

Mandates of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism; the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls

Ref.: UA BLR 5/2025

(Please use this reference in your reply)

5 August 2025

Excellency,

We have the honour to address you in our capacity as Working Group on Arbitrary Detention; Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus; Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers; Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism; Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and Working Group on discrimination against women and girls, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 51/8, 58/19, 52/9, 51/21, 53/12, 58/14, 52/7 and 50/18.

In this connection, we would like to bring to the attention of your Excellency's Government information we have received concerning **alleged ill-treatment in detention leading to severe and potentially irreversible deterioration of health of Ms. Valeryia Kastsiuhova, Ms. Volha Mayorava and Mr. Dzianis Salmanovich, convicted to prison sentences on terrorism and extremism related charges.**

According to the information received:

Ms. **Valeryia Kastsiuhova**, born in 1967, is a political scientist and analyst, a founder and editor of the Nashe Mneniye ('Our Opinion') expert community website, the Belarusian Yearbook editor and author, and the head of the Belarus in Focus monitoring experts group.

She was apprehended on 30 June 2021 and sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment on 17 March 2023, under articles 361 ('calls for actions aimed at causing harm to the national security of the Republic of Belarus'), 357 ('conspiracy to seize power in an unconstitutional way') and 130 ('incitement to hatred') of the Criminal Code. Following her conviction, her name has been added to the List of Persons Implicated in Terrorist Activities, compiled by the State Security Committee (KGB), and to the List of Persons Implicated in Extremist Activities, compiled by the Ministry of Interior. Her conviction appears to be related to her coverage of socio-political events in Belarus in a way contrary to the authorities' narratives. A coalition of Belarusian human rights organizations recognized her as a political prisoner deprived of

liberty for the exercise of her freedom of expression.

Prior to her detention, Ms. Kastsiuhova [REDACTED]. She required regular medical monitoring. In September 2021, she was diagnosed with [REDACTED], under standard treatment protocols, requires [REDACTED].

Ms. Kastsiuhova's prolonged pre-trial detention in dire conditions for 1 year and 7 months had a negative impact on her health. In August 2023, she was transferred to the correctional colony No. 4 in Homiel, where she has been working in a sewing workshop. The penitentiary administration is not accommodating her requirements for continuous medical care, a specific diet and strict avoidance of physical overexertion. She frequently does unpaid working hours, her nutrition is inadequate, she suffers constant sleep and rest deprivation. She is complaining of persistent weakness, fatigue and impaired [REDACTED] factors that increase her risk of [REDACTED]. She cannot access internationally licensed [REDACTED] and is instead receiving less efficacious Belarusian generic formulations. Her [REDACTED] is inadequately controlled, resulting in dizziness and impaired [REDACTED] during roll-calls and when exposed to elevated ambient temperatures.

Ms. **Volha Mayorava**, born in 1966, is a political activist and a former active member of the United Civic Party. She has been deprived of liberty since 4 January 2021. Since May 2023, she has been serving a prison sentence of 21 years 6 months, first in the women's correctional colony No. 4 in Homiel, then in the women's correctional colony No. 24 in Zarechye. She has been convicted under articles 285(2), 14(1), 357(2) (attempt at seizing State power by unconstitutional means), 130(3), 361(3) (dissemination of materials containing public calls for action aimed at harming the national security of Belarus) and 295(4) (illegal acts with regard to firearms, ammunition and explosives) of the Criminal Code. In 2024, she was convicted for malicious disobedience to the penitentiary administration under article 411 of the Criminal Code. Since February 2021, her name has been on the List of Persons Implicated in Terrorist Activities compiled by the KGB. Since May 2023, her name has been on the List of Persons Implicated in Extremist Activities compiled by the Ministry of Interior.

