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

Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Manfred Nowak

Addendum

**Summary of information, including individual cases, transmitted
to Governments and replies received***

* The present document is being circulated in the languages of submission only as it greatly exceeds the page limitations currently imposed by the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

Contents

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
List of abbreviations.....		5
I. Introduction.....	1–5	6
II. Summary of allegations transmitted and replies received.....	1–305	7
Algeria.....	1	7
Angola.....	2	7
Argentina.....	3	8
Australia.....	4	10
Austria.....	5	13
Azerbaijan.....	6–8	16
Bahamas.....	9	23
Bahrain.....	10	24
Bangladesh.....	11–12	25
Belarus.....	13–17	27
Cambodia.....	18–19	37
Chad.....	20–23	38
Chile.....	24–25	42
China (People’s Republic of).....	26–53	48
Colombia.....	54–55	84
Czech Republic.....	56–57	85
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	58–61	89
Dominican Republic.....	62	93
Ecuador.....	63–64	94
Egypt.....	65–76	97
Ethiopia.....	77	111
Georgia.....	78	113
Guatemala.....	79	114
Guinea.....	80–81	115
Guinea Bisseau.....	82–83	117
Guyana.....	84–85	119
Honduras.....	86–89	120
India.....	90–105	127
Indonesia.....	106–109	136
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	110–149	141

Para	Country	Date	Type	Mandate	Allegations transmitted	Government response
26.	People's Republic of China	12/02/09	JUA	WGAD; FRDX; HRD; IJL; TOR	Mr. Gao Zhisheng was taken away from his home in Shaanxi Province by more than 10 security agents on 4 February 2009. He had previously been taken into custody on or shortly after 19 January 2009 and held incommunicado at an unknown location. He is considered to be at high risk of torture and other ill-treatment in light of the harsh treatment he received while in detention in 2006 and 2007. His whereabouts are unknown. Mr. Gao Zhisheng had been previously detained on 22 September 2007 and held incommunicado for six weeks. During this time, he was allegedly stripped and beaten by a group of police officers in civilian clothes. He was also beaten, given electric shocks to his genitals and had cigarettes held close to his eyes for several hours, leaving him partially blind for a number of days. During his detention in 2006, he was reportedly handcuffed and forced to sit in an iron chair or cross-legged for more than four days at a time, in addition to having bright lights shone in his eyes. In April 2007, Mr. Gao Zhisheng publicized the torture and ill-treatment he had suffered while in custody, which led to an escalation of harassment of his family.	By letter dated 01/04/09, the Government indicated that on 15 August 2006, Gao Zhisheng was placed in criminal detention on suspicion of inciting subversion of State power, and was arrested by order of the procuratorial authorities on 21 September. On 22 December, the Beijing First Intermediate People's Court sentenced Mr. Gao to three years imprisonment with five years probation, and to one year's deprivation of his political rights. At present he is still in Beijing serving his term of probation. While Mr. Gao was in criminal detention in 2006, the public security authorities never tortured him. Since 2007, he has never been subjected to any coercive measures or held in any covert form of imprisonment by the Chinese Government. The Chinese public security authorities have never received any complaint from Mr. Gao or from anyone else.
27.		18/02/09	JUA	WGAD; FRDX; HRD; IJL; TOR	Mr. Lobsang Lhundup, 38 years old, born in Gemo Village, in Litang County, Ganzi, Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province, a monk of Nekhor Monastery; his brother, Mr. Sonam Tenpa, 29 years old; Mr. Jampa Thokmey, 30 years old; Mr. Gelek Kunga, 26 years old; Mr. Lobsang Tenzin, 23 years old; Mr. Lobsang Phendey, 37 years old; Mr. Jampa Yonten, 30 years old; Mr. Sanggey, 29 years old; Mr. Jampa Tsering, 28 years old; Mr. Lobsang Wangchuk, 30 years old; Mr. Lobsang Tashi, 21 years old; Mr. Gendun	

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					Choephel, 30 years old; Mr. Dargye, 37 years old; Mr. Gedhun, 29 years old; Mr. Jampa, 40 years old; Mr. Amdo Gyaltsen, 41 years old; and Mr. Damdul, head of Dekyi village, all of them residing in Litang County. Mr. Lobsang Lhundup was arrested on 15 February 2009 for staging a peaceful solo demonstration at the main market square of Litang town for about 15-20 minutes, chanting slogans such as “Long live the Dalai Lama”, “Independence for Tibet”, “Swift return of the Dalai Lama to Tibet”, or “No Losar celebration this year” (Losar is the New Year celebrated by ethnic Tibetans). He was arrested and detained by officials of the Public Security Bureau (PSB) and People’s Armed Police (PAP) and taken to the Litang PSB Detention Centre for further interrogation. In the morning of 16 February 2009, a group of 20 Tibetans from Litang County was also arrested after staging a similar peaceful protest march at Litang main market square. In addition to the 16 individuals named above, they include two Tibetans, whose identities are not known, and Yanglo and Dolma, two Tibetan Nomad women from Sako village, who were released on the evening of the same day. Mr. Sonam Tenpa, who led the peaceful protest, was carrying a portrait of the Dalai Lama adorned with a traditional Tibetan scarf, while the group chanted slogans such as “Long Live the Dalai Lama”, “Independence for Tibet”, “Swift return of the Dalai Lama to Tibet” and “No Losar celebration this year”. Eyewitnesses to the scene reported that the members of the group were beaten, manhandled and forcibly loaded into military trucks by PSB	

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					and PAP forces. Some of the protesters were badly bruised and injured, bleeding from their nose, head and arms. Mr. Sonam Tenpa and Mr. Lobsang Tenzin sustained particularly serious injuries from the beatings at the site of the demonstration. Mr. Lobsang Lhundup is currently detained at Litang County PSB Detention Centre, whereas the other detainees are said to be held at Tsagha PSB Detention Centre. However, when Mr. Gelek Kunga's family members arrived for a visit they could not find him at this detention centre.	
28.		26/02/09	JUA	WGAD; TOR	Mr. Jin Haike, 32 years old, geophysicist, currently held at Beijing No. 2 Prison. Mr. Jin Haike's health has deteriorated significantly while in detention, and he has been unable to receive adequate and timely medical treatment. He, his family and his lawyer have applied for medical parole several times, but his applications were rejected by prison officials arguing that Mr. Jin does not admit his guilt and that his illness was not serious enough to qualify for medical parole. Mr. Jin Haike's illness, however, does qualify for medical parole according to a 1990 regulation on medical parole and its attachment regarding the scope of qualifying illnesses. Item 16 of the attachment permits medical parole if a prisoner suffers from a serious multi-symptom illness after surgery on the abdomen or digestive system, such as intestinal adhesion or reoccurring symptoms that are not easily curable. Mr. Jin Haike's health condition has been in decline since October 2007, when he developed appendicitis. The prison authorities did not treat	

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					the appendicitis until 20 November 2007, when his appendix was removed. Since then he has developed multiple complications, such as persistent, severe abdominal pain, and at least ten instances of diarrhea on a daily basis, regardless of his diet. After a checkup at the prison hospital, the doctor told Mr. Jin Haike there was no major problem, and that he was merely suffering from frequent bowel movement. The prison hospital's medical records, however, stated that he had developed an "intestinal adhesion". Mr. Jin Haike's certificate of diagnosis noted the problem as enteritis. In early December 2008, Mr. Jin Haike was hospitalized again in the Beijing Prison Center Hospital for intestinal blockage. He was diagnosed as suffering from enteritis, intestinal adhesion, and intestinal blockage. The prison hospital staff recommended that Jin Haike undergo surgery, but told his family that the surgery would have only a 30 percent chance of success. Mr. Jin's father therefore did not agree to the procedure. Instead he asked permission from the prison to transfer his son to an outside hospital for the operation, which was declined. Since 18 January 2009, in addition to his intestinal ailments, he suffers new symptoms such as high blood pressure, giddiness, and headaches. He only weighs approximately 110 pounds. It is alleged that prison hospital staff have repeatedly failed to provide adequate medical treatment. Without any surgical treatment, Mr. Jin Haike's intestinal blockage has become more severe. The medicine given by the prison hospital also was of no use as he still	

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					experiences diarrhea more than ten times daily and, consequently, he has refused to take any medicine since January 2009. In addition, Mr. Jin Haike can no longer digest most of the food provided. He has become dangerously emaciated. Mr. Jin Haike has only had limited access to his family. The distance between Beijing and a remote village in the Henan Province, where his parents reside, make it very difficult for them to visit. He is also not permitted to make phone calls. His letters to friends never reached them, and their letters to Mr. Jin were likewise not delivered. Mr. Jin Haike was arrested in March 2001 and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and two additional years of deprivation of political rights for "incitement to subvert state power." He is not due for release before 12 March 2011.	
29.		13/03/09	JAL	SUMX; RINT; TOR	16 deaths of Falun Gong practitioners due to injuries allegedly sustained in custody in China. Ms. Hu Yanrong, from Xiaoyushulin Village, Beilu Township, Lingyuan City, Liaoning Province. On 1 August 2007 around 10 p.m., police officers blocked the entrance of the home of a Falun Gong practitioner, where some 40 persons including Hu Yanrong were present. At about midnight, a dozen police officers arrested those practitioners trapped in the house. They beat the practitioners with electric batons and two-inch long metal rods and forced them into police vehicles. The police claimed that Hu Yanrong tried to jump out of a police car. She sustained severe injuries and fell into a coma after being taken to the Lingyuan Prison Hospital. Her head	

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					was swollen, her eyes, nose and mouth were bruised, the area between her temples and eyes was coloured in dark purple and there were traces of blood on her face. Doctors at Lingyuan Prison hospital performed two brain surgeries, but Ms. Hu died at 2 a.m. on 5 August 2007. Mr. Huang Fajun, resident of Acheng District, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province. On 24 July 2007, policemen from the Sougfengshan Town Police Station arrested Mr. Huang and beat him until both of his feet broke. The police detained him in the Acheng District First Detention Centre. He went on a hunger strike to protest the detention and was force-fed. He developed open sores, and his hands and feet were swollen and showed deep scars caused by shackles and cuffs. On 2 November 2007, the police notified his family that he was dying and that they could visit him at the Archeng District Traditional Medicine Hospital. He was allowed to return home on 4 November 2007, where he died at around 8 p.m. on 6 November 2007. Mr. Xiong Zhengming. On 15 March 2007, police officers took Xiong Zhengming to the Wanyuan City First Detention Center, indicating that they had detected that Mr. Xiong visited overseas websites. Following eight months of detention, the police sentenced Mr. Xiong to one year of forced labour. Later, he was transferred to the Wanyuan City Second Detention Center. On 3 December 2007, he was informed of a second transfer to a forced labour camp outside the town. He refused to go, but was taken away at around 9 a.m. on 4 December 2007. On 5 December 2007, Mr. Xiong's family was notified that he had committed suicide while on his way to the Sichuan Province Xinhua Forced Labor Camp, by jumping out of the vehicle. Mr.	

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					Xiong's father was forced to sign the paper authorizing his body to be cremated immediately. He was also asked not to leak any information to the public; otherwise, his other two sons would lose their jobs. According to the information received, the authorities gave inconsistent accounts of the cause of death, saying that he had committed suicide in one instance and that he died in a traffic accident in other instances. Mr. Bai Heguo, lived in Xiguangshan Village, Liutiao Town in Dengta City, Liaoning Province. Bai Heguo was taken into custody on 9 June 2002 by police officers from Tongerpu District Police Department, for practicing Falun Gong. He was sentenced to 11 years in prison and was held in Liaoning Province Huazi Prison. He was secretly transferred to the Nanguanling Prison in Dalian city at the end of December 2007. On 5 January 2008, at 3 p.m., the prison administration notified Mr. Bai's family that he had died. His body was covered in bruises and he had a bump on his head and a cut in his tongue. His leg was broken and his testicles were crushed. Authorities hurriedly cremated the body. The Nanguanling prison authorities claimed that Mr. Bai had committed suicide. Ms. Zong Xiuxia, lived in the Fangzi District in Weifang City, Shandong Province. In February 2008, Zong Xiuxia was taken to the Guangwen Police Station in Kuiwen District, at around 11.30 a.m., after she had discussed issues relating to Falun Gong at a supermarket. Police said that they took Ms. Zong to the Weifang City People's Hospital for a physical check-up at around 1 p.m., where she died at 3 p.m. The	

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					family was told that she died from jumping out of the elevator in the hospital. Mr. Yu Zhou, a well-known singer from Beijing Yu Zhou was arrested in Tongzhou District, Beijing, on 26 January 2008, along with his wife, Xu Na. The police stopped their vehicle when they were on their way home, arrested them and took them directly to the Tongzhou District Detention Centre. On 6 February 2008 Yu Zhou died at the Qinghe District Emergency Centre. The police claimed that this was a result of him going on hunger strike although he had diabetes. However, other sources indicate that he had been healthy and had never been suffering from diabetes. When the family requested to see the body and have an autopsy performed, the authorities refused and threatened them. Ms. Gu Jianmin, lived in Pudong New District, Shanghai. Gu Jianmin was arrested on 1 March 2008, by officers from the Yangjing Police Station in Pudong New District, Shanghai. Her husband was called and told to go to the Pudong New District Police Department and to the Neighbourhood Administration to do some medical parole paper work. When he arrived at the hospital, he saw that his wife's eyes were protruding, her pupils were enlarged, and that she was bleeding from the mouth. No one treated her although more than thirty agents of the 610 Office were present. She died on 13 March 2008. Mr. Gu Qun. Gu Qun was arrested and taken to the Tianjin Street Police Station, for distributing Falun Gong materials, on 16 March 2008. On the following day, he was transferred to the	

