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**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil,
Political, economic, social and cultural rights,
Including the right to development**

**Overview of activities undertaken by the mandate since 1
March 2018, including observations on communications
transmitted between 1 March 2018 and 28 February 2019
and replies received between 1 May 2018 and 30 April 2019**

**Report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or
arbitrary executions***

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



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I. Activities of the Special Rapporteur

1. The present report covers the main activities undertaken by the Special Rapporteur since 1 March 2018. Information on earlier activities can be found in her previous report to the Human Rights Council (A/HRC/38/44 and A/HRC/38/44/Add.3).

A. Country visits

2. The Special Rapporteur sent requests/reminders for official visits to the Governments of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Israel, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United States of America, Yemen and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

3. She thanks the Governments of Nigeria and Mozambique for responding positively to her request for a visit and encourages the Governments of all above-mentioned States to extend an invitation for a visit in the near future.

B. Communications

4. Observations on communications sent between 1 March 2018 and 28 February 2019 and responses received from States and other actors between 1 May 2018 and 30 April 2019 are contained in section II of this report.

C. Press releases

5. During the reporting period, the Special Rapporteur issued, alone or jointly, 56 press statements. They raised a variety of themes and country specific issues, including:

- The imposition of the death penalty – for crimes that do not meet the threshold of “most serious crimes”, after trials that reportedly did not meet fair trial and due process standards, on child offenders, minorities, journalists, protesters and women, as well as extraditions of persons to countries where they risk receiving the death penalty,
- Unlawful deaths and killings, including of children, LGBTI persons, migrants, human rights defenders, indigenous people, minorities, journalists, politicians, persons with albinism and women,
- Death threats against and attacks on media professionals, journalists, human rights defenders, LGBTI persons, minorities and women,
- Excessive use of force by State agents, during arrest and in the context of protests
- State’s duty to protect life, including legislation,
- Investigation on extrajudicial executions in the context of transitional justice.¹

D. Meetings and other activities

6. The Special Rapporteur most recent thematic report to the General Assembly focused on the criminalisation of life-saving measures, amounting to a violation of the right to life. (A/73/314). She subsequently issued a statement on the protection of humanitarian actions while combating the financing of terrorism as part of the UNSC adoption of Resolution 2462. She led a joint initiative with relevant mandates, to submit comments to the International

¹ The full list of press statements issued can be found at:
http://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/NewsSearch.aspx?MID=SR_Summ_Executions.

Law Commission on the Draft Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Humanity.

7. During the period under review, the Special Rapporteur participated in several meetings and events, some of which included:

- Meeting on the killing of women and LGBTI persons organised at the United Nations in New York, by the Permanent Mission of Finland and MADRE (March 2018);
- Colloquium on the rights of missing and dead migrants and refugees in Lesbos (May 2018);
- 13th Annual Bar Leaders' Conference held in Oslo (May 2018);
- 2018 World Congress on Justice for Children held in Paris (May 2018);
- Video-conference on large-scale human rights violations in Indian-administered Jammu and Kashmir organised by the University of Warwick (July 2018);
- Launch of the All-Party Parliamentary Group's report on "The UK's Use of Armed Drones: Working with Partners" (July 2018);
- Panel discussion on "Juvenile executions in the world today", organised in London by the All-Party Parliamentary Group in cooperation with Reprieve (July 2018);
- Annual consultation on environmental justice, organised by the Asia-Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development; an expert meeting on drones warfare at the University of Oxford (September 2018);
- Meeting of the Migration Committee of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (September 2018);
- Meeting on the rights of LGBTI persons organised by the Permanent Mission of The Netherlands in New York (September 2018);
- Expert group meeting on "The application of international standards in situations of unconventional violence" organised by UNDP (October 2018);
- Human Rights Defenders World Summit held in Paris (October 2018);
- Meeting on Non-State Actors organised, in Geneva, by the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights (November 2018).

8. The Special Rapporteur also participated in side-events organised within the margins of the 38th and 39th regular sessions of the Human Rights Council as well as the 73rd session of the General Assembly.

9. The Special Rapporteur was a lecturer in the Summer 2018 Oxford University Master's in International Human Rights Law, teaching the course on right to life. In September 2018, she delivered the annual SIM Peter Baehr Lecture for Utrecht University and the Netherlands Institute of Human Rights.

II. Observations on communications

A. Introduction

10. The present report contains observations by the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions on communications sent between 1 March 2018 and 28 February 2019 and responses received from States and other actors between 1 May 2018 and 30 April 2019. During the period under review, the Special Rapporteur sent 131 communications to 64 States and 8 other actors. Out of this total, 123 communications were sent jointly with other mandates, while 8 communications were sent by this mandate alone.

Of all communications sent, 48 were urgent appeals, 74 were allegation letters and 9 were other letters.

11. In the present report, the Special Rapporteur offers her observations on the communications sent and the replies received during the reporting period as well as patterns observed. These observations are based on two tables detailing the correspondence sent and received during the period under review: Tabulation (A) in section III of the present report details cases transmitted and replies received to communications sent during the reporting period, and Tabulation (B) in section IV of the report details cases transmitted to States concerning alleged violations of death penalty safeguards

B. Observations on all cases (Tabulation A)

1. Numbers of communications sent and replies received

12. The communications report of special procedures provides basic statistics with respect to the responsiveness of States overall to different mandates.² With respect to this mandate, the Special Rapporteur received responses to 58 out of 131 communications sent within the reporting period. She thanks all Governments who have replied to her communications for their cooperation. Seventy-three of the communications are yet to be responded to. In the same period, the Special Rapporteur also received replies to 6 previous communications, i.e. sent prior to the reporting period, for which she is grateful. This means the overall timely response rate for communications sent by this mandate is approximately 44 per cent. This rate is significantly lower than the response rate for the previous year which stood at 61 per cent.

13. During the reporting period, half of States replied to one or more of the communications addressed to them (33 out of 65). The Special Rapporteur would like to thank all States who have responded substantively and in a timely manner to all or some of the communications sent. The assessment of individual cases in which the Special Rapporteur has intervened is an essential part of her work. Government responses allow for a greater understanding of the cases, policies, and circumstances. The Governments of Algeria, Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Iraq, Japan, Malta, Slovakia, Spain, the Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe replied substantively (addressing all or some of the questions raised) and within the required deadline to all the communications addressed to them during the reporting period.

14. A number of States replied substantively to some of the communications sent to them. They include Brazil, Cameroon, Egypt, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Myanmar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Ukraine and the United Arab Emirates. Some States did not submit a timely reply to any of the communications transmitted to them, or have submitted merely an acknowledgement of receipt, including Afghanistan, Armenia, Bangladesh, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Italy, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Philippines, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America and Yemen. The responses from some of these States have arrived after the required deadline and for that reason fall outside the reporting period of the present report.

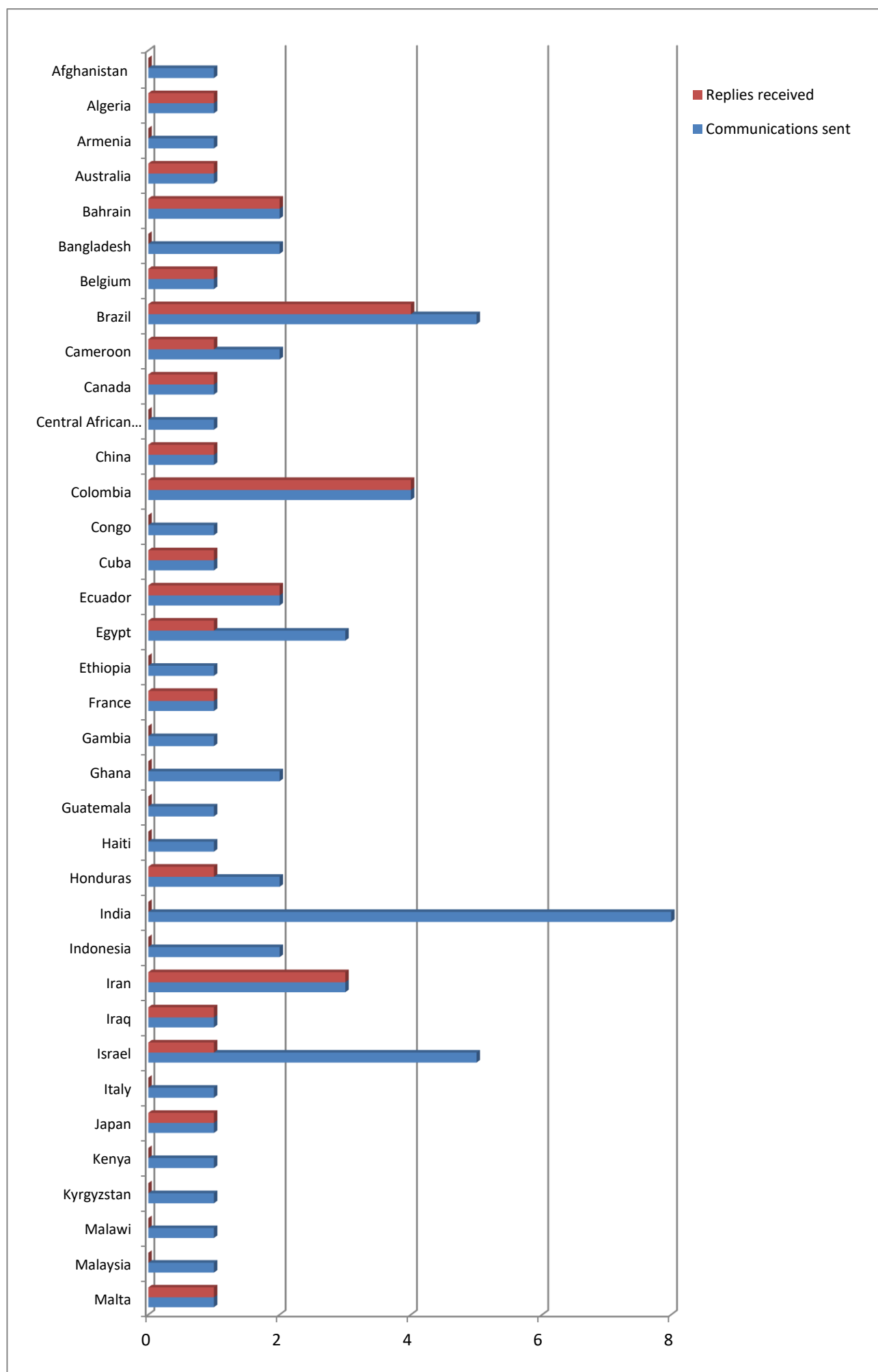
15. In its resolution 35/15, the Human Rights Council urged States “[t]o cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in the performance of his or her tasks, to supply all necessary information requested by him or her and to react appropriately and expeditiously to his or her urgent appeals, and those Governments that have not yet responded to communications transmitted to them by the Special Rapporteur to do so without further delay”. Therefore, the Special Rapporteur reiterates her appeal to all Governments to respond substantively to communications in a timely manner so as to assist and cooperate with her

