

**NATIONS UNIES**  
**HAUT COMMISSARIAT DES NATIONS UNIES**  
**AUX DROITS DE L'HOMME**

**PROCEDURES SPECIALES DU**  
**CONSEIL DES DROITS DE L'HOMME**

**UNITED NATIONS**  
**OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS**  
**HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS**

**SPECIAL PROCEDURES OF THE**  
**HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL**

**Mandates of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders.**

REFERENCE: AL G/SO 214 (67-17) Assembly & Association (2010-1) G/SO 214 (107-9)  
BRA 10/2012

29 August 2012

Excellency,

We have the honour to address you in our capacities as Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; and Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 16/4, 15/21, and 16/5.

In this connection, we would like to bring to your Excellency's Government's attention information we have received concerning the **alleged break-in of the offices of Grupo Tortura Nunca Mais do Rio de Janeiro and theft of confidential documents.**

Grupo Tortura Nunca Mais do Rio de Janeiro (GTNM/RJ) is a human rights organization founded by former political prisoners and by the relatives of former political prisoners who were allegedly killed, forcibly disappeared or tortured. GTNM/RJ supports victims of torture and individuals who have been criminalized as result of their work in fighting against impunity. The group also campaigns for the opening of State archives from the period of the military dictatorship, as part of the National Truth Commission.

According to the information received:

On 11 July 2012, at approximately 2.00 p.m., a GTNM/RJ member reportedly received a telephone threat from an unknown individual who stated: "Estou ligando para dizer que nós vamos voltar e que isso aí vai acabar" (I am calling to say that we will come back and that this is going to end). Sources indicate that GTNM/RJ members have previously received similar threats.

On 19 July 2012, the offices of GTNM/RJ were allegedly ransacked and sensitive confidential documentation concerning psychological care given to victims of torture and human rights defenders was stolen. Other files were reportedly overturned and a computer that had been turned off was turned on. It is further

reported that more than R\$1,500 in cash was stolen. Sources indicate that no other valuable items were taken and that there was no evidence of doors or windows being forcibly opened.

Concern is expressed the alleged break-in of the offices of GTNM/RJ and theft of confidential documents may be directly linked to the organization's legitimate and peaceful human rights activities, in particular its work in supporting victims of torture and in lobbying for the opening of State archives from the military dictatorship.

While we do not wish to prejudge the accuracy of these allegations, we would like to appeal to your Excellency's Government to take all necessary steps to secure the right to freedom of opinion and expression in accordance with fundamental principles as set forth in article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which provides that "Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice."

We would also like to appeal to your Excellency's Government to take all necessary steps to ensure the right to freedom of association, as recognized in article 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which provides that "Everyone shall have the right to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his interests".

We wish to recall that the State has a positive obligation to ensure that civil society organizations can operate in a free and enabling environment, without threats or acts of harassment, intimidation or violence. In this context, we would like to refer to Human Rights Council resolution 15/21, and in particular operative paragraph 1 that "(c)alls upon States to respect and fully protect the rights of all individuals to ... associate freely... including persons espousing minority or dissenting views or beliefs, human rights defenders, trade unionists and others, including migrants, seeking to exercise or to promote these rights ..."

In this connection, we wish to refer Your Excellency's Government to the fundamental principles set forth in the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and in particular articles 1 and 2 which state that "everyone has the right individually or in association with others, to promote and to strive for the protection and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms at the national and international levels" and that "each State has a prime responsibility and duty to protect, promote and implement all human rights and fundamental freedoms, inter alia, by adopting such steps as may be necessary to create all conditions necessary in the social, economic, political and other fields, as well as the legal guarantees required to ensure that all persons under its jurisdiction, individually and in association with others, are able to enjoy all those rights and freedoms in practice".

Furthermore, we would like to bring to the attention of your Excellency's Government the following provisions of the Declaration:

- article 6 point a) which provides that everyone has the right, individually and in association with others to know, seek, obtain, receive and hold information about all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including having access to information as to how those rights and freedoms are given effect in domestic legislative, judicial or administrative systems;

- article 6 points b) and c) which provide that everyone has the right, individually and in association with others as provided for in human rights and other applicable international instruments, freely to publish, impart or disseminate to others views, information and knowledge on all human rights and fundamental freedoms; and to study, discuss, form and hold opinions on the observance, both in law and in practice, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and, through these and other appropriate means, to draw public attention to those matters; and

- article 12 paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Declaration which provide that the State shall take all necessary measures to ensure the protection by the competent authorities of everyone, individually and in association with others, against any violence, threats, retaliation, de facto or de jure adverse discrimination, pressure or any other arbitrary action as a consequence of his or her legitimate exercise of the rights referred to in the Declaration. In this connection, everyone is entitled, individually and in association with others, to be protected effectively under national law in reacting against or opposing, through peaceful means, activities and acts, including those by omission, attributable to States that result in violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as acts of violence perpetrated by groups or individuals that affect the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Moreover, it is our responsibility under the mandates provided to us by the Human Rights Council, to seek to clarify all cases brought to our attention. Since we are expected to report on these cases to the Human Rights Council, we would be grateful for your cooperation and your observations on the following matters:

1. Are the facts alleged in the above summary of the case accurate?
2. Has a complaint been lodged by or on behalf of the alleged victim?
3. Please provide the details, and where available the results, of any investigation, and judicial or other inquiries carried out in relation to this case. If no inquiries have taken place, or if they have been inconclusive, please explain why.
4. Please provide the full details of any prosecutions which have been undertaken. Have penal, disciplinary or administrative sanctions been imposed on the alleged perpetrators?

5. Please provide details on any measure taken to ensure that activists, human rights defenders and civil society organizations can operate in an enabling and conducive environment, free of threats and acts of harassment, intimidation or violence.

We would appreciate a response within sixty days. Your Excellency's Government's response will be made available in a report to the Human Rights Council for its consideration.

While waiting for your response, we urge your Excellency's Government to take all necessary measures to guarantee that the rights and freedoms of human rights activities' organizations are respected and, in the event that your investigations support or suggest the above allegations to be correct, the accountability of any person responsible of the alleged violations should be ensured. We also request that your Excellency's Government adopt effective measures to prevent the recurrence of these acts.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Frank La Rue  
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to  
freedom of opinion and expression

Maina Kiai  
Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and  
of association

Margaret Sekaggya  
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders