

Another case concerns a farmer, who belonged to the guerrilla group *Federación de Guerrillas Astur-Galaico Leonesas, 2DA, Agrupación de Orense*, whose disappearance in 1950 in Avila was alleged to have been carried out by the Guardia Civil.

295. Two other cases of disappearance listed under Spain concerned Japanese nationals who had allegedly been abducted in 1980 from this country by agents of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In accordance with its methods of work, and subsequent to new information provided to the Working Group, it was decided to transfer these two cases to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, where the disappeared person was last seen (see section on Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paragraphs 115-117).

296. During the period under review, the Government of Spain provided the Working Group with information on royal decree 1891/2004 of 10 September 2004, creating an "Inter-ministerial Commission for the Study of the Situation of the Victims of the Civil War and of Francoism". The Working Group welcomes this information.

297. In respect of the three outstanding cases, the Working Group is unable to report on the fate or whereabouts of these disappeared persons.

Sri Lanka

298. During the period under review, the Working Group transmitted no new cases of disappearance to the Government of Sri Lanka.

299. The 12,277 cases reported in the past are alleged to have occurred in the context of two major conflicts in that country: the confrontation between Tamil militants and Government forces in the North and North-east of the country and that between the People's Liberation Front (JVP) and government forces in the south. Between 1987 and 1990, the disappearances occurred mainly in the southern and central provinces and coincided with extreme violence on the part of both security forces and JVP. The cases reported to have occurred since 11 June 1990, the date of resumption of hostilities with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), have been confined primarily to the eastern and north-eastern provinces of the country. In the one case which occurred in 2003, a man was allegedly arrested by police officers and last seen by his relatives at the Watthegama Police Station in the Kandy District.

300. During the period under review, the Government provided information on one outstanding case, which reportedly occurred in 2003. The investigation was carried out by the Special Investigation Unit (SIU), which reported that this case was a false complaint made by the relatives of the person concerned due to a family dispute. Information on the exact whereabouts of the person was provided. The Working Group decided to apply the six-month rule (see paragraph 3) to this case.

301. The Working Group undertook three field missions to Sri Lanka, in 1991, 1992 and 1999. The central recommendation to the Government was the establishment of an independent body with the task of investigating all cases of disappearance which had occurred since 1995 and to accelerate its efforts to bring the perpetrators to justice. The Working Group also recommended the setting up of a central register of detainees as provided for in article 10.3 of the Declaration. It also pointed out that all families of disappeared persons should receive the same amount of

compensation and that the procedure for issuing death certificates in cases of disappearances should be applied in an equal and non-discriminatory manner. The Working Group further noted that the Prevention of Terrorism Act and the Emergency Regulations had not been abolished or harmonized with internationally accepted standards of human rights, and recommended that the prohibition of enforced disappearance be included as a fundamental right in the Constitution of Sri Lanka.

302. According to its records, the Government has so far provided information in respect of a total of 11,655 outstanding cases. The Working Group secretariat continues to process this information for the Working Group's review.

303. Of the 5,377 cases clarified by the Working Group, 5,338 were clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government and 39 on the basis of information provided by the source. At the current stage of the processing exercise, however, it must be borne in mind that the statistical figures indicated in the present section, as well as in the statistical tables annexed to the present report in respect of the number of cases reported to the Working Group, cases that have been clarified and those still outstanding, reflect only an estimate and are, as such, subject to change.

304. The Working Group would like to note receipt of responses from the Government regarding a large number of cases, at a time when there was insufficient secretariat staffing to process them. Efforts are currently being directed to address this backlog. While reviewing files, discrepancies in statistics have been corrected, resulting in a change in numbers. The Working Group has heard reports from non-governmental organizations, expressing their concern that the Working Group should continue to closely examine the clarification of cases.

Observations

305. The Working Group wishes to express its appreciation to the Government of Sri Lanka for the amount of information that it has provided and for its efforts to investigate and clarify the fate of the many thousands of persons who disappeared in the past.

306. The Working Group invites the Government to report on the further implementation of the recommendations from the Working Group visits in 1991, 1992 and 1999.

Sudan

307. During the period under review, the Working Group transmitted 55 cases to the Government of Sudan. Of these, one case reportedly occurred in 2004 and was sent under the urgent-action procedure. Regarding the new cases transmitted after 15 September 2004, it must be understood that the Government may not have been able to respond prior to the adoption of the present report.