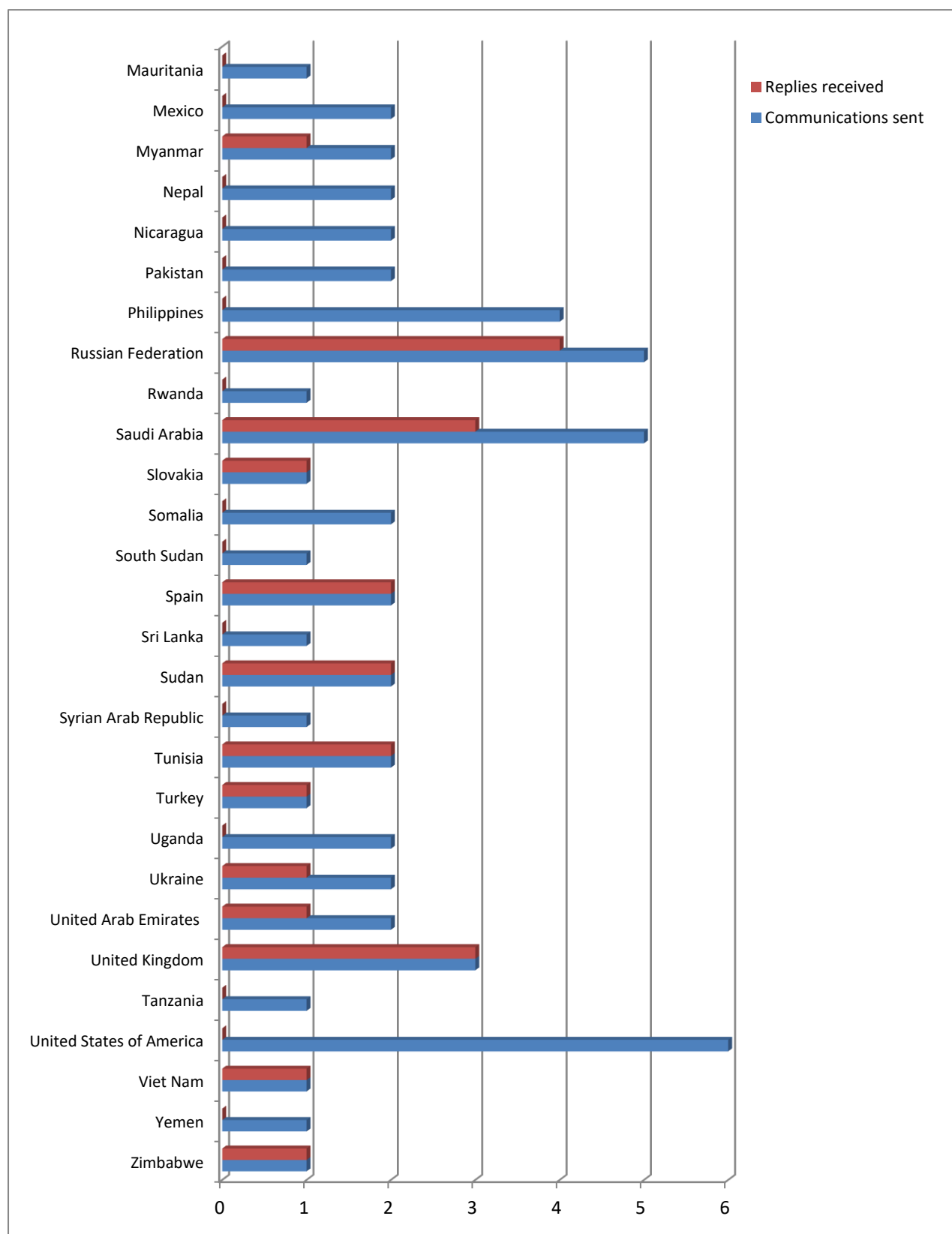
² The communications reports of special procedures can be found here:
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/CommunicationsreportsSP.aspx>.

mandate efficiently in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 35/15. In all instances where no substantive responses were received, the Special Rapporteur urges Governments to provide them as soon as possible.

16. During the reporting period, the Special Rapporteur also sent communications to eight non-State actors including five corporations (Junefield Mineral Resources Holding Limited, Junfield Group S.A, Sterlite Copper, Vedanta Limited, Vedanta Resources), one non-state actor (Taliban Political Commission), and two international organisations (UN Department of Political Affairs and the Commission of the Economic Community of West African States). She regrets that no responses were received to these communications within the reporting period.

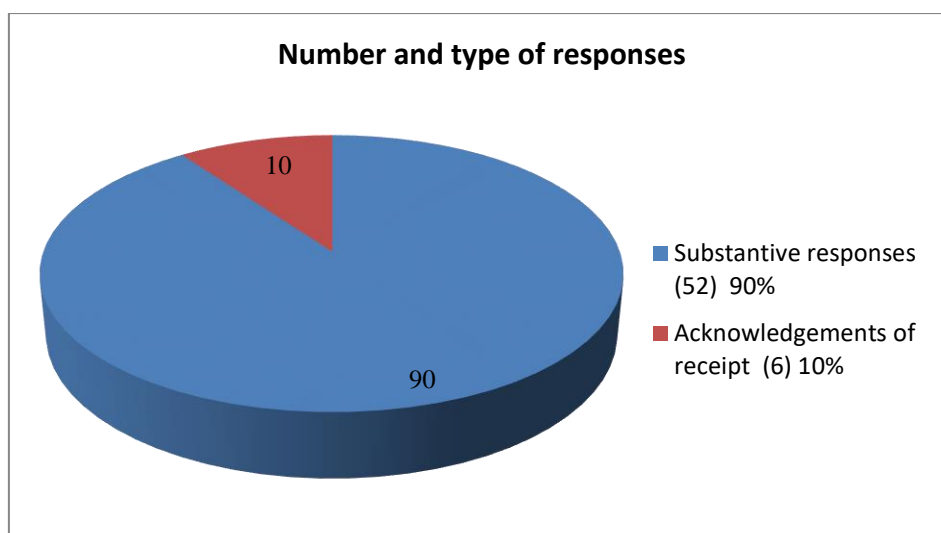
17. The following tables reflect the number of communications sent to each State and the number of replies of a substantive nature received within the required deadline. Such replies comprise both substantive replies and replies that address some substantive issues. Acknowledgements of receipt are not considered as a reply for the purpose of this table, as they do not provide an effective response to the questions raised.





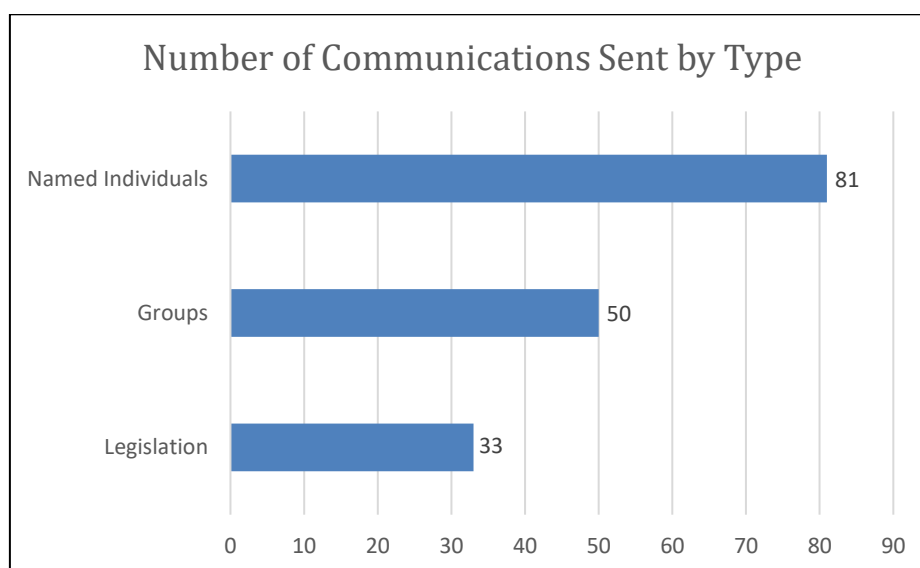
1.1 Communications transmitted to States and replies received

18. Of the responses received, the vast majority were fully or partially substantive (52 out of 58 responses) and 6 acknowledgement of receipt were received that were not followed by a substantive reply. In terms of substantive responses received during the period, the rate for the mandate is 40%, similar to that of the system-wide reply rate for special procedures communications, which reached 43 per cent in 2018.



1.2 Communications by types

19. Overall, 81 communications concerning 407 named individuals were sent during the reporting period. In addition, 50 communications also addressed groups of individuals where the names of the individual alleged victims were unavailable.³ Thirty-three communications concerned legislation.⁴

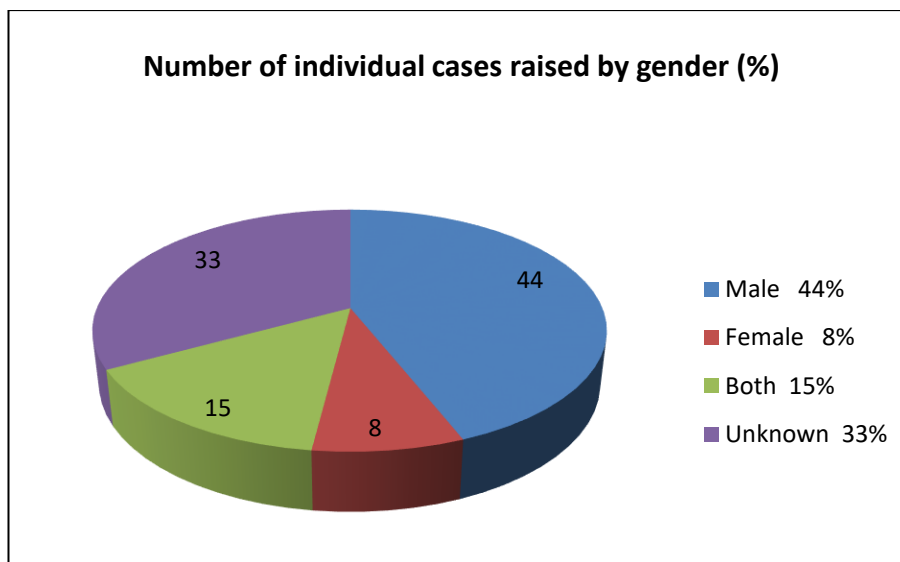


1.3 Communications by gender

20. As indicated in the table below, 57 communications concerned male victims, representing approximately 44 per cent of the communications raising the cases of victims, while 11 communications concerned female victims or approximately 8 per cent of all communications. Twenty communications concerned both male and female victims (15 per cent). The remaining 43 communications (33 per cent) dealt with individuals or groups whose gender was unknown or legislation. In total, the cases of 361 named male individuals were raised (or 89 per cent of individual cases raised) and 46 named females (11 per cent of individual cases raised).

³ Some communications addressed individuals and groups simultaneously.

⁴ Some communications addressed individuals / groups and legislation simultaneously.

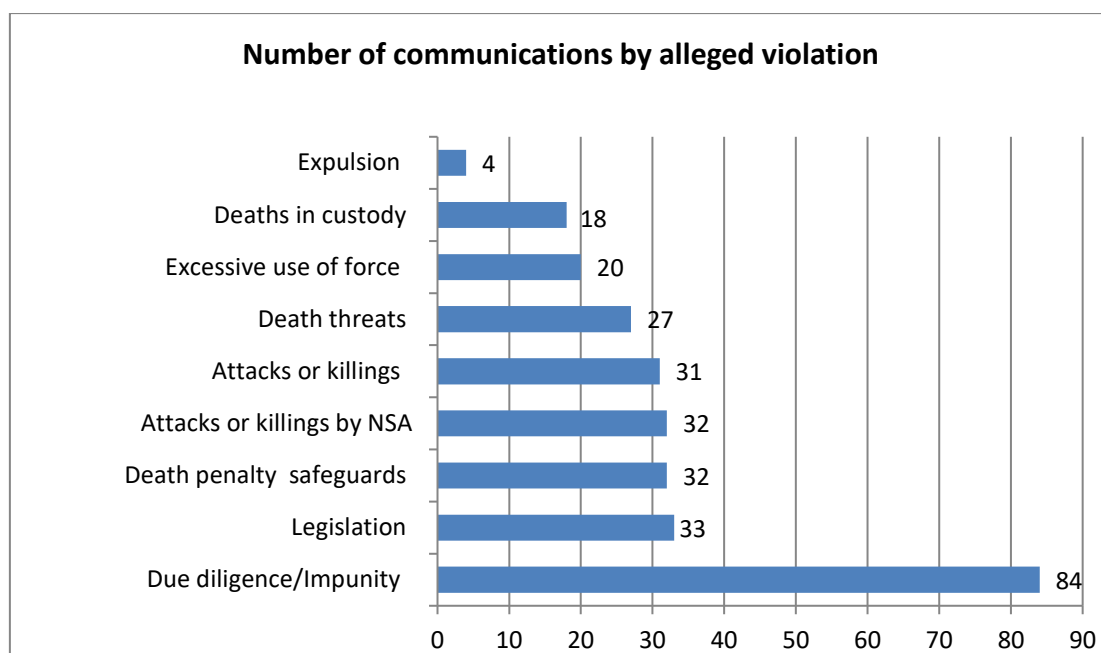


1.4 Type of Violation

21. The main alleged violations covered by the communications transmitted during the reporting period were:

- (a) Non-respect of international standards on safeguards and restrictions relating to the imposition of capital punishment (“Death penalty safeguards”);
- (b) Death threats and fear of imminent extrajudicial executions by State officials, paramilitary groups, or groups cooperating with or tolerated by the Government, as well as unidentified persons who may be linked to the categories mentioned above, when the Government is failing to take appropriate protection measures (“Death threats”);
- (c) Deaths in custody or custody like settings owing to torture, neglect, or the use of force, or fear of death in custody due to life-threatening conditions of detention (“Deaths in custody”);
- (d) Deaths due to the use of force by law enforcement officials or persons acting in direct or indirect compliance with the State, when the use of force is inconsistent with the criteria of absolute necessity and proportionality (“Excessive force”);⁵
- (e) Deaths due to attacks or killings by security forces of the State, or by paramilitary groups, death squads, or other private forces cooperating with or tolerated by the State (“Attacks or killings”);
- (f) Deaths due to attacks or killings by non-State actors not cooperated with or tolerated by the State or where there is no information on the affiliation of the perpetrators (“Attacks or killings by NSA”);
- (g) Expulsion, refoulement or return of persons to a country or a place where their lives are in danger (“Expulsion”);
- (h) Due diligence obligations of the State particularly with regards to attacks or killings by non-State actors; lack of investigation or accountability, leading to impunity, lack of compensation or concerns for the rights of victims (“Due diligence/impunity”);
- (i) Concerns about a legislative or policy framework (“Legislation”).

⁵ Where there is evidence of an intent to kill on the part of law enforcement officials in situations where there is clearly no justification for resort to lethal force, cases have been counted as attacks or killings.



22. The Special Rapporteur took up a high number of cases related to due diligence obligations, failure to conduct adequate investigations and impunity. The Special Rapporteur reminds States of their responsibility to exercise due diligence to prevent, punish and redress the harm caused by non-State actors. She further notes that a failure to investigate allegations of violations of the right to life and bring perpetrators of such violations to justice could in and of itself give rise to a separate violation of the right to life on the part of the State.⁶ Such investigations are also vitally important for preventing a culture of impunity. She further highlights that the revised Minnesota Protocol⁷ provides important guidance on practical steps to ensure investigations into potentially unlawful deaths are prompt, effective and thorough, and conducted with independence, impartiality and transparency as required by international human rights law standards. The protocol is now also available in Arabic.

23. Concerning attacks or killings by non-State actors, the majority of these communications focused on killings of human rights defenders (HRD), journalists and LGBTBI individuals; and of persons in the context of armed conflicts. These cases can involve staggering numbers of alleged extrajudicial killings, with victims in some instances numbering in the hundreds. She also calls on States facing patterns of killings by non-State actors to do more to ensure the protection of vulnerable individuals or groups in line with their due diligence obligations. Where it is alleged that State actors are participating in patterns of extrajudicial killings, she calls on States to take immediate steps to ensure their security forces are abiding by human rights law and standards and to investigate all cases, and bring perpetrators to justice.

