities of a proposed Bangladesh domestic policy permitting the construction of an open-pit coal mine in the township of Phulbari. Concerns transmitted to GCM Resources plc, which through its subsidiary Asia Energy Corporation (Bangladesh) Pty Ltd works under a contract with the Government of Bangladesh on the Phulbari Coal Mine project. According to information received, the open-pit coal mine in Phulbari, if constructed, would have a significant impact on food production and access by destroying approximately 12,000 acres of productive agricultural land, and on water access by lowering the water table 12 to 25 metres and potentially poisoning water sources. The proposed mine would allegedly displace up to 220,000 people over time, 50,000 of whom are indigenous peoples belonging to 23 different tribal groups. Current plans reportedly do not provide adequate compensation or resettlement, and have not included consultations with affected communities. Finally, allegations have been raised concerning continued efforts to stop human rights defenders from protesting the Phulbari coal mine and the resulting infringements on their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly.	31/01/2013

<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>
16/07/2012 JAL	PAN 5/2012 Panama	Adequate housing; Food;	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.	19/04/2013
18/07/2012 AL	USA 11/2012 United States of America	Summary executions;	Alleged killings of civilians during a military operation. According to the information received, on 11 May 2012, in a region called Mosquitia in Honduras, a military operation consisting of four helicopters and two aircraft, carrying Honduran agents and Drug Enforcement Administration officials from the United States of America, intercepted a boat in which a group of civilians was traveling on the Patuca river in the Ahuas community (Department of Gracias a Dios). One of the helicopters opened fire on the boat which led to the death of four people: Ms. Candelaria Pratt Nelson; Mr. Emerson Martínez Henriquez; Ms. Juana Jackson Ambrocio; and a minor aged 14, and four others were wounded: Mr. Lucio Adán Nelson Queen; Ms. Hilda Rosa Lezama Kenreth; Mr. Melano Olopio; and a minor aged 14. These facts are framed in the context of the anti-drug cooperation program that the Government of the United States of America supports together with the Government of Honduras.	17/01/2013

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
31/07/2012 JUA	ETH 4/2012 Ethiopia	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Terrorism;	Alleged sentencing of human rights defender. According to the information received, on 27 June 2012, Mr. Eskinder Nega Fenta along with journalists Messrs. Mesfin Negash, Abiye Teklemariam, Abebe Gellaw, Abebe Belew and Fasil Yenealem, who were reportedly in exile and tried in absentia, were found guilty of charges related to terrorism, treason and espionage under the Criminal Code of Ethiopia and the Anti-Terrorism Law. According to reports, the presiding judge accused the journalists of “attempting to incite violence and overthrow the constitutional order” and the prosecutor allegedly requested sentences of life imprisonment. On 13 July 2012, Mr. Eskinder Nega Fenta was reportedly sentenced to 18 years in prison. The prominent journalist and blogger, along with 23 other individuals, were charged with terrorism-related offenses in November 2011, reportedly in connection with an article Mr. Nega Fenta wrote in September 2011, in which he called for greater freedom of expression and of association in Ethiopia. Mr. Nega Fenta was the subject of previous communications (see A/HRC/20/30, case no ETH 7/2011).	14/12/2012
16/08/2012 AL	TUN 3/2012 Tunisie	Discrimination against women in law and in practice;	Préoccupations relatives à l'élaboration de la future Constitution de la République tunisienne, en particulier son article 28. Selon les informations reçues, cet article régresse sur les réalisations historiques de la Tunisie en matière d'égalité et des droits humains des femmes. Il prévoit que le rôle des femmes est également complémentaire à celui des hommes au sein de la famille." Le terme de «complémentarité» est une régression par rapport à l'«égalité» prévue dans la législation tunisienne précédente, y compris dans le Code du Statut Personnel de 1956.	09/11/2012 19/12/2012

<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>
21/08/2012 AL	OTH 9/2012 Other	Health;	Alleged negative impact of article 9 of the draft Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA), currently being negotiated between the Republic of Moldova and the European Union, on access to medicines in the Republic of Moldova. According to the information received, article 9 of the draft DCFTA contains a “TRIPS-plus” provision on data exclusivity, according to which manufacturers of generic medicines would allegedly not be able to refer to clinical test results of originator drugs for a maximum period of eleven years with potentially negative impact on the ability of major segments of the population in Moldova to afford a range of medications, including antibiotics, antiretrovirals and medicines for the treatment of tuberculosis and cancer. Allegedly the provision will ensure a monopoly by manufacturers of originator drugs and that manufacturers of generic drugs will be unable to enter the market and provide cheaper alternatives to originator drugs for a maximum period of eleven years.	29/10/2012
21/08/2012 AL	OTH 10/2012 Other	Health;	Alleged negative impact of article 9 of the draft Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA), currently being negotiated between the Republic of Moldova and the European Union, on access to medicines in the Republic of Moldova. According to the information received, article 9 of the draft DCFTA contains a “TRIPS-plus” provision on data exclusivity, according to which manufacturers of generic medicines would allegedly not be able to refer to clinical test results of originator drugs for a maximum period of eleven years with potentially negative impact on the ability of major segments of the population in Moldova to afford a range of medications, including antibiotics, antiretrovirals and medicines for the treatment of tuberculosis and cancer. Allegedly the provision will ensure a monopoly by manufacturers of originator drugs and that manufacturers of generic drugs will be unable to enter the market and provide cheaper alternatives to originator drugs for a maximum period of eleven years.	29/10/2012

<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>
21/08/2012 UA	USA 17/2012 United States of America	Indigenous peoples;	Alleged imminent demolition by the United States Army War College, of one of the last standing structures connected to the former Carlisle Indian Industrial School, a site of deep historical significance to indigenous peoples throughout the country. According to the information received, the Carlisle Indian Industrial School, established in 1879 in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, was the first boarding school to house Native American children outside of their reservation homelands. After the school closed in 1918, the premises were reclaimed by the U.S. Army as part of the Carlisle Barracks, however certain parts of the school were subsequently designated as a National Historic Landmark. The farmhouse was excluded from this designation, despite being actively used for housing and educational purposes for indigenous children. Recently, the U.S. Army War College, located at the Carlisle Barracks, announced its plans to raze the farmhouse in August or September of 2012 in order to make way for four new housing units for its personnel. As the farmhouse was not designated as a National Historic Landmark the War College is allegedly taking the position that does not have to consult with the relevant state agency, nor with interested indigenous peoples.	04/02/2013
21/08/2012 UA	USA 18/2012 United States of America	Indigenous peoples;	Alleged imminent sale of land located within the Black Hills, South Dakota, considered to be a site of great spiritual significance to the Lakota, Dakota and Nakota indigenous peoples. According to the information received the site known as Pe' Sla is located on the Reynolds Prairie in the Black Hills, which has been owned by the Reynolds family since the 1870s. Over the years, members of the owners of Reynolds Prairie had permitted Sioux peoples to enter the land and conduct their traditional ceremonies at Pe' Sla, however recently, the family recently announced its intention to sell some land during a land sale auction on 25 August 2012. The Lakota, Dakota and Nakota indigenous peoples fear the sale may result in restrictions on future access to Pe' Sla. There is also concern over the state of South Dakota's reported intention to pave a gravel road through Pe' Sla, in order to facilitate logging and recreational activities in the area. Reportedly the Lakota, Dakota and Nakota peoples have begun a fundraising effort in order to recover this sacred site.	02/01/2013

<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>
07/09/2012 AL	PER 4/2012 Peru	Indigenous peoples;	Alegaciones sobre la situación de posibles riesgos que enfrentan miembros de los pueblos indígenas que viven en situación de aislamiento o contacto inicial en la Reserva Territorial Kugapakori, Nahua, Nanti y otros a raíz de la ampliación del proyecto de gas Camisea en la región amazónica del Perú. Según la información recibida, el Ministerio de Minas y Energía habría aprobado una evaluación de impacto ambiental para la expansión de actividades del proyecto de gas Camisea. Se alega que los pueblos indígenas en situación de aislamiento y contacto inicial que habitan la Reserva Territorial Kugapakori, Nahua, Nanti y otros han sufrido graves impactos a su salud, vidas, culturas y territorios debido a exploraciones hidrocarburíferas pasadas y actuales en la región, incluyendo el proyecto Camisea. Debido a los antecedentes de las actividades hidrocarburíferas en el territorio que comprende la reserva, se han expresado graves preocupaciones sobre los planes de expansión del proyecto de gas Camisea por parte del Estado peruano, especialmente dentro de la Reserva Territorial Kugapakori, Nahua, Nanti y otros.	09/11/2012 15/11/2012 14/12/2012
26/09/2012 AL	BOL 3/2012 Bolivia	Summary executions;	Muerte violenta presuntamente causada por el operativo lanzado el 16 de abril de 2009 en la ciudad de Santa Cruz por la policía boliviana. Según la información recibida, este operativo habría causado la muerte del Sr. Michael Dwyer, un ciudadano irlandés; el Sr. Arpad Magyarosi, un ciudadano húngaro; y el Sr. Eduardo Rózsa Flores, ciudadano boliviano-húngaro. Según la nueva información recibida, el Sr. Dwyer habría recibido un primer disparo en la parte superior del pecho el cual habría sido suficiente para incapacitarlo. Posteriormente, habría sido disparado otras cuatro veces más en la parte superior izquierda de la espalda mientras yacía boca abajo en el suelo. Además se informa que el 1 de octubre 2012 se realizará la audiencia en la Paz, tras haberse cambiado la sede y sufrido múltiples dilataciones. Este caso fue objeto de una comunicación anterior (ver A/HRC/19/44, BOL 2/2011).	01/02/2013

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
05/10/2012 JAL	MYS 12/2012 Malaysia	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Allegations of on-going harassment of the non-governmental organization Suara Rakyat Malaysia (SUARAM). According to the information received, since July 2012 SUARAM has been investigated by the Companies Commission Malaysia (CCM) and the Social Security Organisation, under the Ministry of Human Resources (PERKESO) in relation to his financial situation. Furthermore, SUARAM is reportedly victim of a smear campaign in the media and beyond. According to reports, such investigations and attacks on SUARAM's integrity may be politically motivated. SUARAM belongs to the Coalition for Fair and Free Elections (BERSIH), which advocates for the reform of the electoral process in Malaysia, and which has been the subject of earlier communications (see above, MYS 4/2012).	06/02/2013
09/10/2012 JAL	CUB 6/2012 Cuba	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Presunta represión contra integrantes de Las Damas de Blanco. Se alega reiterado acoso policial, incluyendo detenciones, a las integrantes de la organización Las Damas de Blanco, así como la supuesta violación de su derecho de reunión pacífica. Se expresa preocupación por el hecho que estas acciones policiales se llevan produciendo de manera reiterada en los últimos meses y que ello pueda ir dirigido a impedir a esta organización llevar a cabo su legítimo trabajo en defensa y promoción de los derechos humanos. Las Damas de Blanco han sido sujeto de comunicaciones anteriores (ver A/HRC/21/49, CUB 3/2012).	19/12/2012
10/10/2012 JAL	PRY 1/2012 Paraguay	Summary executions; Torture;	Presunta muerte violenta de 17 personas (11 campesinos y 6 policías), y más de 80 resultaron heridas. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 15 de junio de 2012, en Curuguaty, Departamento de Canindeyú, el Grupo de Operaciones Especiales, GEO, de la Policía Nacional, habría realizado un procedimiento de desalojo y allanamiento en unas tierras ocupadas por campesinos sin tierra que reclamaban su redistribución. A consecuencia del enfrentamiento entre policías y campesinos 17 personas murieron y más de 80 resultaron heridas. Según se informa, se habría abierto fuego a larga distancia contra las personas que se encontraban en el campamento, incluidas mujeres, niños, niñas y adolescentes. Tras el incidente, los campesinos se habrían adentrado en una zona boscosa donde continuaron los enfrentamientos. Horas más tarde la policía nacional habría tomado el control del lugar. Las alegaciones afirman que se habrían denunciado los hechos ante el Ministerio Público de Paraguay, el cual habría abierto una investigación.	10/12/2012

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
11/10/2012 JUA	IRQ 5/2012 Iraq	Arbitrary detention; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Terrorism; Torture;	Alleged risk of imminent execution following proceedings that did not comply with international human rights law standards on fair trial and due process guarantees. According to the information received, Mr. Ahmad ‘Amr ‘Abd al-Qadir Muhammad, a Palestinian born in Iraq, was arrested in 2006 under accusations of attempting to plant explosives, and sentenced to death in 2011 on the basis of the Anti-Terror Law of 2005. He was allegedly held incommunicado for more than a year after his arrest, during which he was subjected to torture and had his confession extracted by coercion and torture. Following a trial that allegedly did not comply with international human rights law provisions of fair trial and due process guarantees, he was reportedly transferred to al-Kadhimiya Prison in Baghdad at the end of August 2012. He is reported to be at risk of imminent execution.	12/12/2012
11/10/2012 UA	MAR 2/2012 Maroc	Torture;	Allégations d’expulsion imminente vers la Libye et risque élevé de torture et de mauvais traitements. Selon les informations reçues, M. Aymane Souleymane Abdulhamid Sayeh, un citoyen libyen actuellement en détention au Maroc, est menacé d’expulsion imminente vers la Libye, où il est allégué qu’il pourrait être soumis à la torture et aux mauvais traitements, ou même être tué. Il est aussi rapporté que le père de M. Sayeh était un agent de sécurité travaillant pour l’ancien gouvernement libyen de Mouammar Kadhafi.	13/12/2012
12/10/2012 JUA	PAK 11/2012 Pakistan	Education; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Violence against women;	Alleged assassination attempt against an advocate for girl’s education by the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP). According to information received, on 9 October, 2012 two gunmen stopped the school bus in which Ms. Malala Yousafzai was returning home from school in the Swat Valley, Pakistan, and shot her and two other girls, critically injuring Ms. Yousafzai. On 10 October, a spokesperson for the TTP claimed responsibility for the attack in a statement to national and international media, and indicated that if she survives, she, and others who preach “secularism and so called enlightened modernism” will be targeted again.	27/03/2013

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15/10/2012 JAL	GTM 6/2012 Guatemala	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Indigenous peoples; Summary executions;	Alegaciones de actos de violencia y uso desproporcionado de la fuerza contra manifestantes pacíficos en el contexto de unas protestas en la cumbre de Alaska, jurisdicción de Santa Catarina Ixtahuacán, Sololá. Según la información recibida, el jueves 4 de octubre de 2012, aproximadamente unos 15.000 a 20.000 miembros de comunidades indígenas habrían participado en unas protestas pacíficas para denunciar la reforma constitucional, la reforma de la carrera magisterial y el alto precio de la energía eléctrica. Se habrían producido serios enfrentamientos entre las fuerzas del ejército y los manifestantes, resultando en la muerte del Sr. José Eusebio Puac Baquix, del Sr. Santos Hernández Menchú, del Sr. Jesús Baltazar Caxaj Puac, del Sr. Arturo Félix Sapón Yaxm, del Sr. Jesús Francisco Puac Ordóñez y del Sr. Rafael Nicolás Batz, y más de 33 personas fueron heridas, incluyendo por intoxicación de gases lacrimógenos.	09/01/2013
15/10/2012 JAL	TUN 4/2012 Tunisie	Discrimination against women in law and in practice; Torture; Violence against women;	Allégations de viol commis par des policiers. Selon les informations reçues, Mme. X, âgée de 27 ans, aurait été appréhendée avec son compagnon le 3 Septembre 2012, par une patrouille de police dans la nuit du 3 au 4 septembre 2012. Suite au viol, la victime a été amenée dans une clinique. Par la suite, la victime et son compagnon se seraient rendus au Commissariat de police pour porter plainte pour viol, mais auraient été aussi inculpés pour outrage public à la pudeur. La victime de viol collectif par des agents de police serait aujourd'hui poursuivie pour outrage public à la pudeur. De victime, elle serait maintenant aussi coupable.	14/02/2013
17/10/2012 JUA	GTM 7/2012 Guatemala	Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Violence against women;	Supuestas amenazas de muerte contra dos periodistas. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 1 de octubre de 2012, un artículo titulado "Día del Niño" fue publicado por la periodista y defensora de los derechos humanos Sra. Carolina Vásquez Araya en la Prensa Libre, en el que denunció la violación de hijas de trabajadores agrícolas por los administradores o propietarios de fincas. Durante los días que siguieron a la publicación de dicho artículo, la Sra. Vásquez Araya recibió varias amenazas de muerte por correo electrónico. El 5 de octubre de 2012, el periodista y radiodifusor el Sr. Jorge Jacobs habría denunciado en directo que él y su familia fueron víctimas de amenazas de muerte, después de haber publicado una columna el día anterior en la Prensa Libre. El artículo, titulado "Pepsi bye?", trataba de una posible adquisición de una empresa de bebidas carbonatadas por un grupo regional.	29/11/2012 20/12/2012

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17/10/2012 JUA	JOR 2/2012 Jordan	Disappearances; Torture;	Alleged forcible return to Jordan and imminent threat of torture. According to the information received, Mr. Ashraf Mohammad Yusef Abdulsalam was arrested and tortured at the GID headquarters in Amman, Jordan in 2010. He later joined his family and took residence in Bahrain. On 25 September 2012, he was arrested in Bahrain and allegedly forcibly returned to Jordan without further information being provided to his family on his fate or whereabouts in spite of requests thereof.	18/01/2013
18/10/2012 JAL	ARM 1/2012 Armenia	Freedom of religion; Minority issues;	Alleged continued prosecution, conviction and imprisonment of Jehovah's Witnesses for their conscientious objection to military service in Armenia. According to the information received, there are more than 40 conscientious objectors in Armenian prisons. Further 29 conscientious objectors have been reportedly convicted and/or prosecuted since July 2011. In February 2012, appeals were filed on behalf of 52 conscientious objectors requesting their immediate release and the clearance of their criminal records, but the Cassation Court allegedly rejected all. 23 new conscientious objectors have been called to perform military service in 2012. On 7 May 2012, an application was submitted to the Government requesting that their call-up be postponed until genuine alternative civilian service is offered to conscientious objectors. The application was reportedly ignored and criminal prosecutions were launched in some of these cases.	24/12/2012
18/10/2012 JUA	BLR 4/2012 Belarus	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Alleged arbitrary closure of a human rights association. According to the information received, on 9 October 2012, the Minsk economic court decided to close down the association Platforma, on the basis that it had allegedly missed a deadline for submitting tax declarations and failed to notify the tax inspection of its move to a new office. It is reported that the organization had submitted all papers to the tax inspection authority in due time and has not moved to any new office; it has therefore not failed to comply with the legal requirements. It is further reported that Platforma has been repeatedly subjected to acts of harassment and reprisals over the past months, in particular since its representatives participated in the 47th session of the UN Committee against Torture in November 2011.	31/10/2012 22/01/2013

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24/10/2012 JUA	USA 28/2012 United States of America	Arbitrary detention; Health;	Allegations of critical health condition of detainee at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. According to the information received, in October 2001, Mr. Abdulrahman Suleiman, a national of Yemen, was apprehended by the Pakistani authorities and turned over to the United States military. It is alleged that he was tortured in Kandahar, Afghanistan and then around February 2002 transferred to Guantanamo Bay where he remains. Mr. Suleiman's health is rapidly deteriorating. He is reportedly suffering from severe pain in the area of his kidneys and appendix. Mr. Suleiman was examined by a doctor and had x-rays taken. Despite his repeated complaints, he has allegedly not received adequate medical attention.	04/01/2013
25/10/2012 JAL	PRY 2/2012 Paraguay	Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;	Alegaciones del supuesto amedrentamiento de la Radio Candela. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 31 de julio de 2012, en horas de la mañana, la Radio Candela habría recibido "una visita de inspección técnica" por parte de tres funcionarios del ente regulador Comisión Nacional de Telecomunicaciones (CONATEL). El 26 de julio, Radio Candela habría realizado un acto de rechazo a la presencia del Presidente Federico Franco en la ciudad de Encarnación, que habría sido transmitido en directo por la radio, y en el que habrían participado varias organizaciones de mujeres. Radio Candela es una emisora ciudadana que pertenece a la Kuña Rôga, una organización que trabaja por los derechos de las mujeres así como en la promoción y defensa de los derechos humanos y los valores democráticos.	05/01/2013
29/10/2012 JAL	BHR 9/2012 Bahrain	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;	Allegations of excessive use of force during protests, resulting in the death of two children. According to the information received, a protest took place in the village of Saddad on 28 September 2012. A 17 year old was reportedly shot dead by riot police who used shotguns whilst dispersing participants. It is alleged by that the death certificate indicates that the death was caused by shotgun injuries on the child's back, which contradicts the authorities' statement alleging that he was killed in the context of an act of self-defence. It is reported that a similar event took place in Muharraq on 17 August 2012, when a 16-year-old protester died during clashes between protesters and security forces.	21/12/2012

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02/11/2012 JAL	CHL 5/2012 Chile	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Presuntas restricciones a libertad de reunión pacífica y expresión. Según las informaciones recibidas, el Proyecto de Ley que Fortalece el Resguardo del Orden Público propondría modificaciones del Código Penal y el Código Procesal Penal que podrían restringir la libertad de expresión y reunión pacífica. Según se informa, el Gobierno habría retirado las modificaciones del artículo 83 del Código Procesal Penal propuestas por el Proyecto de Ley y se habrían introducido modificaciones con referencia al artículo 269 del Código Penal. Sin embargo, otras disposiciones, aun contenidas en el Proyecto de Ley podrían dar lugar a interpretaciones y formas de aplicación arbitrarias, así como a restricciones indebidas del derecho a la libertad de expresión y a la libertad de manifestarse pacíficamente. Asimismo, según las informaciones recibidas, el proyecto de ley introduce una serie de modificaciones al Código Penal mediante el establecimiento de una lista de tipos de infracciones contra el orden público cuya redacción es de nuevo en exceso amplia y ambigua con términos que no estarían definidos con claridad. El Proyecto de Ley fue objeto de una comunicación anterior (A/HRC/21/49, CHL 1/2012).	07/01/2013
02/11/2012 UA	LKA 5/2012 Sri Lanka	Independence of judges and lawyers;	Alleged interference and attacks against members of the judiciary. According to the information received, on 7 October 2012, the Secretary of the Judicial Service Commission, Mr. Manjula Tillakeratne, was attacked and beaten by four unidentified men. This attack reportedly took place after the Judicial Service Commission had issued a statement denouncing attempts to interfere with and propaganda against the judiciary, particularly regarding the Judicial Service Commission. Prior to this attack, on 17 July 2012, a Magistrate from the Mannar Magistrate Court is alleged to have reported interference from a high level Government official to the Judicial Service Commission. The next day, a mob, allegedly instigated by the same official, attacked the Court complex in Mannar and threatened judges and lawyers. In addition on 18 July 2012, it is reported that unknown persons, allegedly belonging to Sri Lanka's military intelligence, attacked the house of a Point Pedro District Judge in Jaffna with coconuts, one day after a protest that the judge had refused to legally ban after a petition from the police.	07/01/2013 19/02/2013

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07/11/2012 AL	EGY 14/2012 Egypt	Torture;	Alleged severe physical and psychological torture at Al-Darb Al-Ahmar Police Station in Cairo. According to the information received, on 4 September 2012, Mr. Mostafa Kamal Abul Magd, a 19 year-old university student and Egyptian national, participated in a demonstration at the Syrian Embassy in Cairo. It is alleged that during the demonstration, clashes broke out between protesters and members of the Central Security Forces protecting the embassy. The officers allegedly began dragging and beating him severely. It is further alleged that the security forces then arrested Mr. Abul Magd and 14 others, bringing them to Al-Darb Al-Ahmar Police Station. Reportedly, officers at the station proceeded to strip search, beat, and sexually assaulted Mr. Abul Magd. It is also reported that Mr. Abul Magd was forced to sign a document confessing that he attacked police officers and burned police vehicles during the protest.	29/11/2012 11/12/2012
08/11/2012 AL	MAR 9/2012 Maroc	Migrants;	Allégations de détentions de migrants, des expulsions collectives, ainsi que des actes de harcèlement et des violences des forces de l'ordre. Selon les informations reçues, à partir de janvier 2012, des campagnes d'arrestations, de détentions temporaires, d'expulsions et d'actes de violence contre la communauté migrante auraient eu lieu dans la région orientale du Maroc. Des migrants qui auraient tenté de franchir des grillages qui entourent la ville espagnole de Melilla auraient été transportés à la frontière algérienne pour leur expulsion. Il est allégué que les forces auxiliaires marocaines procèdent à des expulsions sans aucun respect du cadre légal en vigueur au Maroc. Même des femmes enceintes et des mineurs auraient été reconduits à la frontière, et parfois expulsés. De plus, des violences physiques seraient exercées par les forces de l'ordre marocaines contre les personnes en situation de reconduite. Les opérations auraient été effectuées en réponse à des pressions de la part de l'Union Européenne, pour mieux contrôler la frontière nord du Maroc.	09/01/2013

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09/11/2012 JUA	BHR 11/2012 Bahrain	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Alleged banning of all public rallies and gatherings in Bahrain and the arrest and detention of two human rights defenders. According to the information received, on 2 November 2012, acting Vice President of the Bahrain Centre for Human Rights, Mr. Sayed Yousif AlMuhafdhah was arrested by security forces in al-Diraz, west of Manama. He was subsequently transferred to Budaiya Police Station, and the following morning he was brought to the Public Prosecutor's office where it was declared that he would remain in detention for seven days on charges of "participation in illegal protests". Ms. Jalila Al Salman, Head of the Bahrain Teachers Society, was originally arrested in March 2011 following a Government ban on protests and sentenced to 3 years in prison. Following a review her sentence was reduced to 6 months and following a hunger strike she was released in August 2011. She was re-arrested in October 2012 and required to spend another two weeks in prison. On 30 October 2012, the Interior Minister Sheikh Rashid Al Khalifah allegedly announced a ban on all public rallies and gatherings stating that they were associated with violence, rioting and attacks on public and private property.	07/12/2012 14/12/2012
09/11/2012 JAL	FRA 3/2012 France	Minority issues; Racism;	Allégations d'une expulsion par des habitants du quartier Nord de la ville de Marseille de familles Roms. Selon les informations reçues, le 27 septembre 2012 une cinquantaine d'habitants de la cité des Créneaux dans les quartiers Nord de Marseille se seraient rassemblés pour procéder à l'expulsion de familles Roms, y compris des enfants, installées sur un terrain vague. Contraints à la fuite sous la menace et les insultes des habitants et des riverains, les familles Roms ont dû quitter le campement avec caravanes et véhicules, laissant derrière eux des effets personnels que les habitants du quartier auraient brûlés avec le reste du campement. La passivité et l'inaction des pouvoirs publics et de la police avant et après l'incident ont été rapportées. Selon les informations reçues la police aurait constaté les faits sans pour autant relever d'infraction et n'y procéder à aucune interpellation. Cet incident ferait suite à des faits récurrents d'agression ou d'opposition entre les riverains et les occupants des campements Roms.	09/01/2013

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<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>			
09/11/2012 JAL	IDN 12/2012 Indonesia	Discrimination against women in law and in practice; Health; Torture; Violence against women;	Allegations in relation to a regulation on female genital mutilation passed in November 2010. According to the information received, in November 2010, regulation No.1636/MENKES/PER/XI/2010 concerning female circumcision, which authorizes certain medical professionals such as doctors, midwives and nurses to perform it, was passed. The regulation defines the practice of female circumcision as ‘the act of scratching the skin covering the front of the clitoris, without hurting the clitoris.’ (article 1.1). The procedure includes ‘a scratch on the skin covering the front of the clitoris (frenulum clitoris) using the head of a single use sterile needle’ (article 4.2 (g)). It has been reported that, in response to concerns raised by civil society organizations in a petition presented to the Ministry of Health, the latter replied that the regulation on female circumcision was to protect women from the harmful practices of female circumcision and female genital mutilation.	21/01/2013
09/11/2012 AL	ESP 3/2012 Spain	Torture;	Alegaciones sobre la privación de libertad cautelar por razón del origen nacional y étnico, tortura y malos tratos durante la detención. Según la información recibida, el Sr. Adnam El Hadj, un inmigrante sin papeles de nacionalidad marroquí, fue arrestado por agentes de la Policía Nacional durante un control de identidad en Madrid. Fue conducido al Centro de Internamiento de Extranjeros (CIE) situado en el barrio de Aluche, distrito de Latina, Madrid, donde quedó detenido. Según la información recibida, el 8 de mayo de 2012, a las cuatro de la mañana, varios policías responsables de la custodia del CIE sacaron al Sr. El Hadj de su dormitorio por la fuerza en la noche del 7 de mayo de 2012 y lo condujeron a un lugar fuera del alcance de las cámaras de seguridad del CIE, donde —además de someterle a insultos de fuerte contenido racista y discriminatorio— le propinaron una severa paliza de la que resultó con serias heridas y contusiones que requirieron su tratamiento médico. Ordenado el traslado de la víctima a un hospital, la policía nacional, en un intento de encubrir los graves delitos de varios de sus agentes, lo trasladó el 8 de mayo de 2012 por la fuerza a Tarifa y desde allí fue expulsado a Marruecos sin permitirle el auxilio médico, jurídico y judicial al que la víctima tenía derecho.	26/12/2012 09/01/2013

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13/11/2012 AL	ESP 4/2012 Spain	Adequate housing;	Alegación de posible violación del derecho a la vivienda de trabajadores migrantes latinoamericanos en España. De acuerdo con las informaciones recibidas, muchos trabajadores migrantes habrían obtenido acceso a hipotecas con condiciones poco acordes a su situación y, dada la crisis económica y su particular vulnerabilidad al desempleo esa población migrante estaría particularmente afectada por la imposibilidad de pagar sus créditos y los resultantes desahucios, expresándose preocupación por la aparente falta de medidas específicas para proteger su derecho a una vivienda adecuada.	19/11/2012 16/01/2013
15/11/2012 UA	CUB 7/2012 Cuba	Torture;	Alegaciones de negación de evaluación y tratamiento médico adecuado durante su encarcelamiento en Cuba. Según la información recibida, el Sr. Alan Phillip Gross es un ciudadano Estadounidense que ha estado encarcelado en Cuba desde diciembre de 2009. En el momento de su detención, el Sr. Gross estaba en Cuba trabajando como subcontratista de la Agencia de los Estados Unidos de las Américas para el Desarrollo Internacional (USAID), ayudando a establecer el acceso a internet para la comunidad judía de Cuba. El Sr. Gross fue encarcelado en el Hospital Militar Carlos J. Finlay en La Habana, Cuba desde su detención en diciembre de 2009. Según la información recibida, el Sr. Gross ha perdido más de 105 libras (47.63kg), durante su encarcelamiento, y sufre de una serie de enfermedades incluyendo artritis degenerativa, y lo que parece ser un tumor potencialmente letal. Se informó además que pese a las reiteradas peticiones del Sr. Gross para una evaluación médica independiente, esta le ha sido negada.	16/01/2013
16/11/2012 JAL	IRN 27/2012 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Iran; Summary executions; Torture;	Allegations of torture resulting in death in custody of a blogger. According to the information received on 30 October 2012, Mr. Sattar Beheshti, a 35-year old Iranian citizen, was arrested at his home in Rubat Karim by members believed to be from the Cyber Police forces. It is further reported that Mr. Beheshti maintained an internet blog, entitled My Life for My Iran, where he criticized the Iranian government. It is reported that on 29 October 2012, the day before his arrest, Mr. Beheshti received a written threat. According to allegations, upon his arrest, Mr. Beheshti was briefly held at the Kahrizak detention centre, before being incarcerated in Tehran's Evin prison. It is further reported that on 1 November 2012, Mr. Beheshti was transferred to an undisclosed location. It is reported that during his time in custody, Mr. Beheshti lodged a complaint against his interrogators with the Evin prison authorities. It is reported that on 6 November 2012, Mr. Beheshti's family was informed of his death, and instructed to collect his body from the Kahrizak detention facility in Tehran.	13/11/2012 04/12/2012

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
16/11/2012 JAL	ZWE 9/2012 Zimbabwe	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Allegations of unjustified raid on association. According to the information received, on 5 November 2012, the office of the association Counselling Services Unit (CSU) in Harare was raided by police. The police reportedly arrested five employees of the CSU, including Messrs. Fidelis Mudimu, Zachariah Godi, James Zidzimu, Tafadzwa Gesa and Penn Bruno. On 7 November 2012, three of them were reportedly transported by the police to Bulawayo. On 8 November 2012, they were charged with causing malicious damage to property and were subsequently released on bail.	21/01/2013
21/11/2012 JAL	SGP 3/2012 Singapore	Cultural Rights; Freedom of expression;	Alleged cancellation of a play read and book launch at the Substation Theatre that was scheduled to take place on 26 August 2012. According to information received, the Substation Theatre informed the organizers of the event that there had been queries by representatives of the National Arts Council (NAC) and the Internal Security Department (ISD) and pressures to cancel the event. The exact reasons for the cancellation have not been communicated to the organizers of the event. It is also alleged that the play originally commissioned for a festival in 2013 has now been taken off the programme, based on the advice of the National Arts Council	01/02/2013
22/11/2012 JAL	DZA 4/2012 Algérie	Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Allégations de restrictions illégitimes à la liberté d'association. Selon les informations reçues, le 9 août 2012, l'Association nationale de lutte contre la corruption (ANLC), a déposé un dossier de demande d'agrément auprès du bureau des associations du Ministère de l'Intérieur. Par une lettre datée du 9 octobre 2012, les autorités concernées auraient informé les représentants de l'association de leur refus de délivrer le récépissé d'enregistrement à l'association. Cette lettre ne serait pas assortie de motifs justifiant la décision de refus, et ce en contradiction avec les dispositions légales. A cet égard, il est rapporté que diverses dispositions de la loi sur les associations 12-06 du 12 janvier 2012 permettraient de restreindre indûment la liberté d'association.	26/02/2013

<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>
23/11/2012 AL	RUS 6/2012 Russian Federation	Adequate housing;	Alleged imminent eviction of 62 families (160 persons) living in house 15, building 2, Ilyushina street, Saint Petersburg. According to information received, the tenants of the above mentioned building were employees of the State owned Lenstroykorporazia construction company and were allocated housing in the building in 1991, as state employees. Reportedly, the building was privatized in 1995 and registered as the property of the Chetverty Trest company. According to information received, the existing tenants were not accorded any tenure rights during the privatization process, and are currently under threat of eviction by the registered private owner.	14/02/2013
26/11/2012 JUA	MEX 34/2012 México	Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;	Presuntos sucesivos actos de hostigamiento e intimidación ocurridos en contra de los miembros del Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos “Hasta Encontrarlos”. Según las informaciones recibidas, desde el 25 de Octubre de 2010, al 25 de Octubre de 2012, las siguientes personas fueron victimas de actos de hostigamiento e intimidación por miembros de las fuerzas policiales del Estado, del Ejército y de funcionarios del Gobierno: la Sra. Janahuy Paredes Lachino, el Sr. Guillermo Jiménez Barajas, la Sra. Brenda Johana García Estrada, la Sra. Laura María Orozco Medina, la Sra. Diana de A. de la Sierra, la Sra. María Elena Barajas Mejía, la Sra. Susana Aguilar Pintor, la Sra. Bertha Corona Balderas, la Sra. Cristina Paredes, y la Sra. María Elena Medina Vargas Se alega que dichos actos se presentan como una manera de inhibir las actividades del Comité para la defensa de los derechos humanos y en particular, las relativas a la denuncia e investigación de casos de detenidos desaparecidos. Miembros de esta asociación fueron sujeto de comunicaciones anteriores (ver A/HRC/21/49, MEX 9/2012).	14/01/2013
27/11/2012 JAL	MAR 10/2012 Maroc	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Allégations d’un usage excessif de la force empêchant la tenue de manifestations pacifiques. Selon les informations reçues, une manifestation organisée le dimanche 18 novembre 2012 à Rabat aurait été violemment dispersée avant même qu’elle n’ait pu débiter. Il est rapporté que les forces de sécurité auraient violemment dispersé les manifestants, avant même que le cortège n’ait pu se former. En outre, il est rapporté un usage excessif de la force à l’occasion d’autres manifestations. Le 13 novembre 2012, à Casablanca, des manifestants, de même que des journalistes venus couvrir la manifestation, auraient fait l’objet de violences de la part des services de sécurité.	21/01/2013

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27/11/2012 JAL	RUS 7/2012 Russian Federation	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Indigenous peoples;	Alleged closure of the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North by Government authorities. According to the information received, the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON) is an organization formed in 1990 to promote the human rights of indigenous peoples in the North, Siberia and Far East regions of the Russian Federation. The organization represents 41 indigenous groups and around 34 regional and ethnic organizations, and has various regional offices throughout the Russian Federation. RAIPON's work has focused on issues related to the protection of indigenous traditional lands, self-governance and social, economic and cultural development. In November 2012, the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation ordered the suspension of RAIPON's activities until April 2013 reportedly due to noncompliance of the organization's charter and statutes with Russian federal legislation. RAIPON has previously attempted to adjust its internal statutes to meet the Ministry of Justice's requirements. However, it has been reported that those changes have not been considered acceptable by the Ministry of Justice.	24/01/2013
29/11/2012 JAL	BHR 12/2012 Bahrain	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion; Human rights defenders;	Alleged interrogation and deportation of human rights defender and withdrawal of citizenship of 31 political activists. According to the information received, on 15 November 2012, Dr. Nada Dhaif, along with her husband and two children, were denied access to Kuwait and were subsequently deported. Upon their arrival at Alnuissib Port, Dr. Dhaif was allegedly separated from her family and interrogated on her role in alleged anti-Government protests. She was reportedly also questioned on her and her husband's religion, and was denied legal representation during the interrogation. Dr. Dhaif, Chairperson of Bahrain Rehabilitation and Anti-Violence Organization, was subsequently informed that her name was on a list of Bahraini citizens who were denied entry to Kuwait, reportedly provided by the Government of Bahrain in July 2012. Furthermore, on 7 November 2012, the Ministry of the Interior published a list of names of 31 individuals, whose Bahraini citizenship was allegedly revoked by the Ministry on the grounds that the listed persons were allegedly "damaging the security of the State". Of the published names, the majority are reportedly Shiite political activists, two of which are human rights defenders: Mr. Abbas Omran and Mr. Taymour Karimi. 19 of the 31 listed individuals do not reportedly hold another nationality and are therefore now stateless.	08/01/2013

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<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
29/11/2012 JUA	IRQ 6/2012 Iraq	Arbitrary detention; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;	Alleged arrest, detention and violation of due process of human rights defender. According to the information received, Mr. Ahmed Al Shami is the Director of the World Organization for Human Rights, based in Tripoli, and is also mandated by the Libyan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation to negotiate and facilitate the return of Libyan detainees from Iraq. On 18 October 2012, during his most recent repatriation mission to Iraq, Mr. Al Shami reportedly accompanied a representative of the League of Arab States to Baghdad International Airport. While at the airport, Mr. Al Shami was allegedly arrested by Iraqi Security Services agents and has since then been detained in Baghdad Central Prison. Reportedly, charges have not been brought against him. Sources state that on 6 November 2012, Mr. Al Shami appeared before a judge, who ordered his release on the basis of a lack of supporting evidence for his detention or criminal prosecution. It is further reported that Mr. Al Shami has been denied legal representation, is being detained in solitary confinement, and has not been allowed to contact family members.	15/02/2013
29/11/2012 JUA	MMR 10/2012 Myanmar	Arbitrary detention; Health; Independence of judges and lawyers; Myanmar; Torture;	Alleged violation of the fair trial and due process rights. According to the information received, Dr. Tun Aung, Chairman of the Islamic Religious Affairs Council in Rakhine State, Myanmar, was arrested on 11 June 2012 on charges related to communal violence in Rakhine State in early June. He was allegedly held incommunicado for three months. In September 2012, he was convicted and sentenced under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, Section 24 (1) to three years imprisonment. Since Dr. Aung's initial arrest on 11 June and throughout his subsequent trials, he has reportedly been denied the right to appoint a lawyer of his choice, instead being allocated a state lawyer whom he had not been allowed to meet privately. He has also been denied contact with his family. Dr. Aung suffers from a pituitary tumour and requires medication to manage this condition. In prison, he is not receiving medication for his condition.	26/12/2012

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29/11/2012 JUA	PRY 3/2012 Paraguay	Arbitrary detention; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture; Violence against women;	Presunta detención preventiva de un grupo de campesinos. Según la información recibida, 13 campesinos, seis de ellos en huelga de hambre, se encuentran detenidos desde el 15 de junio de 2012 en la Penitenciaría de Coronel Oviedo: Sra. Lucía Aguëro Romero, Sr. Felipe Nery Urbina Gamarra, Sr. Luis Olmedo Paredes, Sr. Arnaldo Quintana, Sr. Alcides Ramírez Paniagua, Sr. Juan Carlos Tillería, Sr. Felipe Benítez Balmori, Sr. Adalberto Castro, Sr. Néstor Castro, Sra. María Fanny Olmedo, Sra. Dolores López Peralta, Sr. Arnaldo Quintana, y un menor de edad. Habrían sido acusados, entre otros, de la comisión de los delitos de homicidio doloso; homicidio doloso en grado de tentativa; asociación criminal y coacción grave. La resolución judicial que ordenó la medida cautelar de detención no estuvo motivada y carece de fundamentos legales y fácticos. El proceso judicial penal contra estas personas se encuentra prácticamente paralizado y presentaría una serie de omisiones y contradicciones. Estas personas habrían sido golpeadas y fueron objeto de malos tratos luego de su detención y algunas incluso habrían sido torturadas.	25/01/2013
30/11/2012 JUA	GBR 6/2012 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Terrorism; Torture;	Allegations of complicity in torture. According to the information received, Mr. Shaker Aamer was captured by Northern Alliance forces in Kabul in December 2001 and held there in an underground prison while Kabul was under joint US and UK control. 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. UK officials were reportedly present at the detention facilities at both Bagram and Kandahar, where he received inhuman treatment. He was allegedly tortured during interrogations during which UK officials were present. Personal information allegedly provided by the UK was used by the US interrogators. On 13 February 2002, he was reportedly rendered to Guantanamo Bay. 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 that facility.	20/02/2013

Appendix

Mandates of special procedures

<i>Mandate title</i>	<i>Human Rights Council 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	9/14
Working Group on Arbitrary Detention	15/18
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus	20/13
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia	18/25
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire	17/21
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	19/ 13
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea	20/20
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	13/4
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	14/11
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti	PRST 19/2
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>
Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples	15/14
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons	14/6
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	16/9
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	16/24
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	18/16
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	15/15
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	16/7
Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice	15/23
Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation	16/2