Over the past year, Special Procedures mandate holders have addressed several communications to your Excellency's Government on the situation of Ms. Mayorava ([BLR 5/2024](#) of 13 June 2024, [BLR 6/2024](#) of 23 October 2024; [BLR 7/2024](#) of 24 October 2024; [BLR 2/2025](#) of 19 March 2025). Concerns have been raised about the alleged deterioration of health of Ms. Mayorava in detention, denial to her of proper medical care and other ill-treatment, including repeated solitary confinement in dire conditions; severe restrictions on communication with her family and prolonged incommunicado detentions; and denial of access to products for her basic needs, such as warm clothes, nutritious

food and personal hygiene products. Information was requested about the factual grounds for convictions of Ms. Mayorava and for her designation as 'extremist' and 'terrorist'. Your Excellency's Government was requested to ensure prompt, effective, independent, impartial and thorough investigation into the alleged ill-treatment of Ms. Mayorava in detention and to provide information about her state of health. In view of her age and alleged poor health condition, your Excellency's Government was requested to consider immediately granting Ms. Volha Mayorava pardon or remission of sentence, in accordance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Noncustodial Measures (Tokyo Rules).

According to new information received, Ms. Mayorava has been diagnosed with [REDACTED], for which she is not receiving medical treatment. Without proper care, this condition could lead to complete and irreversible [REDACTED]. She continues being prevented from receiving money transfers and packages and from receiving family visits. Her letters to her family are not delivered. Even though she is occasionally permitted phone calls, those are rare and last no more than 5 minutes.

Mr. **Dzianis Salmanovich**, born in 1991, has been deprived of liberty since 4 October 2021. He has been convicted on several charges, including terrorism and extremism, to a 10-year prison sentence. In March 2025, he was transferred from the correctional colony No. 3 in Vičba, Viciebsk region, to the maximum-security prison No. 4 in Mahiliow.

On 17 April 2025, Special Procedures mandate holders addressed a communication ([BLR 3/2025](#)) to your Excellency's Government, drawing your attention to his disability and to the risk of serious and irreversible deterioration of his health due to inadequate detention conditions and repeated harsh disciplinary punishments, as well as to serious restrictions on his communication with his family. Information was requested about factual and legal grounds for his conviction, the grounds for his disciplinary punishments and his state of health. Your Excellency's Government was requested to conduct a prompt, effective, independent, impartial and thorough investigation into the alleged ill-treatment of Mr. Salmanovich in detention. In view of his disability and alleged deteriorating health, your Excellency's Government was requested to consider granting him pardon or remission of sentence, in accordance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Noncustodial Measures (Tokyo Rules).

According to new information received, Mr. Salmanovich is constantly held inside his cell and is not allowed to receive money transfers, food and medical packages and parcels. He has significantly lost weight.

Without prejudging the accuracy of these allegations, **we are extremely concerned about continuing reports of ill-treatment in detention of prisoners convicted on 'extremism' and 'terrorism' charges.** In this regard we note with concern the information we have received about the situation of Ms. **Valeryia Kastsiuhova**, **allegedly deprived of adequate medical treatment and accommodation for her serious health condition.** We are also deeply concerned that,

notwithstanding prior engagement with your Excellency's Government, allegations continue emerging about persistent deprivation of Ms. Volha Mayorava and Mr. Dzianis Salmanovich of adequate medical care and accommodation, both of them allegedly facing imminent risk of serious and irreversible harm to their health.

While we appreciate some information [provided](#) by your Excellency's Government on 20 December 2024 about Ms. Mayorava's criminal case and the medical examination she underwent in the colony No. 24, we note with concern that most of the questions asked about her case in the communications [BLR 5/2024](#) , [BLR 6/2024](#), [BLR 7/2024](#) and [BLR 2/2025](#) remain unanswered and that no investigation appears to have been conducted into her alleged ill-treatment. Furthermore, the information you provided that '[w]hile serving her sentence in Correctional Colony No. 24, Ms. Mayorava has sent one letter; she has received no letters, parcels, postal wrappers or small packages' seems to confirm the allegations about severe restrictions on her communication with the outside world. We regret that no response has been given to the latest communication on her case ([BLR 2/2025](#)), sent on 19 May 2025.

