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Human Rights Council
Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances

Communications transmitted, cases examined, observations made and other activities conducted by the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances*

139th session (4–8 May 2026)

I. Communications

1. The present report covers the activities of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances between 31 January and 8 May 2026.

2. During the reporting period, the Working Group transmitted 279 cases under its urgent procedure, to Burundi (4), China (1), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (1), Egypt (2), Guinea (4), Israel (72), Pakistan (32), the Russian Federation (154), Uganda (1), the United States of America (1) and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (7).

3. Pursuant to its practice, since 2008, of holding one session per year outside Geneva, the Working Group held its 139th session in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, from 4 to 8 May 2026 and expresses its gratitude to the Government for the valuable cooperation extended prior to and during the session.

4. At its 139th session, the Working Group decided to transmit 65 newly reported cases of enforced disappearance, to China (1), the Congo (7), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (10), Egypt (1), El Salvador (3), Guinea (1), India (1), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (10), Pakistan (9), the Syrian Arab Republic (16), Turkmenistan (1), the United States (1), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (3) and Yemen (1).

5. The Working Group also decided to transmit six newly reported cases tantamount to enforced disappearance to de facto authorities in the Sudan (5) and the Syrian Arab Republic (1).[1]

6. The Working Group clarified 67 cases, concerning Belarus (1), Egypt (1), El Salvador (7), Latvia (2), Nicaragua (21), Pakistan (4), Qatar (1), the Russian Federation (21), Rwanda (3), Saudi Arabia (1), South Africa (1), Uruguay (1), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (2) and Viet Nam (1). A total of 54 cases, concerning Belarus (1), Egypt (1), Nicaragua (21), Pakistan (4), the Russian Federation (21), Rwanda (3), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (2) and Viet Nam (1), were clarified on the basis of information provided by sources and other concerned parties. A total of 13 cases were

* The annexes to the present document are reproduced as received, in the language of submission only.

[1] Cases transmitted to non-State actors do not in any way imply the expression of any opinion concerning the legal status of any territory, city or area or of its authorities by the Working Group or the United Nations.

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clarified on the basis of information provided by the Governments of El Salvador (7), Latvia (2), Qatar (1), Saudi Arabia (1), South Africa (1) and Uruguay (1).

7. On the basis of information provided by sources, the Working Group also clarified two cases tantamount to enforced disappearance attributed to de facto authorities in the State of Palestine (2).

8. The Working Group discontinued 80 cases, concerning Brazil (3) and Cyprus (77). It also discontinued a duplicate case from Guinea.

9. At its 139th session, the Working Group reviewed and adopted two general allegations, concerning India and the United States (see annex II).

10. During the reporting period, the Working Group transmitted 23 communications jointly with other special procedure mechanisms.[2] The communications consisted of six joint urgent appeals, sent to Germany (1), India (1), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (1), Iraq (1), the Syrian Arab Republic (1) and Switzerland (1); 15 joint allegation letters, sent to Bangladesh (1), Belarus (1), Chile (1), Egypt (1), Guatemala (1), Mexico (2), Nicaragua (1), Peru (1), the Philippines (1), Spain (1), the Sudan (1), the Syrian Arab Republic (1), the United Republic of Tanzania (1) and the United States (1), and three joint other letters, sent to Ecuador (1), India (1) and Sri Lanka (1).

11. The full list of press releases and statements issued by the Working Group during the reporting period is contained in annex III.

II. Other activities

12. During the session, the Working Group held discussions on internal matters and future activities, including the reports to be presented to the Human Rights Council in September 2026, which comprise a thematic report on enforced disappearance and memorialization[3] and the follow-up report to the country visit to Uruguay conducted in 2022.[4] The Working Group also discussed the statement on enforced disappearances in the context of transnational repression to be issued jointly with the Committee on Enforced Disappearances.[5]

13. The Working Group decided to devote the thematic report to be presented to the Human Rights Council in 2027 to the topic of enforced disappearances and militarization.

14. The Working Group commenced its technical cooperation with the Gambia to review its draft national bill on enforced disappearance. The Working Group discussed follow-up activities on its technical assistance and cooperation project with the Government of Chile.[6]

15. During the session, the Working Group held meetings with representatives of the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia and Japan. It also held in-person and online meetings with relatives of disappeared persons and representatives of non-governmental organizations and wishes to thank in particular those who travelled from within and beyond the African continent to participate in the session in Abidjan, as well as those who made such travel possible.

[2] All communications and replies thereto mentioned in the present report are available from https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/Tmsearch/TMDocuments.

[3] A/HRC/63/28/Add.1.

[4] A/HRC/63/28/Add.2.

[5] The call for input is now closed. The submissions received are available from https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/2026/call-inputs-enforced-disappearances-context-transnational-repression.

[6] More information on the technical assistance provided by the Working Group is available from https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/wg-disappearances/procedures.

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16. On 7 May 2026, also during the session, the Working Group held a peer-to-peer exchange with judicial and human rights organs of the African Union, in line with the Addis Ababa road map.[7] The peer-to-peer exchange was attended by the President of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, Blaise A. Tchikaya, the Chairperson of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Idrissa Sow, member of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, Albab Tesfaye, and civil society actors. The Working Group convened side events and training sessions with partners, including the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of Côte d'Ivoire. The Working Group extends its gratitude to its partners, civil society organizations and victims who participated and were involved in the planning of these events and discussion panels.[8]

17. A list of additional activities conducted by the Working Group during the reporting period is contained in annex IV.

18. The Working Group will hold its 140th session in Geneva from 14 to 23 September 2026.

III. Information concerning enforced disappearances in States reviewed by the Working Group during the session[9]

Algeria

Joint urgent appeal

19. On 29 April 2026, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, an urgent appeal concerning allegations of arbitrary detention, including incommunicado detention, as well as harassment and intimidation against several members of the Collectif des familles des disparu.es en Algérie and its Algerian branch, SOS Disparus.

Clarification based on information from the Government

20. Based on information previously provided by the Government, the Working Group decided to clarify one case, following the expiry of the period prescribed by the six-month rule, concerning Arezki Hadiouche, who is reportedly in detention.

Azerbaijan

Information from the Government

21. On 3 April 2026, the Government transmitted information concerning 37 outstanding cases, but the information was considered insufficient to clarify them.

Bangladesh

Joint allegation letter

22. On 20 April 2026, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, an allegation letter concerning the reportedly escalating threats since

[7] See https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/hrbodies/special-procedures/2022-10-17/10-years_Addis-Ababa-Roadmap-brochure.pdf.

[8] See https://www.ohchr.org/en/statements-and-speeches/2026/05/working-group-enforced-or-involuntary-disappearances-concludes-its.

[9] All of the cases mentioned in the present report that were registered pursuant to the humanitarian mandate were reviewed by the Working Group in accordance with its methods of work (A/HRC/WGEID/1).

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January 2026 against women human rights defenders Rimas Khan and Sofia Khatun in the Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh.[10]

Belarus

Clarification of cases based on information from sources

23. Based on information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify the case of Mikalai Statkevich, who is reportedly at liberty.

Joint allegation letter

24. On 16 March 2026, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, a letter concerning serious allegations of arbitrary and prolonged incommunicado detention of inmates in punishment cells and denial of adequate medical and psychological care in Correctional Colony No. 1 in Navapolatsk. A copy of the joint allegation letter was transmitted to Lithuania.[11]

Brazil

Discontinuation

25. The Working Group decided to discontinue three cases concerning three minors, considering that the cumulative elements of an enforced disappearance were not met for the cases. The Working Group nevertheless emphasizes the ongoing obligation of the State to investigate the grave abuses concerned and hold the perpetrator accountable, as well as provide adequate reparations to the families of the victims.

Burundi

Urgent procedure

26. Under its urgent procedure, the Working Group transmitted four cases to the Government, concerning:

(a) A child of 5 years old who was reportedly abducted on 22 January 2026 from Mpimba Central Prison by prison officials after being forcibly removed from his mother, Florence Tuyishime, who is allegedly arbitrarily detained based on her gender identity and sexual orientation;

(b) An individual who was allegedly abducted in February 2026 in Bujumbura by agents of the National Intelligence Service;

(c) An individual who was allegedly abducted in February 2026 in Nyanza by agents of the National Intelligence Service;

(d) Chadia Mukaremera, a staff member of the National Independent Human Rights Commission, who was allegedly abducted on 25 February 2026 in Mukaza by agents of the National Intelligence Service.

Information from sources

27. Sources provided updated information on one outstanding case, but it was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

[10] BGD 2/2026.
[11] BLR 1/2026.

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Chile

Joint allegation letter

28. On 31 March 2026, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, a letter concerning criminal proceedings against Álvaro Mesa Latorre on account of the content of his judicial decisions in cases relating to serious human rights violations in Chile, which could constitute retaliation and an attempt to interfere with his work as a judge.[12]

China

Urgent procedure

29. Under its urgent procedure, the Working Group transmitted one case to the Government, concerning Golo Chakmo Choktrul Dorje Ten, a Tibetan Rinpoche who was allegedly abducted on around 4 December 2025 near the Mingtang Monastery, located in Jigzhi County, Golog Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, by Chinese State agents.

Standard procedure

30. Under its standard procedure, the Working Group transmitted one case to the Government, concerning Lobsang Lungrik, a Tibetan Buddhist lama from Qumarlêb County, Yushu, Qinghai Province, who was reportedly arbitrarily detained by Chinese State agents in December 2024. Authorities have neither acknowledged his detention nor disclosed his whereabouts.

Information from sources

31. Sources provided updated information on two outstanding cases, but it was considered insufficient to clarify them.

Information from the Government

32. On 20 April 2026, the Government of China transmitted information concerning one outstanding case, but the information was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

Colombia

Information from the Government

33. On 10 April 2026 and 5 May 2026, the Government transmitted information concerning two outstanding cases, but the information was considered insufficient to clarify them.

Congo

Standard procedure

34. Under the standard procedure, the Working Group transmitted seven cases, concerning:

(a) Jeancy Mawa, a Congolese national born in 1994 who was reportedly abducted on 18 December 2025 in Glacière District, Brazzaville, by Congolese police officers. The authorities reportedly apprehended him due to the presence of tattoos on his body and alleged consumption of “Indian hemp”;

[12] CHL 1/2026.

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(b) Juste Sagesse Ban-Anguele Sohondze, a student of Congolese nationality born in 2004 who was allegedly abducted in Moungali District, Brazzaville, by agents of the General Directorate of Presidential Security;

(c) Dimitri Nganga, a tiler of Congolese nationality born in 1995 who was allegedly abducted on 18 December 2025 in Pointe-Noire, presumably by Congolese State agents;

(d) Stéphane Mabounda, a mason of Congolese nationality who was allegedly abducted on 18 December 2025 in Pointe-Noire, presumably by Congolese State agents;

(e) Romain Ndangani Diffouidi, a Congolese trader who was allegedly abducted on 18 December 2025 in Pointe-Noire, presumably by Congolese State agents. The authorities reportedly apprehended him on the grounds that he "sold Indian hemp";

(f) Merveille Floris Makanda Anicet, a Congolese welder born in 1994 who was allegedly abducted on 29 October 2025 in Brazzaville by agents of the General Directorate of Presidential Security;

(g) Charmard Aristote Dominique Ignongui, a mechanic and motorcycle taxi driver of Congolese nationality who was allegedly abducted on 18 December 2025 in Brazzaville by agents of the General Directorate of Presidential Security.

Cyprus

Discontinuation

35. On the basis of information previously provided by the Government and in the absence of any feedback provided by the sources, the Working Group decided to discontinue 77 cases, concerning: Louay al-Sayed Ahmed, Suleiman Mustapha Abu Kashto, Suleiman Mohamad Abu Kashto, Bakr al-Erq, Khadija al-Erq, Leah al-Erq, Lina al-Erq, Moussa Lashekhu, Ibrahim al-Ammarien, Ali Ibrahim, Mahmoud Kantar, Omar Abdullah, Mohammed al-Najm, Abdul Rahman al-Najm, Fadi al-Dahis, Mohammed al-Hassan, Walid al-Shaker, Mohammad Diaa al-Ayyash, Omar al-Barhoum, Mohammed Ali Dakhan, Ali al-Abdullah, Ismail al-Jamal, Mohammed Ousman, Khaled Mohamid, Mohammed Darwish, Ahmad Basel Darwish, Hamed Nazal, Bushra Sharaf al-Din, Mohammed Jamal-Aldin, Amal Dabko, Abdullah Jamal-Aldin, Ahmad Jamal-Aldin, Khayryi Jamal-Aldin, Mohammed Kassem Keblawi, Mohammed Mahmoud Keblawi, Kassem Keblawi, Mohammed al-Homsi, Anas Shtiwi, Monir al-Houri, Ayham Anizan, Maher Issa, Mohammed al-Dhubyan, Ibadah Abu Rukba, Anas al-Hazouri, Fatima al-Yasin, Shahad al-Ahmad, Fouad Hanadi, Ghaith al-Ahmad, Ahmad al-Almouri, Ali al-Kalash, Abdulwahab Debak, Faisal al-Abdou, Abdullah al-Abdou, Hasan al-Ali, Sherein al-Ali, Hussein al-Ali, Ahmad al-Mohamad, Ibrahim al-Mohamad, Wissam al-Nayef, Ahmad al-Hamdo, Diab al-Jouma, Amal al-Jouma, Abdelwahad al-Jouma, Moustafa al-Jouma, Jouma al-Jouma, Moustafa al-Jouma, Aida al-Ahmad, Mousaa al-Ali Shaihou, Hasan Zaloukh, Ahmad al-Hamid, Osama al-Ibrahim, Mohammad al-Khasawneh, Qusay al-Mahdi, Nidal Shihadat, Wajdi Rizk, Mohammed al-Housni and Kassem al-Sheikh Kassem.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Standard procedure

36. Under its standard procedure, the Working Group transmitted 10 cases to the Government, concerning:

(a) Yasuo Miyazawa, a national of Japan allegedly abducted on 21 September 1960 in Taito Ward, Japan, by agents of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(b) Young deok Wang, a national of the Republic of Korea allegedly abducted on 9 March 1951 in Misan Myeon, Gyeonggi Province, Republic of Korea, by agents of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

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(c) Lee Sang-dal, a national of the Republic of Korea allegedly abducted on 11 August 1950 in Suwon, Gyeonggi Province, Republic of Korea, by agents of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(d) Lee Won-Il, a national of the Republic of Korea allegedly abducted on 13 July 1950 in Seoul by military officials of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(e) Park Hee Gyun, a national of the Republic of Korea presumably abducted on 3 September 1950 in Seoul by agents of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(f) Won Jong-yong, a national of the Republic of Korea allegedly abducted on 10 July 1950 in Yongmun-myeon, Gyeonggi Province, Republic of Korea, by agents of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(g) Yoo Myung-bok, a national of the Republic of Korea allegedly abducted on 10 July 1950 in Incheon by agents of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(h) Yan Dae-Hyun, a national of the Republic of Korea allegedly abducted in July 1950 around Idong-myeon, Yongin County, Gyeonggi Province, Republic of Korea, by agents of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(i) Yun Jae-hee, a national of the Republic of Korea allegedly abducted on 3 July 1950 in Yongin City by agents of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(j) Yun Sam-shik, a national of the Republic of Korea allegedly abducted in September 1950 in Seodaemun District, Seoul, by agents of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

37. In relation to the above-mentioned cases, the Working Group sent a copy of the relevant case files to the Governments of Japan and the Republic of Korea.