308. The majority of the 267 cases of disappearance reported in the past concerned 249 villagers who were allegedly abducted from the village of Toror in the Nuba Mountains in 1995 by the armed forces, and taken to a Government-controlled "peace camp". One case concerns

Annex II

Statistical summary: cases of enforced or involuntary disappearance reported to the Working Group between 1980 and 2004

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Countries/entities	Cases transmitted to the Government				Clarification by:		Status of person at date of clarification			Discontinued cases
	Total		Outstanding		Government	Non-governmental sources	At liberty	In detention	Dead	
	No. of cases	Female	No. of cases	Female						
Afghanistan	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria	1 357	18	1 341	16	9	7	7	2	7	-
Angola	10	1	3	-	7	-	-	-	7	-
Argentina*	3 462	772	3 375	746	44	43	58	-	29	-
Bahrain	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Bangladesh	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhutan	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	48	3	28	3	19	1	19	-	1	-
Brazil	63	4	14	-	45	4	1	-	48	-
Bulgaria	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
Burkina Faso	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	53	-	52	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cambodia	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	18	-	14	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Chad	13	-	12	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Chile	908	65	840	65	45	23	2	-	66	-
China	109	13	31	7	69	9	43	33	2	-
Colombia	1 159	111	895	86	201	62	157	24	82	-
Congo	34	1	34	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	9	5	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Statistical summary: cases of enforced or involuntary disappearance reported
to the Working Group between 1980 and 2004 (continued)**

Countries/entities	Cases transmitted to the Government				Clarification by:		Status of person at date of clarification			Discontinued cases
	Total		Outstanding		Government	Non-governmental sources	At liberty	In detention	Dead	
	No. of cases	Female	No. of cases	Female						
Philippines	713	84	556	64	124	33	103	19	29	-
Romania	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Russian Federation**	422	25	420	25	-	2	2	-	-	-
Rwanda	24	2	22	2	-	2	1	1	-	-
Saudi Arabia	3	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Seychelles	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	11	1	-	-	3	2	1	1	3	6
Spain	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka*	12 277	148	6 901	87	5 338	39	99	24	5 254	-
Sudan	323	35	120	4	200	3	203	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	39	3	15	3	11	13	16	4	4	-
Tajikistan	8	-	6	-	-	2	1	-	1	-
Thailand	34	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	501	36	425	28	58	18	51	23	2	-
Togo	11	2	10	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tunisia	16	1	-	-	12	4	-	15	-	-
Turkey	181	11	92	4	41	48	55	21	13	-
Turkmenistan	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Uganda	61	34	54	32	2	5	2	5	-	-
Ukraine	4	2	3	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
United Arab Emirates	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

**Statistical summary: cases of enforced or involuntary disappearance reported
to the Working Group between 1980 and 2004 (*continued*)**

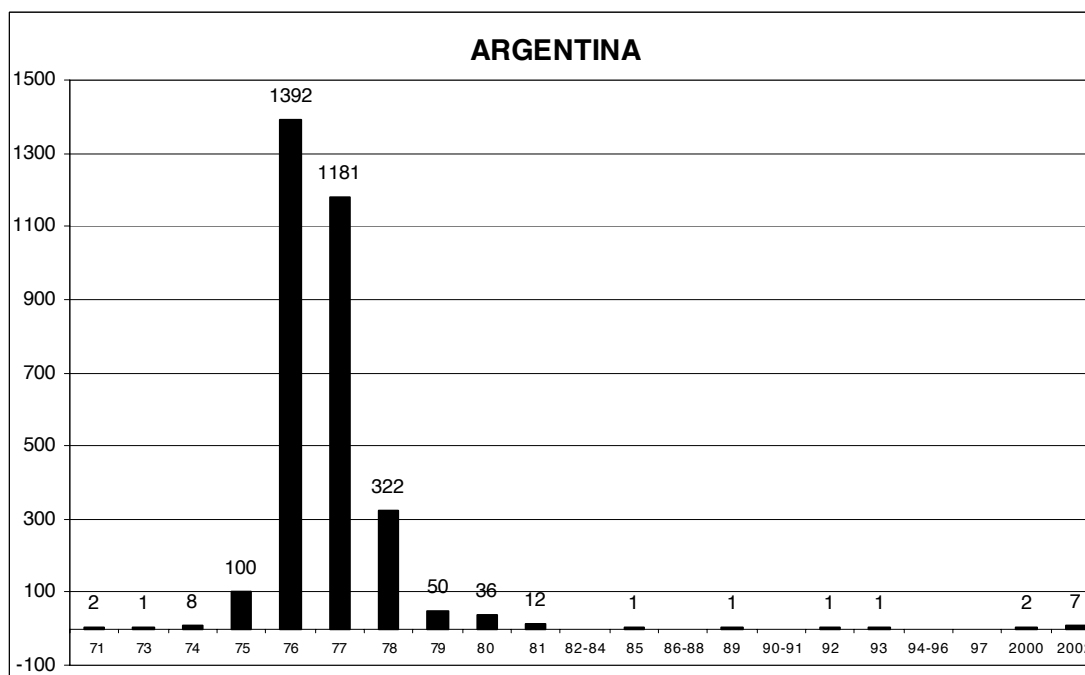
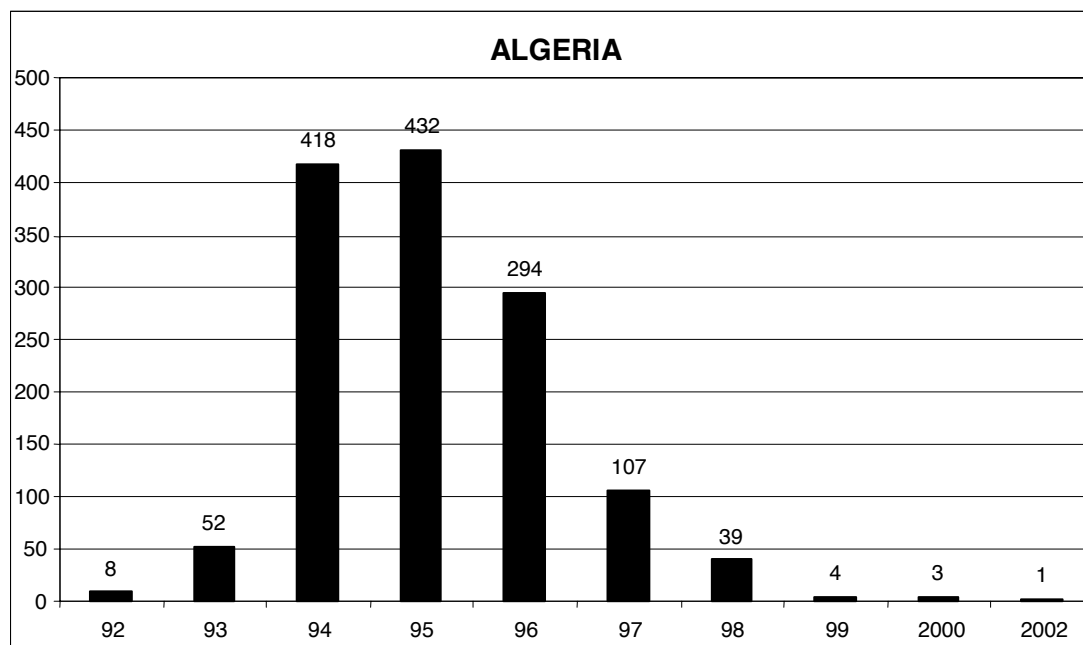
Countries/entities	Cases transmitted to the Government				Clarification by:		Status of person at date of clarification			Discontinued cases
	Total		Outstanding		Government	Non-governmental sources	At liberty	In detention	Dead	
	No. of cases	Female	No. of cases	Female						
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
United States of America	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	31	7	23	4	7	1	4	4	-	-
Uzbekistan	15	-	13	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
Venezuela	14	2	10	1	4	-	1	-	3	-
Yemen	150	-	93	-	56	1	57	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	16	-	15	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Zambia	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Zimbabwe	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palestinian Authority	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* The figures are being reviewed for accuracy.

** During the period under review, the Working Group decided to delete from its files the duplicate of one case.

Annex III

Graphs showing the development of disappearances in countries with more than 100 transmitted cases during the period 1971-2004



Note: These graphs provide an illustration of the trend in disappearances reported to the Working Group during 1971-2004.

