**Plaintes traitées par le mandat**

Mars 2017

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**Toutes les communications**

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| **Pays** | **Date, type de comm et réf.** | **Résumé des allégations transmises** *(langue originale)* | **Réponse de l’Etat** | **Publié dans le rapport** |
| Afghanistan | 23/04/2015  JAL AFG 1/2015 | Allegations concerning the public lynching and setting on fire of an Afghan woman accused of burning a copy of the Quran. According to the information received, on 19 March 2015, after having been accused of burning a copy of the Quran at a public shrine in Kabul city, a mob comprised of approximately 30 men physically assaulted a 27-year-old student named Farkhunda with stones and sticks and ran her over with a vehicle three times. As a result, the victim died and her corpse was subsequently set on fire. Reportedly the police arrived at the scene while the lynching was ongoing but failed to adequately respond to the mob violence and prevent the victim’s death. On 20 March 2015, President Ashraf Ghani appointed a commission to investigate the case from a religious and legal point of view. On 24 March 2015, the criminal investigation, which was initiated by the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) of Kabul province, was reportedly transferred to the CID at the Headquarters of the Ministry of Interior given the high profile of the case. | x | A/HRC/30/27 |
| Arabie Saoudite | 14/10/2015  JAL  SAU 7/2015 | Alleged destruction of various Mosques and sites of religious, historical and cultural importance in Saudi Arabia. According to the information received, Government authorities have destroyed many sites linked with important religious and historical figures all over the country, which are considered by many Muslim believers, especially Shias and Sufis, as significant sites for their cultural and religious identity. It is alleged that the destructions have been continuous over years in an effort to prohibit religious practices that are not recognized by the country’s dominant interpretation of Islam, in violation of international human rights standards relating to the right to freedom of religion and belief and the right to take part in cultural life, including the right to have access to and enjoy cultural heritage. | oui  30/06/2016 | A/HRC/31/79  Réponse de l’Etat A/HRC/33/? |
| 25/11/2015  UA  SAU 10/2015 | Allegations concerning the imposition of the death sentence following an unfair trial against a poet of Palestinian origin in Saudi Arabia. According to the information received, on 25 May 2014, Mr. Ashraf Fayadh was sentenced to four years imprisonment and 800 lashes for allegedly having committed apostasy. The prosecution appealed the verdict and, on 17 November 2015, the General Court of Abha sentenced Mr. Fayadh to death under the same charge. Mr. Fayadh, who had no legal representation during the judicial proceedings, was given 30 days to appeal the sentence. He remains in detention. | oui  4/03/2016 | A/HRC/31/79  Réponse de l’Etat A/HRC/32/53 |
| 31/05/2016  AL SAU 3/2016 | Alleged destruction of numerous sites of historical, religious and cultural importance in Yemen. According to the information received, the military coalition of countries led by Saudi Arabia has destroyed many sites across the country, through what appears to be indiscriminate airstrikes on civilian targets or systematic targeting and destruction of cultural heritage in Yemen. These destructions cause grave and lasting violations of the human rights of people to access and enjoy cultural heritage, and the strikes which produced them may have failed to meet the principles of distinction, proportionality and military necessity, in violation of international human rights and humanitarian law | oui  2/08/2016  (demande d’extension 20/06/2016) | A/HRC/33/ |
| Australie | 15/04/2015  JAL  AUS 4/2015 | Allegations concerning the Federal Government’s discontinuing of funding for basic services in remote aboriginal communities, which may affect more than 100 such communities in the State of Western Australia. According to the information received, the measure is expected to take place at the end of July 2015 when federal funding will end, affecting 12,113 people living in the 275 remote communities in the State of Western Australia. Concerns are raised regarding the impact that such discontinuation may have on the human rights of indigenous communities, including their cultural rights, whether indigenous communities have been consulted with and the alternatives that the communities will have to choose from. | oui  3/06/2015 | A/HRC/30/27 |
| 20/04/2016  JAL AUS3/2016 | Alleged adverse human rights impact related to numerous provisions within the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP). According to the information received, the TPP was drafted opaquely, without broad consultations, preventing certain stakeholders, including indigenous peoples, from meaningfully participating in the negotiation process. Certain provisions of the TPP related to intellectual property rights may have a detrimental effect on the realization of the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, to live in a clean environment, to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and to participate in cultural life. Serious concern is expressed at provisions relating to the dispute settlement mechanisms before which individuals do not have legal standing and thus are deprived of the right to an effective remedy, and at the investor-State dispute resolution mechanism, which allows investors to challenge laws and policies that promote and protect human rights. The negative impact on access to medicines by the TPP was the subject of a previous communication sent on 19 July 2011, see A/HRC/19/44, case nos. AUS 4/2011, BRN 1/2011, CHL 3/2011, MYS 8/2011, NZL 1/2011, PER 3/2011, SGP 2/2011, USA 13/2011 and VNM 5/2011. | NON  (demande d’extension) | A/HRC/33/ |
| Autre  (Mega First Coorporation Berhad) | 29/02/2016  JAL OTH 12/2016 | Alleged human rights violations associated with the Don Sahong dam development project of the lower Mekong River in the territory of Lao People’s Democratic Republic, 2 kilometres from the Laos-Cambodia border. According to the information received, the dam construction, operated by a Malaysian developer, Mega First, is likely to adversely affect approximately 29.7 million people residing both upstream and downstream from the Mekong dam in Lao PDR, Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam. Despite the anticipated risks, it is alleged that the project is proceeding without adequate environmental and human rights impact assessment and in the absence of meaningful consultation with the concerned population while posing a considerable threat to the livelihoods of people living in the area, particularly in relation to their right to an adequate standard of living, including the rights to adequate food and housing, the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, cultural rights, the rights to information and participation, as well as the rights of indigenous peoples. Related communications were sent to the Governments of Lao People’s Democratic Republic and Malaysia on 16 and 29 February 2016, respectively, see above, case nos. LAO 1/2016 and MYS 1/2016, as well as to Mekong River Commission, see below, case no. OTH 13/2016. | x | A/HRC/32/53 |
| Autre  (Mekong River Commission) | 29/02/2016  JAL OTH 13/2016 | oui  6/05/2016 | A/HRC/32/53  Réponse de l’acteur A/HRC/33/… |
| Bahreïn | 11/07/2014  JUA BHR 9/2014 | Alleged destruction of the Pearl Roundabout monument and related imagery by Government security forces, as well as restricted public access to the site. According to the information received, on 18 March 2011, Government security forces destroyed the Pearl Roundabout monument, which is considered by Bahraini citizens as a symbol of the pro-democratic movement. It is alleged that related imagery, such as the 500 fils coin featuring the image of the Pearl Roundabout, postcards in tourists’ shops, and pictures on official Government websites were removed or taken out of circulation in an effort to erase all memory of the Pearl Roundabout monument. It is further reported that public access to the site is blocked and guarded by the army with signs that the taking of pictures is prohibited. An earlier communication on the same issue was sent on 17 February 2011, see A/HRC/18/51, case no. BHR 1/2011. | Non | A/HRC/28/85 |
| 30/11/2015  JAL  BHR 6/2015 | Alleged patterns of continuous discrimination against Shia citizens, including through cultural, economic, educational and social government policies in Bahrain since 2011. According to the information received, peaceful protestors and other Shia citizens have experienced excessive use of force during and after the protests of 2011, with Shia religious clergy being particularly targeted. Government violence has also led to the destruction of many Shia mosques and sites of religious and cultural significance and of other signs of Shia presence in the country. The official historical narrative which systematically undermines the role of Baharna and Shia religious and cultural heritage in the country is also promoted in the official school curricula and media. Shia citizens allegedly also experience discrimination in access to citizenship, public sector employment and government social policies, particularly housing and welfare programs, making them more vulnerable to poverty. Various aspects of this situation, including the destruction of two mosques and withdrawal of citizenship, have already been raised in previous communications sent on 5 may 2011, see A/HRC/18/51, case no. BHR 8/2011, and on 29 November 2012, see A/HRC/23/51, case no. BHR 12/2012. | oui  1/02/2016 | A/HRC/31/79  Réponse de l’Etat A/HRC/32/53 |
| Bangladesh | 24/11/2015  JAL BGD 7/2015 | Allegations concerning the killing of a Bangladeshi publisher and writer as well as of violent attacks against another publisher. According to the information received, on 31 October 2015, Mr. Faisal Arefin Dipan, a Bangladeshi publisher and writer, was murdered at his publishing house in Dhaka. He had recently published books by the secular writer and blogger Mr. Avijit Roy who was murdered in February 2015. Earlier that day Mr. Ahmedur Rashid Tutul, another Bangladeshi publisher, was the victim of a violent attack, which left him injured and hospitalized. Mr. Tutul had published four of Mr. Roy’s books. It is reported that the responsibility for these attacks has been claimed by the armed group Ansar al-Islam, Al-Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent (AQIS). Concern is expressed at what appears to be a pattern of violence and intimidation against secular writers, publishers, bloggers/journalists and other intellectuals in the country, ostensibly in response to the exercise of their human right to freedom of expression and freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief. A previous related communication was sent on 30 April 2015, see A/HRC/30/27, case no. BGD 2/2015. | x | A/HRC/31/79 |
| Bosnie-Herzégovine | 07/02/2014  JAL BIH 1/2014 | Alleged violent disruption of the Queer Festival Merlinka in Sarajevo. According to the information received, on 1 February 2014, a group of unidentified individuals reportedly stormed the Art Cinema Kriterion in Sarajevo where the aforementioned festival was taking place. They shouted hateful remarks against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered persons (LGBT). They then physically assaulted three attendees who sustained minor physical injuries, and psychologically traumatised over 25 other attendees who were subsequently moved to safe locations in the city. A couple of hours prior to the attack, the organizers had reported to the police a series of threats against the festival made on Facebook. However, the police failed to provide protection to the organizers and participants, despite reassurances that police officers would be deployed during different events of the festival. Serious concerns are expressed about the violent disruption of the Queer Festival Merlinka and the ongoing harassment of LGBT persons in the country. | oui  17/04/2014 | A/HRC/26/21 |
| Brésil | 20/04/2011  AL BRA 2/2011 | Allegation that cultural festival will cease to exist due to the building of a luxury condominium. According to information received, the Festa da Lavadeira (“Washerwoman Festival”), which has been held each year for the last 25 years on 1st May in Paiva Beach, Cabo de Santo Agostinho, Pernambuco State, will cease to take place due to the building of a luxury condominium on that beach. This festival reportedly gathers groups of varied popular cultures, it is a religious expression of followers of African-Brazilian religions, and it was recognized as the cultural heritage of the people of Pernambuco. Three business groups (Ordebrecht Real Estate, Cornélio Brennand and Ricardo Brennand) are said to have teamed up to build a luxury condominium along the Beach of Paiva. Allegedly, since 2005, these groups have attempted to prevent the conduct of the festival. | x | A/HRC/18/51 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 20/04/2016  JAL BRN 1/2016 | Alleged adverse human rights impact related to numerous provisions within the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP). According to the information received, the TPP was drafted opaquely, without broad consultations, preventing certain stakeholders, including indigenous peoples, from meaningfully participating in the negotiation process. Certain provisions of the TPP related to intellectual property rights may have a detrimental effect on the realization of the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, to live in a clean environment, to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and to participate in cultural life. Serious concern is expressed at provisions relating to the dispute settlement mechanisms before which individuals do not have legal standing and thus are deprived of the right to an effective remedy, and at the investor-State dispute resolution mechanism, which allows investors to challenge laws and policies that promote and protect human rights. The negative impact on access to medicines by the TPP was the subject of a previous communication sent on 19 July 2011, see A/HRC/19/44, case nos. AUS 4/2011, BRN 1/2011, CHL 3/2011, MYS 8/2011, NZL 1/2011, PER 3/2011, SGP 2/2011, USA 13/2011 and VNM 5/2011. | oui  30/06/2016 (par NZL) | A/HRC/33/ |
| Bulgarie | 15/9/2015  JAL BGR 3/2015 | Allegations concerning the initiation of archaeological excavations in the vicinity of a mosque and planned conversion of the religious site into a museum. According to the information received, on 14 June 2015, the local government of Karlovo started excavation works aimed at exposing archaeological remains in and around Kurshun Mosque and at converting the site into a museum, without prior notification or consultation with the Muslim community of Bulgaria. The ownership of the Kurshun Mosque has been long disputed and is currently not open for worship; however, it reportedly bears great religious importance for the Muslim community, who view the works as an act of desecration. Similar projects of public works and excavations have allegedly also been carried out at other sites of religious significance for the Muslim community without prior consultation, including at Hamza Bey Mosque in Stara Zagora, Makbul Pasha Mosque in Razgrad and Mihaloglu Mosque in Ihtiman. Controversies regarding the ownership and use of mosques in Bulgaria have reportedly caused tension in the country, including protests against the religious use of Muslim places of worship. | oui  18/11/2015 | A/HRC/31/79  Réponse de l’Etat A/HRC/32/53 |
| Canada | 20/04/2016  JAL CAN1/2016 | Alleged adverse human rights impact related to numerous provisions within the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP). According to the information received, the TPP was drafted opaquely, without broad consultations, preventing certain stakeholders, including indigenous peoples, from meaningfully participating in the negotiation process. Certain provisions of the TPP related to intellectual property rights may have a detrimental effect on the realization of the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, to live in a clean environment, to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and to participate in cultural life. Serious concern is expressed at provisions relating to the dispute settlement mechanisms before which individuals do not have legal standing and thus are deprived of the right to an effective remedy, and at the investor-State dispute resolution mechanism, which allows investors to challenge laws and policies that promote and protect human rights. The negative impact on access to medicines by the TPP was the subject of a previous communication sent on 19 July 2011, see A/HRC/19/44, case nos. AUS 4/2011, BRN 1/2011, CHL 3/2011, MYS 8/2011, NZL 1/2011, PER 3/2011, SGP 2/2011, USA 13/2011 and VNM 5/2011. | noN  demande d’extension 2/05/2016) | A/HRC/33/ |
| Chili | 20/04/2016  CHL 2/2016 | Alegaciones acerca del impacto adverso en el disfrute de los derechos humanos de varias disposiciones contenidas en el Acuerdo Transpacífico de Cooperación Económica (en adelante ‘TPP’ por sus siglas en inglés). De acuerdo a la información recibida, el TPP habría sido redactado de forma no transparente, sin consultas amplias, impidiendo que ciertos actores, como algunos grupos indígenas, participasen activamente en el proceso de negociación. Ciertas disposiciones del TPP relativas a los derechos de propiedad intelectual podrían tener un efecto perjudicial sobre el derecho de toda persona al disfrute del más alto nivel posible de salud física y mental, el derecho a una alimentación adecuada, a vivir en un ambiente limpio, a gozar de los beneficios del progreso científico y a participar en la vida cultural. Se expresa gran preocupación sobre las disposiciones relativas a los mecanismos de solución de controversias ante los cuales los individuos no tienen capacidad legal y por lo tanto se ven privados del derecho a un recurso efectivo, así como sobre el mecanismo de solución de controversias entre inversores y el Estado que permite a los inversores desafiar la aplicación de las leyes y políticas que promuevan y protejan los derechos humanos. El impacto negativo en el acceso a medicamentos por parte del TPP fue objeto de una comunicación anterior enviada el 19 de julio de 2011, ver A/HRC/19/44, casos no. AUS 4/2011, BRN 1/2011, CHL 3/2011, MYS 8/2011, NZL 1/2011, PER 3/2011, SGP 2/2011, USA 13/2011 y VNM 5/2011. | oui  30/06/2016 (par NZL) | A/HRC/33/ |
| Chine | 22/10/2010  UA CHN 25/2010 | Restrictions in the use of Tibetan language in schools | oui  18/11/2010 |  |
| 09/08/2012  JUA CHN 8/2012 | Alleged systematic undermining of the autonomous functions and the rights to freedom of religion, culture and expression of the Tibetan Buddhist community. According to the information received, new management policies of the monasteries and patriotic re-education or legal education campaigns in the Tibet Autonomous Region have led to the closure of monasteries and the violation of freedom of religion or belief. Tibetans are allegedly restrained from observing certain religious holidays or celebrations. Furthermore, there have reportedly been 46 cases of self-immolation since 2009; about 600 Tibetans were detained after the first incident of self-immolation in Lhasa while several hundreds of Tibetans were expelled from Lhasa. There were also reports of the arrests of Tibetan pilgrims who attended a ten-day teaching - the Kalachakra Initiation- given by the Dalai Lama in India. As many as 64 Tibetan intellectuals, including artists, writers, singers and teachers were allegedly arrested for exercising their right to freedom of expression and participation in cultural life especially after March 2008.  Allegedly, the whereabouts of 37 of the detained intellectuals, including artists, are unknown. | oui  28/09/2012 | A/HRC/22/67 |
| 03/02/2014  JUA CHN 1/2014 | Alleged arrest and detention of ten Tibetan singers and musicians. According to the information received, artists Gongpo Tsezin, Trinley Tsekar, Kelsang Yarphel, Lolo, Pema Trinley, Chakdor, Khenrap, Nyagdompo, Shawo Tashi, and Achok Phulshung are either currently being detained or their fate and whereabouts are unknown. It is alleged that these artists have been arrested in connection with their songs supporting Tibetan culture and reflecting the situation in the Tibetan Autonomous Region. Serious concerns are expressed that the alleged arbitrary arrest and detention or enforced disappearance of the aforementioned 10 Tibetan singers and musicians may be linked to their legitimate human rights activities. The Tibetan singer Lolo was the subject of an earlier communication sent on 9 August 2012, see A/HRC/22/67/Corr.2, case no. CHN 8/2012. | oui  30/04/2014 | A/HRC/26/21 |
| Cuba | 20/10/2015  JUA CUB 3/2015 | Alegada detención arbitraria prolongada de un artista por ejercer su derecho a la libre expresión artística. Según la información recibida, el Sr. Danilo Maldonado Machado, conocido como “El Sexto”, fue arrestado el 25 de diciembre de 2014 mientras transportaba dos cerdos con los nombres “Raúl” y “Fidel” pintados en ellos, con la intención de liberarlos durante una manifestación artística en el Parque Central de la Habana. Ha permanecido en prisión más de 9 meses, sin embargo no ha sido formalizada ninguna acusación en su contra y aún no ha sido presentado ante un tribunal. El 7 de octubre de 2015 el Sr. Maldonado desistió de una huelga de hambre de un mes, al ser informado que sería liberado luego de 15 días. Sin embargo permanece en prisión al momento de esta acción urgente. Preocupaciones son manifestadas por el hecho de que esta detención sea una violación del derecho a la libertad de expresión y de opinión, del debido proceso y a un juicio justo, incompatibles con los estándares internacionales sobre derechos humanos. | oui  22/12/2015 | A/HRC/31/79 |
| Egypte | 19/8/2015  JOL EGY 9/2015 | Alleged undue restrictions to the right of everyone to freedom of artistic expression under Egyptian legislation. According to the information received, Law 430/1955 on censorship of artistic works, as well as Minister of Culture Decrees 162/1993 on implementing regulations of the censorship of artistic works and 220/1976 on the criteria to be considered for censorship, as well as several provisions of the Criminal Code (Law 58/1937), establish undue restrictions to the right to freedom of expression, especially in the form of art. It is reported these provisions establish a regime of prior and post-censorship of the arts that is not in compliance with international human rights standards. Furthermore, Law 35/1978 on the Federation of Artistic Syndicates imposes affiliation to a unique syndicate, raising issues about the right to freedom of artistic expression, as recognized under international human rights law. The regime of sanctions provided for in these laws, as well as in the Penal Code, includes severe criminal sanctions and liberty-depriving penalties. The Government is urged to take measures to ensure compliance of the national legislation and its implementation with international human rights norms and standards. | oui  31/05/2016 | A/HRC/31/79  Réponse de l’Etat A/HRC/33/… |
| Etats-Unis d’Amérique | 10/05/2011  JUA USA 5/2011 | Alleged imminent desecration and destruction of ceremonial and burial site. According to the information received, Sogorea Te, now located within the city of Vallejo, California, had been in existence for 3,500 years and has been used continually by the Northern California indigenous peoples, who consider this site sacred. Allegedly, the City of Vallejo had planned to level and pave over the Sogorea Te Sacred Area in order to construct a parking lot and public restrooms. A continuous occupation of the site by local native peoples and organizations had held off the bulldozers that were due to begin the works on 15 April 2011. The Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples sent a follow up letter on this issue on 19 September 2011, see above USA 18/2011. | oui  22/11/2011 | A/HRC/18/51  Réponse de l’Etat A/HRC/19/44 |
| 17/8/2015  JAL USA 16/2015 | Alleged desecration of Mauna Kea Sacred Mountain located on Hawai’i for the construction of the Thirty Meter Telescope (TMC). According to the information received, the construction violates United States of America’s international obligations to protect the human rights of indigenous people to participate in cultural life, to freedom of religion and belief and to be meaningfully involved in decision making-processes that impact on their human rights. It is alleged that the decision to adopt the project was made without appropriately consulting the people for whom the mountain has high cultural and religious value, and that no serious consideration was given to alternative locations for the construction. | oui  9/12/2015 | A/HRC/31/79 |
| 20/04/2016  JAL USA 4/2016 | Alleged adverse human rights impact related to numerous provisions within the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP). According to the information received, the TPP was drafted opaquely, without broad consultations, preventing certain stakeholders, including indigenous peoples, from meaningfully participating in the negotiation process. Certain provisions of the TPP related to intellectual property rights may have a detrimental effect on the realization of the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, to live in a clean environment, to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and to participate in cultural life. Serious concern is expressed at provisions relating to the dispute settlement mechanisms before which individuals do not have legal standing and thus are deprived of the right to an effective remedy, and at the investor-State dispute resolution mechanism, which allows investors to challenge laws and policies that promote and protect human rights. The negative impact on access to medicines by the TPP was the subject of a previous communication sent on 19 July 2011, see A/HRC/19/44, case nos. AUS 4/2011, BRN 1/2011, CHL 3/2011, MYS 8/2011, NZL 1/2011, PER 3/2011, SGP 2/2011, USA 13/2011 and VNM 5/2011. | oui  30/06/2016 (par NZL) | A/HRC/33/ |
| France | 28/9/2015  OL FRA 5/2015 | Lettre concernant l’adoption prochaine d’une loi en France sur la liberté de création, l’architecture et le patrimoine. Selon les informations reçues, le projet de loi en discussion au Parlement français affirme clairement la liberté de création, mais omet de mentionner les libertés correspondantes de présenter, d’exposer et de diffuser des œuvres et créations. La lettre rappelle que ces aspects sont indissociables pour la jouissance du droit de participer à la vie culturelle, tel qu’énoncé dans l’article 27 de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l’homme et l’article 15 du Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, et pour la réalisation du droit à la liberté d’opinion et d’expression, y compris sous une forme artistique, tel que consacré à l’article 19 du Pacte relatif aux droits civils et politiques. | x | A/HRC/31/79 |
| Géorgie | 09/09/2014  JAL GEO 1/2014 | Alleged involuntary resettlement of an estimated 1,700 to 2,500 inhabitants of the upper Svaneti region, including a large number of individuals and families from the Svan minority ethnic subgroup. According to the information received, the Government of Georgia plans to resume the construction of the Khudoni hydropower plant in the Enguri River gorge on the territory of the Mestia municipality in upper Svaneti, four kilometres south of the village of Khaishi, Georgia. It is reported that the construction will flood at least 1,500 hectares of forest and agricultural land along with the village of Khaishi, which is the administrative centre of a number of villages in the area. Concern is expressed that the residents of the Upper Svaneti region will face violations of their right to an adequate standard of living, including food and housing, and their right to take part in cultural life as a result of the construction of Khudoni dam and their resettlement. | oui  16/12/2014 | A/HRC/28/85 |
| Inde | 10/12/2015 JAL IND 15/2015 | Alleged arrest and detention of a folk singer and activist, on charges of sedition for the lyrics of two of his recently released songs criticizing the Tamil Nadu state government and Chief Minister. According to the information received, Mr. S. Sivadas, also known by his stage name Kovan, was arrested in the night of 30 October 2015 at his home. The legal procedure for his arrest was not respected and a Habeas Corpus had to be filed by his lawyer. Mr. Kovan was released on bail on 16 November 2015. He has reportedly been charged with sedition, even though not yet formally, and is awaiting trial. Concern is raised that his arrest and detention may be related to his legitimate exercise of his rights to freedom of opinion and expression in the form of art, to take part in cultural life, and to the freedom indispensable for creative activities, as well as his work as a human rights defender. | X | A/HRC/32/53 |
| Iran | 16/01/2013  AL IRN 2/2013 | Alleged imprisonment for releasing songs critical of the Government. According to the information received, Mr. Arya (Mohammad) Aramnejad, who already served a six-month prison sentence in 2011–2012, was convicted again in January 2012 for “propaganda against the state system”. He was allegedly imprisoned at the Babol prison (Mari Kala Babol), where he was to serve a 91 day prison term. | x | A/HRC/23/51 |
| 16/10/2014  JUA IRN 24/2014 | Alleged arrest, detention, and sentencing of seven individuals for exercising their right to freedom of expression, including in the form of art, and their right to take part in cultural life without discrimination on the basis of sex and gender. On 19 May 2014, Iranian police officers arrested Mr. Sassan Soleimani, Ms. Reyhaneh Taravadi, Ms. Neda Motameni, Ms. Afshin Sohrabi, Mr. Bardia Moradi, and Mr. Roham Shamekhi for appearing in a video. They were released on bail the following day after a publicized forced apology. On 18 September 2014, they were sentenced to prison terms ranging between six months and one year, with a suspension for three years, as well as to 91 lashes each. On 20 June 2014, Ms. Ghoncheh Gavami, a British-Iranian national was arrested outside the Azadi Stadium in Iran, for protesting against the State’s ban on Iranian women watching volleyball and football games in stadiums. She was initially held in Vozara Detention Centre before her transfer to Evin Prison, Tehran, where she was held in solitary confinement without access to a lawyer for 41 days. On 1 October 2014, she went on hunger strike in protest of her continued detention. | x | A/HRC/28/85 |
| 29/10/2015  JUA  IRN 20/2015 | Alleged arbitrary detention, sentencing to flogging and subjecting human rights activists to a virginity test. According to the information received, Ms. Fatemeh Ekhtesari was sentenced to over 11 years in prison for her collection of poetry. Mr. Mehdi Moosavi was sentenced to six years in prison for his poetry. Ms. Atena Farghadani was sentenced to over twelve years for a cartoon. All three were also charged with “illegitimate sexual relationship short of adultery” for shaking hands with a non-relative of the opposite sex. Ms. Ekhtesari and Mr. Moosavi were sentenced to ninety-nine lashes. Ms. Farghadani has not been sentenced but has already been subjected to forced virginity and pregnancy testing. Ms. Narges Mohammadi, a prominent Iranian rearrested 5 May 2015, has been subjected to harassment and deprived of necessary medical care. Ms Farghadani and Ms Mohammadi have been the subjects of seven previous communications, the most recent of which was sent 4 June 2015, see above, case no. IRN 6/2015. | oui  4/03/2016 | A/HRC/31/79  Réponse de l’Etat A/HRC/32/53 |
| 18/02/2016  JUA IRN 4/2016 | Allegations concerning the arrest, detention and sentencing of two musicians and a filmmaker for producing and distributing underground music. According to the information received, on 5 October 2013, Mr. Mehdi Rajabian, Mr. Yousef Emadi and Mr. Hossein Rajabian were arrested by the intelligence unit of the Revolutionary Guard and detained in the northern city of Sari, including in solitary confinement and without access to a lawyer. After 18 days, all three men appeared before the 3rd Branch of the Revolutionary Court and were sent to Evin Prison, Tehran, before being released after a period ranging between 40 days and two months, upon payment of a bail of 200 million Tomans (approximately 6.625 USD). In May 2015, the three individuals appeared at their trial before Branch 28 of the Revolutionary Court, who sentenced them to six years in prison and fined them 200 million Tomans for “insulting the sacred” and “propaganda against the state” through the production and promotion of underground music. On 22 December 2015, the three men appeared before Branch 54 of the Tehran Appeals Court, whose decision is expected shortly. | oui  18/05/2016 | A/HRC/32/53  Réponse de l’Etat A/HRC/33/… |
| 30/05/2016  JAL IRN 14/2016 | Alleged patterns of continuous discrimination against the Bahá’í community in Iran, inter alia, through the destruction of historical and religious sites. According to the information received, the Bahá’í population of Iran has experienced a long history of discrimination, which is undermining their human rights in the area of religion and culture. Since 1979, numerous sites of historical, cultural and religious significance, including cemeteries, have been seized, desecrated and destroyed. Despite the importance of these sites, no consultation process about the closure of some of these cemeteries involved the affected families and co-religionists. Efforts of the Bahá’ís to redress the destruction of their cultural heritage and bring the perpetrators to justice have been unsuccessful to date. The desecration of the Bahá’í cemetery in Shiraz was subject of two previous communications sent on 8 May 2014, see A/HRC/27/72, case no. IRN 8/2014; and on 20 August 2014, see A/HRC/28/85. | NON | A/HRC/33/ |
| Israël | 26/05/2011  JAL ISR 4/2011 | Alleged threats of forced displacement and discrimination against the Bedouin of the West Bank. According to the information received, the Bedouin of the West Bank were displaced from their tribal lands in the Negev desert in 1948. They are allegedly continuously exposed to the threat of forced displacement and discrimination, and live in an area of the occupied West Bank trapped between the policies of the Government of Israel and the Palestinian Authority. They are allegedly prevented from enjoying the minimum requirements of a dignified life, including lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Community representatives report that the Bedouin are no longer allowed to visit their relatives in the Negev. The rangeland and water that the Bedouin depend on for their livestock has reportedly become fragmented by the establishment of closed military areas, Israeli settlements, nature reserves, check points and the West Bank Barrier. | oui  26/10/2011 | A/HRC/18/51  Réponse de l’Etat A/HRC/19/44 |
| 14/10/2014  JUA ISR 10/2014 | Alleged imminent risk of forced eviction and transfer of Palestinian Bedouin communities, acts prohibited under international human rights and humanitarian law. According to the information received, Palestinian Bedouin communities currently residing in the central West Bank, including the East Jerusalem periphery, are at imminent risk of forced eviction and transfer to three urbanized sites at Al Jabal, Nuweima and Fasayil in the Jerusalem and Jericho Governorates of the West Bank, as a result of steps being taken by the Government of Israel to relocate them.  Between 5,000 and 11,000 individuals are considered to be at risk of relocation to these sites. | x | A/HRC/28/85 |
| Japon | 20/04/2016  JAL JPN 2/2016 | Alleged adverse human rights impact related to numerous provisions within the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP). According to the information received, the TPP was drafted opaquely, without broad consultations, preventing certain stakeholders, including indigenous peoples, from meaningfully participating in the negotiation process. Certain provisions of the TPP related to intellectual property rights may have a detrimental effect on the realization of the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, to live in a clean environment, to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and to participate in cultural life. Serious concern is expressed at provisions relating to the dispute settlement mechanisms before which individuals do not have legal standing and thus are deprived of the right to an effective remedy, and at the investor-State dispute resolution mechanism, which allows investors to challenge laws and policies that promote and protect human rights. The negative impact on access to medicines by the TPP was the subject of a previous communication sent on 19 July 2011, see A/HRC/19/44, case nos. AUS 4/2011, BRN 1/2011, CHL 3/2011, MYS 8/2011, NZL 1/2011, PER 3/2011, SGP 2/2011, USA 13/2011 and VNM 5/2011. | oui  30/06/2016 (par NZL) | A/HRC/33/ |
| Laos (République démocratique populaire du) | 16/02/2016  JAL LAO 1/2016 | Alleged human rights violations associated with the Don Sahong dam development project of the lower Mekong River in the territory of Lao People’s Democratic Republic, 2 kilometres from the Laos-Cambodia border. According to the information received, the dam construction, operated by a Malaysian developer, Mega First, is likely to adversely affect approximately 29.7 million people residing both upstream and downstream from the Mekong dam in Lao PDR, Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam. Despite the anticipated risks, it is alleged that the project is proceeding without adequate environmental and human rights impact assessment and in the absence of meaningful consultations with the concerned population while posing a considerable threat to the livelihoods of people living in the area, particularly in relation to their right to an adequate standard of living, including the rights to adequate food and housing, the right to the highest standard of physical and mental health, cultural rights, the rights to information and participation, as well as the rights of indigenous peoples. A related communication was sent to the Government of Malaysia on 29 February 2016, see below, case no. MYS 1/2016, as well as to Mega First Corporation Berhad and the Mekong River Commission on 29 February 2016, see below, case nos. OTH 12/2016 and OTH 13/2016. | oui  10/05/2016 | A/HRC/32/53  Réponse de l’Etat A/HRC/33/… |
| Libye | 05/09/2012  JUA LBY 2/2012 | Alleged destruction of religious and historic sites, desecration of graves, intimidation and the excessive use of force against protesters.  According to the information received, attacks on Sufi sites in Tripoli began in October 2011. In late August, some armed assailants reportedly launched a series of attacks destroying Sidi Abdul- Salam al-Asmar al-Fituri, Asmariya Islamic University complex, al-Sha'ab Mosque, shrine of Sheik Ahmad Zaruq, Gurgi Mosque, Uthman Pasha Madrassa and desecrating Sufi Muslim graves in Tripoli, Misurata, Derna and Zliten. The Ministry of the Interior had allegedly “authorised” the operation and maintained that the Supreme Security Council (SSC) forces did not seek to stop the demolition in order to “maintain order” and to avoid violence.  It was reported that peaceful protestors of the demolition of the Al-Sha’ab mosque were obstructed from protesting by armed men while several demonstrators were physically threatened and intimidated. Nabil Shebani, a journalist from the Libyan television station, Alassema, was also reported to be detained whilst attempting to report on the destruction of the Al-Sha’ab mosque. An imam of a Tripoli mosque, Ashraf Jerbi, who took part in the protest, was physically intimidated and subjected to cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment by Libyan security forces after being detained. | oui  7/09/2012 | A/HRC/22/67 |
| Malaisie | 27/05/2014  JAL MYS 4/2014 | Alleged systematic persecution and discrimination against Shi’a Muslims in Malaysia. According to the information received, on 21 April 2014, Mr. Mohd Kamilzuhairi Abdul Aziz, a Shi’a religious cleric, was arrested by police during a peaceful religious meeting in Taman Sri Gombak. On 9 April 2014, a novel written by Mr. Mohd Faizal Musa was banned by the Ministry of Home Affairs in order to stop Shi’a propaganda. The ban appears to be imposed as a result of the 1996 fatwa issued by the National Council for Islamic Affairs, which declared Shi’a school of Islam as a deviant sect and any production, broadcast and distribution of any books, pamphlets, films and video deviating from the Sunni teaching as haram (forbidden). | x | A/HRC/27/72 |
| 29/02/2016  JAL MYS 1/2016 | Alleged human rights violations associated with the Don Sahong dam development project of the lower Mekong River in the territory of Lao People’s Democratic Republic, 2 kilometres from the Laos-Cambodia border. According to the information received, the dam construction, operated by a Malaysian developer, Mega First, is likely to adversely affect approximately 29.7 million people residing both upstream and downstream from the Mekong dam in Lao PDR, Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam. Despite the anticipated risks, it is alleged that the project is proceeding without adequate environmental and human rights impact assessment and in the absence of meaningful consultation with the concerned population while posing a considerable threat to the livelihoods of people living in the area, particularly in relation to their right to an adequate standard of living, including the rights to adequate food and housing, the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, cultural rights, the rights to information and participation, as well as the rights of indigenous peoples. A related communication was sent to the Government of Lao People’s Democratic Republic on 16 February 2016, see above, case no. LAO 1/2016, as well as to Mega First Corporation Berhad and the Mekong River Commission on 29 February 2016, see below, case nos. OTH 12/2016 and 13/2016. | x | A/HRC/32/53 |
| 20/04/2016  JAL YS 5/2016 | Alleged adverse human rights impact related to numerous provisions within the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP). According to the information received, the TPP was drafted opaquely, without broad consultations, preventing certain stakeholders, including indigenous peoples, from meaningfully participating in the negotiation process. Certain provisions of the TPP related to intellectual property rights may have a detrimental effect on the realization of the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, to live in a clean environment, to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and to participate in cultural life. Serious concern is expressed at provisions relating to the dispute settlement mechanisms before which individuals do not have legal standing and thus are deprived of the right to an effective remedy, and at the investor-State dispute resolution mechanism, which allows investors to challenge laws and policies that promote and protect human rights. The negative impact on access to medicines by the TPP was the subject of a previous communication sent on 19 July 2011, see A/HRC/19/44, case nos. AUS 4/2011, BRN 1/2011, CHL 3/2011, MYS 8/2011, NZL 1/2011, PER 3/2011, SGP 2/2011, USA 13/2011 and VNM 5/2011. | oui  30/06/2016 (par NZL) | A/HRC/33/ |
| Mali | 09/07/2012  JUA MLI 1/2012 | Alleged destruction of cultural and religious sites inscribed on the World Heritage List, as well as the ban on music by Ansar Dine group in the cities of Timbuktu, Gao and Kida. According to the information received, on 1 July 2012, the armed members of Ansar Dine group attacked a cemetery located in the south of Timbuktu in the suburb of the eponymous Djingareyber mosque built in 1327 and destroyed the tombs of Sidi Mahmoud, Sidi Moctar and Alpha Moya. On the following day, they attacked Cheikh el-Kebir's mausoleum. The western gate of Sidi Yahia mosque was also destroyed. Ansar Dine spokesman allegedly claimed that the group was acting in the name of God and threatened to destroy every mausoleum in the city without exception. Reportedly, the Ansar Dine group also issued a ban on music in Timbuktu, Gao and Kidal as soon as they took control of these areas in April 2012. | x | A/HRC/22/67 |
| Maroc | 17/07/2014  JUA MAR 3/2014 | Condamnation alléguée d’un bloggeur et rappeur à quatre mois de détention, en raison de l’exercice de sa liberté d’expression artistique et de son implication dans le mouvement pro-démocratique au Maroc. Selon les informations reçues, M. Mouad Belghouate, bloggeur et rappeur renommé critiquant ouvertement la corruption au Maroc et dénonçant les brutalités policières, a été condamné à quatre mois de détention le 1er juillet 2014. Ceci est la troisième condamnation de M. Belghouate à une peine de prison depuis 2011, en vertu de procédures judiciaires qui ne seraient pas respectueuses du droit à un procès équitable. Des préoccupations sont exprimées relatives au fait que les condamnations dont a fait l’objet M. Belghouate seraient liées à l’exercice de son droit à la liberté d’opinion et d’expression y compris sous une forme artistique et de son droit de participer à la vie culturelle, et à son travail pacifique œuvrant pour les droits de l’homme au Maroc. | oui  6/10/2014 | A/HRC/28/85 |
| 31/11/2014  JAL MAR 7/2014 | Allégations de détention, d’actes de torture et de mauvais traitements, et d’exécution sommaire d’un militant des droits de l’homme et activiste politique sahraoui. Selon les informations reçues, M. Hassanna al-Wali a été arrêté le 5 janvier 2012 par les forces policières marocaines au siège de la police à Dakhla. Le jour suivant, M. al-Wali aurait été emprisonné et soumis à diverses formes de torture par les forces de sécurité. Malgré son mauvais état de santé, l’accès à des soins médicaux lui aurait été refusé. Lorsqu’il a enfin été transféré à un hôpital, M. al-Wali serait tombé dans un coma à la suite du traitement médical qu’il aurait reçu. M. al-Wali serait décédé trois jours plus tard. Ces violations feraient partie d’une tendance plus générale de violations systématiques commises par les autorités marocaines à l’encontre de militants sahraouis. | oui  23/12/2014 | A/HRC/28/85 |
| Mexique | 20/04/2016  JAL MEX 3/2016 | Alegaciones acerca del impacto adverso en el disfrute de los derechos humanos de varias disposiciones contenidas en el Acuerdo Transpacífico de Cooperación Económica (en adelante ‘TPP’ por sus siglas en inglés). De acuerdo a la información recibida, el TPP habría sido redactado de forma no transparente, sin consultas amplias, impidiendo que ciertos actores, como algunos grupos indígenas, participasen activamente en el proceso de negociación. Ciertas disposiciones del TPP relativas a los derechos de propiedad intelectual podrían tener un efecto perjudicial sobre el derecho de toda persona al disfrute del más alto nivel posible de salud física y mental, el derecho a una alimentación adecuada, a vivir en un ambiente limpio, a gozar de los beneficios del progreso científico y a participar en la vida cultural. Se expresa gran preocupación sobre las disposiciones relativas a los mecanismos de solución de controversias ante los cuales los individuos no tienen capacidad legal y por lo tanto se ven privados del derecho a un recurso efectivo, así como sobre el mecanismo de solución de controversias entre inversores y el Estado que permite a los inversores desafiar la aplicación de las leyes y políticas que promuevan y protejan los derechos humanos. El impacto negativo en el acceso a medicamentos por parte del TPP fue objeto de una comunicación anterior enviada el 19 de julio de 2011, ver A/HRC/19/44, casos no. AUS 4/2011, BRN 1/2011, CHL 3/2011, MYS 8/2011, NZL 1/2011, PER 3/2011, SGP 2/2011, USA 13/2011 y VNM 5/2011. | oui  30/06/2016 (par NZL) | A/HRC/33/ |
| Nouvelle Zélande | 20/04/2016  JAL NZL 1/2016 | Alleged adverse human rights impact related to numerous provisions within the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP). According to the information received, the TPP was drafted opaquely, without broad consultations, preventing certain stakeholders, including indigenous peoples, from meaningfully participating in the negotiation process. Certain provisions of the TPP related to intellectual property rights may have a detrimental effect on the realization of the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, to live in a clean environment, to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and to participate in cultural life. Serious concern is expressed at provisions relating to the dispute settlement mechanisms before which individuals do not have legal standing and thus are deprived of the right to an effective remedy, and at the investor-State dispute resolution mechanism, which allows investors to challenge laws and policies that promote and protect human rights. The negative impact on access to medicines by the TPP was the subject of a previous communication sent on 19 July 2011, see A/HRC/19/44, case nos. AUS 4/2011, BRN 1/2011, CHL 3/2011, MYS 8/2011, NZL 1/2011, PER 3/2011, SGP 2/2011, USA 13/2011 and VNM 5/2011. | oui  30/06/2016 | A/HRC/33/ |
| Pakistan | 07/03/2014  JAL PAK 3/2014 | Alleged undue restrictions of the right to freedom of association contained in the Foreign Contributions Bill (2013). According to the information received, the Bill, which regulates the utilization of foreign contributions by national and international non-governmental organizations, imposes undue restrictions on such recipients.. Such provisions concern, inter alia, the registration, suspension or cancellation of certificates; auditing/monitoring of these organizations, as well as restrictions on the utilization of foreign contributions they receive; and limitation on activities they intend to pursue. | x | A/HRC/27/72 |
| 13/01/2016  JAL PAK 1/2016 | Alleged destruction of many historic buildings and neighbourhoods for the purpose of the Orange metro line in Lahore, in violation of the right to housing and cultural rights. According to the information received, works for the construction of the Orange metro line have started regardless of the important opposition the project has met and of procedural flaws. Concerns are expressed about the lack of transparency and adequate information to the affected residents, forced evictions and disregard for various Pakistani law provisions prohibiting construction near heritage sites as well as activities leading to environmental degradation. | x | A/HRC/32/53 |