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					Yaojia Detention Center. To protest his detention, he went on a hunger strike, but was forced-fed. On 7 April 2008, the detention centre took him to the Dalian City Third People's Hospital. The doctor there said he was in need of treatment, but the detention staff indicated that he would be taken to the Police hospital. However, they returned him to the detention centre. At 9 a.m. on 8 April 2008, he died on the way to the hospital. Mr. Fan Dezhen, lived in Huludao City, Liaoning Province. On 25 February 2008, Fan Dezhen was arrested with eleven other Falun Gong practitioners, by the Suizhong Country Domestic Security Division Leader. He died at around 7 a.m. on 20 April 2008, in the Suizhong Country Detention Centre. Officers notified his family after 4 p.m., indicating that, if they wanted to see the body, they had to do so on that same evening, because an autopsy and cremation would be performed on the following day. Mr. Liu Quan, lived in Benxi City, Liaoning Province. On 4 May 2008, the Nan'guanling Prison Administration in Dalian City called Mr. Liu Quan's family to inform them that Liu Quan had died at 2 a.m. due to a heart attack. His face was yellow, the flesh around his eyes and lips was purple, there were large purple bruises on his back, and his nose was filled with cotton balls. No autopsy was carried out and the authorities refused to authorize the transfer of Liu's body to Benxi City, where he had lived. Mr. Wu Xinming, a resident of Xuanwuo Town, Hanyin County, in Shaanxi Province. Mr. Wu was arrested on 15 June 2006 after talking about Falun Gong to people in the countryside.	

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					The police sent him to Zaozihe Forced Labor Camp. There, the guards tied him with a rope. When he went on a hunger strike to protest the detention, the guards force-fed him with a highly concentrated salt solution, chilli powder, water and laundry detergent. They also tied him up and whipped him with wire, resulting in extensive bruising. He returned home on 25 June 2008 after he began coughing up and vomiting blood. He died the following day. Ms. Chen Yumei, resident of Shenyang City, Liaoning Province. On the evening of 3 July 2008, officers from the Chang'an Police Station in Dadong District, Shenyang City, arrested Chen Yumei on Pangjiang Street. During the arrest, they beat and kicked her. Her family was asked to identify her in the ambulance, at around 9 p.m. of the same day, before she was taken to #463 Military Hospital. Having detected bleeding in her skull, the doctor had to perform an operation, for which the family paid. Her arms and legs were covered in bruises, and there were deep scratches on her body. Doctors said the marks were caused by beating or dragging. She died at around 8.30 p.m. on 4 July 2008. Mr. Zhong Zhenfu, lived in Zhongjia Village, Changle Town, Pingdu City, Shandong Province. On 4 May 2008, Zhong Zhenfu was arrested at his house at around 6 p.m., as officers from the Pingdu City 610 Office and the City Police Department stormed into houses rented by Falun Gong practitioners in Pingdu City. The police confiscated some of their possessions and interrogated them at the police station. When they refused to reveal any information, the officers poured boiling water over their necks and bodies. Three days later, they were taken to Pingdu City Detention Centre. Guards put	

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					shackles on Zhong Zhenfu and whipped him about the head with metal wires. He was detained in a metal cage with the shackles still on, and the guards ordered other inmates to ill-treat him. The latter tried to force him to curse the founder of Falun Gong. When he refused, they beat him for over an hour. He was sent to the hospital and released on medical parole, after having been forced to pay over 100,000 Yuan in medical expenses. He died on 20 July 2008. Ms. Yang Jingfen, a resident of Panjin City, Liaoning Province. At approximately 7:30 a.m. on 18 August 2008, six police officers from the Xinglongtai District State Security Division entered the apartment of Ms. Yang Jingfen, aged 59, to arrest her and search the apartment on the ground that she practiced Falun Gong. At around 9 a.m., her husband had to run an errand and left Ms. Yang alone with the police officers. When he returned at around 9:30 a.m. he found Ms. Yang's lifeless body in front of their apartment building. The police officers claimed that she had jumped out of a window of her sixth floor apartment to commit suicide. Ms. Sun Aimei, resident of Xinhua Village, Zhucheng City, Shandong Province. Sun Aimei, aged about 60, was sentenced to detention at the Wangcun Women's Forced Labour Camp on 28 March 2008, three days after being arrested for distributing literature about the persecution of Falun Gong. At the end of 2008, her family was informed that she had suffered a stroke and had undergone surgery. They were not allowed to see her. On 1 February 2009, Ms. Sun's family was told to go to Wangcun Women's Forced Labour Camp to collect her ashes. Ms. Hou Lihua, resident of Dongan District,	

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					Mudanjiang City, Heilongjiang Province. Hou Lihua was arrested at her workplace on 17 November 2008 and taken to the Mudanjiang City State Security unit. According to witnesses, she was beaten and otherwise ill-treated while in custody there. She was released in December 2008 but died on 14 February 2009 due to the injuries sustained in custody.	
30.		16/03/09	JUA	WGAD; FRDX; TOR	Mr. Jigme Gyatso. Mr. Gyatso was visited by the Special Rapporteur on 27 November 2005 at Qushui Prison (E/CN.4/2006/6/Add.6, Appendix 2, para. 21). Mr. Gyatso was recently transferred to the hospital at Drapchi Prison, although the exact date is not known. His family was informed of his hospitalization by prison officials during their monthly meeting at Qushui Prison in late February. Information was also received that Mr. Gyatso's health has deteriorated, and that he could no longer stand up.	A reply was received from the Government on 15/05/09, but could not be translated in time for inclusion in this report.
31.		09/04/09	JAL	FRDX; RINT; SUMX; TOR	Death of Mr. Phuntsok Rabgay , a 27-year-old monk, in Drango County, Garzê Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province. On 25 March 2009, Phuntsok Rabgay was pasting leaflets containing allegations that monks had been tortured and imprisoned by the authorities and an appeal to the local population to forego crop cultivation and harvest as a gesture of mourning and disobedience. He was detected by Drango County Public Security Bureau (PSB) personnel and tried to elude arrest by fleeing on a motorcycle. The PSB personnel, however, managed to pursue and catch him. Upon arrest, they beat him with batons. He died shortly thereafter. The PSB officers reportedly dropped his body from a hill in order to create the appearance of a case of a suicide.	A reply was received from the Government on 2/07/09, but could not be translated in time for inclusion in this report.

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32.		19/05/09	JUA	HRD; IJL; TOR	Two lawyers, Mr. Zhang Kai and Mr. Li Chunfu. Zhang Kai and Li Chunfu were hired by the family of Jiang Xiqing, a Falun Gong practitioner who died in the Chongqing Xishanping Reeducation Center on 28 January 2009. Authorities stated that he died of a heart attack, but the family, suspicious of the cause of death, decided to hire a lawyer for legal support. A first lawyer was hired from Chongqing, but he declined to be retained by the family after having formally inquired with the police. Zhang Kai, from a Beijing Yijia Law Firm, and Li Chunfu, from the Beijing Globe Law Firm, were hired afterwards. On 13 May 2009, they met with their clients at their home in the Jiangjin District, Chongqing, to discuss the case. At around 4 p.m., four policemen went to the home claiming that they were delivering materials from the public security bureau's judicial administrative office. They then started to interrogate the two lawyers and their clients. Subsequently, about 20 more individuals from the state security unit of the Jiangjin District Public Security Bureau and the Jijiang Police Substation also came to the house. When the police asked the two lawyers to show their identity cards, Li Chunfu presented his lawyer's license and Zhang Kai his passport, which were, however, not accepted by the police. Subsequently, the police officers began pulling their hair, twisting their arms and beating them while pinning them on the ground. Afterwards, the two lawyers were handcuffed and taken to the police station. At the police station, Zhang Kai was hung by his handcuffs in an iron cage and Li Chunfu was	A reply was received from the Government on 9/06/09, but could not be translated in time for inclusion in this report.

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					slapped in the face by a police officer. During their interrogation they were both threatened not to defend any Falun Gong cases. They were released at 12:40 a.m., on 14 May 2009. Their hands were covered in bruises and scars; Zhang Kai's hands were also numb and swollen and Li Chunfu had troubled hearing in one ear. They are currently being examined at the Jiangjin District People's Hospital.	
33.		02/06/09	JAL	HRD; TOR	Mr. Jiang Cunde, sentenced to life in prison in 1987. Jiang Cunde was active in the democracy movement that began in China in December 1986. In late 1986, he was arrested after giving a speech supporting the students at Shanghai's People's Square. He was charged with plotting to hijack an aircraft and sentenced to life in prison for the crime of counterrevolutionary sabotage and related offenses. In early 1993, he received parole on the grounds of mental illness. It is believed that this illness developed while he was in prison, since he would not have been given that sentence if he had been diagnosed as mentally ill at the time of his conviction. After his release, Jiang Cunde returned to his previous activities. In June 1999, he was arrested and returned to Tilanqiao Prison to continue serving his sentence. However, the reasons given for his re-incarceration do not include the cure of his mental illness. In 2004, Jiang Cunde's life sentence was commuted to a fixed term of 20 years. The latest information reportedly provided by the Government in late 2007 indicated that Jiang is serving a sentence for "endangering state security" and is due for release in 2024. His conviction in 1986 had been for counterrevolution, and not endangering state security, since it did not exist as a crime at the	A reply was received from the Government on 22/07/09, but could not be translated in time for inclusion in this report.

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					time. Moreover, hijacking an airplane was not included in the amended criminal law as a crime of endangering state security, but as a crime against public security. Although the crime of counterrevolution was removed from China's Criminal Law in 1997, he is still serving his prison sentence for this crime.	
34.		09/06/09	JUA	WGAD; TOR	Two monks of Labrang Monastery, Tsundue Gyatso, 35 years old, from Gyengya Village, and Sonam Gyatso, aged 38, from Sangkok Village, both in Labrang County, Kanlho "Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture", Gansu Province. Mr. Tsundue Gyatso and Mr. Sonam Gyatso were arrested on 14 May 2009 by agents of the Public Security Bureau (PSB) during a raid in their residences at Labrang Monastery. They were taken to an unknown destination. Following their arrest, their family members and close associates approached the local Public Security Bureau office to ascertain their status and to inquire whether food and clothes could be delivered to the detainees. The security officers reportedly told them that a further fresh interrogation was needed to clarify certain things related to 2008's protests in Labrang and that they would be released shortly. However, they continue to be kept in detention and their whereabouts and current status remain unknown to their relatives.	A reply was received from the Government on 21/08/09, but could not be translated in time for inclusion in this report.
35.		23/06/09	JUA	WGAD; RINT, MIN; TOR	Yusufjan (Yuesefujiang) and Memetjan (Maimatijiang), ethnic Uighurs belonging to the Muslim Fellowship. On 10 May 2009, Yusufjan and Memetjan, along with five other students of the Muslim Fellowship, held a meeting at Xinjiang University in Urumqi, capital of Xinjiang	A reply was received from the Government on 21/08/09, but could not be translated in time for inclusion in this report.

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					Uighur Autonomous Region, in northwest China. The meeting was broken up by two officers from the local internal security police force, accompanied by more than ten men in plain clothes, who proceeded to take all seven men away for interrogation. The five other students were released after 15 days and fined 5.000 yuan for “holding an illegal gathering”. The current legal status and whereabouts of Yusufjan and Memetjan remain unknown.	
36.		14/07/09	JUA	WGAD; FRDX; HLTH; TOR	Mr. Zhou Xiangyang was sentenced to 9 years in prison in May 2003, for allegedly refusing to give up his belief in Falun Gong. Reportedly, he was brutally tortured and was locked in a solitary cell for four months in the winter. At Gangbei Prison, Mr. Zhou was verbally and physically abused, and was detained in isolation numerous times. In February 2009, the guard captain at Gangbei Prison informed that Mr. Zhou was being force-fed five times per day and that he could die at any moment. When his family visited him two months later, four prisoners had to carry Mr. Zhou out of his cell as he was too weak to walk by himself. During the visit, the other prisoners monitored his conversation and would kick him as a warning to change the subject when they had the impression that he was disclosing information about the treatment he had experienced in prison. In April and mid-May 2009, Mr. Zhou was taken to the Police Hospital for emergency treatment, including intravenous injections. Mr. Zhou’s family requested his release on bail for medical treatment, but this was refused by the Gangbei Prison. The prison authorities allegedly indicated that he had to renounce his beliefs	A reply was received from the Government on 4/09/09, but could not be translated in time for inclusion in this report.

Para	Country	Date	Type	Mandate	Allegations transmitted	Government response
					before he could be released for medical treatment.	
37.		30/07/09	JUA	WGAD; FRDX; HLTH; HRD; TOR	Detention of Mr. Huang Qi. Mr. Huang Qi is the head of the human rights organization Tianwang Human Rights Service and founder of the human rights website 64tianwang. He has also advocated on behalf of parents whose children were killed when their school buildings collapsed in the Sichuan earthquake in May 2008 (See E/CN.4/2004/56/Add.1, para. 363). In spite of deteriorating health conditions, Mr. Huang Qi has allegedly been denied medical treatment while in detention. He suffers from headaches and insomnia, has an irregular heart beat and has reportedly recently discovered four lumps on his chest and abdomen. He has not been permitted access to any medical care. Following a meeting with Mr. Huang Qi on 26 May 2009, during which the human rights defender described his health concerns, his lawyer submitted an application for bail. However, the authorities have not yet responded to this request. His family has also been denied visitation rights since he was first arrested on 10 June 2008. On 18 July 2008, he was formally charged with “illegal possession of state secrets” having been previously detained for over a month without charge. His detention is believed to be connected to articles posted on his website regarding allegations made that the buildings which collapsed in the Sichuan earthquake in May 2008, and which resulted in the deaths of many children, were structurally faulty.	A reply was received from the Government on 7/12/09, but could not be translated in time for inclusion in this report.

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38.		07/08/09	JUA	WGAD; FRDX; HRD; TOR	Mr. Xu Zhiyong and Mr. Zhuang Lu. Mr Xu is the founder of the legal aid and research center Open Constitution Initiative (OCI, also known as Gongmeng in Chinese), law professor at Beijing University of Post and Telecommunications and elected representative of the People's Congress for Haidian District. Mr Zhuang is a staff member of the OCI. The Open Constitution Initiative addressed issues such as the death penalty, the existence of unofficial "black jails" and represented parents of the victims of a recent tainted milk scandal (See A/HRC/4/33/Add.1, para. 34). On 29 July 2009, at approximately 5.00 am, Mr. Xu was taken from his home in Beijing by several policemen. Mr. Zhuang was also taken from his home at around the same time. Both remain in police detention at an unknown location. On 30 July 2009, the State Administration of Taxation held a hearing about its decision of 14 July 2009 in which it imposed a fine of 1.42 million RMB on OCI for tax evasion. The hearing was reportedly held without the presence of Mr. Xu and was closed to the public. The lawyers of Mr. Xu and Mr. Zhuang attended the hearing. On 17 July 2009, three days after the State Administration of Taxation fined the OCI for tax evasion, the Beijing Municipal Bureau of Civil Affairs declared the OCI illegal and raided its offices.	A reply was received from the Government on 24/12/09, but could not be translated in time for inclusion in this report.
39.		28/08/09	JUA	WGAD; FRDX; RINT; TOR	Mr. Wang Yonghang, a former lawyer from Dalian City, Liaoning Province. On 4 July 2009, Mr. Wang Yonghang was arrested by two dozen Dalian police officers for "using a cult to damage the social and legal system". He was	A reply was received from the Government on 26/10/09, but could not be translated in time for inclusion in this report.

Para	Country	Date	Type	Mandate	Allegations transmitted	Government response
					severely beaten during his arrest, resulting in a broken right ankle. He did not receive adequate medical treatment until 11 August, when he had surgery as a result of a serious infection. Mr. Wang's family was not informed about the operation, but received an arrest warrant dated 10 August. Mr. Wang Yonghang is currently being detained at Dalian City Detention Center, where he has allegedly been subjected to beatings. His family and lawyer have not been able to see him because his case allegedly involves "state secrets". His family has repeatedly complained to the relevant authorities about Mr. Wang Yonghang's ill-treatment, but has not received any response. Mr. Wang Yonghang's license to practice law was not renewed following his annual review period on 31 May 2008. Mr. Wang Yonghang has also published several open letters online in which he advocated for religious freedom and explained his views on the treatment of Falun Gong practitioners.	
40.		02/09/09	JAL	FRDX; RINT; TOR	Sentencing of Mr. Palden Gyatso, Mr. Tsultrim, Mr. Sangpo, Mr. Jamyang Khedrub, Mr. Gendun, and Mr. Shrab Sangpo, six monks from Ragya Monastery in Qinghai Province, Tibet Autonomous Region, together with Mr. Hu-lo and Mr. Yang-kyab from Gya-sa village. On 10 March 2009, Mr. Tashi Sangpo, a monk from Ragya Monastery in Magin County, Qinghai Province, was arrested after the authorities allegedly found political leaflets and the banned Tibetan flag in his room. He was reportedly subjected to beatings, inhumane treatment and long interrogations during his detention. On 21 March 2009, Mr. Tashi Sangpo	

Para	Country	Date	Type	Mandate	Allegations transmitted	Government response
					allegedly escaped from the detention centre after he asked to use the bathroom, and committed suicide by jumping into the Yellow River. On the same day, several thousand monks and local Tibetans in and around Ragya Monastery gathered to demand an answer for Mr. Tashi Sangpo's death. In response, the authorities allegedly arrested monks from the Ragya Monastery, as well as local Tibetans. On 13 August 2009, the Machen County People's Court in Golog, Qinghai Province, tried and sentenced the following persons to prison terms: 1. Mr. Palden Gyatso, monk and disciplinarian at Ragya Monastery, sentenced to seven years of imprisonment; 2. Mr. Tsultrim, monk and former disciplinarian at Ragya Monastery, sentenced to four years of imprisonment; 3. Mr. Sangpo, monk and former treasurer at Ragya Monastery, sentenced to three years of imprisonment; 4. Mr. Jamyang Khedrub, monk and secretary of the Board of Directors at Ragya Monastery, sentenced to two years of imprisonment; 5. Mr. Gendun, monk, sentenced to one year of imprisonment; 6. Mr. Sherab Sangpo, monk, sentenced to two years of imprisonment; 7. Mr. Hu-lo from Gya-sa village, sentenced to one year of imprisonment; and 8. Mr. Yang-kyab from Gya-sa village, sentenced to six months of imprisonment.	

Para	Country	Date	Type	Mandate	Allegations transmitted	Government response
					These persons were allegedly found guilty of “inciting protests and demonstrations against the Chinese government” for taking part in demonstrations on 21 March 2009. Furthermore, according to reports received, psychological trauma has been inflicted on the monastic community through the imposition of “patriotic education”, requiring them to denounce the Dalai Lama, which has reportedly intensified in the aftermath of region-wide protests in the Tibet Autonomous Region beginning in March 2008. Reports claim that since March 2008, 15 persons, including monks and nuns, have committed suicide in addition to Mr. Tashi Sangpo, and that three monks have attempted to commit suicide. These persons include: ▪ Mr. Namdrok Khakyab, visiting scholar at Samye Monastery from Dorjee Drak Monastery, committed suicide on 19 March 2008 ▪ Mr. Thokmey, also known as Tsanga Thokmey, monk at Ramoche Temple in Lhasa, committed suicide on 22 March 2008 ▪ Mr. Lobsang Jinpal, monk at Ngaba Kirti Monastery in Ngaba County, Sichuan Province, committed suicide on 27 March 2008 ▪ Mr. Legtsok, 75-year old monk at Ngaba Gomang Monastery in Ngaba County, Sichuan Province, committed suicide on 30 March 2008 ▪ An unnamed nun in her thirties from Cholung nunnery committed suicide on 12 April 2008	

Para	Country	Date	Type	Mandate	Allegations transmitted	Government response
					▪ Ms. Lobsang Tsomol, nun at Chokhor Nunnery in Sibook Township, committed suicide on 12 April 2008 ▪ An unnamed nun from Choekhor Nunnery in Sibook Township, committed suicide on 12 April 2008 ▪ Three unnamed monks from Dogu Monastery committed suicide in April 2008 ▪ Mr. Thoesam, 29-year old monk at Ngaba Gomang Monastery in Ngaba County, Sichuan Province, committed suicide on 16 April 2008 ▪ Mr. Tusong, 19-year old monk at Kirti Monastery committed suicide on 16 April 2008 ▪ Mr. Trangma, monk at Drapa Yangden Monastery in Minyang Township, Nyagchuka County, Sichuan Province, committed suicide on 18 June 2008 ▪ Mr. Lobsang Tsultrim, monk at Kirti Dhongri Monastery in Mehu-ru-ma Village, Ngaba Country, Sichuan Province, committed suicide on 3 July 2008 ▪ Mr. Shedup, monk at a monastery in Tongren Country, Qinghai Province, committed suicide on 2 April 2009 ▪ Mr. Kelsang and Mr. Damchoe, monks from Drepung Monastery, both originally from Kirti Monastery in Sichuan Province, attempted to commit suicide in April 2008 by stabbing themselves in the chest, hands and wrists and ▪ Mr. Tapey, monk at Kirti Japa Monastery in Ngaba Country, Sichuan Province, attempted	

Para	Country	Date	Type	Mandate	Allegations transmitted	Government response
					to commit suicide by self-immolation on 27 February 2009 as protest against the ban on Monlam religious festival. Reports claim that when Tapey was on fire, three gun shots were fired at him by the Chinese police	
41.		18/09/09	JUA	FRDX; RINT; TOR	Mr. Li Feng and Mr. Yu Ming. On 4 October 2002, Mr. Li was sentenced to 15 years in prison at Prison No. 4 in Shijiazhuang City, due to his involvement in broadcasting a television program about Falun Gong. Mr. Li was allegedly tortured in prison, which resulted in him suffering from seizures, high blood pressure, breathlessness, bowel and urinary disorders. He also lost consciousness several times. In January 2006, he was kept in the hospital for two days after he lost consciousness for 12 hours. His family was not allowed to visit him. Mr. Li is currently in critical condition. He suffers from lower limb edema, dizziness and needs support to talk. He also suffers from constant vomiting. According to additional information, on 3 March 2006, Mr. Yu Ming was sentenced to two and a half years of forced labor. He was detained at several centers and transferred to the Tuanhe Forced Labor Camp on 1 September. Mr. Yu refused to renounce Falun Gong and held a hunger strike to protest his detention. As a result, he was tortured, force-fed and tied to a chair with ropes around his neck, chest, waist, hands and legs. A dozen inmates allegedly took turns torturing him. He remained tied to the chair from mid-September to the end of 2006. He was untied after suffering cardiac arrest. He	

Para	Country	Date	Type	Mandate	Allegations transmitted	Government response
					was later detained in a solitary cell and tied to the bed. On 21 May 2007, Mr. Yu was transferred to the Masanjia Forced Labor Camp in Shenyang City, where he was taken to the camp hospital due to his overall weakness and stiff limbs. He was later transferred to the Luotaishanzhuang Brainwashing Center in Fushun City. On 2 September 2008, Mr. Yu's term was extended for another year. He was sent back to the Masanjia Forced Labor Camp in October, and has been held in solitary confinement since then. At the camp, Mr. Yu was forced to sign a suicide letter before he was beaten, including on his head with a steel baton, hung and shocked with electric batons. As a result, he bled severely and lost consciousness for more than a week. Repeated requests by his family to visit him have been denied.	
42.		12/10/09	JUA	WGAD; WGED; FRDX; HRD; TOR	Mrs. Liang Liwan, a petitioner from Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province. Mrs. Liang Liwan has been active as a petitioner in relation to forced evictions and demolition. It was reported that, on 22 September 2009, three men and one woman forced their way into her temporary home and attempted to force her to sign an agreement for the demolition of her home, which she refused. The next day, she was arrested and detained in police custody in Beijing by officers of the security police and other Government officials based in the city of Hangzhou. On 27 September, she was taken to Hangzhou and detained at two different locations before being transferred to an undisclosed location on 3 October. Her family has no information concerning her whereabouts. It is reported that	

Para	Country	Date	Type	Mandate	Allegations transmitted	Government response
					members of the Hangzhou police only informed her husband on 23 September that “we have picked up your wife.” In December 2008, Mrs. Liang Liwan sent information about the impending demolition of her home by the local government to a convener of the United Nations Advisory Group on Forced Evictions. Later that month, her husband sustained serious injuries from beatings by unidentified individuals. In mid-August 2009, at a conference at the School of Public Management of Zhejiang University, Mrs. Liang Liwan, using her own case as an example, spoke about social problems faced by ordinary Chinese citizens. The convener attended the conference, which was organized by the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, a German foundation, the Centre Marc Bloch, a German social sciences research institution, and Zhejiang University. After the conference, Mrs. Liang Liwan invited the convener and others to see the site of her home, which is being requisitioned by the Chinese Government for expansion of the city’s East Railway Station. During the tour, the police took the convener and others to the local police substation for questioning. Mrs. Liang Liwan escaped and returned to the outskirts of Beijing to her temporary home, which she was renting while petitioning the Government.	
43.		16/12/09	JUA	WGAD; FRDX; TOR	Mr. N. S., aged 17, was arrested by the police on 27 July 2009 in Urumqi, for his alleged participation in the demonstrations in Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region on 5 July. Since his arrest, Mr. S. has been held in incommunicado detention in Shisen prison. No one has been able to visit him and it is believed that he is forced to	

Para	Country	Date	Type	Mandate	Allegations transmitted	Government response
					stay in his cell 24 hours a day.	
44.		Follow-up to earlier cases			Ms. Liu Jie , (A/HRC/10/44/Add.4, para. 30).	By letter dated 17/11/08, the Government indicated that prior to undergoing re-education through labour, Ms. Liu Jie was unemployed. She was ordered to undergo labour re-education for a period of 18 months for having incited a disturbance and disrupting public order, with the re-education period to run from 13 October 2007 to 12 April 2009. On 14 November 2007, she was sent from the Bei'an Land Reclamation Public Security Bureau to the Qiqihar Labour Rehabilitation Facility to undergo re-education. In May 2008, the re-education bureau revised the living arrangements, and on 17 May, all women undergoing re-education at the Qiqihar re-education facility, including Ms. Liu, were sent to the Heilongjiang Province Women's Labour Re-education Facility (drug rehabilitation facility). In mid-August, a woman who was in the same group as Ms. Liu, got into an argument, refused her punishment and shoved a police officer, whereupon the facility put her in isolation. As Ms. Liu was on good terms with Ms. Gao, she applied to the police to lift Ms. Gao's isolation and cursed the police, disrupting normal administrative procedures. After the police "educated" her, Ms. Liu indicated that she understood the police's

Para	Country	Date	Type	Mandate	Allegations transmitted	Government response
						law-enforcement activities. Throughout the entire incident, the police never assaulted her, nor was she forced to sit on a ‘tiger bench’. Ms. Liu claimed that she had previously had eye surgery and that she continued to suffer from rheumatoid arthritis, coronary heart disease, cholecystitis and rachopathy. The re-education facility conducted a physical examination, the results of which clearly indicated that apart from her eye condition, she continued to suffer from mild fatty liver disease and slight sinus arrhythmia. Given her relatively advanced age and poor health status, the facility conducted frequent physical examinations. When Ms. Liu claimed that her head hurt, the police immediately took her to the re-education facility clinic to have her blood pressure taken, whereupon it was discovered that her blood pressure appeared to have gone up. The labour re-education facility immediately treated her with medication, and her illness stabilized. On 17 July, the re-education facility police took her to the Harbin No. 2 Hospital for an examination, where a physician diagnosed her as having “diminished vision in the right eye, requiring surgery”. On 17 September, at her request, Ms. Liu was taken to the First Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University for further examinations. The doctor recommended that she have glasses fitted, but she refused and asked to have cataract surgery and a further keratectomy at the hospital. According to the doctor, she did not require any surgical correction at present. In view of the fact that Ms. Liu is relatively advanced in age and that her vision and

Para	Country	Date	Type	Mandate	Allegations transmitted	Government response
						overall health are poor, the labour re-education facility has arranged for her to participate in activities through which she can acquire skills. In order to safeguard her health, the re-education facility monitors her illnesses closely, and is taken to the clinic when she is ill. In no case has she been “forced to work fourteen hours a day, six days a week at the RTL camp”.
45.					Ms. Wang Guilan (A/HRC/10/44/Add.4, para. 34).	By letter dated 17/11/08, the Government indicated that Wang Guilan, female, born on 20 May 1961, a native of Hubei Province, is a laid-off employee of the Wuyang Shopping Mall in Enshi. In August 2005, she was ordered by the Re-education through Labour Committee of the Enshi Tujia-Miao Autonomous Prefecture to undergo re-education through labour for a period of one year and three months for having disrupted social order. On 2 November 2005, she was sent to the Hubei Women’s Labour Re-education Facility to undergo re-education; she was released on 3 October 2006. The communication alleges that Wang was ordered to undergo further re-education on 28 August 2008; inquiries have revealed that the person in question is not currently in a labour re-education facility.
46.					Reports of violence during demonstrations in the Tibet Autonomous Region and surrounding areas in China and Gan Zi Xian, Sichuan Province, and the arrests of over 570 Tibetan monks, including children, in Aba Xian and in Ruanggui/Zoige Xian the Tibetan Autonomous Region (A/HRC/10/44/Add.4, paras. 35 and 37).	By letter dated 21/05/08, the Government indicated that the incidents that occurred in Lhasa and other places were incorrectly described as “peaceful demonstrations”, since they were serious acts of criminal violence. They seriously disrupted public order and did damage to human life, property and security. The judicial authorities of the Tibet Autonomous Region and the other areas in question dealt with the criminal suspects

Para	Country	Date	Type	Mandate	Allegations transmitted	Government response
						severely, in accordance with judicial procedures. Those whose offences were lesser and who displayed a positive attitude, and acknowledged their guilt were released. Those whose situations were more serious had their criminal responsibility investigated in accordance with the law. In mid-March 2008, a group gathered illegally to create a disturbance. When police officers arrived to dissuade them, they clashed and violently attacked the officers with clubs, rocks and knives. At approximately 11.00 a.m. on 14 March, some monks at the Ramoche Temple threw stones at the police officers on duty. Subsequently, a group of rioters began to gather in Barkhor Street, shouting separatist slogans and wantonly beating, smashing and looting. The situation quickly spread. It resulted in the slashing or burning to death of 18 innocent persons; 382 persons were injured, 58 of them seriously. The rioters also set fire to 300 sites, burning down seven schools, five hospitals, 120 homes and more than 1,300 stores. While enforcing the law, the authorities acted in a lawful and civilized manner; they did not carry or use and lethal or injurious weapons. The People's Liberation Army was not involved. At 11 a.m. on 16 March, more than 300 monks in Aba, Sichuan Province assaulted and beat police officers; they threw rocks and homemade Molotov cocktails at the police. The rioters burned down 24 stores and two police stations, and set fire to 81 police and civilian vehicles. Some 200 persons were

Para	Country	Date	Type	Mandate	Allegations transmitted	Government response
						injured. Seeking to restore law and order, the local Government immediately took steps to bring the situation under control and protect life, property and fundamental human rights. During these incidents, law enforcement was carried out in a civilized manner by the local police, who consistently displayed a high degree of restraint. Scores of police officers were injured and no lethal or injurious weapons were used. The Chinese People's Liberation Army did not take part in the response to these incidents. On 16 March, rioters broke into the Aba Township police station and stabbed the police officers. When the rioters stole police firearms, the police fired warning shots, in accordance with the law, to no effect. They were thus compelled to open fire in self-defence, striking and injuring four rioters, who managed to escape. The firing of weapons was fully consistent with the Basic Principles on the use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials. The competent authorities of China and the Tibet Autonomous Region arrested a number of major criminal suspects who had participated in the events, including a number of monks and nuns. The investigations and inquiries were conducted in accordance with the law. On 29 April 2008, the Lhasa Municipal Intermediate People's Court held an open trial for some of the persons accused of participating in the events of 14 March. The court found 30 of the accused guilty of the crimes of arson, looting, instigating fights and troublemaking, assembling a group to attack a

Para	Country	Date	Type	Mandate	Allegations transmitted	Government response
						State organ, disrupting public service and theft. The defendants received sentences varying from 3 years to life imprisonment. The court informed the accused that they could file an appeal if they refused to accept the judgments. For the trials, the Lhasa Court appointed defence attorneys for 30 defendants. The defence arguments presented during the trial were given full value and the mitigating circumstances they cited were all accepted in court. China's Criminal Procedure law stipulates that all citizens who are members of ethnic minorities have the right to use their own spoken and written language in an appeal. Of the 14 open hearings held in the Lhasa Court, 9 were conducted in the Tibetan language, while interpretation was provided for the other five. The costs associated with the defence lawyers and interpreters were covered by the Tibet Autonomous Regional Legal Aid Centre.
47.					Mr. Yang Chunlin , (A/HRC/10/44/Add.4, para. 36).	By letter dated 1/07/08, the Government indicated that Yang Chunlin (also known as Wei Houren), male, born on 29 July 1956, is a farmer from Jiamusi, Heilongjiang Province. From June 2006 to 2007 he posted dozens of articles on the Internet in which he claimed that incitement of subversion of State power could not be stopped. Such articles used rumours and libel, inter alia, to incite subversion of the political authority and fundamental political system of the State. On 7 July 2007, the Jiamusi public security authorities placed Yang in criminal detention on suspicion of the crime of inciting subversion of State power. On 13 August he was arrested on the order of the procuratorial

Para	Country	Date	Type	Mandate	Allegations transmitted	Government response
						authorities. The authorities immediately notified Yang's family members. On 8 October 2007, Yang's case was transferred to the Jiamusi People's Procuratorate for review and prosecution. After accepting the case, the Jiamusi Intermediate People's Court sent Yang a copy of his indictment on 9 January 2008. On 19 February 2008, the court conducted the trial in an open courtroom. During this period Yang was given ample time to prepare his defence. Throughout the trial the court fully respected Yang's procedural rights; his two designated defence attorneys submitted a full defence on his behalf. Yang frankly confessed to the charges contained in the indictment and did not wear handcuffs or leg-irons. During the trial, the court acknowledged that the prosecution authorities had charged Yang with colluding with others in forging farmers' signatures. However, while one of his Internet articles posed a definite harm to society, it was not in itself sufficient to convict him of a crime. The other 45 articles posted by Yang on the Internet were sufficient to constitute the crime of inciting subversion of State power; the facts of the case were clear, the evidence was conclusive and punishment was mandated by law. On 24 March 2008, the Jiamusi Intermediate People's Court issued its verdict and publicly delivered its sentence, finding Yang guilty and sentenced him to five years' imprisonment and two years' deprivation of his political rights. Yang did not accept this verdict. The case is now being appealed before the Heilongjiang Province Supreme People's Court.

Para	Country	Date	Type	Mandate	Allegations transmitted	Government response
						The allegation that the defendant was beaten with electric batons while in the courtroom is something that could not have occurred. Inquiries have revealed that during the trial Yang did not seek to converse with family members and that the court did not take any restraining measures in respect of him. While Yang was in detention, China's law enforcement authorities safeguarded all of his rights and his state of health was normal.
48.					Ms. Jamyang Kyi (A/HRC/10/44/Add.4, para. 39).	By letter dated 07/08/08, the Government indicated that Jamyang Kyi is an editor at the Qinghai provincial television station. On 1 April 2008, she was taken to the public security bureau for questioning by Xining police officers, who first showed her their badges, in response to accusations that she was suspected of having committed a criminal offence. The public security authorities questioned Mrs. Jamyang further and conducted a search of her home, seizing certain items, including her computer. On 3 April, the public security authorities placed her in criminal detention and held her in the Xining municipal detention facility. On 20 April, the Xining police, taking into consideration the serious illness of her father and the young age of her child, modified the coercive measures taken in respect of her and released her on bail on humanitarian grounds. Mrs. Jamyang was not arrested but was placed in criminal detention. Her personal property was not confiscated but was lawfully seized. The public security authorities handled the case in strict accordance with Chinese legislation, and she was neither subjected to or at risk of ill-treatment.

Para	Country	Date	Type	Mandate	Allegations transmitted	Government response
49.					Qi Chonghuai and He Yanjie (A/HRC/10/44/Add.4, para. 40).	By letter dated 7/08/08, the Government indicated that Qi Chonghuai and He Yanjie, whose pen name is Yanhe, were arrested on 2 August 2007. The People's Procuratorate of Tengzhou, Shandong Province, brought proceedings against Qi and He on charges of having passed themselves off as writers and conducting interviews at a dozen or so administrative units in Tengzhou and Zhucheng, county-level cities in Shandong Province. They then used articles which reported negatively about the aforementioned administrative units in order to make threats and extort large sums of money. Qi and He were also charged with fraud. Qi was sentenced to four years imprisonment and He was given a two-year sentence. Following the sentencing, Qi lodged an appeal. The case was tried in an open courtroom, and during the trial, appointed defence attorneys also made a full submission in their defence. During the trial Qi applied to communicate with his wife. The presiding judge did not permit this but informed Qi that following the trial, he could apply to see his relatives. After the trial, Qi made no such application. There were no instances of the court police beating the defendant during the trial. From the time they were placed under restraining measures by the procuratorial authorities, Qi and He were detained and looked after in the detention facility in accordance with the law. They were not beaten, threatened or subjected to any other form of ill-treatment by prison staff. Neither defendant raised any such issues in court. This case is now in appeal in the Zaozhuang Intermediate People's Court in Shandong

Para	Country	Date	Type	Mandate	Allegations transmitted	Government response
						Province, and if Qi and He have a defence or any submissions to make, they may bring them before the court of second instance.
50.					Ms. Mao Hengfeng (A/HRC/10/44/Add.4, para. 44).	By letter dated 02/09/08, the Government indicated that Mao Hengfeng is a native of Shanghai, born in 1961. On 16 April 2007, she was sentenced by the Yangpu District People's Court to a term of imprisonment of two years and six months for willful destruction of property. She is currently serving her sentence in the Shanghai Women's Prison. A medical examination of Ms. Mao upon her admission to the prison indicated that she suffered from hypertension but that otherwise her health was normal. She was ordered to follow the medical treatment prescribed by the doctor and given an appointment for a subsequent exam. On 3 June she entered the infirmary with a stomach ache, diarrhea and an elevated white blood cell count. She was treated and a follow-up exam on 11 June revealed no symptoms of any kind, so the treatment was stopped. In prison Ms. Mao shared housing with two other persons. The prison cell had four windows, each with a surface area of 2.8 square metres. The cell itself had a surface area of 36.7 square metres and was open from north to south, so that there was excellent light and ventilation; the cell also had a separate washroom. In late 2007 the prison was in the process of rebuilding the dormitory roof. In order to provide temporary protection against the dust, newspapers were pasted over all the windows in the building. The intent was not to block off Ms. Mao's windows. To

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						date, Ms. Mao has not drafted any complaint, nor has she applied to meet with a lawyer.
51.					Ye Guozhu (A/HRC/10/44/Add.4, para. 45).	By letter dated 17/11/08, the Government indicated that Ye Guozhu is an ethnic Manchu male born in 1955 and residing in Beijing. On 18 December 2004, the Donghcheng District People's Court in Beijing sentenced him to four years' imprisonment for picking quarrels and stirring up trouble. While he was serving his sentence, the public security authorities discovered additional criminal facts that required further investigation and action. On 22 July 2008, the public security authorities released him for retrial. On 26 July, the Xuanwu Sub-Station of the Beijing Public Security Bureau placed him in criminal detention. On 23 August, with the authorization of the Xuanwu District People's Procuratorate, Mr. Ye was arrested on suspicion of assembling a crowd to disturb public order. Upon examination, Mr. Ye confessed to the above-mentioned facts and acknowledged his guilt. On 15 October, the Xuanwu Sub-Station, acting in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China decided to release him on bail.
52.					Xie Changfa and Mr. Lü Honglai (A/HRC/10/44/Add.4, para. 46).	By letter dated 03/09/08, the Government indicated that on 26 June 2008, Xie Changfa was placed in detention on suspicion of subverting State power. On 31 July, he was presented with an arrest warrant. While under investigation, Xie confessed his crime. He is currently in prison at the Hunan provincial penitentiary, in excellent health. When taking

Para	Country	Date	Type	Mandate	Allegations transmitted	Government response
						the coercive measures with Xie as they are required to do in a criminal case, the authorities protected all his rights. On 9 July 2008, Lü Honglai was placed in detention by the public security authorities of Tianjin Municipality on suspicion of subverting State power. This was converted to house arrest on 15 July. At present the public security authorities are moving forward in their processing of this case. The allegations that coercive measures were taken because of these individuals' previous activities in defence of human rights and in relation to the forthcoming Olympic Games are totally groundless.
53.					Wo Weihai (A/HRC/10/44/Add.4, para. 51).	A reply was received from the Government on 17/02/09, but could not be translated in time for inclusion in this report.
54.	Colombia	08/01/09	UA	TOR	Los señores José Adelmo Esguerra Lozano (Identificación interna No. TD3010), Frank Herrera (Identificación interna No. TD3005), Robinson Camargo (Identificación interna No. TD3101), Juan Guillermo Barrientos (Identificación interna No. TD687) y Jhon James Silva López. Según las informaciones recibidas, durante la mañana del 4 de enero de 2009, los señores arriba mencionados, reclusos en el Establecimiento Penitenciario de Alta y Mediana Seguridad de la ciudad de Valledupar, Departamento de Cesar, fueron golpeados y sacados del Pabellón 2 por miembros del cuerpo de custodia y vigilancia bajo el mando de un teniente. Los hechos presuntamente ocurrieron cuando solicitaron que no les fueran destruidas sus pertenencias durante una requisa que se estaba realizando. De acuerdo con las denuncias, los reclusos fueron retornados al pabellón esa	