Information from the Government

38. On 31 March 2026, the Government of the Republic of Korea transmitted information concerning nine outstanding cases, but the information was considered insufficient to clarify them.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Urgent procedure

39. Under its urgent procedure, the Working Group transmitted one case to the Government, concerning Aubin Minaku Ndjalandjoko, former President of the National Assembly, born on 27 November 1964 in Kinshasa, who was reportedly abducted in January 2026 in Kinshasa by agents of the security services of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Information from sources

40. Sources provided updated information on one outstanding case, but it was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

Ecuador

Information from the Government

41. On 11 February 2026, the Government of Ecuador transmitted information concerning three outstanding cases, but the information was considered insufficient to clarify them.

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Joint other letter and reply

42. On 9 March 2026, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, a letter concerning a domestic legal framework that is allegedly not fully aligned with the international human rights obligations of Ecuador, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other international standards.[13]

43. On 12 May 2026, the Government of Ecuador replied to the above-mentioned joint letter dated 9 March 2026.

Egypt

Urgent procedure

44. Under its urgent procedure, the Working Group transmitted two cases to the Government, concerning:

(a) Ibrahim Shokry, who was arrested on 2 February 2026 at Cairo International Airport by national security officers;

(b) Hussein Ibrahim Khalil Ibrahim, who was arrested on 20 January 2026 at Cairo Sphinx International Airport by national security officers.

Standard procedure

45. Under its standard procedure, the Working Group transmitted one case to the Government, concerning Ali Mahmoud Mohamed Abdelwanees, who was arrested on 19 August 2015 in Abuja and transferred to Cairo by the Office of the National Security Adviser.

Clarification of cases based on information from sources

46. Based on information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify one case, concerning Hussein Ibrahim Khalil Ibrahim, who is reportedly at liberty.

Information from sources

47. Sources provided updated information on one outstanding case, but it was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

Application of the six-month rule

48. On 26 February 2026 and 27 March 2026, the Government provided information on two outstanding cases, on the basis of which the Working Group decided to apply the six-month rule.

Other information from the Government

49. On 27 March 2026, the Government provided additional information on one case that had been previously clarified by information received from sources.

Joint allegation letter

50. On 15 April 2026, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, a letter concerning acts committed during counter-terrorism operations and armed conflict in North Sinai Governorate since 2012, including the uncovering of a mass grave in North Sinai containing the remains of an estimated 300 individuals; unlawful killings; mass arrests and arbitrary detention; enforced disappearances and secret and incommunicado detention; torture and other ill-treatment; and widespread destruction of civilian property and infrastructure.[14]

[13] ECU 2/2026.
[14] EGY 1/2026.

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El Salvador

Standard procedure

51. Under its standard procedure, the Working Group transmitted three cases to the Government, concerning:

(a) Elmer Concepción Romero Torres, who was last seen on 31 March 2025 in the context of his deportation from the United States to El Salvador;

(b) Wilmer Efraín Joya Gutiérrez, who was first detained by Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents in Maryland, United States, and subsequently deported to El Salvador, where contact with his relatives was lost;

(c) Miguel Ángel Fuentes López, who was detained on around 6 March 2025 by Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents in the United States and subsequently deported to El Salvador, where contact with his relatives was lost.

52. In relation to the above-mentioned cases, the Working Group sent a copy of the relevant case files to the Government of the United States.

Clarification

53. On the basis of information previously provided by the Government, the Working Group decided to clarify seven cases, concerning Dominga Morales Rafael, Maritza Roxana Alvarado Sibrían, Jorge Luis Caridad Amaya, Norma Elizabeth Hernández Gamero, Verónica Patricia López, Ana Ruth López Saavedra and Martiza Mejía Orellana, who are currently in detention.[15]

Germany

Joint urgent appeal and reply

54. On 27 March 2026, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, a letter concerning a Vietnamese human rights defender and registered asylum-seeker, Nguyễn Quách Công Minh, also known as Percy Nguyen, who is reportedly at risk of transfer from Germany to Czechia under Regulation (EU) No. 604/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the member States by a third-country national or a stateless person (the Dublin III Regulation).[16]

55. On 19 May 2026, the Government of Germany replied to the above-mentioned communication.

Guatemala

Information from the Government

56. On 12 February 2026, the Government transmitted information concerning the 2,897 outstanding cases in the Working Group's records, but the information was considered too general and therefore insufficient to clarify the cases.

Joint allegation letter and reply

57. On 16 February 2026, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, a letter concerning the involvement of the State in at least 80 cases of illegal international adoptions of children who are believed to have been placed in the Elisa Martínez Temporary Home after being abducted and subjected to enforced disappearance by

[15] A/HRC/WGEID/137/1, para. 62.
[16] DEU 1/2026.

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State forces during the internal armed conflict between 1968 and 1996, and the subsequent lack of effective investigation and failure to hold those responsible accountable.[17]

58. On 17 April 2026, the Government of Guatemala replied to the above-mentioned communication dated 16 February 2026.

Guinea

Urgent procedure

59. Under its urgent procedure, the Working Group transmitted four cases to the Government of Guinea, concerning the abduction of three children and one adult on 11 November 2025 in Conakry by members of the Guinean gendarmerie. The four individuals were reportedly abducted in retaliation against a critic of the Government, Elie Kamano.

Standard procedure

60. Under its standard procedure, the Working Group transmitted one case to the Government of Guinea, concerning Mamadou Bory Barry, known as Mabory, who was allegedly abducted on 4 September 2025 in the Municipality of Lambandji by agents of the Guinean gendarmerie.

Information from sources

61. Sources provided updated information on one outstanding case, but it was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

Duplication

62. The Working Group decided to consider one case, concerning Mamadou Aliou Bah, as a duplicate. Consequently, it was removed from the records of the Working Group.[18]

Honduras

Information from the Government

63. On 4 February 2026, the Government transmitted information concerning one outstanding case, but the information was considered insufficient to clarify it.

India

Standard procedure

64. Under its standard procedure, the Working Group transmitted one case to the Government, concerning Kugapriyan Kodeeswaran, a Sri Lankan national reportedly last seen at sea off Karainagar, Sri Lanka, on 2 June 2019. He was allegedly intercepted by the Indian Navy on 7 June 2019 and subsequently detained in the State of Tamil Nadu.

65. In relation to the above-mentioned case, the Working Group sent a copy of the relevant case file to the Government of Sri Lanka**.**

Joint other letter

66. On 31 March 2026, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, a joint other letter concerning the Armed Forces Special Powers Act of 1958 and its compatibility with international human rights law.[19]

[17] GTM 4/2026.
[18] A/HRC/WGEID/102/1, para. 68; and A/HRC/WGEID/103/1, para. 86.
[19] IND 3/2026.

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Joint urgent appeal

67. On 9 April 2026, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, a joint urgent appeal concerning the case of Jagtar Singh Johal, a national of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and a human rights defender who has been detained in India since November 2017.[20]

68. A copy of the joint allegation letter was transmitted to the Government of the United Kingdom.

General allegation

69. The Working Group received information from sources regarding obstacles encountered in implementing the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in Manipur, India (see annex II).

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Standard procedure

70. Under its standard procedure, the Working Group transmitted 10 cases to the Government, concerning:

(a) Fatemeh Hoseinian, a national of Afghanistan, and her three children, who were abducted on 17 November 2025 in the Islamic Republic of Iran by State agents;

(b) Mehdi Khajehkolei, a dual citizen of Iran (Islamic Republic of) and the United States, who was abducted on around 28 January 2026 in Babolsar by Iranian State agents;

(c) Mobina Ashouri, who was arrested on 31 December 2025 in Naqsh e Jahan Square, Isfahan, by State security forces;

(d) Meysam Ghasemi, who was arrested on 5 December 2023 in Qods City, Tehran Province, by State authorities;

(e) Pejman Fatehi, Vafa Azarbar and Mohammad (Hazhir) Faramarzi, who were arrested on 20 July 2022 in Orumiyeh, Azarbayjan-e Gharbi Province, near the border with Iraq, by agents of the Ministry of Intelligence of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

71. In relation to one of the above-mentioned cases, the Working Group sent a copy of the relevant case file to the Government of the United States.

Joint urgent appeal

72. On 13 April 2026, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, a letter concerning the arbitrary arrest, enforced disappearance, torture and/or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, extraction of false confessions and detention of members of the Baha'i religious minority, including Peyvand Naimi and Borna Naimi, whose lives are reportedly in imminent danger.[21]

Joint allegation letter

73. On 29 April 2026, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, an allegation letter concerning the arrest and enforced disappearance of Nasrin Sotoudeh and the enforced disappearance for eight days of Ahmadreza Haeri.[22]

[20] IND 6/2026.
[21] IRN 4/2026.
[22] IRN 5/2026.

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Iraq

Information from the Government

74. On 8 April 2026, the Government transmitted information concerning one outstanding case, but the information was considered insufficient to clarify it.

Joint urgent appeal

75. On 2 April 2026, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, a joint urgent appeal concerning the abduction and subsequent disappearance of the journalist Shelly Kittleson in Baghdad.[23] A copy of the joint urgent appeal was transmitted to the Governments of Iran (Islamic Republic of) and the United States.

Israel

Urgent procedure

76. Under its urgent procedure, the Working Group transmitted 72 cases to the Government (see annex I).

Information from concerned Governments

77. On 11 February 2026, the Government of the State of Palestine transmitted information concerning one outstanding case, but the information was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

Information from other concerned parties

78. On 5 March 2026, the private military and security company UG Solutions provided information concerning one outstanding case registered under the statistics of Israel, but the information was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

Kenya

Information from sources

79. Sources provided updated information on one outstanding case, but it was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

Latvia

Clarification

80. On the basis of information previously provided by the Government, the Working Group decided to clarify two cases, following the expiry of the period prescribed by the six-month rule. The cases concern Radhwan Ahmed Hasan and Kaniwar Salih Sulaiman, who are reportedly at liberty.[24]

Lebanon

Information from the Government

81. On 27 March 2026, the Government transmitted information concerning one outstanding case, but the information was considered insufficient to clarify it.

[23] IRQ 2/2026.
[24] A/HRC/WGEID/137/1, para. 92.

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Application of the six-month rule

82. During the session, the Working Group decided to apply the six-month rule based on information provided by the Government of Lebanon on 27 March 2026.

Maldives

Information from sources

83. Sources provided updated information on one outstanding case, but it was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

Mexico

Information from the Government

84. On 6 May 2026, the Government transmitted information concerning 18 outstanding cases, but the information was considered insufficient to clarify them.

Joint allegation letters

85. On 19 March 2026, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, a letter concerning the crisis of enforced disappearances and disappearances in Chiapas, their links to organized crime and the role of the searchers as human rights defenders.[25]

86. On 1 April 2026, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, a letter concerning the murder of human rights defender Rubí Patricia Gómez Tagle.[26]

Mozambique

Application of the six-month rule

87. On the basis of information provided by the Government, the Working Group decided to apply the six-month rule concerning one case.

Nepal

Information from sources

88. Sources provided information on five outstanding cases, but the information was considered insufficient to clarify them.

Nicaragua

Clarification of cases based on information from sources

89. On the basis of information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify 21 cases (see annex I).

Information from sources

90. Sources provided information on one outstanding case, but the information was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

[25] MEX 3/2026.
[26] MEX 4/2026.

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Joint allegation letter

91. On 30 March 2026, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, a letter concerning a widespread and persistent pattern of serious human rights violations, including violations of the right to freedom of religion or belief, discrimination against religious communities, arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance, ill-treatment and torture, arbitrary deprivation of nationality, forced exile, censorship, closure of places of worship and confiscation of property and the suppression of peaceful religious demonstrations and expressions.[27]

Pakistan

Urgent procedure

92. Under its urgent procedure, the Working Group transmitted 32 cases to the Government (see annex I).

Standard procedure

93. Under its standard procedure, the Working Group transmitted nine cases to the Government, concerning:

(a) Saeed Ahmed, allegedly abducted at the Quetta Lakpass Tunnel on 29 August 2018 by members of a State agency, possibly Inter-Service Intelligence;

(b) Taj Muhammad, allegedly abducted in Wana Tehsil on 12 October 2024 by members of a law enforcement agency;

(c) Irfan Allah, allegedly abducted at the Shareek checkpoint in Matni, Peshawar, on 5 December 2014 by members of a law enforcement agency;

(d) Khan Wali, allegedly abducted from Azeem Ground in Lahore on 11 November 2024 by members of a law enforcement agency;

(e) Noor Adam, allegedly abducted at the Tochi military checkpoint on 9 September 2023 by members of the Pakistani army;

(f) Noor Jamal, allegedly abducted from his home in Khyber District, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, on 30 April 2025 by the Pakistani army;

(g) Muhammad Zahid Khan, allegedly abducted from his home in Jamshoro District on 19 October 2015 by Pakistani rangers;

(h) A 16-year-old national of Pakistan allegedly abducted from Mata Allah Akbar Chowk, Swat District, on 29 August 2021 by members of a law enforcement agency;

(i) Hameed Ullah, allegedly abducted from his home in Islamabad on 17 January 2025 by the police and members of the Counter-Terrorism Department.

Clarification of cases based on information from sources

94. On the basis of information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify four cases, concerning Ahmad Zubair Ahmadi, Ghulam Sarwar Dad Muhammad, Rahim Ullah and Ali Muhammad Jogi, who are reportedly at liberty.

Information from sources

95. Sources provided updated information on three outstanding cases, but it was considered insufficient to clarify them.

[27] NIC 5/2025.

Advance edited version

Peru

Joint allegation letter

96. On 11 March 2026, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, a letter concerning the decision by the Constitutional Court of Peru to rule that the statute of limitations applied to criminal proceedings against a former brigadier general who had been convicted of crimes against humanity, pursuant to Act No. 32107, on the statute of limitations for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed prior to 1 July 2002.[28]

Philippines

Joint allegation letter

97. On 31 March 2026, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, a letter concerning the alleged enforced disappearance and subsequent death in 2021 of Elena Tijamo and the alleged enforced disappearances in 2023 and 2024 of Dexter Capuyan, Gene Roz Jamil de Jesus and Felix Balonzo Salaveria Jr.[29]

Qatar

Clarification

98. On the basis of information previously provided by the Government of Qatar, the Working Group decided to clarify the case of Abdul Razzak Ahmad Erzaik, who is reportedly at liberty.[30]

Russian Federation

Urgent procedure

99. Under its urgent procedure, the Working Group transmitted 154 cases to the Government, concerning:

(a) Illia Dolzhenko, Bohdan Ilnytskyi, Nazar Ilnytskyi, Milana Meleshko, Oleksandr Samoilenko, Illia Vashchenko, Vladyslav Yemelianov, Ivan Batyhin, Danylo Chynets, Karina Dolgova, Vladislava Dolgova, Arkadii Dovbysh, Serhii Hladkyi, Mila Hrybnychenko, Oleksandr Hrybnychenko, Nadiia Klochkova, Sofiia Klochkova, Vladyslav Kravchenko, Olena Makarova, Danylo Melnyk, Maryna Petrechenko, Artem Poberezhskyi, Mykola Politayev, Maksym Prokopenko, Marharyta Prokopenko, Oleksandr Prudskyi, Maksym Rakov, Mykola Rudych, Matvii Shtanko, Veronika Skiba, Daria Sliusarenko, Stanislav Smetana, Svitlana Triboi, Vladyslav Vatta, Viktor Vovchenko, Myroslava Yatsentiuk, Bohdan Yevtushenko, Yuliia Yevtushenko and Andrii Zhuliov, minors and citizens of Ukraine, who disappeared on 21 October 2022 after being abducted and subsequently transferred by forces of the Russian Federation from a childcare facility in Kherson, Ukraine, at that time occupied by the Russian Federation, to an unknown location;

(b) Serhii Kovalchuk, Viktor Nitsenko, Stanislav Shmonko, Vitalii Vatsaniuk, Maksym Boiko, Oleksandr Fedorov, Vitalii Pedorych, Serhii Piliev, Oleksandr Shenhur, Andrii Stadnyk, Yaroslav Yovenko, Mykola Bilous, Anatolii Isachenko, Yurii Antoniuk, Ivan Borshuliak, Vitalii Halushko, Vasyl Hlibchuk, Ihor Ivchenko, Vitalii Kondratiuk, Roman Potashnyk, Dmytro Uzhva, Leontii Yaichenia, Volodymyr Yakobchuk, Mykhailo Yakymovych, Ihor Zaikin, Konstiantyn Chumak, Ruslan Dekhnych, Yevhen Kharytonov, Dmytro Bondarenko, Oleh Khrychov, Vitalii Hryhoriev, Volodymyr Kukhar, Serhii Kuvykin, Mykhailo Nykypanchuk, Oleksandr Redko,

[28] PER 3/2026.
[29] PHL 2/2026.
[30] A/HRC/WGEID/137/1, para. 122.

Advance edited version

Oleh Rieznik, Serhii Batriak, Yaroslav Mytsak, Valerii Fylenko, Bohdan Poberezhnyi, Ihor Selivanov, Eldar Siroochenko, Oleksii Solodkyi, Oleh Talantsev, Vasyl Yurchuk, Roland Rabutu, Andrii Semenov, Evhen Tsukanov, Vadym Vasylchuk, Mykola Vehera, Viktor Babii, Denys Novikov, Ivan Choryi, Ivan Kostyriev, [31] Oleksii Burliuk, Serhii Dekalchuk, Oleksandr Fedotov, Oleh Mozyrchuk, Volodymyr Titov, Evhen Yukhymenko, Dmytro Berlin, Dmytro Doroshuk, Vitalii Khan, Dmytro Melnykovych, Denys Omelianchuk, Serhii Poniavin, Yurii Shkodin, Oleksandr Tertychnyi, Vasyl Kupchynskyi, Yurii Savchenko, Roman Trofymenko, Oleksii Hrachov, Serhii Zherniak, Viacheslav Sorokyn, Oleksandr Drach, Illia Shostak, Vladyslav Skochko, Mykola Hyrenko, Yurii Anoshkin, Ruslan Poliakov, Ivan Viazovskyi, Roman Anoshkin, Hryhorii Holubtsov, Mykhailo Teresh, Maksym Korniev, Viacheslav Palyvoda, Anatolii Stroia, Oleksii Krivtsov, Yehor Postavnychyi, Serhii Kuchynskyi, Volodymyr Holodniak, Ivan Prykhodkin, Ihor Nadtochyi, Volodymyr Datskiv, Roman Shyliuk, Andrii Horetyi, Andrii Protsanin, Anatolii Ohrodnichyi, Viktor Zelenchuk, Serhii Kozlov, Andrii Kostandohlo, Oleksii Zabrodin, Borys Shevchuk, Andrii Danylchenko, Oleksandr Honcharenko, Mykola Petrakov, Dmytro Shostak, Andrii Milishchuk, Volodymyr Reklizon, Ihor Riaboshapka and Roman Matviienko, Ukrainian soldiers who disappeared after combat engagement with armed forces of the Russian Federation and affiliated armed groups in the areas of Donetsk Oblast, currently occupied by the Russian Federation, between January 2023 and December 2025;

(c) Vasyl Kucher and Tetiana Yuzviak, citizens of Ukraine who disappeared on 29 March 2023 after being abducted by armed forces of the Russian Federation and affiliated armed groups from their place of residence in Bakhmut, Donetsk Oblast, currently occupied by the Russian Federation;

(d) Shamil Artsuev, a citizen of the Russian Federation who disappeared on 17 December 2025 from the Special Reception Centre for Administrative Detainees in Vladikavkaz, North Ossetia-Alania, Russian Federation;

(e) Maksim Ovchinnikov, a citizen of the Russian Federation who disappeared on 28 February 2026 from the temporary detention facility in Gelendzhik, Krasnodarsky krai, Russian Federation, where he was under administrative arrest.

100. In relation to the cases listed in paragraph 100 (a)–(c) above, the Working Group transmitted copies of the files to the Government of Ukraine.

Clarification of cases based on information from sources

101. On the basis of information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify nine cases, concerning Serhii Adruh, Vitalii Artamonov, Oleksandr Sych, Ihor Kalinichenko, Anatolii Rudziat, Serhii Bocharnikov and Oleh Shokhin, who are reportedly at liberty, and Yurii Zakopets and Ivan Melnykovych, who are reportedly in the custody of the authorities of the Russian Federation.

Information from sources

102. Sources provided updated information on 56 outstanding cases, but it was considered insufficient to clarify them.

[31] Due to a clerical error, the Working Group misspelled the name of the disappeared person in the letter transmitted to the Russian Federation.

Advance edited version

Information from other States concerned

103. On 8 May 2026, the Government of Ukraine provided information concerning 91 outstanding cases registered under the statistics of the Russian Federation, but it was considered insufficient to clarify them.

Application of the six-month rule

104. On 8 May 2026, the Government of Ukraine provided information on one outstanding case, on the basis of which the Working Group decided to apply the six-month rule.

Clarification

105. On the basis of information previously provided by the Government of Ukraine, the Working Group decided to clarify 12 cases, concerning Oleksandr Adoniev, Vitalii Kravchenko, Oleksii Kozlenko, Serhii Pylkin, Taras Stremenovskyi, Serhii Polukhin, Mykhailo Murza, Fedir Ulakhly, Rostyslav Sierikov, Mykhailo Maltsev, Volodymyr Reul and Andrii Sakara, who are reportedly at liberty.[32]

Rwanda

Clarification of cases based on information from sources

106. Based on information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify three cases, concerning Muluba Mongera, Apolo Mongera and Jango Muongo, who are reportedly at liberty.

Information from the Government

107. On 18 March 2026, the Government transmitted information concerning two outstanding cases, but the information was considered insufficient to clarify them.

Saudi Arabia

Information from sources

108. Sources provided information on one outstanding case under the six-month rule. The information was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

Application of the six-month rule

109. On 26 March 2026, the Government provided information on one outstanding case, on the basis of which the Working Group decided to apply the six-month rule.

Clarification

110. On the basis of information previously provided by the Government, the Working Group decided to clarify one case, concerning Hanan Mohamed Sediek Safeeraldeen, who is reportedly at liberty.[33]

Information from the Government

111. On 31 March 2026, the Government transmitted information concerning one outstanding case, but the information was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

[32] A/HRC/WGEID/137/1, para. 127.
[33] A/HRC/WGEID/138/1, para. 118.

Advance edited version

Spain

Joint allegation letter and reply

112. On 18 February 2026, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, an allegation letter concerning the lack of an effective judicial investigation into the crimes against humanity committed during the Franco dictatorship, in breach of Act No. 20/2022 on Democratic Memory and international human rights standards.[34]

113. On 15 April 2026, the Government replied to the above-mentioned joint allegation letter.

Sudan

Joint allegation letter

114. On 26 March 2026, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, an allegation letter concerning the abduction, enforced disappearance and severe beating and allegations of torture with serious risk to life of lawyer and human rights defender Izdihar Gumaa Said, as well as her arrest, arbitrary detention and prosecution on unfounded charges under the Criminal Act.[35]

South Africa

Clarification

115. On the basis of information previously provided by the Government of South Africa, the Working Group decided to clarify the case of Nokulthula Aurelia Simelane, who is reportedly deceased.[36]

South Sudan

Information from sources

116. Sources provided information on one outstanding case, but the information was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

Sri Lanka

Information from the Government

117. On 6 May 2026, the Government transmitted information concerning one outstanding case, but the information was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

Joint other letter

118. On 9 February 2026, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, a letter concerning the Prevention of Terrorism Act. Although positive improvements have been made, they do not remedy the substantive deficiencies of the Act, which is at odds with international law.[37]

[34] ESP 1/2026.
[35] SDN 2/2026.
[36] A/HRC/WGEID/137/1, para. 133.
[37] LKA 1/2026.

Advance edited version

Syrian Arab Republic

Standard procedure

119. Under its standard procedure, the Working Group transmitted 16 cases to the Government, concerning:

(a) An individual forcibly disappeared on 1 January 2012 in Harasta, in the Damascus countryside (Rif Dimashq) by the Syrian National Army;

(b) An individual forcibly disappeared on 1 January 2012 in Damascus by Syrian military intelligence forces;

(c) An individual forcibly disappeared on 5 October 2012 in Dayr al-Zawr Governorate by Syrian military intelligence forces;

(d) An individual arrested on 25 October 2012 in southern Damascus by agents believed to be affiliated with military intelligence forces;

(e) An individual arrested on 29 November 2012 at a checkpoint in southern Damascus by officers believed to be affiliated with military intelligence forces;

(f) An individual arrested on 13 January 2013 in Damascus by officers of the Syrian security forces;

(g) An individual arrested on 15 January 2013 in Khan Arnabah town by officers believed to be affiliated with military intelligence forces;

(h) An individual arrested on 17 January 2013 at a checkpoint in southern Damascus, reportedly by State agents;

(i) Two individuals related to each other, arrested on 23 January 2013 at their family home in Kafar Souseh–Al Balad, Damascus, by officers of the Syrian security forces;

(j) An individual forcibly disappeared on 1 July 2013 in Damascus by Syrian military intelligence forces;

(k) An individual arrested on 23 January 2015 in the Sahnaya area, Rif Dimashq Governorate, by military intelligence officers;

(l) An individual forcibly disappeared on 8 December 2024 on the Damascus–Homs motorway near the town of Nabk, by State agents;

(m) An individual forcibly disappeared on 3 January 2025 in the Zahra' neighbourhood of Homs city, by State agents;

(n) Two individuals related to each other arrested on 15 July 2025 at their family home in Al Mujaymer village, Suwayda', by State security agents.

Information from sources

120. Sources provided information on two outstanding cases, but the information was considered insufficient to clarify them.

Information from other States concerned

121. On 10 April 2026, the Government of Australia provided information concerning one outstanding case registered under the statistics of the Syrian Arab Republic, but the information was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

Advance edited version

Joint allegation letter

122. On 27 April 2026, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, an allegation letter concerning reported violence against women and girls in northern Aleppo and north-eastern Syrian Arab Republic, including allegations of killings, abductions, rape and other forms of sexual violence, torture and ill-treatment, forced displacement, deprivation of food and medical care and attacks on civilians and civilian objects.[38]

Switzerland

Joint urgent appeal and reply

123. On 2 March 2026, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, an urgent appeal concerning the potentially imminent extradition of Winnye Nayelia Bernard Canales from Switzerland to Nicaragua, where she would be at risk of enforced disappearance and torture, given her status as a political opponent and her alleged involvement in the social protests of 2018.[39]

124. On 22 April 2026, the Government of Switzerland replied to the above-mentioned joint allegation letter.

Tajikistan

Application of the six-month rule

125. On 17 April 2026, the Government provided information on one outstanding case, on the basis of which the Working Group decided to apply the six-month rule.

Information from the Government

126. On 17 April 2026, the Government transmitted information concerning one outstanding case, but the information was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

Türkiye

Information from sources

127. Sources provided information on two outstanding cases, but the information was considered insufficient to clarify them.

Turkmenistan

Standard procedure

128. Under its standard procedure, the Working Group transmitted one case to the Government, concerning Jalil Malkdadi, a citizen of the Islamic Republic of Iran who disappeared on 19 March 2020 after being arrested by border guards from Turkmenistan when he crossed the border between Afghanistan and Turkmenistan near Toraghundi, Afghanistan.

[38] SYR 1/2026.
[39] CHE 1/2026.

Advance edited version

Uganda

Urgent procedure

129. Under its urgent procedure, the Working Group transmitted one case to the Government, concerning Fauzia Natabi, who was abducted in Luteete, Kasangate, Wakiso District, on 12 March 2026 by the Special Forces Command.

United Arab Emirates

Application of the six-month rule

130. On 10 February 2026, the Government provided information on one outstanding case, on the basis of which the Working Group decided to apply the six-month rule.

United Republic of Tanzania

Information from the Government

131. On 2 April 2026, the Government transmitted information concerning five outstanding cases, but the information was considered insufficient to clarify them.

Joint allegation letter

132. On 8 April 2026, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, a letter concerning Diomède Nduwimana and Emile Kwizera, Burundian refugees and human rights defenders who were working for World Vision and carrying out human rights work in the Nduta camp, north-western United Republic of Tanzania, at the time they disappeared, in April 2025.[40]

United States

Urgent procedure

133. Under its urgent procedure, the Working Group transmitted one case to the Government, concerning Xiong Vong, who was detained in Minnesota by agents allegedly belonging to Customs and Border Protection.

Standard procedure

134. Under its standard procedure, the Working Group transmitted one case to the Government, concerning Kevyn Rolando Barrera Torres, who was detained by Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents on 3 March 2025 in New Jersey.

Joint allegation letter

135. On 19 February 2026, the Working Group transmitted, jointly with other special procedure mechanisms, a letter concerning the alleged lack of effective investigation, sanction, remedy and reparation for the serious human rights abuses and violations committed against people of African descent during the Tulsa Race Massacre, as well as the insufficient measures in the fields of memorialization and satisfaction and the insufficient progress in the search and identification and return of the remains of the victims.[41]

[40] TZA 1/2026.
[41] USA 5/2026.

Advance edited version

General allegation

136. The Working Group received information from sources regarding obstacles encountered in implementing the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (see annex II).

Uruguay

Clarification

137. On the basis of information previously provided by the Government of Uruguay, the Working Group decided to clarify one case, concerning Luis Eduardo Arigon Castel, who is reportedly deceased and whose remains have been identified.[42]

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Urgent procedure

138. Under its urgent procedure, the Working Group transmitted seven cases to the Government, concerning:

(a) Pedro José González Cavanier, who was detained in the Mendori Building, Ciudad Bolivar, by agents belonging to the Penal Investigation Directorate of the Bolivarian National Police Force and then transferred to Puerto Ordaz, where he was held in custody by the General Directorate of Military Counter-Intelligence;

(b) Cruz José Pérez Lugo, a lieutenant colonel in the Venezuelan Army, who was last seen on 3 November 2025 at the Centre for Military Detainees, where he had been serving a sentence since 1 November 2020;

(c) César Antonio Alfonso Omaña Alcalá, who was last seen on 14 January 2026 at the Rodeo I Penitentiary Centre, where he had been held since 30 July 2024;

(d) Yorman Bladimir Acevedo Murillo, who was detained on 12 January 2026 by alleged agents of the Bolivarian National Intelligence Service;

(e) Juan Diego Salvador Gómez Toral, who was detained at the National Anti-Drug Command of the Bolivarian National Guard, located in Las Acacias, Caracas, before being transferred to an unknown location on 11 March 2026;

(f) Gustavo Domínguez Orellana, who was detained at the National Anti-Drug Command, located in Las Acacias, Caracas, before being transferred to an unknown location on 11 March 2026;

(g) Víctor Hugo Quero Navas, who was reportedly detained on 1 January 2025 by agents of the General Directorate of Military Counter-Intelligence in the Libertador Municipality of Caracas.

139. In relation to one of the above-mentioned cases, the Working Group sent a copy of the relevant case file to the Government of Mexico.

Standard procedure

140. Under its standard procedure, the Working Group transmitted three cases to the Government, concerning:

(a) Jose Eduardo Colina Pérez, who was reportedly detained on 21 September 2025 by agents of the Bolivarian National Guard at “the iron bridge” in Apure State;

(b) Jhon Jairo Cardona Reyes, a national of Colombia who was detained in March 2025 by the Bolivarian National Guard as part of operation “Relámpago de Catatumbo”;

[42] A/HRC/WGEID/137/1, para. 183.

Advance edited version

(c) Emanuel José Henríquez Castro, who was last seen on 15 July 2017 in the city of Barcelona, Anzoátegui State.

Clarification of cases based on information from sources

141. On the basis of information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify two cases, concerning Pedro Jóse González Cavanier, who is currently at liberty, and Yorman Bladimir Acevedo Murillo, who is currently in detention at the Rodeo I prison.

Application of the six-month rule based on information from concerned States

142. On 3 March 2026, the Government of Italy transmitted information concerning one case, based on which the Working Group decided to apply the six-month rule.

143. On 6 March 2026, the Government of Peru transmitted information concerning one case, based on which the Working Group decided to apply the six-month rule.

Information from other States concerned

144. On 10 April 2026, the Government of Colombia transmitted information concerning two cases, but it was considered insufficient to clarify them.

Other information from States concerned

145. On 24 February 2026 and 10 and 15 April 2026, the Governments of Colombia, Czechia and France provided further information on already clarified cases.

Viet Nam

Clarification of cases based on information from sources

146. On the basis of information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify one case, concerning Pedro Jóse González Cavanier, who is currently at liberty.

Information from sources

147. Sources provided information on one outstanding case, but the information was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

Yemen

Standard procedure

148. Under its standard procedure, the Working Group transmitted one case concerning an individual who was arrested on 18 June 2020 near Mukha' city on the western coast of Ta'izz Governorate, Yemen, by forces believed to belong to the Guardians of the Republic.

IV. Information concerning acts tantamount to enforced disappearance attributable to non-State actors reviewed by the Working Group during the session

Libya (de facto authorities)

Information from concerned States

149. On 24 February 2026, the Government of the Niger provided information concerning one outstanding case, but it was considered insufficient to clarify the case.

Advance edited version

Sudan (de facto authorities)

Standard procedure

150. Under its standard procedure, the Working Group transmitted five cases, concerning:

(a) Mohamed Elbashir Mohamed Elhassan, who was forcibly disappeared on 15 April 2023 in the Airport/Africa Street area of Khartoum by members of the Rapid Support Forces;

(b) Mohammed Azhari Abdel Wahab Osman, who was forcibly disappeared on 24 October 2024 in Al-Halfaya, Khartoum North, by members of the Rapid Support Forces;

(c) Mohamed Mirghani (al-Khalifa) Ali Ibrahim, who was forcibly disappeared in December 2024 in Al-Haj Abdallah, South Al-Jazira, by members of the Rapid Support Forces;

(d) Essam al-Gailey Allahjabou Mahmoud, who was forcibly disappeared on 14 March 2025, in Khartoum, Al-Jereif West, 3rd Hara, by individuals allegedly belonging to the Rapid Support Forces;

(e) Mohamed al-Awad al-Bakhiet Mohamed Ahmed, who was forcibly disappeared on 26 October 2025 in El Fasher, North Darfur, by members of the Rapid Support Forces.

Syrian Arab Republic (de facto authorities in the north and east of the Syrian Arab Republic)

Standard procedure

151. Under its standard procedure, the Working Group transmitted one case concerning an individual who was arrested on 22 November 2019 in Dayr al-Zawr by the Syrian Democratic Forces.

Advance edited version

Annex I

Israel

Urgent Procedures

1. Under its urgent procedure, the Working Group transmitted 72 cases to the Government, concerning:

(a) Haitham Abdelwahed and Nidal Al Wuhaidi, Palestinian nationals, who were forcibly disappeared on 7 October 2023 near the Erez Crossing, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(b) Mohammed Al Daadla, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 7 October 2023 in Beit Lahia, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(c) Omar Nassar, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 10 October 2023 near Al Shifa Hospital, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(d) Mahmoud Al Siksik, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 30 October 2023 in the Al Talaseem area, Beit Lahia, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(e) Tareq Omar, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 17 November 2023 near Al Shifa Hospital gate, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(f) Mohammed Al Aqraa, a Palestinian national, who, was forcibly disappeared on 5 December 2023 in Nuseirat, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(g) Mohammed Al Qahwaji, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 11 December 2023 in Khan Younis, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(h) Adam Abo Hajras, Mohammed Abo Abed, and Abdalaziz Abo Abed, Palestinian nationals, who were forcibly disappeared on 14 December 2023 in Khan Younis by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(i) Khalid Abu Ajwa, a Palestinian, who was forcibly disappeared on 22 December 2023 on Al-Nasr Street, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(j) Maysara Al Ajouri, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 22 December 2023 in Jabalia, Gaza by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(k) Mahmoud Abu Al Atta, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 25 December 2023 in the Netzarim area, Al Maghraqa, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(l) Ahmed Daloul, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 11 January 2024 near Deir Al Balah, Al Aqsa Martyrs Hospital, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(m) Ismail Isleem, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 24 January 2024 in Al Bashir Street, Deir al Balah, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(n) A child, who is a Palestinian national was forcibly disappeared on 26 January 2024 at a checkpoint in Khan Younis, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(o) Salman Younis Salman Al-Qrenawi, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 31 January 2024 in Al-Zawayda, by the Israeli Defense Forces;

(p) Ahmed Fayad, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 12 February 2024 in the Netzarim area, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(q) Attallah Isleem, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 18 February 2024 at a checkpoint near Netzarim (Al Zahra) area, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(r) Hazem Qasem and Mohammed Shuhaiber, Palestinian nationals, who were forcibly disappeared on 29 February 2024 in the Al Bahr Street/Al Nabulsi area, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

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(s) Yahya Sadeq, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 5 March 2024 in Hamad City, Khan Younis, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(t) Abdulrahman Abu Warda, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 6 March 2024 in the Netzarim area, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(u) A child, who is a Palestinian national was forcibly disappeared on 14 March 2024 in the Al Zeitoun area, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(v) Mohammed Sabah and Abdullah Sabah, Palestinian nationals who are related to each other were forcibly disappeared together on 29 December 2024 in the Beit Hanoun Civil Administration area, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(w) Faisal Ghassan Faris Hajjaj and Farouk Ghassan Faris Hajjaj, Palestinian nationals who are related to each other were forcibly disappeared together on 18 April 2025 in Al-Shujjaia by officers of the Israeli Defense Forces;

(x) Fahd Hmeid, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 9 May 2024 in Rafah, Gaza by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(y) Hasan Abo Ali, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 16 May 2025 in the Al Sudaniya area, Gaza Strip by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(z) Bassam Abu Khousa, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 17 May 2025 in the Al Atatra area of Beit Lahia, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(aa) Abd Allah Ahmed Abd Allah Al-Mughari, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 29 May 2025 in the Netzarim area by officers of the Israeli Defense Forces;

(bb) Ibrahim Al Astal, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 2 June 2025 in the Kuwaiti Hospital area, Khan Younis, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(cc) Yahya Alshawish and Yazan Aljojo, Palestinian nationals, who were forcibly disappeared together on 4 June 2025 in the Al Sha'af area of Al Shujaiyya, Gaza by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(dd) Mohammed Al-Mughrabi, a Palestinian and Egyptian dual national, who was forcibly disappeared on 5 June 2025 on Al-Nasr Street, Gaza by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(ee) A child, who is a Palestinian national was forcibly disappeared on 5 June 2025 in the Al-Zeitoun area (Wadi Al-Arayes), Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(ff) Hassan Redwan, a Palestinian national who was forcibly disappeared on 13 June 2025 in the Zikim area, Gaza Strip, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(gg) Abdalrahman Owda, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 15 June 2025 in Beit Lahia near Golden Hall, Gaza Strip, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(hh) Mahmoud Abu Al Shaer, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 16 June 2025 in Al Kanees Street, Khan Younis, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(ii) A child, who is a Palestinian national was forcibly disappeared on 24 June 2025 on the Al Shati–Zikim coastal road, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(jj) A child, who is a Palestinian national was forcibly disappeared on 17 July 2025 in the Zikim area, Gaza Strip, by Israeli Defence Forces;

(kk) Salem Abo Owida, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 1 August 2025 in the Al Tuffah area, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(ll) Hazem Yasin Mohammed Abu Taha, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 6 August 2025 in Khan Younis by officers of the Israeli Defense Forces;

(mm) A child, who is a Palestinian national was forcibly disappeared on 7 August 2024 in the Al Shakoush/Tal Al Sultan area of Rafah, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(nn) Ibrahim Ouwis, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 11 August 2024 in Asdaa City, Khan Younis, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

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(oo) Mohammed Shaat, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 14 August 2025 in the Al-Zeitoun neighbourhood, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(pp) Esam Hamad, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 14 August 2025 in Mawasi, Khan Younis, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(qq) Nafeth Al Absi, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 23 August 2024 in the Al Shakoush/Tal Al Sultan area of Rafah, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(rr) Riziq Alaa Mohammed Rajab Al-Dabbah, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 28 August 2024 in Rafah by officers of the Israeli Defense Forces;

(ss) A child, who is a Palestinian national was forcibly disappeared on 19 September 2024 in the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) barracks area of Rafah, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(tt) Nael Ahmad Al Mishal, a Syrian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 21 December 2024 in Al Samadaniyah al Sharqiyah, Quneitra Governorate, Syrian Arab Republic, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(uu) Mohammad Mohsen Ahmad, a Palestinian national, who, was forcibly disappeared on 5 February 2025 in Maalaka, Quneitra Governorate, Syrian Arab Republic, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(vv) Ghazi Al Tahan, a Syrian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 11 April 2025 in Kudana village by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(ww) Mohammad Hamada, Hussam Al Safadi, Ahmad Al Safadi and Mohammad Al Safadi, Syrian nationals who were forcibly disappeared on 12 June 2025 in Beit Jinn, Rif Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(xx) Amer Al Badawi, a Syrian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 12 June 2025 in the Quneitra area, Syrian Arab Republic, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(yy) A child, who is a Palestinian national was forcibly disappeared on 2 August 2025 in the Zikim area of North Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(zz) Abdalhameed Mohammed Mahmoud Abu Jaser, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 14 August 2025 from the North Gaza –Zimo Street, by the Israeli Defense Forces;

(aaa) Mohammed Saied Mohammed Abdasalam, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 6 September 2025 from the Zikim crossing, by the Israeli Defense Forces;

(bbb) Fozziah Naji, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 10 September 2025 in Al Karama, Gaza Strip, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(ccc) A child, who is a Palestinian national was forcibly disappeared on 15 September 2025 near Al Dahdouh Roundabout, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(ddd) Ghassan Muslaih, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 29 September 2025 on Al Nasr Street, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(eee) Malik Kamal Ghazi, a Lebanese national, who was abducted on 12 October 2025 in Ein Ata, close to Mount Hermon in southern Lebanon by the Israeli armed forces;

(fff) Mamoun Abdul Aal, a Syrian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 6 November 2025 in Beit Jinn, Rif Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(ggg) Mohammad Okasha, a Syrian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 28 November 2025 in Beit Jinn, Rif Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(hhh) Ahmad Ali Choker, a Lebanese national, who was forcibly disappeared on 17 December 2025 in Zahle, Lebanon, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

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(iii) Abdullah Khreis, a Palestinian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 1 February 2026 in Khan Younis, Gaza, by the Israeli Defence Forces;

(jjj) Issam Maryoud, a Syrian national, who was forcibly disappeared on 16 February 2026 in Beit Jinn, Rif Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic by the Israeli Defence Forces;

2. In relation to the above-mentioned cases, the Working Group sent copies of the relevant case files to the Governments of the Syrian Arab Republic, Egypt, Lebanon and the authorities of the State of Palestine.

Nicaragua

Clarification based on information from sources

3. On the basis of information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify 21 cases concerning: Lesbia del Socorro Gutiérrez Poveda, Carmen Maria Sáenz Martínez, Eveling Carolina Matus Hernández, Julio Antonio Quintana Carvajal, José Alejandro Hurtado Díaz, Armando José Bermúdez Mojica, Rudy Antonio Palacios Vargas, Olga María Lara Rojas, Jessica Palacios Vargas, Pedro José López Calero, Yerri Gustavo Estrada Ruiz, Mario José Rodríguez Serrano, Luis Francisco Ortiz Calero, María José Rojas Aburola, Erick Antonio Mercado López, Octavio Enrique Caldera, Harold Santiago Miranda Espinoza, Óscar Enrique Velásquez Sánchez and Rafael Enrique Acevedo Guevara, who are currently at liberty and Álvaro Baltodano Monroy and Alvaro Baltodano Cantanero, who are currently detained in La Modelo prison.

Pakistan

Urgent procedure

4. Under its urgent procedure, the Working Group transmitted 32 cases to the Government, concerning:

(a) Khubaib and Muhammad Adnan, allegedly abducted while returning to University campus in North Waziristan, on 12 November 2025, by law enforcement agents.

(b) Zubair Ahmed Zubair, allegedly abducted in the Lakpass area between Khuzdar and Quetta, on 20 November 2025, by the Frontier Corps.

(c) Muhammad Sabir, allegedly abducted from his home in District South Waziristan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, on 29 November 2025, by the Frontier Corps.

(d) Irshad Ali Qureshi, Muhammad Ibraheem, and Zaheer Ud Din Babr, allegedly abducted in Gujar Khan Metro City, on 23 December 2025, by the police.

(e) Mohammad Bakhsh Sajidi, Naeem Sajidi, and Rafeeq Baloch, allegedly abducted from their home in Hub Chowki, Balochistan, on 2 February 2026, by the Counter Terrorism Department and the Pakistani army.

(f) Ali Muhammad Jogi, allegedly abducted in Bhans Colony, Hyderabad, on 4 April 2026 by individuals believed to be affiliated with law enforcement agencies.

(g) Zakir Noor Zakir, allegedly abducted in Karachi on 30 December 2025, by Military Intelligence agents.

(h) Waleed Waleed, allegedly abducted from his home in Karachi on 3 January 2026, by Pakistani Rangers and Military Intelligence agents.

(i) Balach Hassan and Ahsan Hassan, allegedly abducted from their home in Kohsar Bazar Jiwani Gawadar, on 22 January 2026, by the Counterterrorism Department and of the Military Intelligence.

(j) Muhammad Asif, allegedly abducted from his home in Killi Ismail, Ghafoor Abad, on 30 January 2026, by the Counterterrorism Department.

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(k) Rashid Hussain Syed, allegedly abducted from his home in District Swabi, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, on 4 February 2026 by the Pakistani Army.

(l) Zahir Shah, allegedly abducted from his shop in District South Waziristan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, on 7 February 2026 by the Pakistani army.

(m) Nadil Ali, allegedly abducted from his home in Hub Chowki, Balochistan on 8 February 2026, by the Frontier Corps and of the Military Intelligence.

(n) Sohrab Sohrab, allegedly abducted from Baloch Colony on 8 February 2026, by the Counterterrorism Department and of the Frontier Corps.

(o) Taimoor Khan Taimoor, and Murtaza Murtaza, allegedly abducted at the Mall Frontier Corps checkpoint in Surab, on 9 February 2026, by the Frontier Corps.

(p) Danial Nasir, allegedly abducted near the NCCI Hospital, in Saddar Karachi, on 16 February 2026, by the Counter-Terrorism Department.

(q) Sajjad Asif Junejo, allegedly abducted near his home in District Shaheed Benazirabad, Sindh, on 19 February 2026, by Pakistani law enforcement agents.

(r) Hamid Ali Bhutto, allegedly abducted in Sehwan on 24 February 2026, by Pakistani law enforcement agents.

(s) Saif Ullah Attaullah, allegedly abducted in Manojan Road, Quetta, on 12 March 2026, by the Counter-Terrorism Department and other law enforcement agents.

(t) A 17-year-old Pakistani national allegedly abducted from a house in Panwan on 16 April 2026 by Pakistan Military Intelligence.

(u) Faisal Mujeeb Ur Rehman, allegedly abducted in Gulshan e Iqbal, on 17 April 2026 by Sindh Rangers.

(v) Muhammad Iqbal, allegedly abducted from his home in Karachi on 3 April 2026 by Sindh Rangers and law enforcement agents.

(w) Rashid Ahmad, allegedly abducted from his home in District Hangu, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, on 17 April 2026, by the Counter Terrorism Department and the police.

(x) Dad Shah, a Pakistani national allegedly abducted from his home in Karachi on 21 April 2026, by the Counter Terrorism Department and Military Intelligence.

(y) Riaz Khan, allegedly abducted in Karachi, on 27 April 2026, by the Counter Terrorism Department and the police.

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Annex II

General allegations

India

The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (hereafter, 'the Working Group') received information from the sources concerning obstacles encountered in the implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (hereafter, 'the Declaration') by the Republic of India (hereafter, "India"), especially with regard to the state of Manipur.

1. This general allegation focuses on reports of enforced disappearances in the state of Manipur, especially in the context of the ethnic violence erupted in May 2023; the failure to register First Information Reports and the existing loopholes in the applicable legal framework, including the lack of criminalisation of enforced disappearance as an autonomous offence under the domestic legislation; the shortcomings of the "Justice Ajai Lamba Commission", especially in terms of transparency, independence and impartiality; and concerns related to the application of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act of 1958 (hereafter, "AFSPA") and other counter-terrorism laws in Manipur.

2. The Working Group notes that, in February 2022, it submitted a general allegation to India referring to obstacles encountered in the implementation of the Declaration, especially with regard to the state of West Bengal. The Working Group regrets that, to date, no reply has been received.

3. The Working Group equally recalls OL IND 3/2026, whereby concerns about the application of the AFSPA in a broader matrix of Indian counter-terrorism laws are expressed and to which, to date, no reply has been received either.

4. The Working Group calls on the Government of India to engage in a constructive dialogue and respond to the general allegation and other communications sent, reiterating its availability to provide technical assistance and cooperation on matters related to its mandate.

Context in the state of Manipur and allegations of enforced disappearances

5. The state of Manipur, situated in the north-East of India, at the border with Myanmar, is inhabited by several Indigenous Peoples, including the Meitei, Naga and Kuki-Zou. Since the reportedly controversial merger agreement of 1949 between the Maharaja of Manipur and the Government of India, Manipur has lived a low-intensity armed conflict between the Indian armed forces and groups such as the "Revolutionary Peoples Front" and the "United National Liberation Front", which India declared as "terrorists" under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

6. In addition, in May 2023, ethnic violence between the Meitei and the Kuki-Zou erupted and was reportedly marked by the commission of serious crimes, including sexual violence, mass forced displacement, extra-judicial killings and enforced disappearances, by members of both groups, including, on occasions, acting with the tolerance, acquiescence and support of State agents, and in the absence of effective measures undertaken by the State to prevent them, to conduct effective, impartial, independent and thorough investigations, and to hold those responsible accountable.

7. The Working Group has been informed that, in the capital of the state of Manipur (Imphal) alone, more than 30 people, including minors, have disappeared in the context of the ethnic violence that erupted in May 2023. Reportedly, the police and other Indian authorities (including members of the Assam Rifles, i.e. a special force tasked with counter-insurgency and border security) were involved, at least by acquiescence or indirect support to paramilitary or vigilante groups, in the perpetration of the enforced disappearances. The Working Group was informed that in all the reported cases, State

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authorities failed to act diligently in terms of search activities and investigations. Allegedly, this nourished a deep sense of frustration and distrust vis-à-vis State authorities.

8. In some cases, the dead bodies of persons reported disappeared in May 2023 – including students and minors – were found after a few days, with marks of torture and severe ill-treatment. According to the information submitted to the Working Group, there has not been a thorough, impartial, independent and effective investigation to determine the cause of death of these persons and to identify and hold perpetrators accountable. At the time of writing, the fate and whereabouts of at least 30 persons disappeared in May 2023 remain unknown and, as mentioned, authorities allegedly failed to search for them and to conduct effective investigations.

Failure to register First Information Reports and loopholes in the applicable legal framework

9. According to the sources, on multiple occasions, when relatives of disappeared persons approached the police to file a First Information Report (FIR), the police refused to do so either without an explanation or mentioning that they cannot register FIRs where State security forces are allegedly involved. Instances of "selective registration" – to be read in the context of the ethnic violence erupted in Manipur – have also been reported, fuelling the perception that law enforcement agencies may be biased. The Working Group was informed that, where relatives insisted for the registration of an FIR, they were often subjected to intimidation, attacks and harassment.

10. Notably, the registration of an FIR is necessary to trigger an investigation. However, pursuant to the applicable legislation, in order to bring a lawsuit against members of State security forces, prior Governmental approval is required, making it virtually impossible to seek and obtain justice where State agents are allegedly involved in the perpetration of a crime, including by tolerance or acquiescence.

11. The Working Group was informed about an additional loophole in the applicable domestic criminal framework, which fails to codify enforced disappearance as an autonomous offence. Accordingly, were an FIR to be registered, investigations could nevertheless not be conducted on the crime of enforced disappearance, but would have to refer to other offences, such as kidnapping or abduction, which may form part of an enforced disappearance, but do not encompass all the constitutive elements of the latter.

12. The sources informed the Working Group that in the few cases relating to persons disappeared in May 2023 where an FIR was eventually registered, no progress whatsoever has been made in the investigation, and it has proved extremely difficult for the families to obtain information on the progress of the investigations. Furthermore, according to the information received by the Working Group, despite serious complaints made by survivors and witnesses against security forces, FIRs omit these allegations.

Composition of the "Justice Ajai Lamba Commission" and ongoing delays in the publication of the findings

13. It is coming up to three years since the 4 June 2023 appointment by the Government of India of a three-member Commission of Inquiry to probe the ethnic violence erupted in May 2023 in Manipur. The Commission's report, which was headed by Mr. Ajai Lamba, former Chief Justice of the Gauhati High Court, has been repeatedly delayed. On 26 February 2026, just three months prior to the planned deadline for the report, Mr. Lamba resigned and was replaced by former Supreme Court Judge Balbir Chauhan. The two other members of the Commission are retired Indian Administrative Service officer Mr. Himanshu Sekhar Das and retired Indian Police Service officer Mr. Aloka Prabhakar. The Commission was given extension three times to deliver its report, which was due on 20 May 2026. However, an additional 6-month extension was granted.

14. According to the information received by the Working Group, the Commission's composition would not meet the required standards of independence and impartiality, especially bearing in mind the alleged involvement of security forces, at least by acquiescence, in the perpetration of enforced disappearances in the context of the ethnic violence in 2023. The inclusion of a former Indian Police Service officer and a former senior

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civil servant gives at the very least a perception that the body lacks independence, undermining public trust in the Commission. The Working Group has learned that victims are reluctant to approach the Commission for fear of reprisals. Similarly, authorities such as the police force, which should provide witness protection, are perceived as biased and have reportedly been unwilling to provide adequate support.

Concerns related to the application of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act of 1958 and other counter-terrorism laws in Manipur

15. The Working Group was informed that the situation described in the previous paragraphs is compounded by the application of the AFSPA and other counter-terrorism laws in Manipur which, on the one hand, would facilitate the commission of enforced disappearance, and, on the other, would hinder investigations and favour impunity where State agents are allegedly involved, including by acquiescence.

16. The AFSPA – which should be an "emergency legislation" – has reportedly been in force in Manipur almost continuously since 1980. It confers special powers to Indian armed forces for counter-insurgency, allowing the derogation of fundamental rights and, reportedly, facilitating the militarisation of the state and the perpetration of gross human rights violations, including enforced disappearances. Pursuant to the AFSPA, Indian armed forces are conferred unrestricted power to carry out their operations in areas declared as "disturbed areas" under section 3 of the act. Notably, after ethnic violence erupted in May 2023, AFSPA has been applied in Manipur, although its application has been uneven in the valley or in the hills or Manipur (this distinction reflects the ethnic composition of the state), where it has been lifted or imposed in a reportedly selective way.

17. Furthermore, it has been brought to the attention of the Working Group that certain provisions of the AFSPA do not provide adequate guarantees with regard to the deprivation of liberty of persons and may result in the commission of enforced disappearance. In particular, as emphasised also in OL IND 3/2026, section 4(c) provides for the arrest without warrant of "any person who has committed a cognizable offence or against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed or *is about to commit* a cognizable offence". The power to arrest a person whom it is reasonably suspected "is about to commit" an offence is vague and overbroad and appears to constitute a form of preventive security detention. This is especially problematic, bearing in mind that the AFSPA could permit periods of protracted detention without prompt judicial review, which heightens the risk of enforced disappearance.

18. Moreover, pursuant to section 6 of the AFSPA, Indian armed forces are granted immunity, in the sense that "no prosecution, suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted, except with the previous sanction of the Government, against any person in respect of anything done or purported to be done in exercise of the powers conferred by this Act".

19. Other applicable security and counter-terrorism laws in force in Manipur include the already mentioned Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967; the Assam Rifles Act, 1941; the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1911; the Official Secrets Act, 1923; the Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1947; the National Security Act, 1980; and the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008. The application of these laws in addition to AFSPA reportedly exacerbates the risk of commission of gross human rights violations, including enforced disappearances, and contributes to maintaining impunity over the alleged violations.

20. With regard to the allegations contained in this document, the Working Group would like to bring to the Government's attention articles 2,7, 9, 10, 11,12, 13, 16 and 18 of the Declaration.

21. While India has signed but not yet ratified the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances, it has a duty to act in good faith and not defeat the object and purpose of the treaty. Moreover, the Working Group wishes to recall that the absolute prohibition of enforced disappearances and the corresponding obligation to investigate them and hold perpetrators accountable have attained the status of *jus cogens*, making such obligations binding on all States irrespective of their ratification status.

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22. Moreover, the Working Group wishes to also recall the obligations of the State pursuant to the 2019 Guiding Principles for the Search for Disappeared Persons; the Working Group's General comment on the Right to the Truth in Relation to Enforced Disappearances (A/HRC/16/48, para. 39), which elaborates on the right to the truth as both a collective and an individual right; its report on standards and public policies for an effective investigation of enforced disappearances; as well as the Revised United Nations Manual on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions; and the Revised version of the Manual on Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. In addition, the Working Group wishes to refer to its thematic study on enforced disappearances and economic, social and cultural rights.

23. Furthermore, the Working Group recalls its general comment on Article 10 of the Declaration, spelling out the guarantees due to persons deprived of their liberty, especially in pre-trial detention, as well as its joint statement on so-called "short-term enforced disappearances", which clarifies that, in order to constitute an enforced disappearance, the deprivation of liberty of a person must be followed by a refusal to acknowledge such deprivation of liberty or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, which place such a person outside the protection of the law, regardless of the duration of the said deprivation of liberty or concealment.

24. The Working Group also wishes to recall and reiterate earlier recommendations to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (signed by India on 6 February 2007) and to recognise the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and examine individual and inter-state communications.

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

(a) Please provide any additional information and any comment you may have on the above-mentioned allegations.

(b) Please provide information on the measures undertaken to search for, and establish the fate and whereabouts of, the persons disappeared in Manipur, especially in the context of the ethnic violence that erupted in May 2023.

(c) Please provide information on the measures undertaken to ensure that any person, having knowledge or legitimate interest, who alleges that a person has been subjected to enforced disappearance is able to lodge a complaint – in the form of an FIR – to a competent and independent State authority. Please indicate how your Excellency's Government ensures that enforced disappearances are promptly, thoroughly and impartially investigated by the authorities even if there has been no formal complaint and, especially, if it has been impossible to register an FIR. Please indicate whether the National Human Rights Commission has taken up any of these cases, including by taking *suo moto* cognizance.

(d) Please provide information on the measures undertaken by your Government to ensure that all those willing to lodge an FIR on cases of enforced disappearance – irrespective of whether such an FIR is registered or not –, as well as witnesses and, where applicable, those conducting the investigation, are protected against ill-treatment, intimidation or reprisals.

(e) Please provide information on the applicable criminal legal framework to deal with allegations of enforced disappearance and clarify whether there are plans to codify enforced disappearance as an autonomous criminal offence.

(f) Please provide information on the current status and the expected date of publication of the report of the Justice Ajai Lamba Commission established in June 2024, the measures envisaged to publicly disseminate the contents of such report, as well as on the process of selection and appointment of members of the Commission, and the existing guarantees to ensure their independence and impartiality.

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(g) Please inform on the measures undertaken to ensure that relatives of disappeared persons or witnesses who approached the Justice Ajai Lamba Commission are treated with full respect for their dignity, not subjected to stigmatization, and are adequately protected from threats, reprisals and harassment.

(h) Please provide information on the measures undertaken by the Justice Ajai Lamba Commission to identify perpetrators of enforced disappearances and to promote their accountability through the registration of criminal cases.

(i) Please clarify the criteria applied to classify as "disturbed" an area and to extend the application of the AFSPA. Please clarify what measures are in place to challenge the designation of a "disturbed area" and the legality of the extension of the application of the AFSPA. Moreover, please indicate whether there is any plan to review or repeal the AFSPA or to amend it to ensure its consistency with international law.

(j) Please clarify what safeguards are in place to prevent the commission of arbitrary deprivations of liberty and enforced disappearances by security forces acting under the AFSPA. Relatedly, please provide also information on how your Excellency's Government is complying with its obligations to prevent and investigate enforced disappearances, especially in the state of Manipur.

(k) Please provide information on the guarantees in place to ensure that any person deprived of liberty is brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorized by law to exercise judicial power, and is authorized to communicate with, and be visited by, his or her family, counsel or any other person of his or her choice.

(l) Please illustrate the measures in place to guarantee that any person with a legitimate interest, such as relatives of persons deprived of liberty, their representatives or their counsel, has access to information concerning, as a minimum, the whereabouts of the person deprived of liberty, elements relating to the state of health of the person deprived of liberty, and, in the event of death during deprivation of liberty, the circumstances and cause of death and the destination of the remains.

(m) Please illustrate the measures undertaken by your Excellency's Government to ensure that persons who have or are alleged to have committed enforced disappearance do not benefit from any measures that might have the effect of exempting them from any criminal proceedings or sanctions.

United States of America

1. The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (hereinafter "the Working Group") received information from sources concerning obstacles encountered in the implementation by the United States of America (USA) of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (hereinafter "the Declaration").

2. This general allegation focuses on: i) the reported increase in cases of detention and alleged enforced disappearance of migrants, and persons in need of international protection, such as asylum seekers and refugees in the USA, under the current administration of President Donald Trump; ii) migration policies of the USA and particularly of the State of Florida that could facilitate the commission of enforced disappearances; iii) the conditions of migrants and persons in the need of international protection in immigration detention and practices of enforced disappearance; iv) violations of due process and other human rights violations; v) the alleged responsibility and the absence of due diligence of private, military, and security companies that have contracts related to detention facilities, where migrants have been forcibly disappeared; and vi) the absence of an accountability system for enforced disappearances of migrants, and persons in need of international protection.

Increase in detention and enforced disappearance under the administration of President Donald Trump

3. The sources reported that, since the second presidential term of President Donald Trump, federal and state migration and asylum policies have severely affected the human

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rights of migrants and persons in need of international protection in the USA. These impacts are linked to widespread detentions and deportations, as well as inhumane detention conditions, particularly at the Krome North Service Processing Center (hereafter, "Krome") and the Everglades Detention Center, known as "Alligator Alcatraz".

4. In June 2026, the Working Group received information indicating that, according to the authorities of the State of Florida, "Alligator Alcatraz" is expected to close in the coming months. However, conflicting information has been received regarding the position of the federal authorities. The Working Group wishes to recall that the concerns raised in this General Allegation remain unresolved.

5. Among the public policies implemented are a series of executive orders, legislative directives, and other actions that allegedly limit due process for migrants and persons in need of international protection, potentially resulting in arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment. Contrary to international standards, detention of migrants has reportedly become the rule rather than the exception. Information received indicates that, between January and November 2025, more than 305,000 people were arrested by federal immigration authorities, demonstrating a significant growth of immigration enforcement operations and increased risk of enforced disappearance.

6. According to the information received, measures that have facilitated the increase in mass detention and alleged cases of enforced disappearance include: a) the Laken Riley Act of January 2025; b) changes by the Department of Justice allowing criminal proceedings against individuals entering the USA irregularly; c) the termination of the humanitarian parole program for persons from Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela, which ended parole status for more than 500,000 individuals; d) and the cancellation of Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for Afghanistan, Cameroon, Haiti, Honduras, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nepal, South Sudan, and Venezuela.

7. The sources reported that these decisions resulted in over 1.5 million people losing temporary legal status in the USA, exposing them to detention, enforced disappearance, and deportation. These measures broadened the pool of individuals subject to detention, including asylum seekers with pending cases, individuals with previously recognized temporary protection, irregular migrants, permanent residents subject to certain criminal penalties, visa overstayers, and individuals undergoing removal proceedings.

8. According to the information received, one key model under 287(g) agreements is the Task Force Model (TFM), which authorizes patrol agents, municipal, county, and state police to conduct immigration enforcement actions within communities, including traffic stops, street interventions, enforcement of civil immigration warrants, and civil arrests under Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) authority.

9. Allegedly, communities across the country have witnessed masked, unidentified agents detaining migrants, asylum seekers and refugees—often using extreme violence, patrolling the streets with armored vehicles and military-grade weapons, and forcing entry into homes and vehicles to carry out arrests. President Trump has sent the National Guard to Washington, DC, and Chicago to participate in migration enforcement, resulting in an increase in detentions in those states, which could lead to enforced disappearances.

10. According to the information received, the combination of legislative, executive, and administrative measures creates structural conditions that may significantly increase the risk that migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees may become victims of enforced disappearance. The expansion of immigration detention, the difficulty in tracing detained persons within the system and obtaining reliable information about them, as well as the absence of clear mechanisms through which family members or legal representatives can obtain, without ambiguity, information on the fate and whereabouts of individuals, may give rise to situations of enforced disappearance.

11. This is further compounded by the alleged lack of updated public records concerning the detention of migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees, as well as by a climate of fear affecting families, which discourages them from seeking information about the fate and whereabouts of their relatives, due to concerns that they themselves may be detained. Such

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factors contribute to increasing conditions of incommunicado detention and isolation of detained persons, which may also be conducive to the perpetration of enforced disappearance.

12. Moreover, in the context of large-scale detention and deportation operations, individuals may not be promptly registered upon deprivation of liberty, and those detained may be unable to establish contact with their lawyers or family members. In addition, there is no indication of the existence of effective mechanisms to ensure that families and legal representatives are notified of such detentions, nor is there clarity on which mechanism should be used to search for disappeared persons.

13. The Working Group also received information that ICE adopted a policy preventing individuals who entered irregularly from posting bond, meaning they remain detained throughout proceedings without guaranteed communication with family or legal counsel. At least 25 deaths in ICE custody were reported during fiscal year 2025, compared to 12 in fiscal year 2024.

14. According to the information received, the Trump administration's migration policies also allow removals without due process. On 27 October 2025, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) announced record statistics with more than 527,000 undocumented individuals expelled under the leadership of President Donald Trump and Ex Secretary of Homeland Security Kristi Noem. Allegedly, these removals do not assess the risk that individuals may face enforced disappearance in the receiving country. Additionally, a November 2025 judicial decision[1] allows immigration judges to dismiss asylum applications without a full evidentiary trial, resolving the issue through abbreviated hearing, and deport individuals to third countries with asylum agreements, where they could also be victims of enforced disappearance.

15. In addition to the above, the Working Group received information indicating that the Trump administration negotiated with more than 15 countries to receive migrants who are not their nationals and are subject to deportation proceedings. Reportedly, the USA administration has already deported individuals with pending asylum claims to Costa Rica, Eswatini, Ghana, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Rwanda, and South Sudan. Some of these countries are not considered safe destinations for migrants. The Working Group has documented in more than 140 cases of enforced disappearances occurring after deportation and upon arrival in some of these countries. Moreover, during the deportation process, migrants are most of the time not informed of the country to which they are being sent.

16. The Working Group has also documented the situation of people who are at risk of being deported to countries where they can be victims of enforced disappearance, like Nicaragua (JUA USA 42/2025). Also, in communication UA USA 14/2025, several Special Procedures mandate holders, including the Working Group, addressed communications to the USA, El Salvador, and Venezuela regarding the unlawful deportation—under the Alien Enemies Act—of 252 Venezuelans to the maximum-security "Centro de Confinamiento del Terrorismo", CECOT jail in El Salvador. These individuals were reportedly labelled as "gang members" without evidence. The Working Group documented that, throughout the process, these individuals were subjected to enforced disappearance from the moment of their deportation until their eventual transfer to Venezuela. In addition, in communication AL USA 37/2025, several Special Procedures expressed to the USA their concerns about the separation of children from their families in the context of detentions and deportations of Venezuelan nationals from the USA, where, among other alleged violations, enforced disappearances were reported.

[1] See: Cite as 29 I&N Dec. 291 (BIA 2025) Interim Decision #4137 Matter of C-I-G-M- & L-V-S-G-, Respondents Decided October 31, 2025 U.S. Department of Justice Executive Office for Immigration Review Board of Immigration Appeals.

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The increase in transfers to different detention centers without registration or a prompt registration

17. The information provided by sources indicates that transfers of migrants and asylum seekers between detention centres have intensified. In some cases, individuals are reportedly transferred 10–20 times, during which they may lose contact with family and lawyers, leaving families unaware of their fate and whereabouts.

18. There are also reports of delays in updating ICE's Detainee Locator System, or no registration at all, and certain facilities allegedly do not appear in the system, which does not always accurately reflect individuals' locations. According to the information received, this affects access to support networks, interrupts immigration cases, and violates due process guarantees. These transfers, combined with deficiencies in locator systems, contribute to situations that may constitute enforced disappearance under the Declaration.

19. The sources indicate that part of the problem identified is that there have been many more transfers than before, within very short periods of time, and that ICE's Detainee Locator System is not capable of reflecting those transfers as quickly as they occur, or that some transfer locations are simply not recorded. Cases have been reported where individuals were expelled to Mexico but continued to appear in the detention system in Florida as if they were still there.

20. It is also reported that attorneys for these individuals would call to ask whether their client was being detained at Krome but would receive only a response from the agent: "We cannot tell you." In that case, it would not be possible to confirm or deny whether the person was there, or to refer them to a place where they could obtain information about the detained person's fate and whereabouts.

21. In this regard, it is worth recalling that, in order to constitute an enforced disappearance, a deprivation of liberty must be followed by a refusal to acknowledge such deprivation of liberty or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, which places such a person outside the protection of the law, regardless of the duration of the said deprivation of liberty or concealment.

Migration policies in the State of Florida that might amount to enforced disappearances of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, among others

22. The Working Group was informed that, in Florida, there is a particularly restrictive and punitive environment for migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees, characterized by legislative measures massively expanding 287(g) agreements and administrative actions that criminalize migration and broaden detention powers that could lead to enforced disappearances. These include arbitrary and racially discriminatory enforcement, wrongful detention—including of U.S. citizens—restricted access to asylum and legal assistance, and increased risk of refoulement or deportation without due process and without individualized risk assessment that could inform if they could be victims of enforced disappearance.

23. According to the information provided, among the measures expanding detention, there is the February 2025 SB 4-C law, which criminalizes entry into the state by individuals without regular status and limits access to protections. The declaration of a "migration emergency", under Executive Order Number 23-03, and additional state policies led by Governor Ron DeSantis have enabled the creation of state-run detention centers, including "Alligator Alcatraz", and extraordinary measures of deprivation of liberty.

24. The Working Group has been informed that Florida is the only state where university police are also delegated under 287(g), allowing them to conduct immigration enforcement among students, many of whom may require international protection, including facilitating direct transfers to detention centers where they are at risk of being victims of enforced disappearance.

25. According to the information received, five ICE facilities in Florida, along with rented local jail space, are currently used for detention. As of 15 September 2025, the average daily detained population was reportedly approximately 2,188, up from 1,479 on 21 January 2025—a 47% increase in eight months.

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26. Allegedly, this increase has exacerbated longstanding abuse patterns. Between 2017 and 2024, 470 complaints were filed, including 328 regarding misconduct or abuse by medical staff. Six of the 25 deaths in ICE custody in fiscal year 2025 occurred in Florida.

27. Reports indicate misuse of immigration detainers to extend detention beyond legal limits and transfers between facilities to reset the 48-hour detention limit, allowing continued detention when individuals should have been released. Communication with family and lawyers during this period is not guaranteed, and this may lead to situations that amount to enforced disappearance.

28. The Working Group also received information that transport under inadequate conditions, including prolonged bus transfers and constant shackling, raises further concerns about potential enforced disappearances. According to the source, for example, individuals transferred between detention centers could spend more than 20 hours in transit without any communication with their families or lawyers, and without being informed of their destination or the reasons for their transfer.

Enforced disappearances and other gross human rights violations at "Alligator Alcatraz"

29. Regarding the detention facility known as "Alligator Alcatraz", information received by the Working Group describes particularly severe conditions and structural features facilitating incommunicado detention, enforced disappearance, torture, and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment. This is the first state-owned and operated immigration detention center in the United States. It is not integrated into federal registration or locator systems, preventing identification and location by families or lawyers, and lacks federal oversight. This absence of registration facilitates incommunicado detention and enforced disappearance.

30. Allegedly, persons held at "Alligator Alcatraz" are not entered at all or immediately into ICE databases, and no public records exist to confirm their whereabouts. The facility does not appear in Florida's prison listings. At least one case was unrecorded for over 10 days.

31. According to information received, material conditions at the detention facility are described as inhumane: overcrowded metal structures, limited basic services, inadequate food and water, and exposure to extreme temperatures and environmental hazards. Detainees are held in cages with up to 32 people, confined most of the day, shackled whenever moved, with limited outdoor access. Lights remain continuously on, and ventilation failures cause extreme heat and cold.

32. The Working Group also received information indicating that sanitation is severely compromised, with overflowing toilets and a generalized lack of privacy. Some detainees were reportedly forced to clear blockages manually. Access to showers is limited, sometimes delayed for weeks, with extreme water temperatures. Reports also include poor food and water quality, constant shackling, and disciplinary confinement known as "the box," described as equivalent to torture.

33. Medical care is reportedly inadequate or non-existent, creating serious health risks. Deaths have been reported, raising concerns about the right to life. Detainees face major obstacles accessing legal representation and are sometimes held without formal deportation charges. Coercion to sign voluntary departure documents has also been reported.

34. Additionally, ICE has reportedly misused field offices and processing centers for prolonged detention. On 24 June 2025, ICE issued directives removing the previous 12-hour limit, allowing detention up to 72 hours due to capacity constraints. During this period of time, asylum seekers, migrants and refugees are at risk of being forcibly disappeared.

35. Detainees often remain in overcrowded, unsanitary conditions, sleeping on concrete floors, with limited hygiene, legal access, and medical care, sometimes exceeding 72 hours, a period where enforced disappearances might occur.

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36. As we will mention later, allegedly, the Canadian Gardaworld Security, a private, military and security company, participates in the management of "Alegator Alcatraz, and bearing in mind the alleged existing violations, the company must perform due diligence and respect human rights.

Enforced disappearances and other gross human rights violations at Krome

37. The Krome North Service Processing Centre is a major U.S. immigration detention facility that serves as both a processing hub and a long-term detention site. The Working Group received information that, at Krome, the hybrid nature of the facility has contributed to overcrowding and deteriorating conditions that could lead to enforced disappearances. Migrants are held for days in intake areas not designed for prolonged stays, lacking adequate food, water, sanitation, or legal assistance. Reports include racism and mistreatment.

38. Sources describe a pattern of overcrowding, opaque procedures, and restricted access to the outside world that weakens safeguards designed to prevent individuals from effectively "disappearing" within the detention system. Also, allegedly, medical care at Krome has been widely criticized, with delays and inadequate treatment, and several deaths in 2025. Prolonged solitary confinement is also a concern. Overall, these practices reflect systemic due process violations, including arbitrary detention, lack of notification of charges, and restricted access to protection mechanisms.

39. One key risk factor is reported delays and disorder in intake and processing procedures. Individuals reported waiting many hours, and in some cases over a day, to be formally processed upon arrival. During these periods, people may not be registered in official systems immediately, or not register at all, creating gaps in traceability. Combined with the use of temporary processing areas holding people for extended periods—sometimes far beyond intended short stays—this can result in detainees being held in spaces that function outside regular oversight mechanisms. Such delays and inconsistencies can lead to situations of enforced disappearance.

40. Overcrowding and expanded detention capacity further exacerbate these vulnerabilities. The facility has operated beyond its nominal capacity, adding tents and temporary structures. Overcrowding contributes not only to degrading living conditions but also to administrative breakdowns. Reports indicate detainees being held in large rooms with minimal sanitation facilities, constant lighting, and prolonged isolation from external contact.

41. According to information submitted to the Working Group, another major concern is restricted access to communication and legal representation, which directly increases the risk of disappearance. Detainees face barriers to accessing phones, tablets, and attorneys, including technical failures and costs associated with communication. Interruptions in communication—such as days without working phones—can prevent contact with families or lawyers. More broadly, limited legal representation and systemic due process failures mean that individuals may be removed or transferred without adequate notice or the ability to challenge decisions. External reporting shows that such gaps in communication and legal access can leave detainees temporarily unreachable, even to their families and lawyers.

42. According to the sources, medical neglect, deaths in custody, and isolation practices further compound risks. The use of solitary confinement—including prolonged periods that may violate international standards—creates situations where individuals are isolated from meaningful contact. Such isolation reduces visibility and oversight, particularly when combined with limited independent monitoring, and can obscure detainees' condition and location.

The alleged responsibility and the absence of due diligence of private, military, and security companies that have contracts related to detention facilities, where migrants have been forcibly disappeared

43. The Working Group received information that private, military and security companies are managing, or involved in the running of, migration detention centres, which also bear responsibility for the gross human rights violations allegedly taking place in these places, including enforced disappearances.

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44. According to information provided by the sources, some operations at Krome are currently managed by Akima Global Services, LLC, which has overseen the facility for more than a decade. Akima is part of NANA, a for-profit Alaska Native Corporation owned by over 15,500 Iñupiaq shareholders from Northwest Alaska. Akima LLC serves as the holding company for NANA's federal sector operations.

45. In the case of "Alligator Alcatraz," GardaWold Security cooperates with the management of the detention migrant centre. GardaWorld Security is a company based in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

46. Allegedly, there is no publicly available information specifying the services that these and other companies provide to migrant detention centres. Some companies are allegedly responsible for contributing to substandard conditions and to human rights violations such as enforced disappearances, without adequate due diligence and without proper State oversight.

47. Under the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, business enterprises have a responsibility to respect human rights by avoiding harm and addressing any negative impacts they contribute to. This responsibility applies to internationally recognized human rights, including those in the International Bill of Human Rights and the International Law fundamental principles. Companies are expected not only to prevent and remedy harm caused by their own activities, but also to mitigate risks linked to their business relationships, even when they did not directly cause those impacts[2].

48. Personnel from private security companies and from private and military security companies, including the Canadian firm GardaWorld Security, and Akima LLC, are involved in operating the facility. In light of the reportedly numerous and serious allegations, the companies are obliged to exercise due diligence, including by: (a) suspending the contract where it knows or should reasonably know that abuses are being committed; (b) establishing an effective grievance mechanism; and (c) investigating any potential involvement of its personnel in the alleged violations and crimes. Same obligations are for other companies that might be implicated in the operation of the migration detention centers.

49. In the case of GardaWorld Security, the Working Group wishes to underline to Canada, that third States where business enterprises and financial institutions are headquartered play a crucial role in enforcing corporate accountability abroad. States must prevent human rights violations abroad by corporations domiciled in their territory. They must not recognize or aid situations resulting from breaches of jus cogens norms such as the prohibition of enforced disappearance and are obliged to investigate and prosecute overseas violations linked to entities under their jurisdiction.[3]

The absence of an accountability system for enforced disappearances of migrants and asylum seekers.

50. There is an alleged lack of effective accountability and independent oversight, particularly in state-run facilities such as "Alligator Alcatraz." The absence of transparent records on detainees' identities and numbers hinders oversight and protection of rights. Investigations into serious incidents, including deaths in custody and enforced disappearances, are perceived as insufficient, reinforcing impunity.

51. Taken together, these practices indicate a system characterized by arbitrary detention, incommunicado confinement, lack of registration, and detention conditions incompatible with international law.

52. These cumulative practices may constitute enforced disappearances, as they involve deprivation of liberty followed by refusal to acknowledge the detention or concealment of the person's fate or whereabouts.

[2] Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, principles 11–13.

[3] The specific obligations of third countries – where business enterprises and financial institutions are headquartered – in relation to enforced disappearances were developed by the Working Group in its report on *Enforced Disappearances in the Context of the Defence of Land, Natural Resources and the Environment* (paras. 71–73).

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53. Lastly, in the USA, enforced disappearance is not codified as a criminal offence, and there is no specific mechanism for searching for migrants and other persons in need of international protection when they are forcibly disappeared.

54. With regard to the allegations contained in this document, the Working Group would like to bring to the Government's attention Articles 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

55. Moreover, the Working Group wishes to also recall the obligations of the State pursuant to the 2019 Guiding Principles for the Search for Disappeared Persons; the Working Group's Thematic report: Enforced disappearances in the context of migration; its report on standards and public policies for an effective investigation of enforced disappearances; as well as the Revised United Nations Manual on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions; and the Revised version of the Manual on Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. In addition, the Working Group wishes to refer to its thematic study on enforced disappearances and economic, social and cultural rights.

56. Furthermore, the Working Group recalls its joint statement on so-called "short-term enforced disappearances", which clarifies that, in order to constitute an enforced disappearance, the deprivation of liberty of a person must be followed by a refusal to acknowledge such deprivation of liberty or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, which place such a person outside the protection of the law, regardless of the duration of the said deprivation of liberty or concealment.

57. The Working Group wishes to recall the obligations of business contained in the Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) their particular obligations before enforced disappearances whose content was developed by the Working Group in its report on *Enforced disappearances in the context of defense of land, natural resources and environment* which stands that while States bear the primary duty to prevent and respond to enforced disappearances, business enterprises have responsibilities under international law, particularly through standards such as the UNGPs. Business enterprises must respect human rights and avoid involvement in violations. This includes refraining from causing, contributing to, or being directly linked to enforced disappearances through their operations, investments, or business relationships. State-owned enterprises and financial institutions are directly bound by the State's international obligations when they are sufficiently connected to it, meaning they may incur responsibility comparable to that of the State itself. The prohibition of enforced disappearance is a *jus cogens* norm, meaning it is absolute and non-derogable. This creates a heightened obligation for companies to ensure they do not participate in, facilitate, or benefit from enforced disappearances under any circumstances. It also implies that businesses must take proactive steps to help prevent such violations and address them if they occur, regardless of the existence or strength of domestic legal frameworks. Enterprises are required to implement robust human rights due diligence. This involves identifying and assessing risks of enforced disappearance linked to their activities, supply chains, or financing relationships; taking measures to prevent or mitigate those risks; and continuously monitoring their impacts. Businesses must comply with applicable laws and avoid complicity in crimes or gross human rights violations such enforced disappearances. Under most domestic legal systems and international standards, companies may incur civil liability where their actions contribute to harm, and criminal liability if they knowingly provide assistance that substantially facilitates enforced disappearances. This reinforces the obligation to carefully manage relationships with contractors, subsidiaries, and security forces. Where business involvement in enforced disappearances is identified, enterprises are expected to cooperate fully with investigations, support truth-seeking processes, and provide effective remedies, including reparations where appropriate. They must also take measures to ensure non-repetition, such as revising internal policies and strengthening oversight mechanisms. Business enterprises have a broader responsibility to support and not undermine State efforts to uphold human rights, especially when we are talking about enforced disappearances. This includes cooperating with authorities in prevention, investigation, and protection efforts, and aligning operations with international human rights standards. Finally, companies operating transnationally must recognize that their responsibilities extend across their global operations and supply chains. Increasingly,

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legal frameworks in home States (such as due diligence laws) require enterprises to identify and address human rights risks abroad.[4]

58. The Working Group also wishes to recall and reiterate the recommendation to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance and to recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and examine individual and inter-state communications.

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

(a) Please provide detailed information on the measures adopted to ensure that federal and state migration and detention policies comply with the Declaration, particularly with respect to preventing, investigating, sanctioning and providing reparation for arbitrary detention, enforced disappearances, torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

(b) Please clarify the reasons for the reported increase in arrests by federal immigration authorities and authorities from the state of Florida in 2025 and indicate which safeguards are in place to mitigate the risk of enforced disappearance arising from large-scale detention operations.

(c) Please explain how the Government ensures that all persons deprived of liberty, including migrants and other persons in need of international protection, are registered immediately in official records and are traceable through accessible detainee locator systems, including in facilities not managed at the federal level, such as "Alligator Alcatraz".

(d) Please provide information on whether a person is detained in "Alligator Alcatraz", Krome, or any other migrant detention center, and how their ability to communicate with relatives or lawyers is ensured. Does the person have free and unrestricted access to a telephone or other means of communication?

(e) Please provide detailed information on the legal status, management, oversight, and operational framework of the detention facility known as "Alligator Alcatraz," and Krome including:

- Information about the people who are detained at "Alligator Alcatraz" and at Krome: number of people, name, nationality, age, date of registration and status;
- Whether detainees held in this facility are registered in any official database; please indicate whether all individuals are registered, and if they are registered immediately and systematically; which database is used; In the case of "Alligator Alcatraz", whether the database is federal or belongs to the State of Florida, and whether it is public. If it is not public, explain the reason;
- How families and legal representatives can access information about the fate, whereabouts and state of health of persons deprived of their liberty;
- Whether there are independent monitoring mechanisms in place to investigate human rights violations such as arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance and torture, among others and, if so, which;
- How many cases of enforced disappearance and torture have been registered? Explain whether there are any investigations into these violations, and if none are taking place, please explain the reason.

(f) Please provide information on the legal basis and safeguards governing transfers of detainees between facilities, including the frequency of such transfers, and explain what measures are in place to ensure continuity of communication with families and legal counsel during and after transfers.

[4] A/HRC/60/35/Add.4 Enforced disappearances in the context of the defense of land, natural resources and environment, paras: 59–73.

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(g) Please provide information on the measures taken to ensure that conditions of detention for migrants and asylum seekers comply with international human rights standards, including access to adequate food, water, sanitation, medical care, and protection from cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment.

(h) Please provide detailed information on all reported deaths in immigration detention during 2024 and 2025, including in facilities in the state of Florida, and indicate what investigations have been conducted, their outcomes, and any accountability measures taken. In the event of death, please indicate whether the remains were returned to the families.

(i) Please explain how the Government ensures that migrants and asylum seekers have access to due process guarantees, including timely information, access to legal representation, access to reporting enforced disappearances and other human rights violations, and the right to challenge the legality of their detention, particularly in light of reported policies limiting access to bond and asylum procedures.

(j) Please provide information on whether there is a mechanism for the search for migrants. Where cases are submitted, which authority is responsible for registering them and for conducting the search, how families and lawyers can access this mechanism, and if families are in another country, how can they access the mechanism?

(k) Please indicate what procedures are in place to assess the risk that individuals subject to deportation or expulsion may face enforced disappearance or other serious human rights violations in receiving countries, including when removal decisions are taken without a hearing.

(l) Please provide information on:

- how public policies, legislation and agreements – such as 287 (g) align with international US obligations;
- safeguards to prevent abuses, enforced disappearances, including discriminatory practices and excessive use of force when using 287 (g) faculties.

(m) Please provide information on the measures adopted to ensure that private and security companies operating detention facilities comply with international human rights standards, including due diligence and accountability mechanisms, especially with regard to enforced disappearances.

(n) Provide information on the role companies play in migrant detention centers, what their responsibilities are, how the division of tasks is established, what protocols are used, what preventive measures they are taking against enforced disappearance, and what types of accountability mechanisms they have. Specify all the companies participating in migrant detention centers, who their owners are, and where they are headquartered.

(o) Please provide information on the reasons why, to date, the crime of enforced disappearance has not been codified in the US legislation. Please indicate which institution is responsible for receiving the complaint if a person wishes to report an enforced disappearance, and under what offense it is investigated.

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Annex III

Press releases and statements

1. On 4 February 2026, the Working Group, together with other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release urging Israel to withdraw the death penalty bill.[1]

2. On 11 February 2026, the Working Group, together with other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release demanding the release of forcibly disappeared persons in Mali.[2]

3. On 16 February 2026, the Working Group, together with other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release, alarmed by reports of historic illegal adoptions and the alleged role of a senior official in Guatemala.[3]

4. On 20 February 2026, the Working Group, together with other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release demanding transparency and accountability following gross human rights violations perpetrated by State agents in the context of nationwide protests in Iran.[4]

5. On 24 February 2026, the Working Group, together with other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release warning that impunity rules as repression, unlawful killings, torture and enforced disappearances surge in Russia's war against Ukraine.[5]

6. On 27 February 2026, the Working Group, together with other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release warning about deepened fear over disappeared Uyghur returnees in China.[6]

7. On 4 March 2026, the Working Group, together with other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release calling for de escalation and accountability in Iran.[7]

8. On 6 March 2026, the Working Group, together with other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release on justice, truth and reparations long overdue for survivors of so called 'comfort women' system.[8]

9. On 18 March 2026, the Working Group, together with other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release expressing concern for the release of a former military officer convicted of murder in the context of crimes against humanity.[9]

[1] http://ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2026/02/israel-un-experts-urge-withdrawal-death-penalty-bill.
[2] https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2026/02/mali-un-experts-demand-release-forcibly-disappeared-persons.
[3] https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2026/02/un-experts-alarmed-reports-historic-illegal-adoptions-and-alleged-role.
[4] https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2026/02/iran-un-experts-demand-transparency-and-accountability-following-nationwide#:~:text=The%20experts%20called%20on%20Iranian,protests%2C%20and%20guarantee%20their%20due.
[5] https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2026/02/russias-war-against-ukraine-hits-fifth-year-un-experts-warn-impunity-rules.
[6] https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2026/02/chinas-silence-deepens-fears-over-disappeared-uyghur-returnees-year-warn-un.
[7] https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2026/03/iran-un-experts-call-de-escalation-and-accountability.
[8] https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2026/03/justice-truth-and-reparations-long-overdue-survivors-so-called-comfort-women.
[9] https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2026/03/peru-un-experts-concerned-release-former-military-officer-convicted-murder.

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10. On 19 March 2026, the Working Group, together with other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release expressing concern at the African Development Bank funding for floating LNG project.[10]

11. On 19 March 2026, the Working Group, together with other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release warning of alarming setbacks in transitional justice on 50th anniversary of coup d'état in Argentina.[11]

12. On 30 March 2026, the Working Group, together with other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release calling to end war between USA-Israel and Iran to focus on human rights of Iranians.[12]

13. On 31 March 2026, the Working Group, together with other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release demanding the immediate end to Taliban restrictions on women at UN premises.[13]

14. On 10 April 2026, the Working Group, together with other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release welcoming the establishment of a Truth Commission on violations committed during Civil War and Franco dictatorship.[14]

15. On 20 April 2026, the Working Group, together with other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release calling for the immediate suspension of EU-Israel trade agreement as 'minimum requirement' under international law.[15]

16. On 20 April 2026, the Working Group, together with other special procedure mechanisms, issued a press release warning of torture, suicide attempts, deaths and reprisals in custody in Belarus.[16]

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[10] https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2026/03/mozambique-un-experts-concerned-african-development-bank-funding-floating.

[11] https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2026/03/argentina-alarming-setbacks-transitional-justice-50th-anniversary-coup-detat.

[12] https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2026/03/ending-war-between-usa-israel-and-iran-must-focus-human-rights-iranians-un#:~:text=%E2%80%9CAn%20end%20to%20the%20war,not%20end%20when%20they%20stop.%E2%80%9D.

[13] https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2026/03/afghanistan-un-experts-demand-immediate-end-taliban-restrictions-women-un.

[14] https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2026/04/spain-un-experts-welcome-truth-commission-violations-committed-during-civil.

[15] https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2026/04/un-experts-call-immediate-suspension-eu-israel-trade-agreement-minimum.

[16] https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2026/04/belarus-un-experts-warn-torture-suicide-attempts-deaths-and-reprisals.

Annex IV

Intersessional activities of the members

1. On 10 February 2026, Ms. Gabriella Citroni intervened on the subject "*New Technologies and Enforced Disappearances: The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances – Exploring a New World between Opportunities and Challenges*", while Ms. Grażyna Baranowska addressed ongoing challenges related to enforced disappearances, in the context of the launch of the book "*Enforced Disappearances: on Universal responses to a Worldwide Phenomenon*" (Cambridge University Press, 2025).

2. On 17 February 2026, Ms. Gabriella Citroni gave an interview (available here, in Spanish) to *Radio France Internationale*, on cases of alleged enforced disappearances and intercountry illegal adoptions in Guatemala.

3. On 20 February 2026, Ms. Gabriella Citroni gave an interview (available here, in Spanish) *to Con-Criterio*, on cases of alleged enforced disappearances and intercountry illegal adoptions in Guatemala.

4. On 27 February 2026, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo participated in the 11th International Conference of the Baloch National Movement.

5. On 28 February 2026, Ms. Baldé gave a masterclass to the Bissau-Guinean Diaspora community in Europe on enforced disappearances and other human rights violations in Africa, organised by Kalitica.

6. On 4 March 2026, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez and Ms. Aua Baldé participated on the exchange of experiences between victims of enforced disappearance from Gambia, México, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala. At the meeting, they discussed strategies for searching, investigating, advocating for public policies on enforced disappearances, and memorialization.

7. On 12 March 2026, Mr. Mohammed Al-Obaidi participated in a workshop, in coordination with the Iraqi High Commission for Human Rights, on United Nations mechanisms to combat enforced disappearance and the implementation of international obligations at the national level. The workshop was attended by a number of Iraqi experts.

8. On 13 March 2026, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez participated in a remote meeting with victims from Pakistan.

9. On 17 March 2026, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez participated on a remote meeting with victims of Yemen.

10. On 24 March 2026, Ms. Baldé participated online at the 5th annual session of the International Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in Law Enforcement, regarding public consultations on the issue of systemic racism against Africans and people of African descent in the enforcement of drug laws and policies.

11. On 24 March 2026, Ms. Baldé participated in Geneva in a side event – *Sudan in Crisis: Protection and Accountability Through UN–African Connectivity*, organised by the Committee for Justice – and in a retreat between the ACHPR and Special Procedures, also organised by the Committee for Justice.

12. On 25 March 2026, Ms. Grażyna Baranowska took part in a webinar organized by the Heinrich Böll Foundation, to exchange with families and civil society initiatives about memorialization of enforced disappearances in South and Central America.

13. On 21 April 2026, Mr. Mohammed Al-Obaidi participated in in a consultative meeting with non-governmental organizations holding consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), held on 21 April 2026 at the Iraqi High Commission for Human Rights in Baghdad, with the aim of strengthening the role of these organizations within United Nations mechanisms, particularly the Special Procedures.

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14. On 23 April 2026, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez participated in the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, in New York, with the conference Defending the defenders: protecting indigenous defenders in a context of escalating criminalisation, violence and threats, organised by Cultural Survival.

15. On 24 April 2026, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez, participated remotely on the 19th anniversary of the disappearance of the victims of the Maverick case, from Aguascalientes, Mexico.

16. On 27 April 2026, Ms. Gabriella Citroni intervened on the subject "La desaparición forzada en el marco de los conflictos armados: la experiencia del Grupo de Trabajo de Naciones Unidas sobre Desapariciones Forzadas o Involuntarias", in the context of the "XXVI Jornadas de Derecho Internacional Humanitario", organized by the Instituto de Derechos Humanos de la Facultad de Derecho de la Universidad de Valencia (Spain).

17. On 28 April 2026, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez participated in a remote meeting with OSCs to talk about the report "Enforced disappearances in the context of the defence of land, natural resources and environment", organised by PRODESC and Espacio OSC from México.

18. On 30 April 2026, Ms. Grażyna Baranowska gave a guest lecture about the work of the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances at the Friedrich-Alexander University Nüremberg-Erlangen.

19. On 7 May 2026, Mr. Mohammed Al-Obaidi participated in a workshop with the Iraqi High Commission for Human Rights on addressing human rights violations through national legislation, including the draft Anti-Torture Law. The workshop was attended by national experts.

20. On 8 May and 12 May 2026, Ms. Baldé gave interviews to RFI and to a Guinea media outlet regarding enforced disappearances in Guinea.

21. On 11 May 2026, Ms. Gabriella Citroni intervened on the subject *El olvido institucional. Acciones de intervención en España y desde Europa (Parlamento Europeo y Naciones Unidas)*, at the conference "Las víctimas del 'robo de bebés': ¿las olvidadas de la Memoria Democrática?", in the context of the IX Jornadas de Mujer, Cultura y Pensamiento en la II República, organized by the *Instituto Universitario de Estudios de Género*, Universidad Carlos III, Madrid (Spain).

22. On 12 May 2026, Ms. Grażyna Baranowska participated in an International Roundtable in Luxembourg on "The Human Cost of Steel: Due diligence demands from the Global South to Luxembourg" organized by the Fair Steel Coalition in partnership with the Initiative Pour un Devoir de Vigilance.

23. From 18 to 21 May 2026, Ms. Baldé participated in the Strategic Litigation Learning Lab, co-organised by Open Society Justice Initiative, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA), Conectas Direitos Humanos, and Pan African Lawyers Union (PALU).

24. On 19 May 2026, Ms. Gabriella Citroni gave an interview to the JoonAng (available here) in the context of an academic visit to the Republic of Korea.

25. On 20 May 2026, Mr. Mohammed Al-Obaidi participated in a workshop with a group of non-governmental organizations and the National Security Advisory in Iraq, to discuss the complementary role of civil society in addressing the impacts of climate change, in cooperation with Popular AIDS Organization. During the workshop, the efforts of the Working Group in issuing a thematic report on enforced disappearance in the context of the defense of land, environment, and climate were presented. The event took place in Baghdad.

26. On 22 May 2026, Ms. Gabriella Citroni gave an interview to the Yonhap News Agency (available here) in the context of an academic visit to the Republic of Korea.

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27. On 23 May 2026, Ms. Gabriella Citroni gave an interview to The Chosun Daily (available here) in the context of an academic visit to the Republic of Korea.

28. From 23 to 25 May 2026, Mr. Mohammed Al-Obaidi participated, in cooperation with Hammurabi Human Rights Organization, in a training program for Iraqi university professors specialized in teaching human rights in Baghdad.

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