We also regret that the response provided by your Excellency's Government on 12 June 2025 to the communication [BLR 3/2025](#), which brought to your attention the alleged ill-treatment in detention of Mr. **Dzianis Salmanovich**, was limited to citing provisions of national law and does not contain any information about the individual case of Mr. Salmanovich and other persons mentioned in this communication.

Counter-terrorism and anti-extremism measures

We would like to recall that we have repeatedly expressed concerns about the **incompatibility of the Belarusian counter-terrorism and anti-extremism legal framework and law-enforcement practice with international human rights standards**. Multiple allegations have been received about **unjustified convictions under extremist and terrorist charges** and about **arbitrary additions to the list of individuals involved in terrorist activities, the lists of individuals and entities involved in extremist activities and the list of extremist information materials**, compiled respectively by the State Security Committee, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Information ([BLR 2/2021](#), [BLR 3/2022](#), [BLR 3/2023](#), [BLR 4/2023](#), [BLR 9/2023](#), [BLR 10/2023](#), [BLR 12/2023](#), [BLR 5/2024](#), [BLR 6/2024](#); [BLR 8/2024](#); [BLR 9/2024](#); [BLR 1/2025](#); [BLR 2/2025](#); [BLR 3/2025](#); [A/78/327](#)).

We would like to remind your Excellency's Government that the definitions of terrorism under domestic legislation must be consistent with international law, including the United Nations Security Council resolution 1566. The principle of legal certainty, enshrined in article 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), ratified by Belarus on 12 November 1973, and article 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, requires that criminal laws are sufficiently precise so it is clear what types of behavior and conduct constitute a criminal offense and what would be the consequence of committing such an offense. States must ensure that counter-terrorism legislation is limited to criminalizing properly and precisely defined conduct based on the provisions of international counter-terrorism instruments and is strictly guided by the principles of legality, necessity, and proportionality.

Any measures taken to combat terrorism or violent extremism must comply with the obligations of States under international law, in particular international human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law.¹ We would like to stress that counter-terrorism legislation with penal sanctions should not be misused against individuals exercising their rights protected under international law. States must ensure that measures to combat terrorism and preserve national security do not hinder the work and safety of individuals, groups and organs of society engaged in promoting and defending human rights.² We remind your Excellency's Government that the General Assembly has unanimously recognized that effectively combatting terrorism and ensuring respect for human rights are not competing but complementary and mutually reinforcing goals in the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy ([A/HRC/60/288](#)).

Further, according to the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, "the term 'extremism' has no place in binding international legal standards and, when operating as a criminal legal category, is irreconcilable with the principle of legal certainty; it is therefore per se incompatible with the exercise of certain fundamental human rights" ([A/HRC/43/46](#), para. 14).

With respect to reported additions to the list of individuals involved in terrorist activities, the lists of individuals and entities involved in extremist activities and the list of extremist information materials, we emphasize that the designation of "terrorist" individuals or organizations must meet the requirements of due process and judicial protection under international human rights law, as set out by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/HRC/16/51, para. 35). Specifically, a listed organization must be promptly informed of the listing and its factual grounds, the consequences of such listing and the applicable procedural rights; there must be a right to apply for de-listing and to judicial review of any resulting decision; listings must lapse automatically after 12 months unless renewed afresh; and compensation must be available for wrongful listing. Any restrictive measures imposed must also be strictly necessary and proportionate and based on an underlying definition of terrorism that is in accordance with the principle of legality and international standards on definition.

We reiterate our call to your Excellency's Government to bring national counterterrorism and security-related provisions, the Belarusian legislation on countering terrorism and extremism, and the related Criminal Code provisions into compliance with international law, including international human rights law standards.

Prohibition of ill-treatment of prisoners and their right to health

Regarding the alleged **ill-treatment in detention of Ms. Valeryia Kastsiuhova, Ms. Volha Mayorava and Mr. Dzianis Salmanovich, including denial of adequate medical care and accommodations**, we would like to recall that

¹ Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 1456 (2003), 1566 (2004), 1624 (2005), 2178 (2014), 2242 (2015), 2341 (2017), 2354 (2017), 2368 (2017), 2370 (2017), 2395 (2017) and 2396 (2017); Human Rights Council resolution 35/34; and General Assembly resolutions 49/60, 51/210, 72/123 and 72/180, among others.

² See [A/HRC/RES/22/6](#), para. 10(a).

torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment are prohibited under article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 7 of ICCPR, and articles 1, 2 and 16 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, ratified by Belarus on 13 March 1987. Under article 10 of the ICCPR, all persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated humanely and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.

Articles 7 and 10 of the ICCPR require that “persons deprived of their liberty must not be subjected to any hardship or constraint other than that resulting from the deprivation of liberty”, such as lack of access to appropriate and timely medical care, overcrowded cells and lack of access to facilities for basic hygiene (Human Rights Committee, *Dafnis v. Greece*, Views of 19 July 2022, CCPR/C/135/D/3740/2020, para. 8.5; Human Rights Committee, *Pichugina v. Belarus*, Views of 7 July 2021, CCPR/C/132/D/2711/2015, para. 6.3).

States must recognize in their domestic law the right to lodge complaints against torture or cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment prohibited by article 7 of the ICCPR and must investigate promptly and impartially all the complaints lodged (Human Rights Committee, [general comment No. 20](#), para. 14).

We would like to recall Belarus’s obligations under article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, ratified by Belarus on 12 November 1973, which guarantees **the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health**. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights interprets the right to health as ‘an inclusive with extending not only to timely and appropriate health care but also to the underlying determinants of health, such as access to safe and potable water and adequate sanitation, an adequate supply of safe food, nutrition and housing, healthy occupational and environmental conditions’, among others (CESCR, general comment No. 14, [E/C.12/2000/4](#), para. 11). Accordingly, States have the obligation to refrain from denying or limiting equal access for all persons, including prisoners or detainees, to health services (*Ibid.*, para. 34).

We would like to refer to the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Mandela Rules) ([A/RES/70/175](#)) establish States’ responsibility to treat all prisoners with the respect due to their inherent dignity and value as human beings (rule 1), without any discrimination, including on the grounds of political or other opinion (rule 2); to provide prisoners with accommodation which meets all requirements of health (rule 13); and to provide prisoners with appropriate **healthcare services** (rules 24 to 35). Prisoners shall be allowed, under necessary supervision, **to communicate with their family and friends at regular intervals** by: (a) corresponding in writing and using, where available, telecommunication, electronic, digital and other means; and (b) receiving visits (rule 58.1). We would also like to recall the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners, adopted by the General Assembly resolution 45/111 on 14 December 1990, provide that all prisoners shall be treated with the respect due to their inherent dignity and value as human beings (principle 1) and shall have access to health services available in the country without discrimination on the grounds of their legal situation (principle 9).

We would like to remind that the Human Rights Committee has recommended that Belarus strengthens its efforts to improve conditions of detention and the provision of adequate and timely medical care ([CCPR/C/BLR/CO/5](#), para. 36(b)) and that the Committee against Torture has recommended that Belarus “[i]mprove access to and the quality of health care, including psychiatric care, for prisoners in all places of deprivation of liberty” and “increase the number of professional medical staff in all detention facilities and ensure their independence and impartiality” ([CAT/C/BLR/CO/5](#), para. 22(f)).