| Pays-Bas | 17/01/2013  JAL NLD 1/2013 | Allegation that the Dutch celebration of Black Pete, also known as “Swarte Piet”, which, each year, is part of the Saint Nicholas Event (5 December), and precedes and accompanies the celebration of Santa Claus, perpetuates a stereotyped image of African people and people of African descent. According to the information received, proposals have been made to declare the Dutch Cultural Historical Tradition “Santa Claus and Black Pete” as Immaterial Cultural Heritage, and the Dutch authorities have selected the annual Saint Nicolas Event (December 5) as one of the intangible heritages to be submitted for inclusion in the UNESCO list. | oui  10/07/2013 | A/HRC/23/51  Réponse de l’Etat A/HRC/24/21 |
| 28/01/2015  JAL NLD 1/2015 | Letter requesting information on the reported placement of the Dutch tradition of Sinterklaas and Black Pete on the National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage. According to the information received, on 15 January 2015, the Dutch Centre for Folk Culture and Intangible Heritage, a Government-funded organization, placed the Dutch traditional Sinterklaas and Black Pete festival on the National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage. Allegedly, concerned communities, who find the tradition of Black Pete to be offensive, as it perpetuates a negative stereotyped representation of African people and people of African descent, were not informed nor consulted about this process. A previous communication on the same subject was sent on 17 January 2013, see A/HRC/23/51, case no. NLD 1/2013. | oui  30/03/2015 | A/HRC/29/50 |
| Pérou | 20/04/2016  JAL PER2/2016 | Alegaciones acerca del impacto adverso en el disfrute de los derechos humanos de varias disposiciones contenidas en el Acuerdo Transpacífico de Cooperación Económica (en adelante ‘TPP’ por sus siglas en inglés). De acuerdo a la información recibida, el TPP habría sido redactado de forma no transparente, sin consultas amplias, impidiendo que ciertos actores, como algunos grupos indígenas, participasen activamente en el proceso de negociación. Ciertas disposiciones del TPP relativas a los derechos de propiedad intelectual podrían tener un efecto perjudicial sobre el derecho de toda persona al disfrute del más alto nivel posible de salud física y mental, el derecho a una alimentación adecuada, a vivir en un ambiente limpio, a gozar de los beneficios del progreso científico y a participar en la vida cultural. Se expresa gran preocupación sobre las disposiciones relativas a los mecanismos de solución de controversias ante los cuales los individuos no tienen capacidad legal y por lo tanto se ven privados del derecho a un recurso efectivo, así como sobre el mecanismo de solución de controversias entre inversores y el Estado que permite a los inversores desafiar la aplicación de las leyes y políticas que promuevan y protejan los derechos humanos. El impacto negativo en el acceso a medicamentos por parte del TPP fue objeto de una comunicación anterior enviada el 19 de julio de 2011, ver A/HRC/19/44, casos no. AUS 4/2011, BRN 1/2011, CHL 3/2011, MYS 8/2011, NZL 1/2011, PER 3/2011, SGP 2/2011, USA 13/2011 y VNM 5/2011. | oui  30/06/2016 (par NZL) | A/HRC/33/ |
| Qatar | 21/12/2012  JAL QAT 1/2012 | Alleged sentencing to life imprisonment of a Qatari poet for writing and reciting poems criticizing the Amir of Qatar and praising the Tunisian revolutions. According to the information received, Mr. Mohammed al-Ajami, also known as Mr. Mohammed Ibn al-Dheeb, was sentenced to life imprisonment by the Criminal Court in Doha on 29 November 2012. The case against him was based on a poem which he wrote in 2010, criticizing Sheikh Tamim Al Thani. Mr. al-Ajami had been reportedly held in solitary confinement throughout his detention and his trial has been marred by a series of irregularities, including a number of court sessions held in secret and lack of access to the trial by Mr. al-Ajami’s defense lawyer of choice. | oui  14/02/2013 | A/HRC/23/51 |
| 16/10/2015  JOL   QAT 2/2015 | Alleged arbitrary detention of a Qatari poet for writing and reciting poems criticizing the Amir of Qatar and praising the Tunisian revolution. According to the information received, since February 2013, Mr. Mohammed al-Ajami, also known as Mr. Mohammed Ibn al-Dheeb, is serving a 15 years prison sentence for a poem he wrote in 2010 criticizing Sheikh Tamim Al Thani. Irregularities have been reported throughout the legal procedures, including the fact that the legal reasons for reducing the sentence from life imprisonment to 15 years were not clearly exposed. It is also alleged that, for the last two years, Mr. al-Ajami has been subjected to harsh conditions, with periods of solitary confinement during his detention. Serious concerns are raised regarding the compatibility of the sentence with international human rights standards relating to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to take part in cultural life, as well as concerning the right to a fair trial. Mr. Al-Ajami has been the subject of a previous communication sent on 21 December 2012, see A/HRC/23/51, case no. QAT 1/2012. | oui  2/12/2015 | A/HRC/31/79 |
| Russie | 11/05/2012  JUA RUS 2/2012 | Alleged detention of band members of ‘Pussy Riot’ in Moscow on the charge of “hooliganism”. According to the information received, on 4 March 2012, Ms. Nadezhda Tolokonnikova and Ms. Maria Alekhina were arrested and charged with hooliganism for allegedly performing a punk prayer at the Christ the Saviour Cathedral. Reportedly, Ms. Ekaterina Samutsevich was arrested on 15 March 2012 and charged with similar offence. Since their arrest, some of their family members, some people supporting them as well as one of their lawyers allegedly received threats. On 19 April 2012, Tagansky Court in Moscow had reportedly extended the detention of the three women to 24 June 2012. | oui  17/08/2012 | A/HRC/22/67 |
| Salvador | 25/11/2013  AL SLV 2/2013 | Presunto cierre de la Oficina de Tutela Legal (Tutela Legal) de la Arquidiócesis de San Salvador y de su archivo que contendría información sobre casos de violaciones a los derechos humanos, incluyendo desapariciones forzadas. Según la información recibida, el día 30 de septiembre de 2013, la Arquidiócesis de San Salvador decretó el cierre de la Oficina de Tutela Legal de dicho Arzobispado. Se expresa preocupación por la protección de los aproximadamente 50.000 archivos en poder de Tutela Legal y por la preservación de la confidencialidad de los datos que contiene. Se señala la importancia del resguardo del Archivo, por el riesgo que podría representar para numerosas víctimas, familiares y testigos y para la promoción de la verdad, la justicia, la reparación y las garantías de no-repetición. La decisión de cerrar la Oficina de Tutela Legal ocurre diez días después de la admisión por la Sala de lo Constitucional de una demanda de inconstitucional contra la Ley de Amnistía General para la Consolidación de la Paz; proceso que podría permitir la apertura de procesos judiciales y en el marco de los cuales la documentación y archivos de la Oficina de Tutela Legal podrían jugar un rol central. | oui  26/05/2014 | A/HRC/25/74  Réponse de l’Etat A/HRC/27/72 |
| Singapour | 21/11/2012  JAL SGP 2/2012 | Alleged planned building of an eight-lane highway through the Bukit Brown Cemetery. According to information received, the Bukit Brown Cemetery, which is of remarkable natural, cultural and historical value, enables people to build a sense of identity and belonging to the region, is used as a space for the living cultural practices of people, is an important recreational and leisure space with a unique combination of heritage and nature, and provides a valuable database for researchers and scholars. In September 2011, the Government of Singapore reportedly announced the construction of a new road through the Bukit Brown Cemetery to relieve traffic congestion; the decision taken by the Government to build the road was allegedly not preceded by a meaningful consultation process. | oui  27/12/2012 | A/HRC/22/67 |
| 29/05/2012  AL SGP 3/2012 | Alleged cancellation of a play read and book launch at the Substation Theatre that was scheduled to take place on 26 August 2012. According to information received, the Substation Theatre informed the organizers of the event that there had been queries by representatives of the National Arts Council (NAC) and the Internal Security Department (ISD) and pressures to cancel the event.  The exact reasons for the cancellation have not been communicated to the organizers of the event. It is also alleged that the play originally commissioned for a festival in 2013 has now been taken off the programme, based on the advice of the National Arts Council | oui  1/02/2013 | A/HRC/23/51 |
| 20/04/2016  JAL SGN 1/2016 | Alleged adverse human rights impact related to numerous provisions within the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP). According to the information received, the TPP was drafted opaquely, without broad consultations, preventing certain stakeholders, including indigenous peoples, from meaningfully participating in the negotiation process. Certain provisions of the TPP related to intellectual property rights may have a detrimental effect on the realization of the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, to live in a clean environment, to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and to participate in cultural life. Serious concern is expressed at provisions relating to the dispute settlement mechanisms before which individuals do not have legal standing and thus are deprived of the right to an effective remedy, and at the investor-State dispute resolution mechanism, which allows investors to challenge laws and policies that promote and protect human rights. The negative impact on access to medicines by the TPP was the subject of a previous communication sent on 19 July 2011, see A/HRC/19/44, case nos. AUS 4/2011, BRN 1/2011, CHL 3/2011, MYS 8/2011, NZL 1/2011, PER 3/2011, SGP 2/2011, USA 13/2011 and VNM 5/2011. | oui  30/06/2016 (par NZL) | A/HRC/33/ |
| Syrie | 22/01/2014  JUA SYR 2/2014 | Alleged arrest and detention of a political cartoonist.  According to the information received, Mr. Akram Raslan, a cartoonist working for Al-Fida newspaper, was arrested without an arrest warrant on 2 October 2012 by the Syrian Military Intelligence in the city of Hama.  The arrest reportedly occurred after he posted political cartoons critical of President Bashar Al-Assad on Facebook.  On 26 July 2013, Mr. Raslan was reportedly put on secret trial and sentenced to life imprisonment on account of, inter alia, insulting the country’s president. While Mr. Raslan had reportedly been held incommunicado since his arrest, there were conflicting reports about Mr. Raslan’s fate and whereabouts, including that he may have been executed. | oui  31/03/2014 | A/HRC/26/21 |
| Thaïlande | 15/03/2013  JAL THA 2/2013 | Alleged prohibited distribution in Thailand of the film Shakespeare Must Die produced by Mr. Manit Sriwanichpoom and written and directed by Ms. Smanrat Kanjanavanit. According to information received, on 3 April 2012, the Third Committee of Film and Video Censorship Board issued a banning order prohibiting the distribution of the movie, which is as adaptation in Thai-language of William Shakespeare’s Macbeth. It is alleged that the Censorship Board deemed that the movie “has content that causes disunity among the people of the nation”, and that the filmmakers did not agree to re-shoot the scenes that were the subject of the Third Committee’s various objections. It is alleged that the banning of the film is politically motivated. | oui  18/06/2013 | A/HRC/24/21  Réponse de l’Etat A/HRC/25/74 |
| Tunisie | 05/07/2012  JUA TUN 2/2012 | Allégations relatives à des atteintes commises à l’encontre des libertés artistique et académique en Tunisie, sous la pression notamment de groupes dits « salafistes ». Selon les informations reçues, de graves incidents, impliquant violences et menaces contre des artistes et des membres du personnel académique, se seraient produits, en juin 2012 à l’occasion de la tenue de la foire d’art contemporain « Le printemps des Arts », de même que, depuis la fin de l’année 2011, au sein de divers établissements d’enseignement supérieur. Le doyen de la Faculté des Lettres, des Arts et des Humanités de l’Université de la Manouba, M. Habib Kazdaghli, aurait subi des violences et des pressions de la part des groupes salafistes. Deux jeunes blogueurs, MM. Djabeur Mejri et Ghazi Bedji, auraient été condamnés  à sept ans de prison pour avoir diffusé sur Facebook des caricatures de Mahomet. M. Nabil Karoui, propriétaire de la chaîne de télévision Nessma TV, aurait été condamné à une amende pour la diffusion du film « Persépolis » en octobre 2011, contenant des scènes avec un Dieu personnifié. | oui  30/11/2012 7/12/2012 | A/HRC/22/67 |
| Viet Nam | 21/12/2012  JUA VNM 5/2012 | Alleged trial and imprisonment of two songwriters.  According to information received, Mr. Vo Minh Tri and Mr. Tran Vu Anh Binh have been sentenced to four (4) and six (6) years of imprisonment respectively on the charge of “conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam”, for posting the songs they authored on the internet. There were also allegedly accused of having links with an advocacy group for, among others, human rights and democratic reforms issues. Both singers write about social and human rights issues. | oui  28/02/2012 | A/HRC/23/51 |
| 21/03/2014  JUA VNM 3/2014 | Alleged forced eviction of the residents of the Con Dau village, near Da Nang city, in Central Viet Nam. According to the information received, in 2007, the local government of Da Nang city announced a plan to expropriate the Con Dau village. The land was leased to a private company to build an eco-resort. Compensation was poor and the request of the parishioners to be resettled near their church was rejected twice. By 2013, hundreds of residents had moved under threats and harassment or after their homes had been forcefully demolished. The company stopped its project and began selling its land use rights by lots to private buyers. On 7 March 2014, the local government of Da Nang city gave a deadline to a remaining hundred households to give up their land and move out by 15 April 2014. Concerns are expressed that the forced eviction of the residents of Con Dau violates international human rights standards and seriously disrupts the cultural and religious life of the community. | oui  23/05/2014 | A/HRC/27/72 |
| 20/04/2016  JAL VNM 2/2016 | Alleged adverse human rights impact related to numerous provisions within the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP). According to the information received, the TPP was drafted opaquely, without broad consultations, preventing certain stakeholders, including indigenous peoples, from meaningfully participating in the negotiation process. Certain provisions of the TPP related to intellectual property rights may have a detrimental effect on the realization of the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, to live in a clean environment, to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and to participate in cultural life. Serious concern is expressed at provisions relating to the dispute settlement mechanisms before which individuals do not have legal standing and thus are deprived of the right to an effective remedy, and at the investor-State dispute resolution mechanism, which allows investors to challenge laws and policies that promote and protect human rights. The negative impact on access to medicines by the TPP was the subject of a previous communication sent on 19 July 2011, see A/HRC/19/44, case nos. AUS 4/2011, BRN 1/2011, CHL 3/2011, MYS 8/2011, NZL 1/2011, PER 3/2011, SGP 2/2011, USA 13/2011 and VNM 5/2011. | oui  30/06/2016 (par NZL) | A/HRC/33/ |
| Zambie | 3/8/2015  JAL ZAM 2/2015 | Alleged arrest and prosecution of a musician and singer for having released a song critical of the President of the ruling party. According to the information received, on 8 June 2015, Mr. Chama Fumba, aka Pilato (Pilate), a 31-year-old musician, was arrested for a song in which he is said to have ridiculed the President and the ruling party. He was subsequently detained and denied police bond, despite the request from his lawyers that he be released pending trial. On 9 June, Mr. Fumba appeared before the Chief Resident Magistrate at Lusaka on charges of “conduct likely to cause a breach of the public peace”, contrary to Section 178 (f) of the Penal Code of Zambia. Mr. Fumba pleaded not guilty and was granted release pending trial on bail. His trial was initially set for 24 June 2015, but later adjourned until 13 July 2015, reportedly because the prosecutor had no witnesses. On 13 July, the director of the Public Prosecution entered a Nolle Prosequi and the case against Mr. Fumba was discontinued. It is alleged that the arrest of Mr. Fumba might be linked with the upcoming presidential electoral campaign for 2016. | x | A/HRC/31/79 |