24. Cases dealing with death threats also feature prominently in the work of the Special Rapporteur, with a view to preventing possible extrajudicial killings. She highlights the responsibilities of States to provide, through judicial or other means, effective protection of individuals and groups who may be subject to extra-legal, arbitrary or summary executions, including those who receive death threats.

⁶ See also Human Rights Committee, General Comment 31, The Nature of the General Legal Obligation Imposed on States Parties to the Covenant, CCPR/21ev.1/Add.13, para. 15: "A failure by a State Party to investigate allegations of violations could in and of itself give rise to a separate breach of the Covenant".

⁷ The Minnesota Protocol on the Investigation of Potentially Unlawful Death (2016): The Revised United Nations Manual on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions available at <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Executions/Pages/RevisionoftheUNManualPreventionExtraLegalArbitrary.aspx>.

25. The Special Rapporteur also took up cases of excessive use of force, which frequently concern the management of assemblies,⁸ and particularly the use of firearms against protestors. The Special Rapporteur recalls the importance of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials in this context. She recalls in particular that intentional lethal use can only be resorted to when it is strictly unavoidable in order to protect life. She further highlights that, with regard to assemblies, the use of force by law enforcement officials should be exceptional, and assemblies should ordinarily be managed with no resort to force (A/HRC/31/66).

26. During the reporting period, the Special Rapporteur also sent communications to eight non-State actors directly raising allegations of human rights violations related to attacks or killings, deaths in custody, death threats, death penalty safeguards, due diligence/impunity and excessive use of force.

1.5 Groups addressed by communications

27. The graph below indicates the groups of people addressed in the communications sent by the Special Rapporteur by numbers of communications sent.

28. Over a quarter of communications addressed issues related to human rights defenders and freedom of opinion and expression; and were sent in conjunction with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders and the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression. The Special Rapporteur continues to raise awareness about the importance of protecting the right to life of human rights defenders, journalists, bloggers and writers.

29. The Special Rapporteur reiterates her serious concern in relation with a number of submissions received and cases taken up concerned children. Many of these related to individuals who have been sentenced to death or executed for alleged crimes committed as children.⁹ Other communications concerned attacks or killings and excessive use of force against children.

30. Eight communications concerned migrants, including women. Violations of the right to life of asylum seekers, refugees and migrants constitutes a crisis, characterized by mass casualties globally, a regime of impunity for its perpetrators and an overall tolerance for its fatalities, which needs urgent action. The Special Rapporteur calls on States, intergovernmental organizations and other actors to implement the recommendations in her report on the subject (A/72/335).

C. Observations on the death penalty and communications transmitted to States concerning alleged violations of safeguards (tabulation B)

31. Because of the urgency of the cases brought to her attention, the Special Rapporteur sends many communications concerning possible instances of the unlawful application of the death penalty. During the reporting period, the Special Rapporteur sent 33 communications on the death penalty to 26 States. Of these, 16 communications focused on named included individual cases.

32. In its resolution 35/15, the Human Rights Council requested the Special Rapporteur in carrying out her mandate “[t]o continue to monitor the implementation of existing international standards on safeguards and restrictions relating to the imposition of capital punishment, bearing in mind the comments made by the Human Rights Committee in its interpretation of article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as the Second Optional Protocol thereto.” In this respect, the Special Rapporteur has included

⁸ An “assembly”, generally understood, is an intentional and temporary gathering in a private or public space for a specific purpose, and can take the form of demonstrations, meetings, strikes, processions, rallies or sit-ins with the purpose of voicing grievances and aspirations or facilitating celebrations (see A/HRC/20/27, para. 24, and A/HRC/31/66, para. 19).

⁹ See paragraph 42 below.

in tabulation B the status of individuals who were the subject of communications with regard to the application of the death penalty. She urges all States concerned to provide updated information on the status of the subjects of these urgent appeals.

33. The Special Rapporteur applauds those countries that have added their names to the list of States that have abolished the death penalty. Data for 2018 show an overall decrease in the use of the death penalty, as well as a fall in the number of States imposing the death sentence and carrying out executions. In 2018, Burkina Faso abolished the death penalty for ordinary crimes, Malaysia abolished the death penalty for 11 offences and the Gambia declared an official moratorium on executions. The five countries where most executions took place during 2018 are: China, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Saudi Arabia, Viet Nam and Iraq. Thailand carried out its first execution since 2009, while Sri Lanka might resume the death penalty for drug-related offences, after maintaining a moratorium on capital punishment since 1976. Other countries where executions were carried out are: Belarus, Botswana, Japan, Singapore, South Sudan, the Sudan, Taiwan and the United States of America.

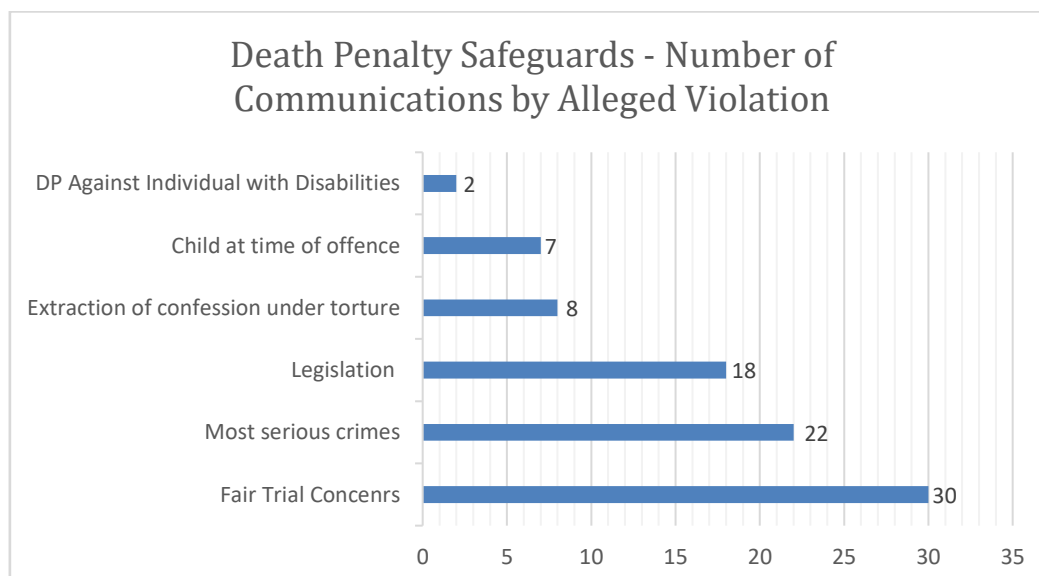
34. The Special Rapporteur took up a series of communications involving foreign fighters facing prosecution and trials for capital punishment offences under Iraq's Anti-Terrorism Law no. 13, which features an overly broad definition of terrorism. An estimated 40,000 foreign nationals travelled to Iraq to join and fight for the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). Accordingly, an estimated 3,000 ISIL members or collaborators including foreign nationals are awaiting trial before Iraqi courts. Approximately 600 are believed to be foreign women who joined ISIL under various circumstances; some may have joined willingly, engaging in combat and human rights abuses while others may have been misled or forced to Iraq or into marriages with ISIL fighters.

35. The Special Rapporteur has sent communications in this regard to Iraq and several of the foreign fighter's countries of origin including Australia, Armenia, Canada, Belgium, France, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The Special Rapporteur calls on these countries to provide consular assistance to their nationals under Iraqi custody and to take all necessary measures to prevent the imposition of an unfair and unlawful death sentence. A country that fails to do so could be said to have not fulfilled its duty of due diligence to protect its nationals from arbitrary deprivations of life.

36. The graph below reflects the number of communications sent to each State on alleged violations in relation to the death penalty.



37. As indicated in the table below, the main alleged violations regarding the imposition of the death penalty include: fair trial concerns in judicial procedures leading to the imposition of the death penalty (30); the imposition of the death penalty for crimes that do not meet the threshold of “most serious crimes” (22); extraction of confessions under torture/duress (8); sentencing to death or execution of an individual who was a child at time of alleged offense (7), concerns about a legislative or policy framework in relation to the death penalty (18), and imposition of the death penalty on an individual with a disability (2).



38. The Special Rapporteur continues to be alarmed at the number of cases in which the death sentence was allegedly imposed following judicial procedures that fall short of international standards of fair trial and due process, a necessary requirement for the lawful imposition of this type of punishment. All the communications considered in Tabulation (B) address this issue (100%). The Special Rapporteur wishes to remind States that have retained this form of punishment that the death penalty may only be carried out following a legal process that provides all possible safeguards to ensure a fair trial, and that only full respect

of these guarantees distinguishes capital punishment as possibly permitted under international law from an arbitrary execution.

39. The Special Rapporteur recalls that the implementation of the death penalty may amount to an arbitrary execution if there is evidence that it was imposed as a result of systemic biases in the judicial process, from the investigation to sentencing. Evidence indicates that the death penalty disproportionately affects people living in poverty, for a number of reasons, including the high cost of legal advice, fees and associated costs, the lack of adequate legal aid for the poor, corruption, unfamiliarity with the laws and procedures; insufficient knowledge of the language in which proceedings are conducted. Poverty further compounds the obstacles faced by certain groups who already face inherent discrimination due to their gender, ethnicity, race, or migration status.

40. The Special Rapporteur also recalls that women are often sentenced to death against a backdrop of gender-based violence, and long-term abuse, and because of judicial biases, including the failure of the Courts to recognise persistent domestic violence as grounds of self-defence.

41. She is also concerned that in seven communications sent to States, the conviction of the defendant relied upon confessions extracted under torture or duress. The extraction of confessions under torture and the acceptance of such confessions as evidence of guilt constitute flagrant violations of both the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT).

42. The Special Rapporteur has also sent four communications on individuals convicted for crimes committed when they were children. The Special Rapporteur stresses that the death penalty cannot be imposed on individuals who were under 18 at the time of the commission of the alleged offence (regardless of their age at the time of sentencing or of execution). Furthermore, the burden of proof should be placed on the prosecution to demonstrate that a defendant was an adult at the time of the commission of the alleged crime.

43. The Special Rapporteur re-iterates her concerns that again during this reporting period, several communications addressed the imposition of the death penalty for offences that do not meet the threshold of “most serious crime”. In this regard, the Special Rapporteur would like to reiterate that under international law, the death penalty may only be imposed for the “most serious crimes”, which has been interpreted to mean “intentional killing”. In particular, the Special Rapporteur underlines that “protests related offences” do not constitute a most serious crime and thus individuals charged with that crime should not be sentenced to death.

44. The Special Rapporteur would like to restate, as did her predecessors, that any death sentence implemented in contravention of any Government’s international obligations is tantamount to an arbitrary execution.

45. She also wishes to reiterate that there is no evidence that the death penalty deters crime more than other forms of punishment would and encourages retentionist States to consider an official moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its full abolition.

III. Tabulation (A) of cases transmitted and replies received to communications sent during the reporting period

46. In Tabulation (A) all communications have been grouped by country, with countries listed alphabetically according to their names in English. The electronic version of the present document has each communication sent and reply received hyperlinked, and clicking on them will open the communication sent and the reply from the concerned State, respectively, as uploaded on the OHCHR website. All communications are also available in the Special Procedures communication reports.

47. Each communication is referenced as urgent appeal (UA), allegation letter (AL), joint urgent appeal (JUA) and joint allegation letter (JAL). This is followed by the date when the communication was issued, as well as the case number and, when applicable, the State's reply.

A. Violations alleged

48. In Tabulation (A) on communications and replies, the violations are classified into the following categories, using the short versions in parentheses (see paragraph 21 above for the full definitions).

B. Character of replies received

49. The replies received have been classified according to the following six categories designed to assist the Human Rights Council in its task of evaluating the responses received to the communications sent within the reporting period and the effectiveness of the mandate:

(a) "No response" denotes the absence of a response to a communication sent within the reporting period;

(b) "Acknowledgement of receipt" refers to a reply acknowledging receipt that the communication was received and/or that it has been transmitted to the relevant State authorities. Some of these replies included one or two additional paragraphs. For the purpose of this analysis, such replies are considered to constitute acknowledgement of receipt;

(c) "Substantive response" denotes a reply that is fully or partially responsive to the allegations and/or that substantively clarifies the facts. It does not, however, imply that the action taken necessarily complies with international human rights law.

(d) "Translation awaited" indicates that a response has been received, but has not yet been translated by the relevant services of the United Nations.

Tabulation (A)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Type of communication*</i>	<i>Case</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subjects concerned</i>	<i>Reply and type of reply</i>	<i>Violations alleged</i>
Australia	JAL	AUS 7/2018	04/01/19	Foreign Fighters	Substantive reply 27 Feb 2019	Death penalty safeguards; Due diligence/impunity; Legislation
Afghanistan	OL	AFG 2/2018	26/03/18	Group of 138 individuals		Attacks or killings by NSA; Due diligence/impunity
Algeria	JAL	DZA 3/2018	17/08/18	Group (Migrants)	Substantive reply 11 Oct 2018	Due diligence/impunity; Expulsion
Armenia	JAL	ARM 3/2018	17/12/18	Foreign Fighters; Legislation		Death penalty safeguards; Due diligence/impunity; Legislation
Bahrain	JAL	BHR 7/2018	17/01/19	3 Females (HRDs)	Substantive Reply 11 Mar 2019	Death threats
Bahrain	JUA	BHR 6/2018	11/12/18	20 Males; Legislation	Substantive replies 07 Feb 2019 11 Feb 2019	Death penalty safeguards; Death threats; Due diligence/impunity; Legislation
Bangladesh	JAL	BGD 10/2018	31/12/18	Group (HRDs)		Attacks or killings; Attacks or killings by NSA; Death threats
Bangladesh	JUA	BGD 5/2018	06/06/18	Group of more than 132 individuals; Legislation		Attacks or killings; Deaths in custody; Death penalty safeguards; Due diligence/impunity; Excessive force; Legislation;
Belgium	JOL	BEL 1/2018	15/10/18	Foreign Fighters; Legislation	Acknowledgement of receipt 07 Dec 2018 Substantive reply 21 Dec 2018	Death penalty safeguards; Due diligence/impunity; Legislation

* Type of Communication: UA: Urgent Appeal; JUA: Joint Urgent Appeal; AL: Letter of Allegation; JAL: Joint Letter of Allegation.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Type of communication*</i>	<i>Case</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subjects concerned</i>	<i>Reply and type of reply</i>	<i>Violations alleged</i>
Brazil	JAL	BRA 15/2018	31/12/18	1 Female (HRD)	Substantive replies 09 Jan 2019	Attacks or killings; Attacks or killings by NSA; Due diligence/impunity
Brazil	JAL	BRA 10/2018	20/07/18	1 Male (child); Legislation	20 Feb 2019	Due diligence/impunity
Brazil	JAL	BRA 7/2018	19/06/18	3 Male (HRDs; Indigenous)	Substantive reply 06 Feb 2019	Excessive force; Legislation
Brazil	JAL	BRA 2/2018	20/04/18	Group (Persons of African descent)	Substantive reply 10 Aug 2018	Death threats; Due diligence/impunity
Brazil	JAL	BRA 3/2018	22/03/18	1 Female (HRD; LGBTI; person of African descent; Politician) 1 Male	Substantive responses 23 Mar 2018 27 Mar 2018 12 Sep 2018	Excessive force Attacks or killings; Attacks or killings by NSA
Cameroon	JUA	CMR 4/2018	07/11/18	1 Female; 12 Males (person with disability), 7 other individuals	Substantive reply 03 Dec 2018	Attacks or killings
Cameroon	JUA	CMR 3/2018	06/06/18	3 Males		Deaths in custody; Due diligence/impunity
Canada	JAL	CAN 3/2018	21/11/18	Foreign Fighters; Legislation	Substantive reply 08 Feb 2019	Death penalty safeguards; Due diligence/impunity; Legislation;
Central African Republic	JAL	CAF 1/2018	23/01/19	3 Males (journalists)		Attacks or killings by NSA; Due diligence/impunity
China	JAL	CHN 11/2018	26/06/18	5 Male (HRDs)	Substantive reply 15 Aug 2018	Attacks or killings by NSA; Due diligence/impunity
Colombia	JUA	COL 1/2019	22/02/19	1 Female (HRD); 1 Male (HRD); 1 Group	Substantive reply 16 Apr 2019	Attacks or killings by NSA; Due diligence/impunity
Colombia	AL	COL 7/2018	10/01/19	82 individuals	Substantive reply 07 Mar 2019	Attacks or killings by NSA; Due diligence/impunity
Colombia	JAL	COL 6/2018	23/10/18	8 Female; 26 Male; Group of more than 160 individuals (HRDs; indigenous)	Substantive reply 02 Jan 2019	Attacks or killings by NSA; Due diligence/impunity
Colombia	AL	COL 3/2018	01/05/18	3 Males (Journalists)	Substantive replies 23 May 2018 30 May 2018	Attacks or killings by NSA; Due diligence/impunity
Congo	JUA	COG 1/2018	07/03/18	1 Male (HRD)		Attacks or killings; Due-diligence/impunity

<i>Country</i>	<i>Type of communication*</i>	<i>Case</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subjects concerned</i>	<i>Reply and type of reply</i>	<i>Violations alleged</i>
Cuba	JAL	CUB 6/2018	21/12/18	2 Female (HRD); 1 Male	Substantive reply 19 Feb 2019	Attacks or killings; Deaths in custody; Death threats
Ecuador	JAL	ECU 4/2018	26/06/18	5 Male (HRDs)	Substantive reply 07 Sep 2018	Attacks or killings by NSA; Due diligence/impunity
Ecuador	JAL	ECU 2/2018	01/05/18	3 Males (Journalist)	Acknowledgement of receipt 04 May 2018 Substantive reply 09 Jul 2018	Attacks or killings by NSA; Due diligence/impunity
Egypt	JAL	EGY 12/2018	24/08/18	Legislation	Substantive reply 25 Oct 2018	Due diligence/impunity
Egypt	JUA	EGY 11/2018	06/06/18	5 males (1 child)		Death penalty safeguards
Egypt	JUA	EGY 5/2018	12/03/18	1 Male (Journalist)		Death penalty safeguards
Ethiopia	JAL	ETH 1/2018	10/04/18	Group (Internally Displaced Persons)		Excessive force
France	JUA	FRA 10/2018	08/10/18	Foreign Fighters; Legislation	Substantive reply 07 Dec 2018	Death penalty safeguards; Due diligence/impunity; Legislation
Gambia	JAL	GMB 1/2018	30/10/18	Group of estimated 50-56 individuals including at least 2 Females (migrants)		Attacks or killings; Deaths in custody; Due diligence/impunity
Ghana	JAL	GHA 1/2019	13/02/19	1 Male (journalist)		Attacks or killings by NSA; Due diligence/impunity; Death threats
Ghana	JUA	GHA 1/2018	30/10/18	Group of estimated 50-56 individuals including at least 2 Females (migrants)		Attacks or killings; Deaths in custody; Due diligence/impunity
Guatemala	JUA	GTM 10/2018	24/07/18	12 males		Attacks or killings by NSA; Death threats; Due diligence/impunity
Haiti	JUA	HTI 1/2018	10/05/18	1 Male (HRD)		Death threats
Honduras	JAL	HND 6/2018	12/10/18	2 Females; 3 Male (HRD, LGBTI)		Attacks or killings by NSA; Death threats; Due diligence/impunity
Honduras	JAL	HND 3/2018	09/03/18	1 Male; 1 Female (LGBTI)	Substantive reply 17 May 2018	Attacks or killings by NSA;

<i>Country</i>	<i>Type of communication*</i>	<i>Case</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subjects concerned</i>	<i>Reply and type of reply</i>	<i>Violations alleged</i>
India	JUA	IND 27/2018	11/12/18	15 Male religious minorities; 2 Male HRD		Attacks or killings; Death threats; Due diligence/impunity
India	JUA	IND 26/2018	11/12/18	1 Female (journalist)		Death threats; Due diligence/impunity
India	JAL	IND 25/2018	07/12/18	1 Female, 7 Males		Attacks or killings; Due diligence/impunity; Excessive force
India	JUA	IND 12/2018	29/05/18	12 individuals (Protestors)		Due diligence/impunity; Excessive force
India	JAL	IND 10/2018	16/05/18	1 Female (Journalist)		Death threats
India	JUA	IND 9/2018	07/05/18	11 Males (3 Protestors; 1 child)		Attacks or killings; Due diligence/impunity; Excessive force
India	JUA	IND 7/2018	23/04/18	2 Males; 2 Females (HRDs); Legislation		Attacks or killings; Death threats; Due diligence/impunity; Excessive force; Legislation
India	JAL	IND 6/2018	10/04/18	1 Male (HRD)		Death threats; Due diligence/impunity
Indonesia	JAL	IDN 7/2018	07/12/18	1 Female, 5 Males (indigenous)	Acknowledgement of receipt 14 Dec 2018	Attacks or killings; Due diligence/impunity; Excessive force
Indonesia	JAL	IDN 5/2018	30/08/18	Group (minority); Legislation	Acknowledgement of receipt 03 Sep 2018	Attacks or killings by NSA; Due diligence/impunity; Legislation
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	JUA	IRN 1/2019	25/01/19	1 Female and 1 Male	Substantive reply 15 Apr 2019	Death threats
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	JAL	IRN 8/2018	30/04/18	1 Male (Child); Legislation	Substantive reply 23 Aug 2018	Death penalty safeguards; Legislation
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	JUA	IRN 7/2018	27/04/18	1 Male (Child)		Death penalty safeguards

<i>Country</i>	<i>Type of communication*</i>	<i>Case</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subjects concerned</i>	<i>Reply and type of reply</i>	<i>Violations alleged</i>
Iraq	JAL	IRQ 4/2018	28/11/18	Foreign Fighters; Legislation	Substantive reply 30 Jan 2019	Death penalty safeguards; Due diligence/impunity; Legislation
Israel	JUA	ISR 2/2019	30/01/19	1 Male		Attacks or Killings; Deaths in custody; Death threats; Excessive force
Israel	JAL	ISR 14/2018	20/12/18	1 Male and 1 Female (HRDs)		Death threats
Israel	JAL	ISR 13/2018	23/10/18	1 Male		Deaths in custody
Israel	JOL	ISR 11/2018	24/08/18	3 Females; Legislation	Substantive reply 07 Sep 2018	Due diligence/impunity; Legislation
Israel	JAL	ISR 10/2018	25/05/18	2 Males (Protestors); Legislation		Due diligence/impunity; Legislation
Italy	JAL	ITA 4/2018	19/10/18	Group (Migrants; Minorities); Legislation		Attacks or killings by NSA; Death threats; Due diligence/impunity; Legislation;
Japan	JUA	JPN 4/2018	08/06/18	1 Male (person with disabilities)	Substantive reply 06 Jul 2018	Death penalty safeguards;
Kenya	JAL	KEN 4/2018	26/03/18	1 Male (HRD)		Attacks or killings; Due diligence/impunity
Kyrgyzstan	JAL	KGZ 2/2018	05/09/18	Foreign Fighters; Legislation		Death penalty safeguards; Due diligence/impunity; Legislation
Malawi	JAL	MWI 1/2019	05/02/19	1 Male with albinism; 1 Female child with albinism		Attacks or killings by NSA; Due diligence/impunity
Malaysia	JAL	MYS 4/2018	16/10/18	Legislation		Death penalty safeguards; Legislation
Malta	AL	MLT 1/2018	10/08/18	1 Female (journalist)	Substantive reply 04 Oct 2018	Attacks or killings by NSA; Death threats, Due diligence/impunity;
Mauritania	JUA	MRT 1/2018	14/05/18	Legislation		Death Penalty safeguards; Legislation
Mexico	JOL	MEX 1/2019	04/02/19	Legislation		Legislation
Mexico	JAL	MEX 16/2018	12/11/18	Legislation		Excessive force
Myanmar	AL	MMR 3/2018	11/07/18	2 Males (IDPs)		Deaths in custody; Due diligence/impunity

<i>Country</i>	<i>Type of communication*</i>	<i>Case</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subjects concerned</i>	<i>Reply and type of reply</i>	<i>Violations alleged</i>
Myanmar	JAL	MMR 2/2018	04/06/18	1 Males (HRD)	Substantive reply 18 Jul 2018	Attacks or killings; Due diligence/impunity
Nepal	JUA	NPL 5/2018	12/11/18	1 Male (HRD)		Deaths in custody
Nepal	JAL	NPL 4/2018	12/10/18	2 Males		Deaths in custody; Due diligence/impunity
Nicaragua	JUA	NIC 3/2018	06/06/18	Group		Due diligence/impunity; Excessive force
Nicaragua	JUA	NIC 1/2018	25/04/18	Group (Protestors)		Excessive force
Other actors	JUA	OTH 67/2018	30/10/18	Group of estimated 50-56 individuals including at least 2 Females (migrants)		Attacks or killings; Deaths in custody; Due diligence/impunity
Other actors	JAL	OTH 66/2018	30/10/18	Group of estimated 50-56 individuals including at least 2 Females (migrants)		Attacks or killings; Deaths in custody; Due diligence/impunity
Other actors	JAL	OTH 38/2018	26/06/18	5 Male (HRDs)		Attacks or killings by NSA; Due diligence/impunity
Other actors	JAL	OTH 39/2018	26/06/18	5 Male (HRDs)		Attacks or killings by NSA; Due diligence/impunity
Other actors	JUA	OTH 35/2018	29/05/18	12 individuals (Protestors)		Due diligence/impunity; Excessive force
Other actors	JUA	OTH 36/2018	29/05/18	12 individuals (Protestors)		Due diligence/impunity; Excessive force
Other actors	JUA	OTH 37/2018	29/05/18	12 individuals (Protestors)		Due diligence/impunity; Excessive force
Other actors	OL	OTH 11/2018	23/03/18	Group of 138 individuals		Attacks or killings by NSA; Due diligence/impunity;
Pakistan	JUA	PAK 8/2018	21/12/18	1 Male with disability		Death penalty safeguards
Pakistan	JAL	PAK 6/2018	24/10/18	11 Males including children; Legislation		Death penalty safeguards; Legislation
Philippines	JAL	PHL 10/2018	13/12/18	5 Females; 26 Males; 1 Male child	Acknowledgement of receipt 14 Dec 2018	Attacks or killings; Death threats; Due diligence/impunity
Philippines	JUA	PHL 11/2018	07/12/18	2 Females; 2 Males (HRDs)	Acknowledgement of receipt 10 Dec 2018	Attacks or killings by NSA; Death threats; Due diligence/impunity

<i>Country</i>	<i>Type of communication*</i>	<i>Case</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subjects concerned</i>	<i>Reply and type of reply</i>	<i>Violations alleged</i>
Philippines	JAL	PHL 9/2018	05/10/18	3 Males		Attacks or killings; Deaths in custody; Due diligence/impunity
Philippines	JUA	PHL 7/2018	01/06/18	25 Males	Acknowledgement of receipt 04 Jul 2018	Attacks or killings; Due diligence/impunity
Russian Federation	JUA	RUS 1/2019	11/02/19	Group of LGBTI individuals		Attacks or killings; Attacks or killings by NSA; Deaths in custody; Death threats; Due diligence/impunity
Russian Federation	JAL	RUS 23/2018	23/01/19	3 males (journalists)	Substantive reply 12 Apr 2019	Attacks or killings by NSA; Due diligence/impunity
Russian Federation	JAL	RUS 18/2018	03/09/18	Foreign Fighters; Legislation	Substantive reply 16 Oct 2018	Death penalty safeguards; Due diligence/impunity; Legislation
Russian Federation	JUA	RUS 10/2018	28/05/18	1 Male (Journalist)	Substantive reply 28 Jun 2018	Attacks or killings by NSA; Due diligence/impunity
Russian Federation	JAL	RUS 6/2018	30/04/18	1 Male	Substantive reply 11 Jul 2018	Deaths in custody; Due diligence/impunity
Rwanda	JAL	RWA 2/2018	14/12/18	1 individual (indigenous)		Attacks or killings by NSA; Due diligence/impunity
Saudi Arabia	JAL	SAU 5/2019	25/02/19	1 Male (journalist) and 5 other Males	Acknowledgement of Receipt 23 Apr 2019	Death penalty safeguards; Due diligence/impunity;
Saudi Arabia	JAL	SAU 13/2018	11/10/18	6 Males (Children; Protestors)	Acknowledgement of receipt 21 Nov 2018 Substantive reply 11 Jan 2019	Death penalty safeguards
Saudi Arabia	JUA	SAU 11/2018	10/10/18	1 Female (HRD)	Substantive replies 29 Oct 2018 29 Jan 2019	Death penalty safeguards
Saudi Arabia	JUA	SAU 12/2018	08/10/18	1 Male (journalist)		Attacks or killings; Due diligence/impunity
Saudi Arabia	JAL	SAU 10/2018	10/08/18	Group of individuals (including children)	Substantive replies 14 Aug 2018 15 Oct 2018	Attacks or killings
Slovakia	JUA	SVK 1/2018	02/03/18	1 Male (Journalist); 1 female	Substantive reply 06 Jul 2018	Attacks or killings by NSA; Due diligence/impunity

<i>Country</i>	<i>Type of communication*</i>	<i>Case</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subjects concerned</i>	<i>Reply and type of reply</i>	<i>Violations alleged</i>
Somalia	JAL	SOM 2/2018	11/01/19	1 Male		Attacks or killings by NSA; Death Threats; Due diligence/impunity
Somalia	JUA	SOM 1/2018	29/08/18	2 Male (1 journalist)		Attacks or killings; Due diligence/impunity;
South Sudan	JAL	SSD 1/2018	05/10/18	1 Male (child)		Death penalty safeguards
Spain	JAL	ESP 1/2019	26/02/19	1 Female (HRD); Legislation	Substantive reply 30 Apr 2019	Due diligence/impunity; Legislation
Spain	JUA	ESP 2/2018	15/05/18	1 Male ; Group of 268 (Migrants)	Substantive reply 12 Jul 2018	Expulsion; Legislation
Sri Lanka	JAL	LKA 3/2018	30/08/18	Legislation		Death penalty safeguards; Legislation
Sudan	JUA	SDN 1/2019	15/02/19	Group of protestors	Substantive Reply 20 Feb 2019	Attacks or killings; Deaths in custody; Due diligence/impunity; Excessive force
Sudan	JOL	SDN 3/2018	15/05/18	1 Female (child)	Substantive replies 18 May 2018 12 Jun 2018	Death penalty safeguards
Syrian Arab Republic	JUA	SYR 3/2018	23/11/18	11 Males; Legislation		Death penalty safeguards; Legislation;
Tunisia	JAL	TUN 4/2018	07/01/19	2 Males (HRD)	Translation awaited	Death threats; Due diligence/impunity
Tunisia	JAL	TUN 5/2018	13/12/18	Foreign Fighters; Legislation	Substantive reply 18 Feb 2019	Death penalty safeguards; Due diligence/impunity; Legislation
Turkey	JAL	TUR 10/2018	31/08/18	Foreign Fighters; Legislation	Substantive reply 17 Dec 2018	Death penalty safeguards; Due diligence/impunity; Legislation
Uganda	JAL	UGA 5/2018	19/10/18	4 Males (Journalists); Groups (Politicians, Protestors)		Attacks or killings; Death threats; Due diligence/impunity; Excessive Force;
Uganda	JOL	UGA 4/2018	29/08/18	1 Male (politician)		Attacks or killings; Deaths in custody; Due diligence/impunity

<i>Country</i>	<i>Type of communication*</i>	<i>Case</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subjects concerned</i>	<i>Reply and type of reply</i>	<i>Violations alleged</i>
Ukraine	JAL	UKR 5/2018	07/01/19	1 Female (HRD)	Substantive reply 07 Mar 2019	Attacks or killings by NSA; Due diligence/impunity
Ukraine	JAL	UKR 4/2018	30/10/18	1 Male		Death threats
United Arab Emirates	JUA	ARE 1/2019	17/01/19	1 Male		Expulsion
United Arab Emirates	JUA	ARE 3/2018	06/12/18	1 Female	Substantive reply 21 Dec 2018	Attacks or killings
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	JAL	GBR 8/2018	28/08/18	Foreign Fighters; Legislation	Substantive reply 13 Nov 2018	Death penalty safeguards; Due diligence/impunity; Legislation
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	AL	GBR 10/2018	20/08/18	Group (persons with disabilities); Legislation	Substantive reply 31 Oct 2018	Due diligence/impunity; Legislation
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	AL	GBR 5/2018	29/05/18	12 individuals (Protestors)	Substantive reply 24 Jul 2018	Due diligence/impunity; Excessive force
United Republic of Tanzania	JAL	TZA 3/2018	09/07/18	3 Male (Politicians)		Attacks or killings by NSA; Due diligence/impunity; Expulsion
United States of America	JUA	USA 1/2019	11/01/19	1 Male		Death penalty safeguards
United States of America	JOL	USA 21/2018	09/11/18	1 Male		Death penalty safeguards
United States of America	JUA	USA 14/2018	14/09/18	Foreign Fighters; Legislation		Death penalty safeguards; Due diligence/impunity; Legislation
United States of America	JAL	USA 15/2018	31/07/18	1 Male (LGBTI)		Death penalty safeguards;
United States of America	JAL	USA 6/2018	25/05/18	1 Male (HRD); Group of migrants; Legislation		Due diligence/impunity; Legislation
United States of America	JUA	USA 8/2018	16/05/18	Legislation		Deaths in custody; Legislation
Viet Nam	JOL	VNM 5/2018	11/05/18	1 Male; Legislation	Substantive reply 05 Apr 2019	Death penalty safeguards; Legislation
Yemen	JUA	YEM 5/2018	22/08/18	Group of individuals (including children)		Attacks or killings
Zimbabwe	JUA	ZWE 1/2019	29/01/19	Group of protestors	Substantive reply 30 Apr 2019	Death Threats; Excessive force

Communications sent outside the reporting period

<i>Country</i>	<i>Type of communication*</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject(s) concerned</i>	<i>Reply</i>	<i>Violation(s) alleged</i>
Colombia	JUA	COL 2/2018	15/02/2018	1 Male HRD, indigenous	Substantive responses	Attacks or killings
Other actors	JAL	OTH 2/2018	06/02/2018	6 Male HRDs and their families	Substantive responses	Death threats; Due diligence/impunity
Egypt	JUA	EGY 2/2018	12/01/2018	6 Male and 1 Female suspected terrorists; 58 unnamed civilians	Substantive response	Death penalty safeguards; Legislation
Cameroon	JAL	CMR 5/2017	26/10/2017	2 Female HRDs	Substantive response	Attacks or killings; Death threats
Philippines	JOL	PHL 11/2017	29/08/2017	Students; Memorandum Order No. 64	Substantive response	Legislation
Mexico	JUA	MEX 3/2017	18/05/2017	1 Female HRD	Substantive response	Attacks or killings

IV. Tabulation (B) of cases transmitted to States concerning alleged violations of death penalty safeguards concerning individuals

50. Because of the urgency of the cases brought to his attention, the Special Rapporteur sends many communications concerning the unlawful application of the death penalty.

51. In its resolution 35/15, the Human Rights Council requested the Special Rapporteur in carrying out the mandate “[t]o continue to monitor the implementation of existing international standards on safeguards and restrictions relating to the imposition of capital punishment, bearing in mind the comments made by the Human Rights Committee in its interpretation of article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as the Second Optional Protocol thereto”. In this respect, the Special Rapporteur has included the following table on the status of individuals who were the subject of concern with regard to the application of the death penalty in the present report. He urges all concerned States to provide updated information on the status of the subjects of these urgent appeals.

52. Tabulation (B) provides details on the 16 cases transmitted to Governments with regards to alleged violations of death penalty safeguards concerning individual cases, including identity of the individuals concerned, the charges brought against them, the alleged violations of death penalty safeguards, and an update on the current situation of those individuals (whether executions had taken place or not). All death penalty communications are the objects of follow-up to the extent possible. The Special Rapporteur expresses her continued gratitude to various civil society and advocacy organizations that monitor the status of individual cases.

V. Violations alleged

53. In Tabulation (B) of cases transmitted to States concerning alleged violations of death penalty safeguards, the violations are classified into the following categories:

- (a) Fair trial concerns in judicial procedures leading to the imposition of the death penalty
- (b) The imposition of the death penalty for crimes that do not meet the threshold of “most serious crimes”
- (c) Extraction of confession under torture
- (d) Sentencing to death or execution of an individual who was a child at time of alleged offense Child at time of offense
- (e) Execution or sentencing to death of a person with intellectual or psychosocial disability (“DP against individual with disability”)
- (f) Use or proposed use of a method of execution which violates human rights standards (“method of execution”)
- (g) Concerns about a legislative or policy framework in relation to the death penalty (“Legislation”).

Tabulation (B)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date appeal sent</i>	<i>Date response received</i>	<i>Name of individual</i>	<i>Charge alleged</i>	<i>Violation alleged</i>	<i>Status as far as could be established</i>
Bahrain	11/12/2018	7 Feb 2019 and 11 Feb 2019	Maher Al-Khabbaz, Salman Isa Ali Salman, Sayed Ahmed Fuad Abbas Isa Ahmed Al Abbar, Husain Ali Mahdi Jasim Mohamed, Husain Ebrahim Ali Husain Marzooq, Ali Mohamed Ali Mohamed Hakeem Al Arab, Ahmed Isa Ahmed Isa Al Malali, Husain Abdulla Khalil Ebrahim, Mohammad Radhi Abdulla Hassan, Moosa Abdulla Moosa Jaafar, Husain Abdulla Marhoon Rashed, Mohamed Ramadan, Husain Moosa Ali Moosa Hasan Mohamed, Zuhair Ibrahim Jasim Abdullah, Zuhair Ibrahim Jasim Abdullah, Fadhel Sayed Abbas Hasan Radhi, Sayed Alawi Sayed Husain Alawi and Mohamed Abdulhasan Ahmed Kadhem AlMutaghawi, Ahmed Mohamed Ali Mahdi Ebrahim Zainuddin; Husain Ali Ahmed Dawood; Sayed	Murder; terrorism related offences	Fair trial concerns; Extraction of confession under torture; Most serious crimes; Legislation	<p>Maher Al-Khabbaz, Salman Isa Ali Salman, Sayed Ahmed Fuad Abbas Isa Ahmed Al Abbar, Husain Ali Mahdi Jasim Mohamed, Husain Ebrahim Ali Husain Marzooq, Ali Mohamed Ali Mohamed Hakeem Al Arab, Ahmed Isa Ahmed Isa Al Malali, Husain Abdulla Khalil Ebrahim, Mohammad Radhi Abdulla Hassan, Moosa Abdulla Moosa Jaafar, Husain Abdulla Marhoon Rashed, Mohamed Ramadan, Husain Moosa Ali Moosa Hasan Mohamed, Zuhair Ibrahim Jasim Abdullah, Zuhair Ibrahim Jasim Abdullah remain at risk.</p> <p>Fadhel Sayed Abbas Hasan Radhi, Sayed Alawi Sayed Husain Alawi and Mohamed Abdulhasan Ahmed Kadhem AlMutaghawi's sentences have been commuted and are no longer at risk</p> <p>Ahmed Mohamed Ali Mahdi Ebrahim Zainuddin; Husain Ali Ahmed Dawood; Sayed Mohamed Qasim Mohamed Hasan Fadul were tried in absentia.</p>

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date appeal sent</i>	<i>Date response received</i>	<i>Name of individual</i>	<i>Charge alleged</i>	<i>Violation alleged</i>	<i>Status as far as could be established</i>
Egypt	06/06/2018		Mohamed Qasim Mohamed Hasan Fadhl Baker Mohamed El-Sayed Abo Gabal; Omar Ali Mahmoud Mansour ElGenedy; Omr Mahmoud Gomaa Rizk and 1 other individual	Terrorism related offences; Affiliation with a banned organization	Fair trial concerns; extraction of confession under torture; Child at time of offense	On 8 June 2019, the Egyptian Court of Cassation decided the approval of death penalty against Baker Mohamed El-Sayed Abo Gabal, as well as mitigating the sentence against one individual to 15 years of severe imprisonment. Omar Ali Mahmoud Mansour ElGenedy and Omr Mahmoud Gomaa Rizk remain at risk.
Egypt	12/03/2018		Mahmoud Abou Zeid	Protest related offences; Murder; Attempted Murder; Weapon Possession	Fair trial concerns; Most serious crimes	No longer at risk
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	30/04/2018	23 Aug 19	Saleh Shariati	Murder	Fair trial concerns; Most serious crimes; Child at time of offense; Extraction of confession under torture; Legislation	Remains at risk
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27/04/2018		Mohammad Kalhori	Murder	Fair trial concerns; Child at time of offense	Remains at risk
Japan	08/06/2018	6 Jul 2018	Shoko Asahara (AKA Chizuo Matsumoto)	Terrorism related offenses	DP against individual with disability; fair trial concerns	Executed on 6 July 2018
Pakistan	21/12/2018		Khizar Hayat	Murder	DP against individual with disability; fair trial concerns	Died in detention (not executed)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date appeal sent</i>	<i>Date response received</i>	<i>Name of individual</i>	<i>Charge alleged</i>	<i>Violation alleged</i>	<i>Status as far as could be established</i>
Pakistan	24/10/2018		Aftab Bahadur; Ansar Abbas; Ansar Iqbal; Faisal Mehmood; Mohammad Amin; Muhammad Azam; Muhammad Anwar; Muhammad Iqbal; Muhammad Sarfaraz; Shabbir Hussain; Shafqat Hussain	Terrorism related offenses	Fair trial concerns; Most serious crimes; Extraction of confession under torture; Child at time of offense; Legislation	Mr. Ansar Abbas, Mr. Muhammad Azam, Mr. Muhammad Anwar, Mr. Muhammad Iqbal remain at risk. The other individuals were executed before the communication was sent: Mr. Faisal Mehmood on 27 March 2015; Mr. Mohammad Amin on 31 March 2015; Mr. Aftab Bahadur on 10 June 2015; Mr. Shafqat Hussain on 4 August 2015, Mr. Ansar Iqbal on 29 September 2015; and Mr. Muhammad Sarfaraz on 10 May 2016. Mr. Shabbir Hussain's death sentence was converted into seven years imprisonment by the Supreme Court on 22 April 2011.
Saudi Arabia	11/10/2018	11 Jan 19	Abdulkarim al-Hawaj; Abdullah al-Zaher ; Ali Mohammed al-Nimr; Dawood al-Marhoon; Mujtaba al-Sweikat; Salman Qureish	Protest related offences	Fair trial concerns; Most serious crimes; Extraction of confession under torture; Child at time of offence;	Mr. Ali al-Nimr, Mr. Dawood al-Marhoon, Mr. Abdullah al-Zaher remain at risk. Mr. Mujtaba al-Sweikat, Mr. Salman Qureish and Mr. Abdulkarim al-Hawaj were executed on 23 April 2019.
Saudi Arabia	10/10/2018	29 Oct 18 and 29 Jan 19	Israa Al-Ghomgham	Protest related offences	Fair trial concerns; most serious crimes	No longer at risk following an announcement 31 January 2019 that the death penalty will not be sought.
South Sudan	05/10/2018		1 individual	Murder	Fair trial concerns; Child at time of offence;	Remains at risk
Sudan	15/05/2018	18 May 18 and 12 Jun 18	1 individual	Murder	Fair trial concerns; most serious	No longer at risk - sentenced overturned on appeal.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date appeal sent</i>	<i>Date response received</i>	<i>Name of individual</i>	<i>Charge alleged</i>	<i>Violation alleged</i>	<i>Status as far as could be established</i>
Syrian Arab Republic	23/11/2018		Abdul Karim Marwan Al Sourani; Abdullah Mohammed Al Hamoud; Ahmed Mohamed Jadaan; Ammar Mustafa Tarshan; Anwar Mohammed Farzat; Fahad Marwan Al Sourani; Fayeze Hassan Darfil; Khalid Mohammed Meshimish; Mahmoud Alwan; Raed Hamad Younis Shannan; Shaalan Abdul Hamid Al Sheikh Al Mkara	Terrorism related offences	crimes; Child at time of offense; Legislation Fair trial concerns; Extraction of confession under torture	All 11 individuals are no longer at risk of execution. Mr Shaalan Abdul Hamid Al Sheikh Al Mkara and Mr Ammar Mustafa Tarshan were released. Mr Fayeze Hassan Darfil, Mr Anwar Mohammed Farzat, Mr Mahmoud Alwan, Mr Khalid Mohammed Meshimish, Mr Raed Hamad Younis Shannan, Mr Fahad Marwan Al Sourani, Mr Abdullah Mohammed Al Hamoud and Mr Ahmed Mohamed Jadaan had their sentences commuted.
United States of America	09/11/2018		Roberto Ramos Moreno	Murder	Fair trial concerns	Executed on 14.11.2018
United States of America	31/07/2018		Charles Rhines	Murder; Robbery	Fair trial concerns; Most serious crimes; Legislation	Remains at risk
Viet Nam	11/05/2018	5 Apr 19	Ho Duy Hai	Murder; Property Offences	Fair trial concerns; Extraction of confession under torture; Most serious crimes; Legislation	Remains at risk