

taken to an unknown location from King Khaled International Airport, Riyadh, on 6 January 2013, by Saudi Arabian security agents.

Standard procedure

81. The Working Group transmitted one case to the Government under its standard procedure, concerning Mr. **Meghnath Bhusal**, who allegedly made a telephone call to individuals associated with him in Nepal on 2 June 2012, informing them that he had been detained at the Mallaj Police Station for 15 days and was unaware of the charges against him. In accordance with the Working Group's methods of work, the Government of Nepal received a copy of this case.

Information from the Government

82. On 2 April 2013, the Government transmitted a communication regarding one outstanding case. The information provided was not considered sufficient to lead to the clarification of the case.

27. Senegal

Urgent actions

83. On 20 June 2013, the Working Group transmitted one case to the Government under its urgent action procedure concerning Mr. **Saul Ndow** (also known as Saul Ntow), who was allegedly last seen at the departures lounge of Léopold Sédar Senghor International Airport in Dakar on 28 April 2013. It was reported that Mr. Ndow may have been arrested by Senegalese agents near the border between Senegal and the Gambia. In accordance with the Working Group's methods of work, the Government of the Gambia received a copy of this case.

28. Sri Lanka

Standard procedure

84. The Working Group transmitted 12 cases to the Government under its standard procedure.

85. The first case concerned Mr. **Mohamed Hakeem Mohamed Naleer**, who was allegedly abducted on 21 March 2009 by individuals travelling in a white van of the kind reportedly used by the Sri Lankan security forces, on Crow Island, Mattakuliya, Colombo 15, Western Province.

86. The second, third, fourth and fifth cases concerned Mr. **Muralitharan Nadesan**, his wife, Ms. **Krishnakumari Muralitharan**, and their two children, both below the age of 18, who were allegedly last seen on 18 May 2009 on a military bus in Vettuvahal, Mullaitivu District. According to the source, prior to the alleged disappearance, on the morning of 18 May 2009, Mr. Nadesan had surrendered himself, together with approximately 100 members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), to the Sri Lankan army.

87. The sixth case concerned Mr. **Selvaruban Yohanathan**, who was allegedly last seen on 20 May 2009 on a military tractor going towards Vavuniya, on Mathalan Road, Mullaitivu District.

88. The seventh case concerned Mr. **Suganthan Selvarasa**, who was allegedly last seen on 23 May 2008 near the Buddhist temple on Kandy Road, Vavuniya. According to the

source, on the day of the alleged disappearance of Mr. Selvarasa, Vavuniya was reportedly under the control of the Sri Lankan army.

89. The eighth case concerned Mr. **Satheeskumar Krishnapillai**, who was allegedly last seen on 15 May 2009 in Mullivaikkal, Mullaithivu District. According to the information received, prior to the alleged disappearance of Mr. Krishnapillai, on 14 May 2009, the Sri Lankan army had taken control of the nearest village (Vellamullivaikkal) and was reportedly taking persons perceived to be affiliated with the LTTE into custody.

90. The ninth case concerned Mr. **Tharmasingan Thangathurai**, who was allegedly abducted on 4 September 2008, on his way home, by a police officer from the Criminal Investigation Division.

91. The tenth case concerned Mr. **Anton George Antony Suhanthiram**, who was allegedly arrested at Lourdu Annai Church, on 10 May 2008, by a number of individuals in civilian clothes, believed to be from the navy.

92. The eleventh case concerned Mr. **Thayaparan Rasathurai**, who was allegedly abducted on 20 April 2008 by officers from the Criminal Investigation Division and members of the Karuna Group when he was on his trishaw in Thambalakamam.

93. The twelfth case concerned Mr. **Kogulan Krishnamoorthy**, who was reportedly arrested on 6 June 2011 at his home by military officers.

Prompt intervention letter

94. On 5 April 2013, the Working Group transmitted a prompt intervention letter, jointly with three other special procedures mechanisms, concerning the situation of about 600 human rights defenders, including relatives of disappeared persons, from the districts of Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaithivu, Mannar and Vavuniya, who were prevented from travelling from Vavuniya to Colombo to attend a peaceful demonstration.

Information from the Government

95. On 8 May 2013, the Government transmitted a communication regarding 94 outstanding cases. Based on the information provided by the Government, the Working Group decided, at its 100th session, to apply the six-month rule to one case. Regarding the remaining cases, the information provided was not considered sufficient to lead to the clarification of the cases.

96. On 6 June 2013, the Government transmitted a communication regarding two outstanding cases. The information provided was not considered sufficient to lead to the clarification of the cases.

Information from sources

97. Sources provided information on five outstanding cases.

98. At its ninety-eighth session, the Working Group decided to transmit information concerning one case to the source in order to verify whether the case was a duplicate (A/HRC/22/45 and Corr.1, para. 384). In the absence of a response from the source within the specified time limit, the Working Group decided to consider the case as a duplicate of an existing case. The duplicate was subsequently eliminated from the Working Group's records.

his alleged disappearance, on 23 May 2013, Mr. Swaidan was reportedly arrested at a Military Intelligence checkpoint by Military Intelligence officers in uniform.

Standard procedure

106. The Working Group transmitted four cases to the Government under its standard procedure.

107. The first case concerned Mr. **Nidal Issa**, who was allegedly arrested on 2 September 2012 at his place of work by members of the Military Intelligence in civilian clothing, without an arrest warrant.

108. The second case concerned Mr. **Ahmad Bakdones**, who was allegedly last seen in the latter half of December 2012 at Damascus Central Prison, Adraa.

109. The third case concerned one person below the age of 18, who was allegedly arrested on 20 November 2012 in Al-Midan during a raid of the neighbourhood, by the authorities.

110. The fourth case concerned Mr. **Muhammad Maher Anbari**, who was allegedly arrested on 22 March 2013 while sitting with a friend in a shop called Arab Art of Manuscripts on Baghdad Street, Al-Oqaiba District, Damascus Governorate, by individuals in Air Force Intelligence uniforms accompanied by unidentified gunmen.

Information from the Government

111. On 24 April 2013, the Government transmitted a reply to an urgent appeal, jointly sent with two other special procedures mechanisms on 8 November 2012, concerning the alleged enforced disappearances of Messrs. **Abdelaziz al-Khayer**, **Iyas Ayash** and **Maher Tahan**. In its reply, the Government indicated that “the concerned authorities in the Syrian Arab Republic have confirmed that the abovementioned individuals are not in the custody of any law enforcement or security authority in Syria, and that no information is available regarding their whereabouts”.

Observations

112. The Working Group acknowledges the reply from the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to an urgent appeal transmitted on 8 November 2012. In this respect, the Working Group would like to recall article 13, paragraph 1, of the Declaration, according to which: “Whenever there are reasonable grounds to believe that an enforced disappearance has been committed, the State shall promptly refer the matter to that authority for such an investigation, even if there has been no formal complaint. No measure shall be taken to curtail or impede the investigation.”

31. Tajikistan

Urgent actions

113. On 3 June 2013, the Working Group transmitted one case to the Government under its urgent action procedure concerning Mr. **Salimjon Shamsudinov**, who was last seen on 15 March 2013 near Vodii Vakhsh Park, in the centre of Kurgantube City, Tajikistan. According to the source, the alleged disappearance of Mr. Shamsudinov may be related to his involvement in politics, including his participation in a group lobbying to change the laws regarding presidential elections and his statements about violations of the rights of the ethnic Uzbeks in Tajikistan.