Women prisoners

Regarding the alleged denial of adequate medical care and accommodation to Ms. Valeryia Kastsiiuhova and Ms. Volha Mayorava, we would like to recall that multiple communications have been addressed to your Excellency’s Government about widespread ill-treatment of women detainees in the correctional colonies Nos. 4 and 24, and about the lack of accountability for these abuses ([BLR 3/2023](#) of 27 April 2023; [BLR 12/2023](#) of 5 December 2023; [BLR 11/2023](#) of 6 December 2023; [BLR 10/2023](#) of 15 December 2023; [BLR 5/2024](#) of 13 June 2024; [BLR 7/2024](#) of 24 October 2024; [BLR 2/2025](#) of 19 March 2025; [BLR 3/2025](#) of 17 April 2025). We would like to recall requests made in these communications and echo the call on Belarus of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to bring the conditions of detention for women in line with international standards ([CEDAW/C/BLR/CO/9](#), para. 54(a)).

We wish to emphasize the obligation of your Excellency’s Government, under article 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), ratified by Belarus on 4 February 1981, to protect women against gender-based discrimination and violence. Gender-based violence includes “acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty” (Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, [general recommendations](#) 19 and 35). We would like also to recall the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), which address specific needs of women in detention and article 4(c) of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women holds that States should exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and, in accordance with national legislation, punish acts of violence against women.

We would also like to highlight the findings of the Working Group on Discrimination against Women and Girls ([A/HRC/41/33](#)) that deprivation of liberty is deeply linked to gender. The Working Group highlighted the devastating consequences of deprivation of liberty on women’s lives and the heightened risk of human rights violations faced in detention by women who experience intersectional forms of discrimination, such as older women ([A/HRC/41/33](#), paras. 74 and 78). It has recommended that measures addressing terrorism and national security incorporate a women’s human rights focus and do not instrumentalize women’s deprivation of liberty for the purposes of pursuing government aims ([A/HRC/41/33](#), para. 82(b)).

Right to freedom of expression

Regarding the allegations that Ms. Valeryia Kastsiuhova's conviction and imprisonment are related to her publications on socio-political issues in the country, we would like to recall that article 19 of the ICCPR guarantees the **right to freedom of expression**, which includes the right "to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds". This right applies online as well as offline and includes not only the exchange of information that is favourable, but also that which may criticize, shock, or offend. In its general comment No. 34, the Human Rights Committee stated that States parties to the ICCPR are required to guarantee the right to freedom of expression, including "political discourse, commentary on one's own and on public affairs, canvassing, discussion of human rights, journalism, cultural and artistic expression, teaching, and religious discourse" and can embrace "even expression that may be regarded as deeply offensive" (CCPR/C/GC/34, para. 11).

Offences such as "encouragement of terrorism" and "extremist activity" as well as offences of "praising", "glorifying", or "justifying" terrorism, should be clearly defined to ensure that they do not lead to unnecessary or disproportionate interference with freedom of expression" (CCPR/C/GC/34, paras. 11, 46). The Committee further asserts that there is a duty of States to put in place effective measures to protect against attacks aimed at silencing those exercising their right to freedom of expression (para. 23), which seems to be the case for Ms. Kastsiuhova.

Any restrictions imposed on this right must (i) be provided by law; (ii) pursue one of the legitimate aims for restriction listed in paragraph 3 of article 19; and (iii) be necessary and proportionate for those objectives. The State has the burden of proof to demonstrate in an individualized fashion that any such restrictions are compatible with the Covenant and the restrictions must be "the least intrusive instrument among those which might achieve their protective function" (CCPR/C/GC/34, paras. 34 and 35). We recall that in accordance with the Human Rights Committee's general comment No. 35 ([CCPR/C/GC/35](#), para. 17) and the jurisprudence of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, deprivation of liberty as punishment for the legitimate exercise of the freedom of expression is arbitrary.

The full texts of the human rights instruments and standards recalled above are available on www.ohchr.org or can be provided upon request.

In view of the urgency of the matter, we would appreciate a response on the initial steps taken by your Excellency's Government to safeguard the rights of the above-mentioned person(s) in compliance with international instruments.

As 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, we would be grateful for your observations on the following matters:

1. Please provide any additional information and any comment you may have on the above-mentioned allegations.
2. Please indicate whether Ms. Valeryia Kastsiuhova, Ms. Volha Mayorava and Mr. Dzianis Salmanovich are receiving appropriate treatment for

their diagnosed medical conditions. Please provide thorough medical examination of Ms. Valeryia Kastsiuhova, Ms. Volha Mayorava and Mr. Dzianis Salmanovich, and offer them appropriate healthcare, accommodation, nutrition and exemption from compulsory labour activities. Please ensure that they can access treatment and medication of their choice, including internationally licensed medicines. Please allow them to receive medical packages.

3. Please provide information about the factual grounds for the convictions of Ms. Valeryia Kastsiuhova, Ms. Volha Mayorava and Mr. Dzianis Salmanovich. Please explain how the charges of terrorism and extremism against them and their public designation as individuals involved in terrorism and extremism comply with the principles of legality, necessity, proportionality and non-discrimination.
4. Please indicate the legal and procedural framework governing the inclusion of individuals and entities in the lists of those allegedly involved in terrorist or extremist activities, including the criteria used for designation, whether affected parties are notified and provided with an opportunity to challenge the listing, and what safeguards exist to ensure compliance with international human rights standards, particularly with respect to due process, judicial review, and proportionality.
5. Please ensure prompt, effective, independent, impartial and thorough investigations into the alleged ill-treatment of Ms. Valeryia Kastsiuhova, Ms. Volha Mayorava and Mr. Dzianis Salmanovich. Please share information about the outcomes of these investigations and, if relevant, about the measures taken to put an end to the abuses and sanction the perpetrators.
6. Please ensure regular unrestricted communication of Ms. Valeryia Kastsiuhova, Ms. Volha Mayorava and Mr. Dzianis Salmanovich with their families by means of their choice, including visits, phone calls and letters.
7. In view of the vulnerabilities related to the health condition of Ms. Valeryia Kastsiuhova, Ms. Volha Mayorava and Mr. Dzianis Salmanovich, please consider immediately granting them pardon or remission of sentence, in accordance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Noncustodial Measures (Tokyo Rules).
8. Please provide information on steps taken to repeal the category of “extremism” in national law and amend the definition of “terrorism” to comply with international law.

This communication and any response received from your Excellency's Government will be made public via the communications reporting [website](#) within 60 days. They will also subsequently be made available in the usual report to be presented to the Human Rights Council.

Further, we would like to inform your Excellency's Government that after having transmitted the information contained in the present communication to the Government, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention may also transmit the case through its regular procedure in order to render an opinion on whether the deprivation of liberty was arbitrary or not. The present communication in no way prejudices any opinion the Working Group may render. The Government is required to respond separately to the urgent appeal and the regular procedure.

While awaiting a reply, we urge that all necessary interim measures be taken to prevent any irreparable damage to the life, health and personal integrity of Ms. Valeryia Kastsiuhova, Ms. Volha Mayorava and Mr. Dzianis Salmanovich, halt the alleged violations and prevent their re-occurrence and in the event that the investigations support or suggest the allegations to be correct, to ensure the accountability of any person responsible of the alleged violations.

We may publicly express our concerns in the near future as, in our view, the information upon which the press release will be based is sufficiently reliable to indicate a matter warranting immediate attention. We also believe that the wider public should be alerted to the potential implications of the above-mentioned allegations. The press release will indicate that we have been in contact with your Excellency's Government's to clarify the issue/s in question.

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

Matthew Gillett

Vice-Chair on communications of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention

Nils Muižnieks

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus

Irene Khan

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Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health

Margaret Satterthwaite

Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

Ben Saul

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Alice Jill Edwards

Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

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Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls