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需要理事会注意的人权状况

伊朗伊斯兰共和国人权状况特别报告员的报告***

概要

本报告是根据人权理事会第 16/9 号决议向理事会提交的第三份报告，特别报告员介绍了自其 2013 年 10 月向大会提交第三份临时报告(A/68/503)以来，伊朗伊斯兰共和国人权状况的发展。

在本报告中，特别报告员列举了他自人权理事会第二十二届会议延长特别报告员任期以来开展的活动。他审查了当前的问题，并叙述了伊朗人权局势最近的紧迫发展态势。报告虽并非详尽无遗，但特别报告员通过审查他收到的数量众多的报告，对整体局势作了介绍。关于本报告中没有包括的一些重要问题，特别报告员打算在今后向大会和人权理事会提交的报告中讨论。

* 本报告附件不译，原文照发。

** 迟交。



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一. 导言

1. 伊朗伊斯兰共和国新政府提出了一些积极倡议，明显旨在推动哈桑·鲁哈尼总统的竞选承诺，及加强对人权——公民权利、政治权利、社会、文化和经济权利的保护，并对一些侵犯人权案件予以补救。这些倡议包括提出了新的公民权利宪章提案。自 2013 年 9 月以来，伊朗伊斯兰共和国政府已释放 80 人，其中一些人似乎是因为和平行使其言论、信仰、结社或集会等根本权利受到起诉。¹ 有些囚犯被允许休假几天；另一些人似乎被永久释放，但仍有另外几百人处于某种拘禁形式之中，包括一些被任意拘留问题工作组视为被任意拘留的个人(见附件一)。²
2. 特别报告员虽然欢迎上述积极步骤，但强调这些步骤目前不能充分处理大会、人权理事会及其特别程序、条约机构、人权维护者和国际组织提出的基本人权关切问题，其中包括有必要对违反生命权、违反言论、结社、集会、信仰和宗教自由、违反受教育权和不受歧视权利的法律及习俗予以处理。
3. 特别报告员强调，这些关切问题的根本原因主要在于国内法律不遵守国家的国际义务，做不到遵守法治，以及没有对投诉进行调查并将侵犯人权者绳之以法。此外，特别报告员认为，近来与国际社会的合作显示出今后的合作机会，尤其是在开展能力建设以推动该国履行国际人权义务方面。
4. 有关任意拘留和平行使言论、结社、集会、信仰和宗教自由等根本权利的人的报告仍然非常普遍。人权事务委员会在一份关于人身自由和安全的一般性意见草案中对《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》第九条进行解释，认识到“人身自由是一项具有深刻意义的权利，这不仅是因为该权利本身，而且是因为剥夺自由在历史上一直是压制其他人权的主要手段。”
5. 上述报告所载资料还表明，联合国人权机制遗憾地发现，伊朗法律、政策、态度和习俗的许多方面继续大行其道，不提供任何补偿，导致该国司法机构的独立性受到长期损害，使公平审判的保障丧失效力。最为令人震惊的是频繁适用死刑，尤其是对不被国际法视为“极为严重罪行”的犯罪适用死刑。

¹ David Keyes, “伊朗再次将政治犯 Majid Tavakoli 投入监狱”，《每日野兽》，2013 年 11 月 7 日，见 www.thedailybeast.com/articles/2013/11/07/iran-rejails-political-prisoner-majid-tavakoli.html。

² 任意拘留问题工作组 2012 年 8 月 29 日第 30/2012 号意见认为，对 Mir Hossein Mossavi 和 Mehdi Karoubi 的拘留属任意拘留(见 A/HRC/WGAD/2012/30)。

6. 本报告远非详尽无遗，但分析了司法改革的前景，尤其是伊朗在落实任意拘留问题工作组 2003 年提出的建议、³ 2010 年普遍定期审议期间的建议⁴ 以及人权事务委员会 2011 年提出的建议方面取得的进展。⁵

7. 伊朗伊斯兰共和国政府就本报告的所有章节编写了详细答复，⁶ 其中表露出该国对可信资料来源的不满，答复声称，本报告违反了《特别程序任务负责人行为守则》第六条，该条要求特别程序任务负责人恪尽职责，从可信赖的来源收集信息及提供佐证资料。伊朗政府声称，本报告有选择性地审议了另一些联合国人权机制所作评论，并质疑访问几个欧洲国家以收集有关伊朗伊斯兰共和国人权状况的资料是否是“编写报告的正确方法”。

8. 在这方面，特别报告员坚持认为，他仅仅介绍了从可信来源收集到的佐证资源。他曾就一些问题和案件，向伊朗政府致函寻求澄清，大多数函件仍未收到答复，他准确地介绍了其他人权机制提出的关切问题。他也同意在未获准访问该国的情况下采用的替代方法并非理想。

9. 伊朗政府还在评论中声称，报告不恰当地将一些被认定犯有严重罪行——包括据称有暴力行为、扰乱公共秩序及以煽动“分裂主义”活动为目的宣扬某些观点的个人视为人权维护者。伊朗政府还认为，记者和律师如果超越了“法律赋予的职责界限，从事有悖于其身份的行为”，就不能免于起诉。最后，伊朗政府仍然认为，贩毒是一项严重罪行，应处以死刑。

二. 方法和活动

10. 特别报告员在 2013 年 12 月 12 日至 22 日期间在荷兰、德国和法国共对 72 名伊朗人进行了访谈(见附件二)。另外有 61 名在伊朗伊斯兰共和国和土耳其的伊朗人在 2013 年 9 月至 12 月期间提交了陈述。这些人称自己为人权维护者、律师及族裔和宗教少数群体成员。另一些人则称自己为前“政治犯”或包括一些被处决的前“政治犯”或“现政治犯”的亲属。

11. 受访者在访谈期间重新叙述了几十年来发生的事件，回答了与他们被逮捕、拘留和起诉相关的一系列具体问题。在 2013 年 8 月 1 日至 2014 年 1 月 3 日期间，特别报告员收到人权组织关于巴哈教、戈纳巴迪苦行僧、逊尼派、基督教、宗教少数群体以及阿瓦兹阿拉伯人、库尔德人、俾路支族和阿塞拜疆族等族

³ E/CN.4/2004/3/Add.2。

⁴ A/HRC/14/12。

⁵ CCPR/C/IRN/CO/3。

⁶ 见 <http://shaheedoniran.org/english/dr-shaheeds-work/latest-reports/march-2014-reply-by-the-islamic-republic-to-the-srs-report/>。

裔少数群体状况的书面报告。本报告审查并在附件中载入了所有 133 次访谈所提及以及书面材料所载信息。

12. 特别报告员向伊朗政府发送了包括 8 封指控信和 17 封紧急行动呼吁的 25 封函件，就特定案件提出询问，并对某些趋势表示关切，包括逮捕和起诉记者、政治和学生活动分子、工会人士、艺术家、人权维护者、律师和妇女权利活动分子；宗教少数群体的处境；监狱中缺乏医疗服务、适用死刑，包括秘密处决；以及颁布歧视性法律等。伊朗政府对其中的 4 封函件作了答复。2013 年 7 月 19 日，特别报告员又以调查问卷的形式，向不同政府机构发出若干详细调查，旨在进一步收集资料，了解经济制裁对该国人道主义状况的影响。为了加强与伊朗政府的合作并对收到的指控进行进一步调查，特别报告员于 2013 年 5 月 16 日和 7 月 2 日提出访问请求。伊朗政府尚未对这些函件作出答复。

13. 特别报告员与伊朗伊斯兰共和国驻联合国日内瓦办事处及驻纽约的常驻代表举行了会谈，讨论他们对特别报告员在此前的报告中所作结论的看法、报告员采用的方法以及对今后合作的展望。特别报告员期望今后有开展工作与合作的机会，包括进一步会谈和访问该国。

三. 法律发展

A. 公民权利宪章草案

14. 2013 年 11 月 26 日，伊朗政府宣布发表公民权利宪章草案，供公众作出评论。⁷ 从草案中可看出，宪章没有提出任何新的权利，而是回顾了目前受伊朗法律保障的最为重要的权利。草案指出，宪章可充当伊朗政府打算制定的“规划与政策”，⁸ 宪章提出了不同政府分支机构之间为加强对公民权利、政治权利、经济、社会和文化权利的保障而开展合作的框架。

15. 人权维护者和一些人权组织指出，当前的草案没有处理根本的关切问题，强调该草案是在现行国家法律框架的背景下界定权利，这是联合国人权机制几十年来一直表示关切的问题。⁹ 例如，第 3.11 和 3.16 条承认不论媒介宣扬和传播

⁷ 见 www.president.ir/fa/72975。

⁸ 见宪章草案，第 1.6 条，见 <http://shaheedoniran.org/english/reported-cases/citizenship-rights-charter/>。

⁹ 大赦国际，“伊朗：《公民权利宪章》必须载入所有人的人权”，2013 年 12 月 19 日，见 www.amnesty.org/en/library/info/MDE13/057/2013/en；人权观察，“致哈桑·鲁哈尼总统的联名信，事由：《公民权利宪章》草案”，2013 年 12 月 27 日，见 www.hrw.org/news/2013/12/27/joint-letter-president-hassan-rouhani-re-draft-citizens-rights-charter；以及伊朗人权国际运动，“人权团体称《公民权利宪章》草案将允许继续侵犯权利”，2013 年 12 月 27 日，见 www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/12/ichri-hrw/。

观点和意见的权利，并强调“在法律框架内”的结社和集会自由权，前提是这些权利不违反公共权利或伊斯兰原则。

16. 宪章当前未能处理歧视宗教少数群体，包括歧视巴哈教众的法律与政策，也没有充分处理歧视妇女的问题，包括她们将国籍传给子女的能力。宪章也没有处理使用鞭刑、绞刑、石刑和截肢等残忍、不人道或有辱人格的处罚问题；宪章没有禁止处决青少年；没有处理有关使用死刑的关切问题，尤其是对不符合国际法最严重罪行标准的犯罪采用死刑的问题。

17. 一些组织和人权维护者还回顾指出，包括《宪法》和 2004 年《尊重合法自由和保护公民权法》在内的一些法律已对宪章所述权利有所保障，但另一些法律和习俗的某些方面却有损于对这些权利的保护。

B. 刑事诉讼法

18. 2013 年 11 月 6 日，宪法监护委员会批准了一项新的刑事诉讼法，但该法律尚未生效。新的法律中结合了 2004 年《尊重合法自由和保护公民权法》。从权利的角度来看，与现行的为若干虐待行为提供便利的法律相比，新的法律反映出一些显著进步，但新的法律仍存在一些重要缺陷。

19. 新的法律仍然规定，安全机构工作人员在收集有关嫌犯的证据的初步调查阶段可拘留嫌犯。该法律要求当局遵守 2004 年的法律中旨在保障公平审判标准的程序。¹⁰ 为了防止嫌犯逃跑或维持“公共秩序”，该法律规定，只要在 24 小时内提出指控，负责调查的法官即可针对严重罪行，包括针对措词含糊的国家安全罪行延长被告的审前拘留时间，每次可延长一个月，可最多延长两年或延长至审判日。¹¹ 被囚禁者可在延长审前拘留的通知发布后 10 日内提出上诉。

20. 新的法律允许被告在提出请求的情况下，在初步调查阶段接触律师，¹² 而现行刑事诉讼程序禁止在初步调查阶段接触律师。此外，负责调查的法官必须向被告告知其接触律师的权利，在被告无法负担律师的情况下，由法院指定一名律师。¹³ 然而，如果被告被控犯有国家安全罪或其他严重罪行，还是可以剥夺他们接触律师的权利一个星期。如果负责调查法官同意，安全部队也可“在必要情况下”剥夺被拘留者与家人和朋友沟通的权利，这一条尚无明确界定。¹⁴

¹⁰ 《刑事诉讼法》，第 24 和 127 条。

¹¹ 同上，第 32 条。

¹² 同上，第 48 条、第 346 至 348 条。

¹³ 同上，第 190 条。

¹⁴ 同上，第 50 条。

21. 该法律还将公共刑事法庭和革命法庭主持严重罪行审判的法官人数提高至 5 人，规定法定人数为 3 人。此外，该法律扩大了最高法院的管辖权，允许最高法院审理上诉案件，包括有关严重违反程序行为导致判决无效的申诉。然而，该法律声明，除非遭到违反的权利具有充分的重要性，否则违反程序本身不能使裁决无效。¹⁵

22. 如果被告在初步调查期间被不合理拘留，或因法官的错误或过失被拘留，在获得无罪释放后，可为其自身或家庭成员受到的诽谤、损害和精神损失寻求赔偿，这类申诉由司法机构首脑任命 3 名法官组成临时委员会进行审理。¹⁶

C. 政治罪行法案

23. “政治罪行”法案于 2013 年 9 月提交议会，目前正在接受文化委员会的审查。¹⁷ 该法案似乎对言论、结社和集会自由施加了进一步限制。根据该法案第 1 条，在不打算破坏伊朗伊斯兰共和国的基本原则和框架的情况下，任何意在批评国家或取得或维持权力的行为属于政治罪行。¹⁸ 根据第 2 条，诽谤、侮辱政府官员以及发布有关政府官员的虚假信息的罪行属于政治罪行；法案列举了 1981 年《关于政治和专业机构、团体、社团和伊斯兰组织或经承认的宗教少数群体的活动的法律》界定的罪行。¹⁹

四. 人身自由和安全权

24. 任意拘留问题工作组在 2003 年 2 月访问伊朗期间造访了一些监狱和拘留中心，与政府、议会、司法机构和非政府组织的代表及一些囚犯及其家人举行了会谈。²⁰ 工作组提出了若干意见，注意到任意拘留情况“主要涉及侵犯意见和言论自由”以及“司法中的许多不正常现象”，特别是在正当的法律程序、滥用单独监禁、革命法庭和宗教法庭的作用以及在作判决时未考虑到相称原则等方面。工作组还注意到，虽然伊朗《宪法》保障言论、集会、结社和信仰(获得承认的宗教)自由，但工作组要求访问的所有囚犯几乎都是因为和平行使其宪法权利受到起诉或受审，对他们的拘留属于工作组工作方法中第二类任意拘留。²¹

¹⁵ 同上，第 455 条。

¹⁶ 同上，第 256 条。

¹⁷ 见 <http://isna.ir/fa/news/92110100816/>。

¹⁸ 见 http://rc.majlis.ir/fa/legal_draft/show/856745。

¹⁹ 见 www.president.ir/att/sharvandi.pdf。

²⁰ 见 E/CN.4/2004/3/Add.2。

²¹ 同上，第 42 段。

25. 伊朗《宪法》禁止任意逮捕。《宪法》要求以书面形式“尽快”向被拘留者告知对他们的指控，其第 32 条规定：“应最长在 24 小时之内向相关司法机构送交临时案卷，以便尽快完成初步审讯程序”。

26. 2004 年《尊重合法自由和保护公民权法》载有 15 项条款，具体规定了代表所有法院、检察官和司法部门履行法律义务的个人的行为规范。该法律与《宪法》一样，在其第 5 条中禁止“任意拘留个人”，要求向被拘留者的家人“告知任何及所有进展”，并禁止利用“未知地点”拘留个人。该法律第 6 条和第 7 条还禁止蒙眼审讯、戴镣铐审讯、逮捕时侮辱个人，或在审讯时坐在囚犯背后。法律要求执法人员使用“清楚、目的明确以及与指控直接或间接相关的”问题，在审讯期间使用“正当的调查方法和现代技术”。该法律还禁止严刑逼供，并坚持通过逼供取得的供词没有法律效力。

27. 据报告，截至 2014 年 1 月 14 日，至少有 895 名“良心犯”和“政治犯”被监禁。这一数字包括 379 名政治活动分子，292 名宗教信仰者，92 名人权维护者(包括 50 名少数民族权利活动分子)，71 名民权活动者，37 名记者和网民，及 24 名学生活动分子(见附件二)。

28. 特别报告员对受访者报告的某些事件的程度、频率和事件一再发生感到震惊。正如其他特别程序描述的那样，受访者提供的细节描述了任意拘留的情况，特别是明显因为个人和平行使基本权利，包括言论、结社或信仰等权利受到逮捕和拘留的情况。²² 他们的证词还一致反映出一种虐待行为模式，这类行为同时违反了国际和国家关于以人道和公平方式对待被拘留者和被告的保障。

29. 在土耳其和伊朗伊斯兰共和国的 61 人当中，大多数人报告在 2003 年至 2008 年期间被拘留，11 人报告于 2009 年被拘留，12 人自 2009 年以来被拘留。所有受访者中有一半人的拘留时间持续 6 个月至 3 年。69%的受访者报告说，当局或者没有逮捕令，或在被要求的情况下拒绝出示逮捕令。²³ 在有些情况下，一些人是在接到口头传讯而非《刑事诉讼法》要求的书面传讯后，在到案时在情报机构或革命法庭被捕。

30. 在所有受访者当中，约有一半的人说他们是在私人住所被逮捕的。当局进行大范围搜查，常常没收一些个人物品，如家庭影集。一些人报告说他们及其家人在逮捕时受到言词侮辱和身体虐待。三分之二的受访者称他们是被情报部长下令逮捕，另一些人称他们是被安全部队的不同机构逮捕，包括警察、伊斯兰革命卫队或巴斯基民兵。

²² 同上。

²³ 百分比来自 29 名曾被拘留的受访者，与审讯相关的数字除外，该数字来自仅受到审讯的 18 人。

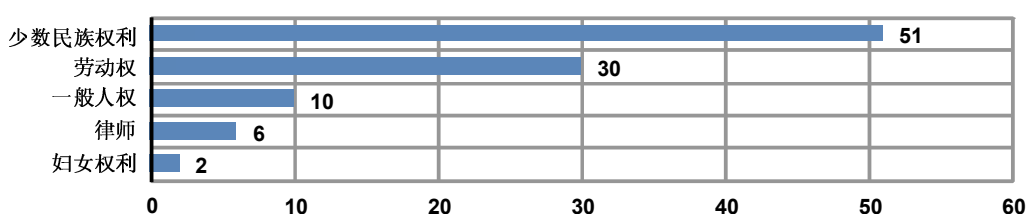
31. 约有 85%的受访者报告说自己被关押在情报部拘留中心或地方监狱。据报告, 那些被带到地方监狱的人常常被关押在情报部特别牢房或伊斯兰革命卫队的牢房, 如德黑兰 Evin 监狱的第 209、2A 或 240 号牢房。据报告, 他们在所称的“初步调查阶段”被关押在这些地方。据大多数受访者称, 在“调查阶段”他们主要被隔离关押, 时间从 2 天至 4 个月不等, 他们在其间多次受到审讯。

32. 75%的受访者报告说, 他们虽被关押, 但没有在《宪法》规定的 24 小时时限内受到指控。59%的被关押者在超过一周后(有时为几个月后)受到正式指控, 有人始终未受到指控。

A. 人权维护者

33. 在报告的当前被关押的 92 名人权维护者当中(见下表 1), 至少有 26 人被控“参加旨在扰乱国家安全的组织”或“与旨在扰乱国家安全的组织有染或合作”(这两项罪名都与《刑法》第 499 条相关)。至少有 25 人被控“从事反体制宣传”, 至少有 14 人被控“集会和串通危害国家安全”。针对这些人提出的另一些不太常用的罪名包括间谍罪和 moharebeh(通常译为“敌视真主”, 但伊朗政府将其译为“某人向公众挥舞武器, 杀害、恐吓和强迫公众”的罪行)。²⁴ 自 2010 年以来, 对人权维护者的有组织大规模逮捕实际上已使伊朗一些最重要的人权组织解体, 包括人权记者委员会、人权维护者中心(由诺贝尔奖得主希林·伊巴迪设立)及伊朗人权活动分子组织等。²⁵

表 1
按类别分列的目前在押的人权维护者



²⁴ 见为伊朗联合起来组织, “伊朗的政治犯”, 见 <http://united4iran.org/political-prisoners-database/search/>。

²⁵ 人权观察, “伊朗: 对人权团体的新的有组织袭击”, 2010 年 3 月 24 日, 见 www.hrw.org/news/2010/03/24/iran-new-coordinated-attack-human-rights-groups。

B. 记者和网民

34. 在伊朗伊斯兰共和国目前在押的 39 名博客作者和记者当中(包括近来逮捕的 7 名电脑技术工作者),²⁶ 至少有 12 人被控“集会和串通”, 10 人被控“从事反体制宣传”, 至少有 6 人被控“侮辱最高领袖”。²⁷ 由于关于目前在押的一些记者和博客作者的情况不明, 所以每起案件所涉人数也许更多。

C. 宗教少数群体

35. 截至 2014 年 1 月 3 日, 至少有 307 名宗教少数群体成员被拘留, 其中 136 人为巴哈教徒, 90 人为逊尼派穆斯林, 50 名基督教徒, 19 名苦行僧穆斯林(据报告, 有 4 名苦行僧人权律师也被拘留), 4 人为 Yarasani 教徒, 2 人为琐罗亚斯德教徒, 6 人来自其他团体。有一些人是更近期成立的宗教团体成员, 如穆罕默德·阿里·塔赫里设立的跨宇宙神教组织成员。此外, 如 Ayatollah Hossein Kazemeyni Boroujerdi 等什叶派伊斯兰教, 即正式国教的成员有时也因为表达神学理念, 质疑政府宣扬的理念而被拘留。

36. 曾被拘留者常常报告遭受酷刑或残忍、不人道或有辱人格的待遇及长期单独监禁, 被强迫招供或指认他人罪行。许多被拘留者还报告说他们主要被隔离关押, 无法接触律师。据报告, 一些检察机关没有达到国际标准, 表现在限制接触案卷以及限制辩护权等方面。根据法律, 获得承认的犹太人、基督徒和琐罗亚斯德教徒等宗教少数群体在司法系统中也受到歧视, 如在犯下某些罪行时受到比穆斯林更为严苛的处罚, 他们还被禁止担任法官。

1. 巴哈教徒

37. 据报告, 自 2004 年以来, 至少有 734 名巴哈教徒被逮捕, 目前有 136 人被关押。另有 289 人被逮捕、假释和等待审讯, 还有 150 人已被判刑, 但正在等待上诉或待传服刑。²⁸

38. 似乎巴哈教徒总是因为参加教会活动而受到起诉, 包括推动教育服务和公开参加宗教活动, 如参加祈祷会。侵权行为似乎扎根于该宗教的地位得不到承认的现象, 此外, 政府内部普遍存在一种意见, 认为巴哈教是一种与外敌相关的邪

²⁶ Elana Beiser, “监禁新闻工作者记录第二糟糕的一年”, 保护记者委员会, 2013 年 12 月 18 日, 见 <http://cpj.org/reports/2013/12/second-worst-year-on-record-for-jailed-journalists.php>。

²⁷ “伊朗的政治犯”, 为伊朗联合起来组织, 网站。

²⁸ Ataollah Rezvani 是居住在 Bandar Abbas 市的一名巴哈教徒, 据称他于 2013 年 8 月 24 日被谋杀。据称他被杀害可能与其宗教相关。然而, 伊朗政府称, 该案件目前正在进行调查, 从现有证据来看, 死因更像自杀而非谋杀。但据一些报告显示, 法医的结论与政府的声明相矛盾。

教。²⁹ 这些教徒通常被冠以政治罪名和安全罪名，如间谍罪或“从事反对执政体系的宣传”的罪行。据巴哈教国际联盟一份未出版的材料称，若干革命法庭近来宣称，加入“将人引入歧途的巴哈邪教”构成刑事犯罪。同一出版物指出，在 1993 年涉及两名巴哈教徒被谋杀的案件中，因为《宪法》中没有纳入巴哈教，所以被谋杀者成为司法系统“不予保护的异教徒”。据其他资料来源称，法官常常公然对巴哈教被告表示敌意。

2. 基督教徒

39. 许多从伊斯兰教改信基督教的教徒近年来遇到类似形式的迫害。据报告，截至 2014 年 1 月，伊朗伊斯兰共和国至少关押了 49 名基督教徒。据称当局仅在 2013 年一年当中就逮捕了至少 42 名基督教徒，对其中 35 人定罪的罪名包括参加非正式“家庭教会活动”、与伊朗伊斯兰共和国以外的教会有联系、被认为或真正的传教活动，以及基督教的其他普通活动。对他们判处的监禁从 1 年至 10 年不等。

40. 最常见受到起诉的基督教徒似乎是改宗的穆斯林，或劝伊朗穆斯林改宗或为改宗者主持教会活动者。伊朗当局最高层已声明，家庭教会和传教的基督教徒是国家安全的威胁。³⁰

41. 虽然大多数涉及基督教的案件因国家安全罪名在革命法庭接受审判，但一些基督教徒因表现其宗教信仰而受到公共刑事法院的指控；例如，一所法院 2013 年 10 月因 4 名基督教徒饮圣餐酒，判处每人 80 下鞭刑。³¹ 还有资料来源报告说，虽然将叛教作为死刑罪起诉的情况极少，但一些官员时常威胁改信基督教的人要以叛教罪起诉他们，伊朗刑法中找不到这类起诉的依据，伊朗法院通常利用对伊斯兰法的解释进行这类起诉。³²

3. 苦行僧和逊尼派穆斯林

42. 并非穆斯林在伊朗伊斯兰共和国就可免受逮捕、起诉和司法骚扰。近年来，苦行僧(即苏菲派穆斯林)，包括内马图拉戈纳巴迪派的成员就成为当局针对的目标。据特别报告员收到的资料，自 2008 年以来，有 90 名戈纳巴迪苦行僧被传唤到情报部接受讯问，391 人被公共法院和革命法庭传唤，至少有 238 名戈纳

²⁹ 见“被剥夺的信仰：伊朗巴哈教徒受到的迫害”，伊朗人权文献资料中心，见 www.iranhrdc.org/english/publications/reports/3149-a-faith-denied-the-persecution-of-the-baha-is-of-iran.html#.UtRKfWRDt9E。

³⁰ 见 www.leader.ir/langs/fa/index.php?p=bayanat&id=7363。

³¹ “伊朗：4 名基督教徒因饮圣餐酒被判处 80 下鞭刑”，基督教团结国际协会，2013 年 10 月 23 日，见 <http://dynamic.csw.org.uk/article.asp?t=press&id=1595>。

³² 见“信仰的代价：伊朗基督教新教徒和改宗者受到的迫害”，促进伊朗人权国际运动，纽约，2013 年，见 www.iranhumanrights.org/wp-content/uploads/Christians_report_Final_for-web.pdf。

巴迪苦行僧被逮捕。这类行为自 2008 年以来共导致至少 970 项起诉，其中一些案件仍然未决。

43. 人权组织团体报告了许多逊尼派穆斯林被拘留的案件，大多数被拘留者为伊玛目或宗教领袖，他们通常来自族裔少数群体，时常受到不同程度的歧视，其宗教活动受到限制。一些逊尼派似乎因卷入所称政治暴力行为的罪行，包括像“敌视真主”等死刑罪而受到起诉（见上文第 33 段）。一些人权团体和一名前政治犯告诉特别报告员，在伊朗伊斯兰共和国，大多数逊尼派是因为和平宗教活动或从神学角度反对政治体制而被拘留。一些人声称对他们的定罪基于他们在酷刑之下的招供。

D. 族裔少数群体

44. 据报告，截至 2014 年 1 月，至少有 50 名少数民族权利维护者、28 名民权和文化活动分子及 200 名少数民族政治活动分子被拘留或监禁，对许多人的定罪罪名是与武装反对派有联系。有资料来源对这类拘留和定罪的合法性提出质疑，指出这些人当中的大多数人遭受了酷刑，被剥夺了公平审判标准。

45. 特别报告员仍对 Al-Hiwar 文化机构的五名阿瓦兹阿拉伯成员的情况深表关切，他们于 2011 年初被安全部队逮捕，2012 年 7 月被判处死刑。最高法院于 2013 年 1 月 9 日维持原判。据称他们因从事受保护的活动而受到起诉，有报告称，他们在没有享有公平审判标准的情况下被定罪，罪名包括“敌视真主”、efsad fil-arz (“世间腐败”)和“传播反体制宣传”。³³

46. 据特别报告员收到的报告称，在 2012 年 12 月 31 日至 2013 年 2 月 6 日期间被捕的五名阿塞拜疆族政治和文化活动分子被大不里士革命法庭第三分庭定罪和判刑，以“设立非法团体”和“从事反对国家的宣传”罪名被判处九年监禁。据报告，这五名阿塞拜疆族活动分子致力于促进伊朗伊斯兰共和国阿塞拜疆族人的自决权及文化和语言特征。上诉法院于 2013 年 6 月 16 日维持原判。³⁴ 五名活动分子于 2013 年 7 月 13 日开始绝食，抗议对他们的不公平审判及拘留条件。³⁵

47. 特别报告员还表示关切的是，据称作为对杀害伊朗边境部队成员的报复，有 16 名锡斯坦和俾路支斯坦省的囚犯被处决，四名阿瓦兹阿拉伯人被处决，两名库尔德政治犯被处决。扎黑丹革命法庭和公诉人在处决声明中称，已向“邪恶势力和反对派”提出警告，“我们将对任何伤害无辜者及安全部队和警察部队成

³³ 人权观察，“伊朗：停止处决阿瓦兹阿拉伯政治犯”，2013 年 1 月 24 日，见 www.hrw.org/news/2013/01/24/iran-stop-execution-ahwazi-arab-political-prisoners。

³⁴ 人权观察，“伊朗：释放少数民族权利活动分子”，2013 年 8 月 21 日，见 www.hrw.org/news/2013/08/20/iran-free-ethnic-rights-activists。

³⁵ 同上。

员的行为予以报复。今天上午，作为对沙拉万市死去的边境部队成员的祭奠，我们处决了 16 名与反对国家的派别有关的匪徒。”³⁶

48. 据锡斯坦和俾路支斯坦省的司法机构领导人报告，在被处决的 16 人当中，有八人因为参加撒旦的士兵团体和与该团体合作以及“参与近年来在该省的恐怖主义活动”，被控“敌视真主”和“世间腐败”，而据报告，另外八人因与毒品相关罪名被处决。³⁷ 据一些报告指出，在被处决的 16 人当中至少有一名少年犯。³⁸

49. 特别报告员仍然表示关切的是，有报告称，一些边境掳夫被边境部队法外杀害，³⁹ 一些平民因地雷受伤或死亡；自 2013 年 3 月至 10 月已报告 17 起这类案件。⁴⁰

50. 特别报告员还对文化和劳工活动分子受到起诉表示关切。据一些报告称，劳工活动分子因参加库尔德斯坦和西阿塞拜疆省帮助成立工人组织协调委员会以及参加该委员会的大会而受到起诉。⁴¹

51. 据报告，一些官员要求 Paveh 市(库尔德斯坦省)网吧的管理员记录有关进入这些场所的公民的信息。2013 年 12 月 13 日，库尔德斯坦省七名库尔德文化活动的分子因据称通过社会网站为库尔德反对派政党做宣传，被 Paveh 的革命法庭判处七个月监禁。⁴²

五. 被剥夺自由者的待遇

52. 伊朗政府在 2010 年普遍定期审议期间接受了七项与在押人员待遇相关的建议，包括改进对司法和执法官员的人权教育和培训，铲除酷刑和其他形式的虐待，确保建立符合《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》的有效和公正的司法体制，

³⁶ 见 www.farsnews.com/newstext.php?nn=13920804000374。

³⁷ 见 www.dadgostari-sb.ir/Default.aspx?tabid=1348&articleType=ArticleView&articleId=78845。

³⁸ 见 HRANA, “两名被判处死刑的俾路支少年政治犯被转至流放监狱”，2012 年 9 月 14 日，见 <http://hra-news.org/en/two-baloch-teenage-political-prisoners-sentenced-to-death-were-transferred-to-exile-prisons#more-2010>，http://hrdai.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1440:1392-08-05-08-31-52&catid=1:2010-07-21-10-18-57&Itemid=4。

³⁹ 见 www.kurdpa.net/farsi/index.php?cat=idame&id=13417 和 www.kurdpa.net/farsi/index.php?cat=idame&id=13408。

⁴⁰ 人权支持者中心和伊朗库尔德斯坦人权协会——日内瓦(KMMK-G)2013 年 12 月 6 日提交特别报告员办公室的报告。

⁴¹ 生活在法国的库尔德人协会 2013 年 12 月 23 日提交特别报告员办公室的报告。

⁴² 见 www.kurdpa.net/farsi/index.php?cat=idame&id=13417 和 www.kurdpa.net/farsi/index.php?cat=idame&id=13408。

以及采取措施，确保调查、起诉和惩治与法外拘留和任意拘留，以及与可能使用酷刑等侵犯人权行为有牵连的政府官员和安全官员。⁴³

53. 虽然伊朗伊斯兰共和国监狱系统的正式容纳能力为 113,000 人，但 2010 年有 204,000 名囚犯，占用率为 192%，即接近实际最大容纳能力的一倍(比 1993 年登记的 101,801 名囚犯有显著增加)。据国际监狱研究中心估算，该国囚犯占人口的比例为每 10 万人 276 名囚犯(2010 年)，在全世界排名第 39 位。⁴⁴ 国家监狱组织的领导人于 2011 年指出，囚犯人数增加导致监狱系统面临危机，该系统每年都有两个月的预算缺口。⁴⁵ 报告的囚犯的生活条件常常从恶劣至不人道不等。可获得的医疗服务通常非常有限，卫生和营养状况很差。⁴⁶

54. 在 133 名受访者中，共有 69%的人报告曾被单独监禁，时间从几天至九个月不等。单独监禁囚室的面积通常为 2 至 2.5 平米，除了一张毯子和一个床席以外几乎没有任何其他物品。据他们报告，他们被剥夺了呼吸新鲜空气、获得书籍、笔和纸的权利，除了守卫和审讯人员以外，没有任何与人接触的机会。有些受访者说，他们被允许在监狱工作人员在场的情况下与家人简短通电话，告知他们自己“很好”。

55. 几乎所有曾被拘留者声称，他们从囚室被转移到审讯室或浴室时被蒙住眼睛。几乎所有人报告说他们在审讯期间面对一堵墙或一个角落，被一至三名审讯者从背后讯问。审讯据称长达数小时，审讯者试图在此期间迫使在押者以书面形式供认某些活动，及/或签署另一些文件。几乎所有曾经在押者都报告说在审讯和拘留期间曾遭受酷刑或虐待。

56. 90%的曾经在押者声称其审讯者对他们实施精神虐待，包括长期单独关押、模拟处决、生命威胁、性骚扰、威胁家庭成员、恶毒的言词攻击和强奸威胁及其他酷刑。约有 76%的人声称他们的审讯者对他们进行身体虐待，常常是用棍棒一样的物体对他们的头部和身体进行毒打。一些人报告说曾被吊起和受到压力、性侵犯、电击或烫伤。还有一些人报告说在调查阶段结束后，他们被转移到普通监狱囚室，与他人共用牢房，审讯大多在那之后结束。一些受访者说他们在那之后很快被假释。

57. 总体而言，只有 18 名受访者(34%)称他们受到实际指控。这类人士主要被控国家安全罪，而有一些人还受到公共刑事法院的道德指控。所有受访者都报告了各种偏离公平审判标准的现象。

⁴³ A/HRC/14/12。

⁴⁴ 见 www.prisonstudies.org/country/iran。

⁴⁵ “伊朗囚犯的恶劣在押条件”，Zamaneh 广播电台，2011 年 12 月 21 日，见 <http://archive.radiozamaneh.com/english/content/iranian-prisoners-held-appalling-conditions>。

⁴⁶ A/68/503, 第 19 至 20 段。

六. 公平审判权

58. 任意拘留问题工作组于 2003 年建议伊朗废除革命法庭和宗教法庭；制定防止恐吓律师的保障；不论对被告的指控性质如何，律师应从案件开始时即有所参与。⁴⁷

59. 人权事务委员会于 2011 年建议伊朗伊斯兰共和国立即采取步骤，确保和保护司法机构的完全独立和公正，并保障司法机构自由运作，不受来自执政权力和宗教人士的压力和干预。委员会还建议伊朗确保法官对法律的解释以及对宗教原则的援引不会形成与《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》所列权利和原则相抵触的裁决。⁴⁸

A. 法官的独立性

60. 伊朗伊斯兰共和国《宪法》第 156 条规定了司法机构的独立性。司法机构由多重地区法院组成，其管辖权依对被告指控的性质各不相同。大多数被视为“良心罪犯”的个人由革命法庭起诉，这类法庭审理的案件包括涉及“内部或外部安全”的罪行、毒品罪和旨在“维护巴列维政权、通过发出命令或充当代理压制伊朗人民的斗争、掠夺公共财富，以及投机谋取暴力和垄断公共商品市场”的活动。⁴⁹

61. 《宪法》第 157 条规定，司法机构的首长必须是“宗教法博士”，并具备有关司法事务的知识。他有权任命和解雇法官，对法官的工作进行界定，批准司法机构人员的升迁和调动(第 158 和 164 条)，以及任命总检察长和最高法院院长(第 162 条)，因此，这些职位的任命受到司法机构首长随机想法的影响。⁵⁰ 根据 1982 年《委任法官资质法》，可委任什叶派穆斯林妇女担任顾问法官，但她们不能担任法院院长。⁵¹

62. 司法机构的首长由最高领袖任命，最高领袖的职责包括：监督对体制进行规定的总体政策，指挥武装部队，以及“签署人民挑选的共和国总统正式当选的政令”。⁵² 继司法部长的第一助手早在 2001 年表示“法官必须遵从最高领袖的

⁴⁷ 见 E/CN.4/2004/3/Add.2 和 Corr.1。

⁴⁸ CCPR/C/IRN/CO/3, 第 22 段。

⁴⁹ 人权观察，“宗教少数群体”，1997 年，见 www.hrw.org/reports/1997/iran/Iran-05.htm。

⁵⁰ 大赦国际，“伊朗：1987 至 1990 年侵犯人权状况”，1990 年 12 月 1 日(见 www.amnesty.org/en/library/info/MDE13/021/1990/en)，第 2.1.2 段。

⁵¹ 大赦国际向经济、社会和文化权利委员会第四十九届会议提交的材料(见 http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/SessionDetails1.aspx?SessionID=442&Lang=en)，第 5 页。

⁵² 《宪法》，第 110 条。

指示，不得独立进行判决”之后，法官和律师独立性问题特别报告员和伊朗伊斯兰共和国人权状况特别代表就关切地指出最高领袖对司法机构的影响。⁵³

63. 法官需以成文法为依据对案件作出裁决，如果这类法律没有规定，则以权威伊斯兰法来源和真实的法特瓦(宗教裁决)为依据发布判决。⁵⁴ 申请法官或检察官职位的候选人必须“拥有信仰、公正，切实致力于伊斯兰教原则，并忠于伊斯兰共和国的体制”。⁵⁵

64. 上述资质依照 gozinesh(遴选)程序进行审查，由最高遴选委员会和情报部进行调查，根据基于“宗教和道德标准”的 1995 年《遴选法》，考察候选人的信仰可否接受、其之前的政治观点和政治归属，以及是否对过去的政治观点和归属存在悔意。⁵⁶

65. 据律师报告说，他们认为，法官，尤其是革命法院的法官仅仅是根据负责逮捕和调查工作的情报官员提交的报告(以及可获得的供词)作出裁决。特别报告员所审查的革命法庭的判决的确体现出这一方针，因为这些判决大量提及情报部的报告。另外据律师报告说，就他们的经验来看，法官极少考虑被告方提供的证据，而且常常故意忽视有关酷刑逼供的指控。

B. 律师的独立性

66. 正如任意拘留问题工作组在 2003 年所作结论，⁵⁷ 特别报告员注意到，一些律师因为履行为客户辩护的职责而受到恐吓、拘留和起诉。

67. 据报告，自 2009 年以来有超过 42 名律师受到安全部队的拘留、起诉或骚扰。一些人被法院吊销了从业执照。一些律师还报告说，他们和他们的同事常常因为开展工作，包括为政治(“安全”)罪犯辩护而受到司法和/或情报机关的骚扰或恐吓。他们还报告说，在一些更为严重的案件中，法官因为律师开展工作而威胁对他们进行起诉，以“侮辱”法官或“扰乱法庭”为名对他们进行指控和/或判刑，这明显是对他们施加报复，因为他们为被控政治或“安全”罪行的人提供职业辩护。⁵⁸

⁵³ E/CN.4/2001/65, 第 116 段。

⁵⁴ 《宪法》，第 167 条。

⁵⁵ 1982 年 5 月 14 日批准的《委任法官资质法》，法律汇编(1982 年)，政府公报。

⁵⁶ 大赦国际向经济、社会和文化权利委员会提交的材料(见脚注 51)，第 5 页。

⁵⁷ E/CN.4/2004/3/Add.2。

⁵⁸ 这部分资料是基于特别报告员 2013 年 12 月 20 日对一名伊朗律师进行的访谈。在访谈之前曾审查资料来源的背景，为了保证可信度、准确性和内部一致性，提供的所有资料都与外部来源作了交叉核对。

68. 据人权律师 Mohammad Olyaei Fard 报告，在他处理的一起案件中，一名法官命令检察官以发布有关情报部的虚假信息为由对他提出起诉，并以他声称其客户的供词是通过胁迫取得、因而不可受理为由，要求律师协会吊销他的执照。Olyaei FARD 先生还报告说，他还必须为一名律师同行 Abdol Fatta Soltani 进行代理，Soltani 先生因为代表其客户提出有关酷刑的指控，导致自己受到指控，目前被监禁。

69. 一些律师还报告说，司法和/或情报当局不是恐吓律师，就是阻止他们开展工作，如扣留必要和相关的案件文件或阻止律师与客户及时进行面对面的交谈。一名律师报告说，当他试图提出程序请求时，法官数次拒绝其进入法庭，很多情况下他们受到法官本人的威胁。该律师还报告说，当他试图在一起涉及“安全”的案件中为被告辩护时，一名主持审判的法官告诉该律师“留到你自己的审判时说吧”。另据该律师报告，在另一次有关一些妇女被一个犯罪团伙成员强奸案件的审判中，尽管那些男子被定罪，但一名法官在审判结束时评论说，原告肯定“也有一些不当行为”。该律师要求得到一份法官陈述记录，以提出正式申诉，但法官反过来威胁要对该律师提出起诉。该律师还声称曾经目睹法官蔑视女性律师，如不理睬她们按照程序提出的异议或请求，还反而要求她们调整其头巾的位置或让法庭保安这样做。

70. 据一些资料来源称，针对律师的上述这类事件导致愿意接手敏感案件的律师人数越来越少。接受这类案件的律师或者被投入监狱、逃离该国，或者始终生活在被逮捕或遭受其他不良后果的恐惧之中。

71. 律师还报告说，这种恐吓文化阻碍他们为保护其客户提出有关酷刑的报告，因为害怕司法机构和安全部队实施报复，包括受到起诉或被吊销从业执照，这种恐吓文化还导致个人不愿意雇用律师，以避免雇用律师就是承认有罪的说法。

C. 庭审程序

1. 接触律师

72. 《宪法》第 35 条承认所有法院受理案件的涉案各方有权挑选律师，并明确要求法院为实现这一权利提供机会。2004 年《公民权法》第 3 条要求法院和检察机关尊重被告进行辩护的权利，为被告提供辩护律师服务。如上文指出，《刑事诉讼法》也规定了类似保护。

73. 为本报告接受访谈的所有人指出，他们在其案件的初步调查阶段无法接触律师，而大部分违反公平审判标准的事件正是发生在这一时期。约有 56% 曾受到起诉的受访者报告说，他们在审判期间没有律师。据报告，在三起案件中，法官不允许被告保留自己选择的律师。

74. 据称在一起案件中，法官告知被告说，如果他不让自己的律师参加审判，可能会对他判刑较轻。在一些案件中，的确有一名律师在审判时在场，尽管被告

是在开庭前几天或几小时前才联系律师。约有 27%的受访者指出，他们的律师无法接触他们的案卷，或仅仅在开庭前几天(甚至是在开庭当天)才可接触到案卷。

2. 由合格、独立和不偏不倚的法庭进行公平和公开审讯

75. 据 45%曾经受到审判的受访者称，法院不允许被告进行辩护，或仅允许部分辩护。有 43%的案件的审讯仅持续几分钟。据受访者报告，在 70%的审讯中，法官使用了通过强迫手段获得的信息或供词，这类信息至少构成检方情报的一部分。约有 65%的受访者报告说法官表现出某种偏向，如斥责或讯问被告，并限制他们发言和进行辩护。

76. 据所有受访者报告，法院认定对他们的大多数或所有指控成立。一些受访者指出，他们的律师没有收到革命法庭作出的裁决副本；所以他们被迫手抄裁决案文，用于提出上诉。有些案件经上诉后减轻了判刑，但从来没有无罪释放的情况。据报告，所有案件的最终判决都是对监禁、缓刑、鞭刑、禁止从事职业活动或教育或罚款等刑罚进行组合。

77. 一名曾在伊朗伊斯兰共和国执业十多年的律师报告了在该国革命法庭为 40 多人代理期间发现的反常现象。该律师报告说，一些涉及“安全罪”案件的客户被迫承认指控，不论是否存在证据，该律师常常被禁止依法在审判前审查案卷，在审判前和/或之后与客户会面，向主持案件的法官进行充分辩护，或在发布判决之前的整个审判程序期间在场。

78. 该律师还报告说，被控毒品罪的人在拘留期间常常受到严重虐待，经常被禁止使用卫生设施，出庭时戴着手铐和脚镣，而对他们的审判“从来不会超过几分钟”。

79. 该律师回顾指出，伊朗法律规定，如果报告强奸案件的妇女无法使法官信服其指控，允许对这类妇女提出通奸罪指控，因为妇女的这类指控隐含妇女染指婚外情的意思。该律师还指出，强奸案件很难证明，有心报告这类罪行的妇女可能面临死刑罪起诉，这一现象很有可能阻碍女性受害者报告这类案件。此外，声称受到强奸的妇女本身通常必须接受侵入性的“处女”测试。

七. 生命权

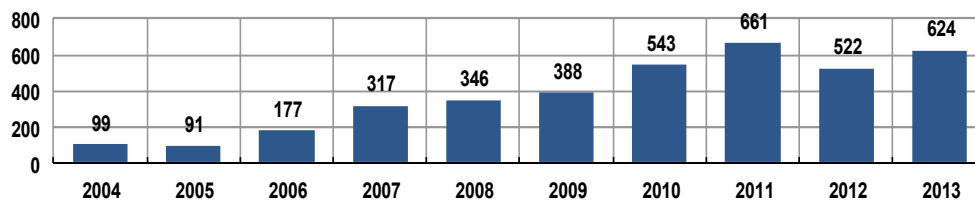
80. 据估计，自 2011 年确定特别报告员的任务以来，约有 1,539 人被处决，其中至少有 955 人至 962 人因贩毒被处决(见下表 2)。⁵⁹ 2013 年可能处决了 687 人

⁵⁹ IHRDC, 伊朗伊斯兰共和国处决状况图表，伊朗人权文献中心，见 www.iranhrdc.org/english/publications/3420-executions-in-iran.html#.UsN-waV4F94(2011)、www.iranhrdc.org/english/publications/1000000030-ihrc-chart-of-executions-by-the-islamic-republic-of-iran-2012.html#.UsN-Z6V4F94(2012)及 www.iranhrdc.org/english/publications/1000000225-ihrc-chart-of-executions-by-the-islamic-republic-of-iran-2013.html#.UsNGC6V4F94 (2013)。

(其中 369 人的情况由官方或半官方政府资料来源宣布)，比 2012 年记录的人数增加了 165 人，尽管处决人数在 2013 年的几个月期间大幅度下降：在 3 月 1 日至 4 月 15 日期间仅有 4 人被处决；⁶⁰ 在 5 月 23 日至 6 月 16 日的总统选举期间，仅有 2 人被处决；⁶¹ 在 2013 年 7 月 8 日至 8 月 13 日的斋节期间，有 3 人被处决。

表 2

2003 至 2013 年伊朗伊斯兰共和国处决人数



81. 2013 年，至少有 57 人被公开绞死(其中 1 人因在处决后活过来而获得赦免)，其中包括至少 28 名妇女。据报告，一些人在被剥夺公平审判标准的情况下被定罪，因“敌视真主”、“世间腐败”或“破坏国家安全”等罪行被处决。

82. 2013 年 10 月底 11 月初，3 名库尔德人因“敌视真主”和“试图推翻政府”被处决。11 月，4 名来自阿瓦兹阿拉伯少数群体的成员因“破坏国家安全”、“敌视真主”和“世间腐败”被处决。⁶²

83. 另有 4 名库尔德人——Jamshid 和 Jahanghir Dehgani、Hamed Ahmadi 和 Kamal Molayee 因“敌视真主”和“世间腐败”等“罪行”，似乎即将被处决。⁶³ 有资料来源称，他们是在被剥夺公平审判标准的情况下被定罪。特别报告员促请伊朗当局停止这类处决，为他们减刑，并对违反公平审判保障的申诉进行调查。⁶⁴

⁶⁰ 同上。

⁶¹ 同上。

⁶² 伊朗人权，“伊朗人权谴责伊朗处决 4 名阿瓦兹政治犯”，2013 年 12 月 5 日，见 <http://iranhr.net/2013/12/iran-human-rights-condemns-execution-of-four-ahwazi-political-prisoners-3/>。

⁶³ 大赦国际，“伊朗：维持死刑判决，即将处决：Jamshid Dehgani、Jahanghir Dehgani、Hamed Ahmadi 和 Kamal Molayee”，2013 年 9 月 19 日，见 www.amnesty.org/en/library/info/MDE13/037/2013/en。

⁶⁴ 大赦国际，“伊朗：停止处决 4 名被判死刑的库尔德人”，2013 年 9 月 20 日，见 www.amnesty.org/en/news/iran-halt-execution-four-kurds-death-row-2013-09-20。

84. 尽管新的《伊斯兰刑法》排除了对没有使用武器的“安全罪行”判处极刑的可能性，⁶⁵ 但该法律保留了对某些不符合“最为严重”罪行国际标准的罪行的死刑，包括反复饮酒、通奸、互相同意的同性性关系，及拥有毒品或贩毒等。⁶⁶

85. 伊朗伊斯兰共和国面对的毒品问题即严重又复杂。据联合国毒品和犯罪问题办事处估计，2011 年，约有 120 万伊朗人使用鸦片制剂，比率为全球最高之一。贩毒和相关罪行已造成重大执法和安全挑战。据伊朗官员估计，每年用于戒毒和打击贩毒的费用为 10 亿美元。⁶⁷

86. 伊朗伊斯兰共和国对各种与毒品相关的活动判处死刑，包括制毒和贩毒，但死刑也可适用于拥有 30 克以上海洛因、吗啡或特定的合成精神药物以及甲基安非他命等非医用精神药物的个人，这类被告没有有效上诉权。⁶⁸ 毒品罪依然占伊朗死刑罪中的大多数案件，导致该国已知人均处决率为全球最高。据估计，在 2013 年实施的 624 项处决中，据称至少有 302 项是因为拥有毒品或贩毒，⁶⁹ 鉴于处决另外 90 人的原因仍然未知，所以实际人数可能更多。伊朗伊斯兰共和国适用死刑的现状影响到社会中许多最脆弱群体，少数群体受到的影响因而更加严重。

87. 联合国毒品和犯罪问题办事处自 1999 年以来一直与伊朗伊斯兰共和国合作，为该国政府提供重要的技术援助和能力建设。2010 年，联合国毒品和犯罪问题办事处与伊朗缔结了 2011 至 2014 年技术合作多边方案。⁷⁰ 联合国毒品和犯罪问题办事处与伊朗依照该方案制定了次级方案，以执法、犯罪、司法和腐败等问题为重点。特别报告员鼓励伊朗伊斯兰共和国利用联合国毒品和犯罪问题办事处提供的支持，处理上述关切问题，尤其是在刑事司法改革领域的关切问题。

⁶⁵ 这方面的资料基于特别报告员 2013 年 12 月 20 日与一名目前在伊朗伊斯兰共和国执业并熟悉新的《伊斯兰刑法》的律师的访谈。

⁶⁶ 人权观察，“镇压手段被纳入法律：对伊朗新《刑法》的评估”，2012 年 8 月 28 日，见 www.hrw.org/reports/2012/08/28/codifying-repression。

⁶⁷ “伊朗外长称‘毒品海啸’明年将袭击该地区”，Trend 通讯社，2013 年 4 月 26 日，见 <http://en.trend.az/regions/iran/2143925.html>。

⁶⁸ 2011 年新的《禁毒法》规定，必须对毒品团伙或网络头目判处死刑，但也对贩运或持有 30 克以上冰毒或诸如可卡因和海洛因等其他致幻药物者判处死刑。见大赦国际，“执迷于死刑：伊朗对毒品罪犯进行处决”，2011 年，见 www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/MDE13/090/2011/en/0564f064-e965-4fad-b062-6de232a08162/mde130902011en.pdf。

⁶⁹ 伊朗人权，2013 年伊朗死刑状况年度报告，2014 年 3 月 12 日，见 <http://iranhr.net/2014/03/report-death-penalty-iran-2013/>。

⁷⁰ 见联合国毒品和犯罪问题办事处，“伊朗伊斯兰共和国国家方案”(2011 至 2014 年)，见 www.unodc.org/islamicpublicofiran/en/country-programme.html。

八. 社会经济权利

A. 受教育权

88. 据一家伊朗的学生组织 *Daftar Tahkim Vahdat* 称，在 2005 年 4 月至 2013 年 3 月期间，至少有 935 名大学生因为其政治活动、包括发表文章、组织政治活动和参加被伊朗安全部队视为有问题的学生权利组织而被剥夺一个学期或更多学期的受教育权。在 2011 至 2013 年期间，这类学生常常被开除或被休学。⁷¹

89. 科学、研究和技术部建议让这些学生返校。⁷² 根据这一建议，2010 年之后被开除的学生可返回原来上学的学校，而在 2006 年至 2010 年期间被开除的学生需重新参加全国入学考试，但在录取时不需经过遴选程序。⁷³ 据报告，在大多数情况下，被开除的学生只有在向 *Sanjesh* 组织承诺他们将遵守大学的规定，不再参加任何反政府活动之后才能够返校。⁷⁴ 2013 年 12 月 23 日，中央遴选委员会宣布，在被剥夺受教育权的 400 名学生当中，有 126 人可继续接受教育，⁷⁵ 但有一些学生说他们反对被开除的上诉被驳回。⁷⁶

90. 议会教育与研究委员会的一名成员指出，情报部目前正在对返回学校的学生进行审查，审查结果不良的学生将被再次开除。另一委员会成员指出，委员会希望情报部审查返校学生的政治背景；如果没有查出“严重的”安全问题，这些学生就可继续接受教育。该委员会成员澄清，如果审查结果不良，将由情报部向委员会建议如何采取行动。⁷⁷

91. 据报告，至少有 41 名教授被其所在大学开除。据称已设立了一个专门委员会，调查有关被视为持有与政府意见相异的教授被强迫退休的指控。⁷⁸ 据报告，已有 18 名教授被请回学校工作，而另有 10 至 12 人的请求正在接受审查。⁷⁹ 据一名大学教授兼律师 *Mohammad Sharif* 称，他因为人权活动被学校开除，迄今为

⁷¹ 关于伊朗学生受教育权受到侵犯的报告，*Daneshjoo* 新闻社，加强团结办公室受教育权和人权委员会，2013 年，见 <http://www.right-to-education.org/node/79>。

⁷² 见 http://sharghdaily.ir/?News_Id=20426。

⁷³ 同上。

⁷⁴ 见 <http://etemaad.ir/PDF/92-09-05/12.pdf>。

⁷⁵ 见 www.isna.ir/fa/news/92100200858。

⁷⁶ 见 www.kaleme.com/1392/09/26/klm-168517/?theme=fast。

⁷⁷ 见 <http://etemaad.ir/PDF/92-09-11/02.pdf>。

⁷⁸ 见 <http://etemaad.ir/PDF/92-09-05/12.pdf>。

⁷⁹ 见 <http://etemaad.ir/PDF/92-08-27/13.pdf>。

止，一些退休的教授作为客座教授返回学校，并没有取消他们的退休状态，而那些被开除的教授没有得到任何赔偿。⁸⁰

B. 经济制裁

92. 特别报告员一再促请施加制裁的国家和伊朗伊斯兰共和国政府采取步骤，确保制裁不会破坏人权，包括应加强人道主义保障，它们预期的目的似乎缺乏这方面的保障。据报告，近来在伊朗伊斯兰共和国和五加一集团之间缔结的联合行动计划协议中载有减轻制裁措施，如果该协议得以适当落实，很有可能对该国人民享有经济和社会权利产生积极影响，这一进展受到欢迎。根据该协议，各方应采取尝试性步骤，设立银行渠道，为人道主义物资交流提供便利。特别报告员将欢迎这类成果，因为这样做可减轻在此前的报告中查明的一些健康权挑战和其他困难。⁸¹

九. 结论和建议

93. 特别报告员重申其观点，即伊朗伊斯兰共和国拥有遵守其国际人权义务所需的基本工具，其中包括《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》、《经济、社会、文化权利国际公约》及一些国内法的不同组成部分。他强调，如果能够一致落实这些法律规定的原则和规章，就能够更好地保障人权。

94. 特别报告员还强调，尽管近来修订《刑法》及《刑事诉讼法》的行为令人赞赏，并提出了新的公民权宪章提案，但这些文件似乎无法充分解决联合国人权机制之前提出的问题，以及在 2010 年对伊朗伊斯兰共和国进行普遍定期审议期间提出的建议所载问题。某些国内法仍然通过大量限制和歧视性做法损害和/或背离这些法律文书保障的权利。

95. 特别报告员收到的报告仍然详细列出了一些案件，表明国内法和国际标准规定的法治原则频繁遭到违反，数百人因为和平行使上述条约保障的权利而被任意拘留。《宪法》、《尊重合法自由和保护公民权法》及《刑事诉讼法》所载权利与准则遭到违反，一些人明显在被逼供时遭到精神和身体酷刑，据报告，通过这类逼供手段获得的资料被法庭作为证据、定罪的依据以及适用漫长刑期或死刑的依据。

⁸⁰ 见 <http://etemaad.ir/PDF/92-08-26/11.pdf>，以及“从事 25 年教学活动的律师因人权工作被解除教职”，促进伊朗人权国际运动，2011 年 4 月 7 日，见 www.iranhumanrights.org/2011/04/sharif-dismissed/。

⁸¹ 见 A/68/503。

96. 据报告，上述侵权行为大多数发生在审前拘留或庭审期间。因此，特别报告员促请伊朗伊斯兰共和国政府考虑以下建议：

(a) 为无条件释放因和平行使言论、结社、集会、信仰和宗教自由而入狱者提供便利；

(b) 加强公平审判保障，确保被羁押者可在审前拘留及案件调查的所有阶段，包括可在审讯和传讯期间接触律师，并允许律师在这些程序期间为被告提供咨询意见；

(c) 改善律师接触载有不利于被告证据的所有案卷的途径；

(d) 对有关虐待和/或精神和身体酷刑的所有指控进行调查，并对责任方提出起诉；

(e) 防止恐吓律师，包括因其履行道德和职业责任(包括提交客户投诉以及代表其客户向国际和国内媒体发言)威胁对其拘留和起诉，根据关于国家安全和诽谤的法律，履行责任而不害怕受到起诉应当是可能的；

(f) 禁止对青少年以及对不符合国际法标准的最为严重的罪行，包括毒品罪和被认为的性犯罪处以死刑。

Annexes

[English only]

Annex I

Categories of imprisoned persons

Information submitted to the office of the Special Rapporteur (January 2014)

Human rights defenders

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Sub-category</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
Abolfazl Abedini Nasr	Male	12-Feb- 1982		2-Mar- 2012	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	12 years		Human Rights Activists organiz- ation	
Yousef Abkharabat	Male		Labor Rights	15-Jun- 2012					Kurdish
Mokhtar Ahmadi	Male		Ethnic Rights	2-Mar- 2013					Kurdish
Sattar Ahmadi	Male		Ethnic Rights	2-Mar- 2013					Kurdish
Shouresh Aryapour	Male		Ethnic Rights	25-Jul- 2012					Kurdish

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Sub-category</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
Mohyeddin Azadi	Male		Ethnic Rights	5-Apr-2009	Espionage (clause 501), Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	4 years			Kurdish
Keyhan Azizi	Male		Ethnic Rights	Mar-2013				Culture and Literature activist	Kurdish
Omid Behrouzi	Male		Lawyer, Religious Practitioner	7-Sep-2011	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Disruption of public order (Clause 618), Insulting the Supreme Leader (Clause 514), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	7 years and 6 months	15-May-2012		Dervish
Rasoul Bodaghi	Male		Labor Rights	2-Sep-2009	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	6 years and 5 years deprivation from social activity			
Mostafa Daneshjou	Male		Lawyer, Religious Practitioner	18-May-2011	Agitating the public consciousness (Clause 698)	7 years and 6 months	18-May-2011		Dervish
Souran Daneshvar	Male		Ethnic Rights, Student Activist	Feb-2013				Student Activist	Kurdish
Behnam (As'aad) Ebrahim-zadeh	Male	8-Aug-1977	Labor Rights	12-Jun-2010	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Disruption of public order (Clause 618), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	5 years	21-Dec-2011		Kurdish
Jafar Eghdami	Male	7-Jan-1979		29-Aug-2008	Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim	10 years			

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Sub-category</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
					to disrupt national security (Clause 499)				
Ebrahim Eisapour	Male		Labor Rights	7-Jul-2011	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	Death	11-Apr-2012		Kurdish
Shirkou Etema	Male		Ethnic Rights	22-Jul-2012					Kurdish
Mehdi Farahi Shandiz	Male		Labor Rights	Jan-2012	Disruption of public order (Clause 618), Insulting the Supreme Leader (Clause 514)	3 years			
Hossein Foruhideh (Khatibi)	Male		Ethnic Rights	2005	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Espionage (clause 501), Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	Death		Freedom of Language and Culture	Azeri
Davoud Ghafari	Male		Ethnic Rights, Artist or Writer	Mar-2013					Kurdish
Ghader Ghandeh	Male		Ethnic Rights	Feb-2009	Propaganda against the system (Clause 500), Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	5 years			Kurdish
Davoud Ghasemi	Male		Ethnic Rights	Feb-2013					Kurdish
Abbas Haghighi	Male		Labor Rights	21-Nov-					

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Sub-category</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
				2013					
Mokhtar Houshmand	Male		Ethnic Rights	23-May-2010	Espionage (clause 501), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500), Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	7 years	22-Sep-2010		Kurdish
Loghman Jabani	Male		Ethnic Rights	22-Jul-2012					Kurdish
Amir Jalalian	Male		Ethnic Rights	16-Jul-2010	Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)				Kurdish
Saeed Jalalifar	Male			30-Jul-2011	Undermining national security (Clause 498)	3 years			
Mohammad Jarrahi	Male		Labor Rights	20-Jun-2011	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	5 years	13-Sep-2011		Azeri
Mohamadali Javanmardi	Male		Labor Rights	12-Nov-2013					
Mohammad Sedigh Kaboodvand	Male	22-Mar-1963	Ethnic Rights		Propaganda against the system (Clause 500), Undermining national security (Clause 498)	10 years and 6 months		Kurdistan Human Rights Organization	Kurdish
Yaser Kakie	Male		Ethnic Rights	7-Mar-2013					Kurdish
Afshin Karampour	Male		Lawyer, Religious Practitioner	4-Sep-2011	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security	7 years and 6 months			Dervish

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Sub-category</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
					(Clause 499), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500), Undermining national security (Clause 498)				
Mohammad Karimi	Male		Labor Rights	19-Dec-2012	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610)				Kurdish
Seyyed Mehdi Khodaie	Male		Student Activist	3-Mar-2010	Propaganda against the system (Clause 500), Undermining national security (Clause 498)	7 years	26-Feb-2010		
Pakar Khosro	Male		Ethnic Rights	Jul-2012					Kurdish
Khosro Kordpour	Male		Ethnic Rights	7-Mar-2013	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	6 years			Kurdish
Javad Lotfi	Male		Labor Rights	21-Nov-2013					
Mohammad Mahmoudi	Male		Ethnic Rights	Apr-2012		5 years			Kurdish
Namegh Mahdmoudi	Male		Ethnic Rights	5-Apr-2012				Political Activist	Kurdish
Saman Mahmoudi	Male		Ethnic Rights, Student Activist	Feb-2013				Student Activist	Kurdish
Soleiman Mahmoudian	Male		Ethnic Rights	Sep-2012					Kurdish
Mohammad Saber Maled Raeisi	Male				Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	5 years			Baluchi
Saeid Matinpour	Male	1-Jan-	Ethnic Rights	1-Jul-2009	Propaganda against the	8 years	1-Jul-2009		Azeri

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Sub-category</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
		1975			system (Clause 500)				
Ayat Mehr Ali Biglou	Male		Ethnic Rights	9-Jan-2013	Undermining national security (Clause 498)	9 years			Azeri
Zana Moeini	Male		Ethnic Rights	Feb-2013					Kurdish
Jahandar Mohammadi	Male		Ethnic Rights	2007	Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	16 years			Kurdish
Fardin Mohammadi Saman	Male		Ethnic Rights	2006	Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	10 years	Feb-2009		Kurdish
Mohammad Molanaie	Male		Labor Rights	5-Jan-2013					
Mehran Mollaveysi	Male		Ethnic Rights	Sep-2012					
Razgar Moradi	Male		Ethnic Rights	Oct-2010	Propaganda against the system (Clause 500), Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	5 years	30-Nov-2011		Kurdish
Fardin Moradpour	Male	24-Mar-1990	Ethnic Rights	16-Jun-2010	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	6 years			Azeri
Jamal Moshiri	Male		Labor Rights		Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)				Kurdish
Ebrahim Mostafapour	Male		Labor Rights	19-Dec-2012					Kurdish

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Sub-category</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
Ghasem Mostafapour	Male		Labor Rights	19-Dec-2012					Kurdish
Salah Mostafapour	Male		Ethnic Rights	Nov-2010	Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	20 years			Kurdish
Afshin Nadami	Male		Labor Rights	8-Nov-2013					Kurdish
Nasour Naghipour	Male			9-Jul-2012	Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	7 years			
Pedram Nasrollahi	Male		Labor Rights	14-Nov-2012	Propaganda against the system (Clause 500), Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	19 months			Kurdish
Shiva Nazar Ahari	Female	1-Jul-1984	Women's Rights	8-Sep-2012	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Disruption of public order (Clause 618), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	4 years and 74 lashes			Fars
Salahedin Partovi	Male		Ethnic Rights	Jul-2012	Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	3 years	July/August 2012		Kurdish
Hiva Pourmand	Male		Ethnic Rights	Feb-2009	Propaganda against the system (Clause 500), Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security	5 years			Kurdish

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Sub-category</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
					(Clause 499)				
Ali Rahimi	Male		Ethnic Rights	Feb-2010	Propaganda against the system (Clause 500), Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	6 years			Kurdish
Kiomars Rahimi	Male		Labor Rights	21-Nov-2013					
Mehdi Rahimi	Male		Labor Rights	19-Sep-2013					
Bakhtiar Rasouli	Male		Ethnic Rights	2-Mar-2013					Kurdish
Fardin Rasouli	Male		Ethnic Rights	Mar-2013					Kurdish
Jamal Rasoulpour	Male		Ethnic Rights	19-Sep-2010	Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)				Kurdish
Hosein Ronaghi Maleki	Male	4-Jul-1985	Journalist, Student Activist	13-Dec-2009	Insulting the President (Clause 609), Insulting the Supreme Leader (Clause 514)	15 years	15-Mar-2010		Azeri
Abbas Roukhandeh	Male		Ethnic Rights	1-Jan-2010	Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)				Kurdish
Dalir Rouzgard	Male		Ethnic Rights	14-Aug-2010	Propaganda against the system (Clause 500), Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	10 years			Kurdish
Ahmad Saberi	Male		Labor Rights	21-Nov-					

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Sub-category</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
				2013					
Mehrdad Sabori	Male		Labor Rights						Kurdish
Maryam Salehi	Female		Women's Rights	15-Aug-2012					Fars
Mohammad Amin Salimi	Male		Ethnic Rights	17-Jun-2012					Kurdish
Mohammad Savarkar	Male		Ethnic Rights	13-Jun-2012					Kurdish
Mohammad Seifzadeh	Male	1-Jan-1948	Lawyer	23-Apr-2011	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	2 years			Fars
Vahed Seyedeh	Male		Labor Rights	7-Jan-2013					Kurdish
Yamanin Sezai	Male		Ethnic Rights		Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)				Kurdish
Reza Shahabi	Male		Labor Rights	12-Jun-2010	Propaganda against the system (Clause 500), Undermining national security (Clause 498)	6 years and 5 years deprivation from syndicate activities			
Kaveh Sheikh Mohammadi	Male		Ethnic Rights	Jan/Feb 2010	Propaganda against the system (Clause 500), Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	5 years			Kurdish

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Sub-category</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
Hamed Sheikhi	Male		Ethnic Rights	22-Aug-2012					Kurdish
Jamal Sheikhi	Male		Ethnic Rights	Sep-2012					Kurdish
Hakimeh Shokri	Female	1969		Nov-2012	Undermining national security (Clause 498)	3 years			
Asa'ad Soleimannejad	Male		Ethnic Rights	13-Jun-2012					Kurdish
Abdolfattah Soltani	Male	2-Nov-1953	Lawyer	10-Sep-2011	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	18 years in exile, 20 years deprivation from career		Human Rights Defenders Center	
Reza Tamimi	Male		Labor Rights	12-Nov-2013					
Behrooz Tanasobi	Male		Ethnic Rights	Jul-2010	Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	4 years	24-Mar-2011		Kurdish
Hadi Tanomand	Male		Labor Rights	19-Dec-2012	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)				Kurdish
Majid Veisi	Male		Ethnic Rights	2000	Espionage (clause 501)	18 years			Kurdish
Farshid Yadollahi	Male		Lawyer	11-Sep-2011		7 years and 6 months			Dervish
Afshin Yavari	Male		Ethnic Rights	2007		10 years			Kurdish
Mohammad Hasan Yousef Pourseifi	Male			4-Sep-2012	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Insulting Islam (clause 513),	5 years and 6 months			

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Sub-category</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
Shahrokh Zamani	Male		Labor Rights	Jan-2012	Propaganda against the system (Clause 500) Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	11 years			
Khalil Zibaei	Male		Ethnic Rights	13-Jun-2012					Kurdish

Baha'is

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age when Arrested</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date Tried/Sentenced</i>	<i>Religion</i>
Mrs. Mahvash Shahriari Sabet	56	5-Mar-08	Three charges on religious grounds (“forming an illegal cult”); three charges related to “espionage” and “acting against national security”	5 years’ imprisonment	Trial ended 14-Jun-10	Baha’i
Mrs. Fariba Kamalabadi Taefi	46	14-May-08	Three charges on religious grounds (“forming an illegal cult”); three charges related to “espionage” and “acting against national security”	1) 5 years’ imprisonment; Sentence upheld and 2 years added on appeal; 2) 5 years’ imprisonment on separate charge.	Trial ended 14-Jun-10	Baha’i
Mr. Jamaloddin Khanjani	76	14-May-08	Three charges on religious grounds (“forming an illegal cult”); three charges related to “espionage” and “acting against national security”	1) 5 years’ imprisonment; Sentence upheld on appeal; 2) 5 years’ imprisonment on separate charge	Trial ended 14-Jun-10	Baha’i
Mr. Afif Naemi	47	14-May-08	Three charges on religious grounds (“forming an illegal cult”); three charges related to “espionage” and “acting against national security”	4 years’ imprisonment	Trial ended 14-Jun-10	Baha’i
Mr. Saeid Rezaie Tazangi	50	14-May-08	Three charges on religious grounds (“forming an illegal cult”); three charges related to “espionage” and “acting against national security”	4 years’ imprisonment	Trial ended 14-Jun-10	Baha’i
Mr. Behrouz Azizi Tavakkoli	57	14-May-08	Three charges on religious grounds (“forming an illegal cult”); three charges related to “espionage” and “acting against national security”	5 years’ imprisonment; 2) Sentence upheld on appeal	Trial ended 14-Jun-10	Baha’i
Mr. Vahid Tizfam	36	14-May-08	Three charges on religious grounds (“forming an illegal cult”); three charges related to “espionage” and “acting against national security”	5 years’ imprisonment; 2) Sentence upheld on appeal	Trial ended 14-Jun-10	Baha’i
Mr. Mohammad Reza Kandi	54	19 or 25-Apr-09	Posing a threat to the holy regime of the Islamic Republic by teaching Bahaist ideas through communication	5 years’ imprisonment 2) Sentence upheld on appeal; 3) 5 years’	25-Dec-08	Baha’i

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age when Arrested</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date Tried/Sentenced</i>	<i>Religion</i>
			with the usurper country of Israel	imprisonment		
Mr. Alibakhsh Bazrafkan	58	31-Oct-09	Plotting overthrow, acting against national security and propaganda against the regime	1 year imprisonment and 4 years internal exile to Damghan. Ordered to go to Bijar. Remaining internal exile changed to additional 6 months' imprisonment in Sari.	7-Dec-09	Baha'i
Mr. Ighan Shahidi		03-Mar-10				Baha'i
Ms. Rozita Vaseghi	40s	16-Mar-10			1) 25-Oct-09; 2) Appeal - 20-Dec-2010	Baha'i
Mrs. Nahid Ghadiri	40s	16-Mar-10			1) 25-Oct-09; 2) Appeal	Baha'i
Mr. Foad Khanjani		27-Apr-10		4 years' imprisonment		Baha'i
Mr. Afshin Heyratian		3-Jun-10				Baha'i
Mr. Davar Nabilzadeh	Mid 40s	13-Jul-10		1) 2.5 reduced to 2 on appeal; 2) 6.5 years' imprisonment	1) 25-Oct-09; 2) Appeal	Baha'i
Mr. Jalayer Vahdat	About 40	24-Oct-10			1) 25-Oct-09; 2) Appeal	Baha'i
Mrs. Sima Eshraghi (Aghas-zadeh)		24-Oct-10			1) 25-Oct-09; 2) Appeal	Baha'i
Mr. Feizollah Rowshan	61	15-Jan-11			1) 24-Apr-07; 19-Aug-07; 2) Obtained conditional release; began exile 26 Jul-08 in Damghan	Baha'i

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age when Arrested</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date Tried/Sentenced</i>	<i>Religion</i>
Mr. Farhad Amri		1-Jan-11		5 years' imprisonment		Baha'i
Mr. Shahin Shafaie		5-Feb-11		4 years' imprisonment		Baha'i
Mr. Badiollah Lohrash		21-Feb-11		4 years' imprisonment		Baha'i
Mr. Peyman Kashfi		13-Feb-11	"Membership in an anti-Islamic group and propaganda against the regime"	4 years' imprisonment	15-Jun-10	Baha'i
Mr. Afshin Safaieyan		27-Feb-11		4 years' imprisonment		Baha'i
Mr. Pooya Tebyanian	24	12-Mar-11	1) "Activities against national security" and "membership in illegal groups and assemblies"; 2) 1 year for propaganda against the regime of the Islamic Republic and to 5.5 years for membership in illegal groups in the preliminary court in Simnán (Semnan)	5 years' imprisonment	1) 15-Apr-09*; 31-May-09 29-Apr-10; 2) 16-Apr-12; 12 or 16-May-12	Baha'i
Mr. Mesbah Monghate		18-Mar-11		4 years' imprisonment		Baha'i
Ms. Sara Mahboubi Mahboubi		9-Apr-11		4 years' imprisonment		Baha'i
Mr. Vesal Mahboubi		25-Apr-11				Baha'i
Mr. Kamran Mortezaie		22-May-11	"Membership of the deviant sect of Baha'ism, with the goal of taking action against the security of the country, in order to further the aims of the deviant sect and those of organizations outside the country".		25-Sep-11; 17-Oct-11	Baha'i

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age when Arrested</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date Tried/Sentenced</i>	<i>Religion</i>
Ms. Noushin Khadem		22-May-11	“Membership of the deviant sect of Baha’ism, with the goal of taking action against the security of the country, in order to further the aims of the deviant sect and those of organizations outside the country”.		27-Sep-11	Baha’i
Mr. Mahmoud Badayam		22-May-11	“Membership of the deviant sect of Baha’ism, with the goal of taking action against the security of the country, in order to further the aims of the deviant sect and those of organizations outside the country”.		27-Sep-11	Baha’i
Mr. Ramin Zibaie		22-May-11	“Membership of the deviant sect of Baha’ism, with the goal of taking action against the security of the country, in order to further the aims of the deviant sect and those of organizations outside the country”.			Baha’i
Mr. Farhad Sedghi		22-May-11	“Membership of the deviant sect of Baha’ism, with the goal of taking action against the security of the country, in order to further the aims of the deviant sect and those of organizations outside the country”.		20-Sep-11	Baha’i
Mr. Amanollah Mostaghim		22-May-11			16-Jun-12	Baha’i
Mr. Riaz Sobhani		14-Jun-11	“Membership of the deviant sect of Baha’ism, with the goal of taking action against the security of the country, in order to further the aims of the deviant sect and those of organizations outside the country”.	4 years' imprisonment		Baha’i

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age when Arrested</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date Tried/Sentenced</i>	<i>Religion</i>
Mr. Behfar Khanjani	36	21-Jun-11	1) Forming groups and membership in groups and assemblies with intention to disturb the national security; 2) Activity against national security through propaganda against the regime; 3) Use, possession, and distribution of 63 illegal compact discs containing appalling and offensive material.		1) 17 Jan 07*; 26 Sep 07*; 2) 04-May-10; 6-Feb-12 appeal denied	Baha'i
Ms. Sanaz Tafazoli		27-Jun-11		4 years' 3 months' 1 day imprisonment		Baha'i
Mrs. Jila Rezvani (Ghanei)		6-Jul-11		3 years' imprisonment		Baha'i
Mrs. Saideh Foroughi (Negari)		6-Jul-11				Baha'i
Mr. Hajir Septo		11-Jul-11			22-May-11	Baha'i
Ms. Samin Ehsani		17-Aug-11				Baha'i
Mr. Emamgholi Behamin		24-Aug-11		4.5 years' imprisonment reduced to 1 year		Baha'i
Mr. Janali Rasteh		24-Aug-11				Baha'i
Mr. Kamran Rahimian		14-Sep-11	Using falsely obtained degrees, illegal counselling, running illegal classes, defrauding the public	4 years' imprisonment sentence upheld in appeals court		Baha'i
Mr. Hassanali Delavar-manesh		4-Sep-11				Baha'i

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age when Arrested</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date Tried/Sentenced</i>	<i>Religion</i>
Mr. Afshin Ighani	28	Sep-11	1) Formation of a group and membership in illegal groups and assemblies with the intention of disturbing national security; 2) Actions against national security through propaganda against the regime [and in support of anti-regime groups], i.e., propaganda for the perverse sect of Bahaism.		05-May-10;	Baha'i
Mr. Didar Raoufi		16-Oct-11		6 months' imprisonment	12-Feb-11	Baha'i
Mrs. Sousan Badavam (Farhangi)		23-Oct-11 or 24-Oct-11		8 years		Baha'i
Ms. Nadia Asadian (Abdu'l-Hamidi)		23-Oct-11 or 24-Oct-11		6 months' imprisonment		Baha'i
Ms. Shiva Kashani-nejad (Samiian)		23-Oct-11 or 24-Oct-11				Baha'i
Mr. Faramarz (Omid) Firiouzzian		16-Jan-12			May 2012	Baha'i
Mr. Shahnam Golshani		30-Jan-12		1 year's imprisonment under ta'zir law		Baha'i
Mr. Shahrokh Taef	56	Jan-12			2) 13-Feb-11; 16-Jan-12 appeal	Baha'i
Mr. Payam Taslimi	~45	3-Feb-12				Baha'i
Ms. Semitra Momtazian		5-Feb-12				Baha'i
Ms. Naghmeh Zabihian		17-Feb-12				Baha'i

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age when Arrested</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date Tried/Sentenced</i>	<i>Religion</i>
Mr. Shahram Chiniyan Miandoab	27	15-Jan-12		1) 91 days; 2) 1 year imprisonment		Baha'i
Ms. Negar Malekzadeh		2-Apr-12	Co-organizing junior youth exhibit			Baha'i
Mr. Shahram Mokhtari		24-Apr-12		1) 6 months' imprisonment; 2) 6 years' imprisonment		Baha'i
Mr. Mohammad Hossein Nakhaei	85	13-May-12		1) 6 months' imprisonment; 2) 3 years' imprisonment		Baha'i
Mr. Afrasiyab Sobhani		14-May-12	Propaganda against the regime; Acquitted-membership in Bahá'i administrative institutions .	5 years' imprisonment	21-Aug-12	Baha'i
Mrs. Mona Pour Pir Ali		15-May-12		9 months' temporary detention		Baha'i
Mrs. Sholeh Afshari		15-May-12				Baha'i
Mrs. Atiyeh Anvari		20-May-12		6 months' imprisonment		Baha'i
Mr. Saeed Azimi		29-May-12				Baha'i
Ms. Jinous Nourani	22	late May-12		9 months' imprisonment	1) 10-Sep-06; 2) 26-Nov-11	Baha'i
Mr. Faran Khan Yaghma		9-Jun-12				Baha'i

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Mr. Adel Fanaiyan	49	10-Jun-12	1) Membership in a group; forming and mobilizing a group with intent to disturb the national security; propaganda against the sacred regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the interest of anti-regime groups and organizations by promoting the teachings and ideologies of the sect of Bahaism through publishing pamphlets and materials and producing and distributing announcements containing administrative information on the sect of Bahaism and opposing the sacred regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran. 2) Propaganda against the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran;	4 years' imprisonment	1) 12 Apr 06*; 2) 04-Jan-09; 3) 08-Oct-11	Baha'i
Mr. Taherverdi "Taher" Eskandarian		23-Jun-12			10-Sep-06; 04- Jan -09 (Appeal court)	Baha'i
Mr. Azizollah Samandari		07-Jul-12	An active member of the perverse Bahaist sect with the intention to act against the national security	12 years' imprisonment + 5 million rial (~US\$500) fine	2) 04-Oct-11	Baha'i
Mr. Adel Naimi		10-Jul-12			24-Apr-13	Baha'i
Mr. Khashayar Tafazzoli		11-Jul-12		2 years' imprisonment		Baha'i
Mr. Shayan Tafazzoli		11-Jul-12		1 year's imprisonment under Ta'zir law		Baha'i
Mr. Sina Aghdasizadeh		11-Jul-12		5 years' imprisonment + 97,877,000 rial fine (~US\$8,000)		Baha'i
Mr. Rahman Vafaie		14-Jul-12				Baha'i

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age when Arrested</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date Tried/Sentenced</i>	<i>Religion</i>
Mr. Hamid Eslami		14-Jul-12				Baha'i
Mrs. Faran Hesami (Rahimian)		15-Jul-12	a) Conspiracy and assembly with the intention to act against the national security by membership in perverse Bahaist sect as the primary director of the Department of Psychology at the illegal Bahaist university under the direction of the House of Justice; b) Earning illegal income in the sum of 7,000,000 tuman. (dismissed)		9-May-12	Baha'i
Mr. Vahed Kholousi		22-Aug-12	2) "Involvement in subversive political activities against the regime through providing assistance to the earthquake victims" later changed to "distributing contaminated food"	1 year imprisonment under Ta'zir law		Baha'i
Mr. Navid Khanjani	22	22-Aug-12	1) 5 years' imprisonment for "engaging in human rights activities", another 5 for "illegal assembly" (in support of university students deprived of higher education), and additional 2 years for "disturbance of the general public's opinion". He is also required to pay a fine of five hundred thousand tuman (~ 500 USD). 2) "involvement in subversive political activities against the regime through providing assistance to the earthquake victims" later changed to "distributing contaminated food"	10 years imprisonment	07-Dec-10; 10-Aug-11 verdict upheld	Baha'i
Mr. Shayan Vahdati		22-Aug-12	"Involvement in subversive political activities against the regime through providing assistance to the earthquake victims" later changed to "distributing contaminated food"	5 months' temporary detention		Baha'i

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age when Arrested</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date Tried/Sentenced</i>	<i>Religion</i>
Mrs. Leva Khanjani (Mobasher)	23	3-Jan-10;		5 months' temporary detention		Baha'i
Mr. Payman Hejabian		25-Aug-12	Propaganda against the regime, activity against national security, and insulting the President.			Baha'i
Mr. Kayvan Rahimian		30-Sep-12	Assembly and collusion with intent to commit acts of crime against national security, membership in the perverse sect of Bahaism, and earning illegal income (last charge dismissed).		12-Jun-12	Baha'i
Mr. Adib Shoaie		06-Oct-12				Baha'i
Mr. Farzin Shahriari		late Oct-12				Baha'i
Mr. Ramin Shahriari		late Oct-12		5 months' temporary detention		Baha'i
Mr. Erfan Ehsani		30-Oct-12		5 months' temporary detention		Baha'i
Mr. Farhad Fahandej		17-Oct-12	"Forming and managing illegal Bahá'í administration, membership in illegal Bahá'í administration and propaganda against the regime"	5 years' imprisonment		Baha'i
Mr. Farahmand Sanaie		17-Oct-12		5 months' temporary detention		Baha'i
Mr. Kamal Kashani		17-Oct-12				Baha'i
Mr. Shahram Jazbani		17-Oct-12				Baha'i
Mr. Navid Moallemi		17-Oct-12		6 months' imprisonment		Baha'i

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age when Arrested</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date Tried/Sentenced</i>	<i>Religion</i>
Mr. Behnam Hassani		17-Oct-12				Baha'i
Mr. Afshin Seyyed-Ahmad		8-Nov-12		4 years' imprisonment		Baha'i
Mr. Siamak Sadri		18-Nov-12		5 years' imprisonment under Ta'zir law		Baha'i
Mr. Payam Markazi		18-Nov-12				Baha'i
Mr. Foad Fahandej		18-Nov-12				Baha'i
Mr. Kourosh Ziari		20-Nov-12				Baha'i
Mr. Behnam Momtazi		11-Dec-12		1) 91 days' imprisonment, suspended for 3 years; 2) 5 years' imprisonment under ta'zir law+ 75 lashes and 2 million tuman cash fine.		Baha'i
Mr. Adnan Rahmat-panah		12-Dec-12				Baha'i
Ms. Neda Majidi (with her infant)		17-Dec-12				Baha'i
Mrs. Nadia Khalili		15-Dec-12		2 years' imprisonment		Baha'i
Mr. Shahin Negari Namaghi		13 Jan 13		6 years' imprisonment		Baha'i
Dr. Foad Moghaddam		late Jan 13		4.5 years' imprisonment	30-Jun-12; ~9-Jul-12	Baha'i

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age when Arrested</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date Tried/Sentenced</i>	<i>Religion</i>
Ms. Faranak Ighani		13-Jan-13	Spreading propaganda against the regime through teaching the Bahá'í Faith and holding memorial meetings to recite the Bahá'í prayer for the dead in Bahá'í funerals that were held throughout the city and the province.	8 Months	25-Sep-13	Baha'i
Mr. Vousagh Sanaie		20-Jan-13		1 year imprisonment under Ta'zir law		Baha'i
Mr. Sahand Masoumiam		6-Mar-13				Baha'i
Mr. Shamim Ettehad	25	19-Mar-2013	Propagation against the Islamic Republic regime		1) 18-04-2012	Baha'i
Mr. Mohammad Hossein Nakhai						Baha'i
Mr. Babak Zeinali		15/Apr/13				Baha'i
Ms. Elham Rouzbehi (with infant child)	29	27-Apr-13	'Collusion and assembly against national security,' to 2.5 years, and on 'propaganda against the regime,' to 6 months, totaling 3 years' imprisonment		Nov/Dec 11; 17 Dec 11 (signed 25-Jan-12)	Baha'i
Ms. Nika Kholousi					16-May-13	Baha'i
Ms. Nava Kholousi					16-May-13	Baha'i
Ms. Mahsa Mahdavi						Baha'i
Mrs. Jinous Rahimi		01-Aug-13			Aug-13	Baha'i
Mr. Soroush Garshasbi		bet-ween 24 & 27 Sep 2013				Baha'i

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age when Arrested</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date Tried/Sentenced</i>	<i>Religion</i>
Mr. Faramarz Lotfi		bet-ween 24 & 27 Sep 2013				Baha'i
Mr. Ziya Ghaderi		bet-ween 24 & 27 Sep 2013				Baha'i
Mr. Hassan Bazrafkan		10 Sept-13				Baha'i
Mr. Vahid Taghvajou		10 Sept-13				Baha'i
Mr. Farzin Sadri Dowlatabadi		19-Oct-13		1 year imprisonment and 4 years internal exile to Damghan. Ordered to go to Bijar. Remaining internal exile changed to additional 6 months' imprisonment in Sari.		Baha'i

Christians

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
Rasoul Abdollahi	Male		26-Dec-2010	Collusion against the government and evangelism	Three years	Transferred Dec 2, 2013 to serve sentence		
Saeed Abedini	Male	1980	26-Sep-2012	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499), Undermining national security (Clause 498)	8 years	27-Jan-2013		
Sevada Aghasar	Male		21-Aug-2013	Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)				
Davoud Alijani	Male		1-May-2013			15-Oct-2013	Assemblies of God Church	
Sedigheh Amirkhani	Female		2-Aug-2013				Christian convert	
Farshid Modares Aval	Male		10-Jul-2013					
Mojtaba Baba-Karami	Male		21-Feb-2103					
Somayeh Bakhtiyari	Female		24-Apr-2013				House-churches	
Kamyar Barzegar	Male		29-Aug-2013				Christian convert	
Sahar Barzegar	Female		29-Aug-2013				Christian convert	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
Ahmad Bazyar	Male		24-Dec-2013				Christian convert	
Mehdi Chaghakaboudi	Male		21-Feb-2013					
Amir Ebrahimi	Male		29-Aug-2013				Christian convert	
Parham Farazmand			9-Aug-2013					
Mohammad Reza Farid	Male		29-May-2013				Our Salvation website	
Yashar Farzin-No	Male		11-Jul-2013					
Farshid Fathi	Male	1978	26-Dec-2010	Propaganda against the system (Clause 500), Undermining national security (Clause 498)	6 years	Jan-2012	Ilam Organization	
Mona Fazli	Female		9-Aug-2013					
Ebrahim Firoozi	Male	1985	21-Aug-2013	Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	1 year			
Hamid Reza Ghadiri	Male		29-May-2013				Afghan Christian convert	
Vahid Hakani	Male		8-Feb-2012	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	3 years and 8 months			Fars
Mohammadreza Hosseini	Male							

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
N/A Hosseini	Male		24-Dec-2013				Christian convert	
Behnam Irani	Male		Apr-2010		1 year and 5 years suspended	Jan-2011		
Jamshid Jabari			1-Dec-13	Insulting Islam (clause 513)			Journalist/ Blogger	
Shahnaz Jeyzan	Female		May-2013				Assemblies of God Church	
Sedigheh Kiani	Female		9-Aug-2013					
Shahin Lahooti	Male		12-Oct-2012					
Sahar Mousavi	Female		24-Oct-2011				Christian student activist	
Maryam Naghash	Female		15-Jul-2013		5 years			
Faegheh Nasrollahi	Female		24-Dec-2013				Christian convert	
Fariba Nazemian	Female		8-Feb-2010					Fars
Amir-Hossein Nematollahi	Male		24-Dec-2013				Christian convert	
Mohammad Reza (Kourosh) Partovi	Male		8-Feb-2012	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	3 years and 8 months			Fars
Mohammad Reza Peymani	Male		2-Aug-2013				Christian convert	
Mohammad Reza Piri	Male		17-Jul-2013					

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
Mahnaz Rafiee	Female		2-Aug-2013				Christian convert	
Mastaneh Rastegari			24-Dec-2013				Christian convert	
Saeed Safi	Male		29-May-2013				Our Salvation website	
Hossein (Estifan) Saketi Aramsari			23-Jul-2013					
Ronak Samayat	Female		24-Apr-2013				House-churches	
Sara Sardsirian	Female		9-Aug-2013					
Mojtaba Seyed Alaadin Hosseini	Male		Feb-2012	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	2 years, 8 months suspended			Fars
Seyyed Alireza Seyyedian	Male		14-Mar-2012	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	4 years			
Homayoun Shokouhi	Male		7-Feb-2013	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	3 years and 8 months			
Kiavash Sotoudeh			2-Dec-2013	Insulting Islam (clause 513)			Journalist/ Blogger	
Nasim Zanjani	Female		12-Jul-2013					
Hamidreza N/A	Male		10-Jul-2013				Arrested with Yashar Farzin-No, Mohammad Reza Piri, and Farshid Modares	

Ethnic minority civil activists

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
Behrooz Alkhani	Male	1985	27-Jan-2010	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	Death			Kurdish
Rasoul Amini	Male		Jun-2012	Insulting Islam (clause 513)	5 years, exiled to Kerman Prison			Kurdish
Esmail Barzegari	Male		8-May-2011	Espionage (clause 501), Undermining national security (Clause 498)	7 years and 6 months			Azeri
Afsaneh Bayazidi	Female		16-Nov-2013					Kurdish
Shaho Bayazidi	Male		16-Nov-2013					Kurdish
Shahin Bayazidpour	Female		8-Jul-2013	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610)				Kurdish
Ali Borna	Male		1-Nov-2011	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	3 years			Kurdish
Shahram Elyasi	Male		2007	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	11 years			Kurdish
Shermin Ghaderi	Female	1984	2-Jan-2014					Kurdish
Jamal Jalali	Male							Kurdish
Jamal Janami	Male		4-Dec-2013					Arab

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
Morteza Janami	Male							Arab
Saeed Janami	Male							Arab
Jahangir (Soran) Kasanzani	Male		May-2013		1 year			Kurdish
Veria Khosravi	Male		23-Oct-2011	Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	3 years			Kurdish
Omid Kokabi	Male	1981	1-Feb-2011	Espionage (clause 501)	10 years			Turkmen
Mahdi Koukhian	Male			Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	1 year			Azeri
Habibollah Latifi	Male	20-Mar-1981	23-Oct-2007	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Undermining national security (Clause 498)	Death			Kurdish
Bakhtyar Memari	Male		4-Aug-2010	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	Death	19-Jan-2012		Kurdish
Sirvan Nejavi	Male		5-Jul-2011	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	Death			Kurdish
Anvar Hossein Panahi	Male		6-Nov-2007	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Undermining national security (Clause 498)	16 years			Kurdish

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
Kamran Rahimi	Male		23-Oct-2011	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	3 years			Kurdish
Nemat Rashidi	Male	1992		Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)				Kurdish
Hashem Shabani	Male	1981	Mar-2011	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	Death			Arab
Ghader Shiri	Male		Aug-2010	Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	5 years			Kurdish
Behrooz Tahmasebi	Male		Aug-2010	Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	4 years			Kurdish
Khabat Yousefi	Male		Nov-2007	Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	13 years			Kurdish

Dervish Muslims (Sufis)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
Mostafa Abdi	Male		Aug 2012 and 30 Jan 2013	Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	3 years			Dervish
Ebrahim Bahrami	Male		May-2013	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)				Dervish
Mohammad Ali Dehghan	Male		May-2013	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)				Dervish
Reza Entesari	Male		4-Sep-2011	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Insulting the Supreme Leader (Clause 514), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	8 years and 6 months			Dervish
Amir Eslami	Male		4-Sep-2011	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)				Dervish

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
Mohsen Esmaili	Male		May-2013	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)				Dervish
Amir Ali Mehran Nia	Male		25-Dec-2013					Kurdish, Dervish
Bakhshali Mohammadi	Male		2004	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	15 years and 6 months			Dervish
Hamid Reza Moradi Sarvestani	Male		4-Sep-2011	Propaganda against the system (Clause 500), Insulting the Supreme Leader (Clause 514), Agitating the public consciousness (clause 698), Disruption of public order (Clause 618)	10 years and 6 months			Dervish
Saleh Moradi Sarvestani	Male		6-Sep-2011		3 years and 3 years exile to Hormozgan	June/July 2013		Fars, Dervish
Ali Mortezaei	Male		11-Jan-2012					Fars, Dervish
Kasra Nouri	Male		14-Mar-2013					Dervish
Mohammad Ali Sadeghi	Male		May-2013	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)				Dervish
Ali Shafiei	Male		17-Jun-2012					Fars, Dervish

Journalists / bloggers

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Sub-category</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
Bahman Ahmadi Amouie	Male	21-May-1969		20-Jun-2009	Propaganda against the system (Clause 500), Undermining national security (Clause 498)	5 years and 4 months	Nov-2009	Jame'eh, Tous, Sobh-i-Emrooz, Naw-Ruz News-papers	Lor
Reza Ahmadinejad	Male			3-Dec-2013				Aftab Web website	
Mohammad Amin Akrami	Male			Dec-2013					
Mahdi Alizadeh	Male	1983		9-Apr-2011	Insulting Islam (clause 513), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	10 years, 1 year suspended, 2 year exile to Neyshahr	28-Jan-2012		
Kamran Avazi	Male			21-Jan-2011	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Insulting Islam (clause 513)	9 years and 160 lashes	May-2009		
Soheil Babadi	Male			21-May-2012	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Insulting Islam (clause 513), Insulting the Supreme Leader (Clause 514)				
Masoud Bastani	Male	12-May-1978		5-Jul-2009	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	6 years		Jomhuriyyat Website	Fars

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Sub-category</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
Mohammad Davari	Male			8-Sep-2009	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Disruption of public order (Clause 618), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	6 years	14-May-2010		
Hossein Derakhshan	Male	7-Jan-1979		31-Oct-2008	Insulting Islam (clause 513)	19 years and 6 months, 5 years deprivation from membership in parties and press, 30,750 euro 2,900 dollar and 200 pound fine	28-Sep-2010		Fars
Ali Ebrahimi	Male			20-Feb-2011					
Hanieh Farshi Shotorban	Female	1982		18-Jul-2010	Insulting Islam (clause 513), Insulting the Supreme Leader (Clause 514)	7 years	May/June 2011		Azeri
Mehdi Faryabi	Male				Unspecified. Charges based on association with "enemy media."			Devel-oper on Khor-jinapp	
Siamak Ghaderi	Male			Aug-2010	Agitating the public consciousness (clause 698)	4 years and fine			
Masoud Ghasem-khani	Male			Aug-2013	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610)				
Amir Golestani	Male			Aug-2013	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610)				

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Sub-category</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
Mohammad Reza Golizadeh	Male			18-Jul-2010	Insulting Islam (clause 513), Insulting the President (Clause 609), Insulting the Supreme Leader (Clause 514)	7 years, 1 million Rial fine	Sept/Oct 2011		
Adnan Akhlaghi	Male	1981		25-Jan-2007	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Espionage (clause 501), Espionage (clause 501), Refusing police orders (Clause 607)	15 years and 200,000 Toman fine	2-Jul-2009		Kurdish
Aliasghar Honarmand	Male				Unspecified. Charges based on association with "enemy media."			Founder of Narenji website	
Arash Honarvar Shojaei	Male			28-Oct-2010	Insulting the Supreme Leader (Clause 514), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	4 years, 8,000,000 Rial fine, 50 lashes			Fars
Roya Irani	Female			Aug-2013	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610)				
Fariborz Kardar	Male			Aug-2013	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610)				
Masoud Kordpour	Male			9-Mar-2013	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	3 years and 6 months			Kurdish
Saeed Laali	Male		Student Activist	28-Oct-2013					
Malihe Nakhei	Male				Unspecified. Charges based on association with "enemy media."			Blogger on Narenji	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Sub-category</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
Hossein Nozari	Male				Unspecified. Charges based on association with "enemy media."			Director of Paat Shargh Govashir	
Reza Nozari	Male				Unspecified. Charges based on association with "enemy media."			Blogger on Narde-ban	
Ehsan Paknejad	Male				Unspecified. Charges based on association with "enemy media."			Blogger on Narenji	
Mohammad Reza (Siamak) Pourshajareh (Mehr)	Male			12-Sep-2010	Undermining national security (Clause 498)	4 years			
Mehdi Rajabian	Male			12-Oct-2013					
Mehdi Reyshahri Tangestani	Male			Dec-2013					
Amir	Male				Unspecified. Charges based on association with "enemy media."			Blogger on Narenji	
Badri Safiari	Female			6-Mar-2013					Fars
Keyvan Samimi Behbahani	Male	1948		13-Jul-2009	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	6 years, life deprivation from activism			Fars
Mehrdad Sarjoie	Male			1-Aug-2011	Espionage (clause 501)	10 years	Aug-2011		
Seyed Masoud Seyedtalebi	Male			Aug-2013					

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Sub-category</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
Hassan Si sakhti	Male	18-Sep-1986		22-Jul-2008	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	Life imprisonment	2011		
Ramin Tanbakoi	Male								
Abbas Vahedi	Male				Unspecified. Charges based on association with "enemy media."			Editor of Narenji website	
Ahmad Zeidabadi	Male	30-Aug-1965		13-Jun-2009	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Insulting the Supreme Leader (Clause 514), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	6 years, 5 years exile to Gonabad, 10 years deprivation from political/social activities	2-Jul-2009		Fars

Student activists

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Sub-category</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Activity</i>
Javad Aboali	Male			4-Jan-2014	Insulting the Supreme Leader (Clause 514), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	2 years and 2 months		
Saeid Aghapour	Male			13-Sep-2012				
Mohammad Amin Roghani	Male			26-Aug-2013	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	1 year and 1 day		
Majid Asadi	Male			5-Dec-2011	Undermining national security (Clause 498)	4 years	Apr-2010	
Hamid Babaei	Male			27-Jul-2013				
Mohsen Barzegar	Male			Dec-2013	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Insulting the Supreme Leader (Clause 514)	2 years		
Yashar Darolshafa	Male			5-Nov-2011	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Insulting the President (Clause 609), Undermining national security (Clause 498)	5 years and 6 months		
Majid Dorri	Male	22-Apr-1979		9-Jul-2008	Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499), Undermining national security (Clause 498)	6 years, exile to Karoon Prison		
Jamal Ghadernejad	Male		Political Activist	13-Jun-2012	Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	5 years	October/November 2012	
Bahareh Hedayat	Female	5-Apr-1981		31-Dec-2009	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610)	10 years	2011	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Sub-category</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Activity</i>
Davar Hosseini Vojdan	Male	5-Apr-1992		5-Dec-2011		4 years and 6 months		
Shabnam Madadzadeh	Male	25-Dec-1988		20-Feb-2009	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Undermining national security (Clause 498)	5 years	9-Feb-2010	
Arash Mohammadi	Male			15-Jun-2013	Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	6 months and 6 months suspended		
Zia Nabavi	Male	22-Dec-1984		15-Jun-2009	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Disruption of public order (Clause 618), Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	10 years, exile to Karoon Prison	12-Jan-2010	
Naser Naseri	Male			Feb-2013				
Mostafa Nili	Male			18-Jul-2010	Undermining national security (Clause 498)	3 years and 6 months		
Khezr (Shomal) Rasoul Morovat	Male			25-Feb-2013				
Mostafa Risman Baf	Male			27-Dec-2009		3 years		
Soroush Sabet	Male			2-Sep-2012	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Undermining national security (Clause 498)	2 years		
Peyman Samadi	Male			Oct-2009	Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	1 year and financial fine		Blogging

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Sub-category</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Activity</i>
Maryam Shafipour	Female			27-Jul-2013			2010	
Ahmad Shahrezaei	Male		Political Activist	28-Dec-2013	Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	1 year		
Majid Tavakoli	Male	22-May-1986		7-Dec-2009	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Insulting the President (Clause 609), Insulting the Supreme Leader (Clause 514), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	8.5 years	1-Nov-2011	
Misagh Yazdan Nejad	Male			10-Sep-2007	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	14 years		

Sunni Muslims

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
Abdollah Abadian	Male		Mar-2012	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)			Baluchi
Hadi Abadian	Male		Mar-2012	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	12 years and exile to Qazvin		Baluchi
Jaber Abadian	Male		Mar-2012	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	Death		Baluchi
Javad Abadian	Male		Mar-2012	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	Death		Baluchi
Malek Mohammad Abadian	Male		Mar-2012	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	Death		Baluchi
Nezam Abadian	Male		Mar-2012	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	Death		Baluchi
Kambiz Abbasi	Male				8 years		Kurdish
Ahmad Abdollahi	Male		Jun-2010	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	5 years		Kurdish
Davood Abdollahi	Male		Feb-2010				Kurdish
Ghasem Abeste	Male						Kurdish
Hekmat Ahmad Sharifi	Male		2010	Undermining national security (Clause 498)Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)		23-Jul-2013	Kurdish
Hamed Ahmadi	Male	1981	2009	Involvement in Salafi and terrorist groups	Death	June/July 2011	Kurdish

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
Shahram Ahmadi	Male		Jan-2010	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	Death		Kurdish
Osman Ahsani	Male		Aug-2009	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610)	5 years		Kurdish
Souran Alipour	Male		Jan-2011	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610)	5 years		Kurdish
Hejar Alizadeh	Male		Jan-2011	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610)	5 years		Kurdish
Hossein Amini	Male		21-Feb-2011	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610)	5 years		Kurdish
Borhan Asgharian	Male			Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	5 years	22-Jul-2013	Kurdish
Fakhrodin Azizi	Male		Aug-2010	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	7 years		Kurdish
Abdollah (Molavi) Baladahi	Male		Mar-2012	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)			Baluchi
Gol-mohammad Baladahi	Male		Mar-2012	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	15 years in prison and exiled		Baluchi
Mamusta Mohammad Baraei	Male		May/June 2009	Undermining national security (Clause 498)	11 years		Kurdish
Khosro Besharat	Male		8-Feb-2010				Kurdish

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
Mohammad Amin Darki	Male		Jan-2010	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	3 years		Kurdish
Jahangir Dehghani	Male	1984	2009	Involvement in Salafi and terrorist groups	Death	June/July 2011	Kurdish
Jamshid Dehghani	Male	1981	2009	Involvement in Salafi and terrorist groups	Death	June/July 2011	Kurdish
Seyed Shahoo Ebrahimi	Male	1985	12-Apr-2010	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	Death		Kurdish
(Mamosta) Ayoub Ganji	Male		28-Mar-2009	Undermining national security (Clause 498)	10 years and permanent deprivation of cleric garb		Kurdish
Hossein Ghaderi	Male		Aug-2012	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	2 years	13-Nov-2013	Kurdish
Jamal Ghaderi	Male		Feb-2012	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	8 years		Kurdish
Voria Ghaderifard	Male		Jun-2010	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	Death		Kurdish
Mohammad Gharibi	Male		Jun-2010	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	Death		Kurdish

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
Khaled Hajizadeh	Male		Feb-2011	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	6 years		Kurdish
Firooz Hamidi	Male			Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	20 years	22-Jul-2013	Kurdish
Abdoljabbar Hasani	Male		Apr-2009	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	10 years	22-Jul-2013	Kurdish
Farzad Honerjou	Male		Jun-2010	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	Death		Kurdish
Seyed Hadi Hosseini	Male	1983	Jun-2009	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	Death		Kurdish
Hashem Hossein-panahi	Male		3-Dec-2013		6 months		Kurdish
Ali Kalhor	Male		Jan-2011	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	5 years		Kurdish
Mulla Ali Karami	Male		Oct-2010	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	8 years		Kurdish

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
Ramin Karami	Male		Aug-2009	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	6 years		Kurdish
Keyvan Karimi	Male			Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	Death		Kurdish
Mohammad Kazemi	Male		Nov-2010	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	4 years		Kurdish
Abdolali Kheirshahi	Male	1979	5-Apr-2008		4 years and 6 months and permanently banned from public speech	11-Feb-2009	Baluchi
Anvar Khezri	Male		8-Feb-2010				Kurdish
Abdollah Khosro Zadeh	Male		5-Dec-2009	Undermining national security (Clause 498)	5 years	14-Jun-2011	Kurdish
Layegh Kordpour	Male		Jan-2011	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	5 years		Kurdish
Himan Mahmoud Takhti	Male	1987	Jun-2009	Undermining national security (Clause 498)	5 years		Kurdish
Seyed Hassan Majidi	Male			Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	11 years		Kurdish

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
Taleb Maleki	Male		Oct-2009	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	Death		Kurdish
Moslem Marivani	Male	1990	Sep-2012				Kurdish
Aram Mikaili	Male		Nov-2010	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	8 years		Kurdish
Hesam Mohammadi	Male		Jun-2009	Undermining national security (Clause 498)	5 years	5-Dec-2010	Kurdish
Omid Mohammadi	Male		Jan-2011		Death		Kurdish
Sedigh Mohammadi	Male		Jan-2010	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	Death		Kurdish
Kamal Molai	Male	1984	2009	Involvement in Salafi and terrorist groups	Death	June/July 2011	Kurdish
Mohammad Esmail Molla Zehi	Male		1-Nov-2010	Espionage (clause 501)	6 years and 4 years suspended		Baluchi
Keyvan Momenifard	Male	1983	Jun-2010	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	Death		Kurdish
Namegh Naderi	Male		Feb-2011		3 years and 6 months		Kurdish
Erfan Naderizadeh	Male		Jan-2011	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	8 years		Kurdish

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
Teymoor Naderizadeh	Male		18-Jun-2010	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	Death	16-Nov-2013	Kurdish
Abdolghafar Naghshbandi	Male		14-May-2012	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	15 years and exile to Ilam		Baluchi
Fathi Mohammad (Molavi) Naghshbandi			10-Apr-2012	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	15 years and exile to Khalkhal		Baluchi
Farshid Naseri	Male	1987	Nov-2010	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	Death	16-Nov-2013	Kurdish
Ahmad Naseri	Male		Apr-2011	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	Death		Kurdish
Barzan Nasrollahzadeh	Male	1-Nov-1992	29-May-10	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	Death	23-Jul-2013	Kurdish
Parviz Osmani	Male		Jun-2010	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	5 years		Kurdish
Omid Peyvand	Male		Jun-2010	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	Death		Kurdish

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
Mohammad Yavar Rahimi	Male		Jun-2010	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	Death		Kurdish
Mokhtar Rahimi	Male		16-Oct-2009	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	Death		Kurdish
Masoud Rasouli	Male		Jan-2011	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	5 years		Kurdish
Foad Rezazadeh	Male						
Farhad Salimi	Male		8-Feb-2010				Kurdish
Abdolrahman Sangani	Male			Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	Death		
Mohammad Javan Shabbakhsh	Male			Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	5 years		Baluchi
Behrooz Shahnazari	Male		Jan-2011		Death		Kurdish
Farzad Shahnazari	Male		Jun-2010	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	Death		Kurdish

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
Khosro Sharafipour	Male		Jun-2009	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	8 years		Kurdish
Mohammad Yaser Sharafipour	Male			Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	8 years		Kurdish
Vahed Sharafipour	Male		Jun-2010	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	8 years		Kurdish
Arash Sharifi	Male		Oct-2009	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	Death		
Kaveh Sharifi	Male		Oct-2009	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	Death		Kurdish
Shovane Sharifi	Male		25-Dec-2011				
Kamran Sheikhe	Male		8-Feb-2010				Kurdish
Naser Sheikhe	Male		Jan-2012	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	3 years		Kurdish
Jamal Soleimani	Male		Apr-2010	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610)	11 years		Kurdish

<i>Name</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Arrest Date</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Date of Sentencing</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>
Mamusta Kaveh Veisi	Male	1984	11-Jun-2009	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	Death		Kurdish
Foad Yosefi	Male		Jan-2011		Death		Kurdish

Annex II

Case summaries

Interviews from a selection of the meetings held by the Special Rapporteur during his December 2013 fact-finding mission in the Netherlands, Germany and France, or otherwise conducted during the reporting period for this report.

Hamid Ghassemi-Shall

Mr. Hamid Ghassemi-Shall - former prisoner / brother of prisoner, who allegedly died in detention.

In May 2008, Mr. Alborz Ghassemi-Shall, a retired Iranian army officer, was arrested by military police in Tehran while attempting to pick up his passport, as required by Iranian law for certain retired military officials. Twelve days later, his brother Mr. Hamid Ghassemi-Shall was also arrested at a military intelligence office while attempting to pick up his own passport, which had allegedly been seized upon his brother's arrest.

Both Alborz and Hamid were reportedly held in solitary confinement without access to a lawyer for 70 days at a military detention facility number 36 in downtown Tehran, at which point they were taken to an investigative judge. They were then allegedly returned to solitary confinement at the same facility, and only brought to trial at the Revolutionary Court's Branch 29 on 30 December 2008, a date eventually postponed to 29 April 2009 due to a procedural requirement by the judge assigned to the case. The brothers were reportedly only able to access a lawyer shortly before the trial, and to meet with their counsel for 15 minutes prior to the trial, which lasted a total of two hours. They were sentenced to death for alleged connections to the Mujahidin e- Khalq (MEK) Organization, although they were apparently not officially notified of this judgment until December of that year.

On 13 May 2009, both brothers were transferred to solitary confinement at Evin Prison, where they remained until 29 November 2009, when they were transferred to Ward 350 (Evin's general population ward for political prisoners).

On 19 December 2009, the brothers were reportedly transferred to the army's Intelligence center and offered sentence-reductions in exchange for apology letters. Mr. Alborz Ghassemi-Shall apparently suffered a panic attack and was taken to a military hospital from the site where they were to write the letters. He was released on 25 December 2010, but his health continued to deteriorate to the point that he could not see or walk by the end of January 2010. By this time, Evin officials confirmed that he suffered from a tumor in his stomach, but were allegedly not permitted by intelligence officials to release him to be treated outside of the prison. Mr. Alborz Ghassemi-Shall died in Evin Prison on 19 January 2010.

In November 2011, a representative of the Prosecutor's Office contacted Mr. Hamid Ghassemi-Shall in prison to inform him that he did not believe there was sufficient state evidence to implicate anyone in his family of the activities for which he was still serving prison time. After further intercession by an Intelligence officer and continued pressure from the official in the Prosecutor's office, Mr. Ghassemi-Shall was re-tried and given a new five-year sentence for espionage only, despite the fact that he had apparently been cleared of that particular charge already in 2008, during the investigative phase of his case. After further pressure from family members and officials, authorities agreed to count his first year in detention as prison time toward the new five-year sentence, such that he had

completed service of his sentence. He was released in September 2013 and returned to Canada, where he is a citizen and where he had lived prior to his arrest.

Mr. Hamid Ghassemi-Shall's conviction and sentence were apparently upheld three times by the Iranian Supreme Court before he was eventually granted a re-trial.

Yahsar Khamenei

Blogger

Mr. Yashar Khomeini worked for a satirical Facebook page which used religion to satirize the Iranian authorities' reported sensitivity to criticism of religion.

In May 2012, his family contacted him and told him that authorities threatened to take his father to prison if he did not cease his participation in the page. He did stop his involvement but his family told him that authorities took his father into custody anyway.

Mr. Khamenei's father was eventually "exonerated" of his son's "crime" of insulting Islam, but in October 2013, he found out that his father has been sentenced to jail for one year for possession of a bottle of alcohol, a satellite television, and pepper spray, for which he had a permit. (They had seized all of these items the first time they arrested him).

In November 2013, his father was summoned and he showed up and introduced himself, but the prison authorities told him he was free to go.

His father therefore remains in a state of quasi-semi legal limbo. Though he is exonerated from the original charge, it is clear that authorities continue to maintain a case against him.

Mohamed Ali Khalili

Human rights lawyer

Mr Ali Khalili was a lawyer in Iran with the Bar. He taught at University, and is also an expert on international law.

In one case he took on, there were several people who were arrested trying to defend Azerbaijani rights. They were arrested without due process and put in the hands of the Ministry of Information. Mr. Khalili took this case on and clashed with the judge on the case. His role was "only to ask that the rights of these individuals -- in accordance with Iranian law -- be respected."

He had to bring a procedural suit against the Prosecutor-General and judicial officials in Eastern Azerbaijan when he felt he was unable to do this due to his relationship with the judge on the case.

One morning in 2004, four people from the Ministry of Intelligence stormed his office and searched everything. They also seized laptops and other materials. They drove him to his house, where his wife (who had just given birth) was there with her mother. They told him to knock on the door, which he did, and he told his wife that he was there with an officer.

They said they wanted to search his apartment for "the drugs and alcohol that he uses." He denied using anything. He demanded a warrant and mentioned that he was a lawyer and knew his rights, but they ignored him.

They searched the house, took his computer and satellite dish, and took him to the office of the Ministry of Information. No official even asked for his name for 16 days while he was in detention.

On the sixteenth day, they asked him to hand over his identification documents, but he told them that authorities had seized it in the arrest. So they put him back in a car and took him to the Prosecutor's office. When they took him to that office, he was handcuffed on both sides of his body to two chairs, in what he believes was meant to be an embarrassing show.

He was handcuffed to a chair for 4-5 hours.

He was then taken into a courtroom and a judge arrived with a full list of documents and demanded that he sign it. Mr. Khalili said that he would not sign, because there was no warrant to arrest him, and because he didn't know the contents of the document. The judge said: "It doesn't matter, I will just write here that you refused to sign."

The judge decided he would be freed on bail for 200 million rials, but did not charge him. Mr. Ali Khalili said he would pay the bond in cash. The judge said: "In that case, sit down." It was clear to Mr. Khalili that he wanted to wait until the business day ended for banks, so that he would have to spend the night in prison.

He was taken to jail. While they asked for his fingerprints and identification, he asked the guards to tell him what he was charged with. They told him "illicit relations and forming a prostitution ring." Mr. Khalili points out that in Iran, when a person brings charges against a judge, they often counter-charge him personally with immorality charges.

Eventually, the Prosecutor's office accepted the bail payment. His colleagues warned him that authorities were compiling a list of charges against him and that he should leave the country. He left through the Turkish border and went to the UNHCR office in Van, where he registered. He was given an interview date by the UNHCR for a month from that time. During his time at a hotel there, he saw some suspicious people in the hotel. He wrote letters to the police in Van, and they called him back and told him they would arrange an interview in their office with him. One day after that, he was arrested by members of the Turkish police. In the car, there were also members of the Iranian Ministry of Information. He was taken back to Iran.

He was taken to Section 350 of Evin prison (controlled by the Revolutionary Guards) and was placed in solitary confinement for three months. They allegedly fed him food with hallucinogens, and he began to see things. Some of his friends, including Mr. Dadkhakh and Mr. Seif, "had the same experience" ("it's called white torture in Iran").

He was then transferred to the Revolutionary Guard Prison in Tabriz. When he was there he learned that he had already been charged with: "encouraging corruption and prostitution (1 year in prison), illicit prostitution (99 lashes), working as a spy, working against national security, and exchanging information with foreigners," which altogether constituted *Moharebeh* (enmity against God).

He was released based on a claim that he was mentally unstable.

Thereafter he had to prove that he was undergoing treatment at a psychiatric hospital. His file was sent to a chamber in the Supreme Court. During that time he would go to see a psychologist and report to the Branch of Legal Medicine so that he would not be re-arrested.

Meanwhile, authorities confiscated all of his belongings and blocked all of his bank accounts. He had been renting out apartments, and the renters arranged with the judiciary not to pay him. He took this case to court, but it was rejected.

He began writing letters to a human rights organization from internet cafes, but authorities tracked him and reinstated the execution order against him. He fled the country.

Ashraf Qurbani

Lawyer

Ms. Qurbani is the wife of Mr. Mohamed Ali Khalili.

She notes that lawyers have a lot of difficulty working in Iran, and they “would all tell you this.” They cannot defend their clients freely. Lawyers are always treated badly in the Prosecutors’ offices. When lawyers go into Prosecutors’ offices, their phones are seized, and their items are seized “as if they were criminals.”

Moreover, there is currently a bill in Iran meant to strip the Bar Association of “whatever independence it does have.”

There is one case, in Chamber 1 of the General Court in Tabriz, regarding a young woman named Azzam Malekpour. She has been in Tabriz Prison since 2012 without charge. She is the daughter of a man who owns a textile company. A few years back, her father gave a check as a loan payment, but the amount bounced. The intended recipient charged the daughter as a way to pressure the father, since she was at the time managing his factory.

Even though it is illegal in Iran to charge an individual for someone else’s crime, she was allegedly convicted *in absentia*, as she was not aware of the charges and thus did not show up (“the person who is supposed to deliver the summonses in ‘bogus cases’ never showed up; they just put a stamp on the document saying the address was invalid.”).

At the time, Ms. Malekpour was living her fiancé in Tehran. The Tehran prosecutor authorized authorities to arrest her from that house, from where they transferred her to Tabriz.

When they took her to prison, her family went to the Bar Association and requested a lawyer. That lawyer was not able to do much. So they came to Ms. Qurbani.

When Ms. Qurbani got into the Prosecutor’s office, the secretary there saw the file she was looking at and told her that one of the chief Prosecutors had been involved in that case, and that he would not drop it unless he personally received half the amount of the owed money.

Her fiancé is now leaving her, since a woman who has been in prison “is looked down upon.”

Another case she works on: Five people in Tehran got together and decided to offer loans, independently from the Government. Another bank, run by the Revolutionary Guards, could not compete with them, so the latter tried to force them to merge, but they refused. After this meeting they sent texts to everyone they knew in town to protect themselves, since they knew the Revolutionary Guards now “had it in for them.” Two hours later, they were taken into detention. Ms. Qurbani tried to meet with them, but was told they were still under investigation. She was able to meet with families of the victims four months later, who said they had since lost 20 kgs. each. They are still in detention and their case is with Court Chamber 4.

A final case: Criminal Court, Chamber 170; about nine months ago, during the evening of mourning for Imam Ali, a young man happened to be in the street instead of at mosque. He was arrested by Basijis with weapons. Ms. Qurbani was called in and arrived at the station, but was herself threatened by Basijis. They are now accusing the victim of attacking the Basijis.

Foad Sajoodi Farimani

Student activist

Mr. Farimani was publicly advertising his beliefs about religion, where he was a PhD student.

He was arrested for this in front of his university on September 2010 by plainclothes officers. He was “scared that they would arrest and disappear him,” so he ran inside the university building so that they would have to get “real police to arrest him.” But they pursued him, they pushed him against the wall, pulled him up from the floor, handcuffed him, and held a gun to his head.

They took him to Evin Prison, which relieved him because it’s an “official prison.” He had no lawyer, no charges were presented to him, and he was put in solitary confinement for more than 40 days (in a 2 by 1.5 meter room).

One of his interrogators asked why he did not necessarily believe in (the Government-approved version of) Islam. He tried to make the argument for it, and one of them put a rope around his neck and pulled to the side. “This was mental torture,” according to Mr. Farimani.

“When you have a physical wound, you can see a scar, but when you have a mental wound you can’t see it.”

He was sentenced to five years for blasphemy, additional time for acting against national security, and three months for each political figure he insulted. (The Revolutionary Guards had actually asked the prosecutor to seek the death penalty for blasphemy).

After 105 days, he was released on five million tuman bail, which a family member eventually had to pay for by selling his house.

“There’s no difference between keeping me in jail or forcing me to work 12 hours a day to pay off a debt; either way I can’t carry out my human rights work.”

Mr. “Jamshid”

Filmmaker

Mr. “Jamshid” left Iran in after the 2009 election crisis. Before that, he had been working with a western filmmaker. During the election, he was filming others and was beaten by forces in the street and taken to the Interior Ministry. He was quickly released.

A few days after his arrest, Mr. Jamshid received a suspicious and threatening phone call, so he looked to flee the country.

Just a few weeks ago (December 2013) a friend of his was arrested and was asked about his whereabouts. He is worried, therefore, that authorities are still interested in his case.

Bardia Taherpour

Political activist

Mr. Bardia Taherpour left Iran three years ago.

He had been politically active in Iran for 10-12 years before leaving Iran. He began his activities one year before university, then went to Dubai after university, returned to Iran, and was arrested upon return.

Before leaving Iran, he was arrested three times for protests (related to, inter alia, workers' rights): once for five days, once for two, and once for 15. He was always in detention centers, though, and never in prison per se. He was sometimes treated well, for what he believes were "propaganda purposes."

When he went to Dubai, he and other friends in the West and other countries established a blog. The blog was not mostly political; it was meant to expose religious hypocrisy. In Dubai, he protested in front of the Iranian Embassy on three occasions following the events of the 2009 election. Iranian authorities were filming all of the demonstrators from the roof of the building, and, he now presumes, identifying them and looking into their backgrounds.

He returned to Iran because his father was gravely ill. (His father eventually died while he was in jail).

He was taken to the Ershad Prosecutor's office (north Tehran). He was kept this time for 43 days before his release. He had two interrogators while in detention.

Dr. Sohrab Razaghi

Journalist

In the (Persian) year 1390 (2011-2012), 84 associations (publications) were shut down.

Many publications are closed down without any sort of process, prior notification, or trial, according to Dr. Razzaghi. His own organization was shut down in 2007 in this way, and he was arrested then.

Moreover, a number of publications that were shut down under the prior administration have approached the authorities for renewal and been denied on dubious grounds. *Neshat*, for example, was already cleared of charges during President Ahmadinejad's second term, and had gone through the whole process of re-registering, but was recently prevented from re-opening through an intervention by the judiciary.

Isa Saharkhiz

Journalist and former political prisoner

Mr. Saharkhiz is a journalist and human rights activist. He was chief of the Iranian news agency (IRNA) in New York from 1992-1997. When Mr. Khatami (a former colleague of his) was elected President, he returned to Iran and became Director-General for all internal newspapers in Iran (part of the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance). His plan was to develop journalism by giving permission to an increasing number of publications and through contacts at the international level. He helped found the Association for the Protection of Press Freedom in Iran, "a sort of Iranian equivalent of CPJ," but more of a trade union for journalists.

When "non-reformists" were elected to the Parliament (and later to the Presidency), it became increasingly difficult to work, and he resigned around the time the judiciary began to build a case against him. He worked in the private sector and for the semi-governmental committee which approves media publications.

In 2009, this association was shut down, and many of its members were arrested, including him. A number are still in prison, and many have been forced to leave the country.

Mr. Saharkhiz was also charged with insulting the Supreme Leader. His trial was held “in violation of the Constitution, Article 168 in particular, which provides for the right to a lawyer and trial-by-jury.” In reality, he was tried behind closed doors.

When he was arrested, he was severely beaten and injured, but he survived the beating and was sent to Evin Prison section 209.

He was kept in solitary confinement initially, in a small cell (two-by-three meters) for three months. He had been fainting and lost consciousness a number of times due to kidney and other problems. At one point, another prisoner -- an Afghan drug dealer -- was put in the cell with him in order to alert guards if he would lose consciousness. He was not permitted necessary access to the toilet, and since he had prostate problems his uric acid level built up, leading to more kidney problems.

One night in January, he was forced to go to the prison roof and stand there in only a t-shirt and no shoes for two hours (it was -6 or -7 degrees Centigrade). His toes would stick to the ground when he walked, so he would run and his toes became covered in blisters. He became frostbitten, which is still an issue for him to this day. He also got a sinus infection and a cold from that experience. He became more and more ill, until finally he was transferred to a hospital. He was required to take 32 different pills for anemia, prostate problems, and blood pressure problems. The doctors feared he would have heart failure. Usually under such conditions, one is granted furlough or permitted to obtain proper medical treatment. In his case however, he was kept under guard (three guards at all times) in the hospital for 20 months.

He still suffers from blood pressure problems, and his kidneys have lost 70% of their function.

Mr. “Faraz”

Christian adherent

He has been a Christian since 2010, when he converted. Christians in Iran are face difficulty practicing their religion -- not only converts but also individuals who were born Christian. Often “individuals who visit Christian websites have a virus implanted on their computer.”

The Supreme Leader made a speech in 1389 (2010-2011) concerning House Churches, and the Revolutionary Guards from that point cracked down more harshly on them. The entire task of “dealing” with converts has been placed under the authority of the Intelligence and security structures of the Revolutionary Guards. They operate independently and outside the scope of the law, since they are only accountable to the Leader.

In his own case, in early 2013 authorities came to arrest him because of his affiliation with a Church group, (which he says was a prayer group, although he notes that authorities believe they have political activities), but they mistakenly arrested a different family member after spending three hours in the house with members of his family.

In general, Christian religious practice is monitored and heavily regulated. For example, Muslim converts to Christianity cannot enter Armenian or Assyrian Churches, as all churchgoers must register with the Government. Authorities often place cameras in churches. Christians, especially converts, are careful to use certain euphemistic language in communications.

When ministers or other visible Christian figures are arrested, they are most often pressed to reveal foreign contacts or financial connections / benefactors. According to Faraz,

though, the Protestants in Iran have no political ambitions or aims to overthrow the current Government or the Islamic Republic.

Jahanghir Esmailpour

Author / former political activist

He left Iran in 1996.

He was first arrested in 1979 because of trade union activities, and then was arrested again in 1980 on charges of passing out brochures for the *fedayeen*. It was still early after the Revolution, and the Islamic Republic “had not yet consolidated.” He was asked to pledge not to continue his activities, but he refused, and spent six months in jail.

In the winter of 1982, he was arrested a third time and spent six years in prison. He was released around the time of the mass executions of 1988. His trial lasted minutes. He mistakenly believed that things would get better after his trial; that he would go to prison and that the mistreatment would stop, but this was not the case. He notes that at the time there was a cycle in Iran; interrogators would torture confessions out of prisoners, then when prisoners would deny them in court, they would be sent back for interrogation. In a way, he says, they would not consider the case closed until a confession was obtained and confirmed.

Regarding the 1988 executions: Word had spread amongst prisoners that the MEK had crossed into Iran. A *fatwa* from the Supreme Leader around that time proclaimed that all affiliated would have to be punished for this, but they did not believe the order would be carried out. In fact, authorities began to make statements implying that prisoners would soon be released. However, the executions did begin. They began with repeat offender prisoners, who they seemed to believe “couldn’t be reformed.”

Some individuals were transferred to Revolutionary Guard centers, from where they never returned. Others were executed in prisons, including at Adel Abad prison in Shiraz, where Mr. Esmailpour was at the time (cell number 10, first floor).

Over the course of about six months, authorities purged the prisons of almost all MEK members. He recalls the few people who did return from such scenes reporting having been questioned about their loyalties and whether or not they were willing to die for the MEK. In prison, the administrator announced over the loudspeaker that “now, it will be the leftists’ turn.”

He was transferred along with two others leftist to a Detention Center and was kept in solitary confinement. One of the others was taken away at night, so they assumed he had been executed. Then, Mr. Esmailpour was taken away. Two guards played “good cop, bad cop.” He thought he was going to be executed, that they were preparing the ground for his execution. At one point, he asked them why they were doing this to him, and they responded, “because you are forming political groups in the prison.” He was not executed this time, however, but returned to his cell. He believes he was saved in that particular instance because of pressure that had been applied regarding his case by Amnesty International (friends who had been concerned over his case had contacted the organization).

He spent 2.5 months at this center, during which he was taken for 10 interrogations, and mostly lectured about the virtues of Islam vs. socialism. He was then returned to his cell at Adel Abad. At this point, he realized that he would likely not be killed. In all, 250 or 270 people from just his prison were executed, mostly members of the MEK, during that period. In the end, only a few non-MEK leftists were actually executed. Before he was released in

the winter of 1988, he and other leftists were told that they could now “leave and get on with their lives.”

After his release, Mr. Esmailpour was required to check in regularly with the Intelligence Ministry. Authorities also continued to keep tabs on his contacts and travels (he was not permitted to leave the country).

When he later applied for a passport, he was taken into detention, but released when the Intelligence officer detaining him was contacted by a relative who worked in Government.

Mr. Esmailpour tried to live a normal life in Iran, but his record followed him everywhere he went. He had trouble securing or maintaining employment; for example, and he was worried about the educational prospects for his children.

Reza Nejabat

Former political prisoner

He left Iran in the summer of 1995, but his wife, son, and daughter had left three years earlier than that (authorities had opened up a new file on him in the meantime, so he had to go into hiding during that time).

Mr. Nejabat had been in prison in the 80s, until 1988. His first sentence was a few-year sentence (, but was inexplicably extended for an extra two years. He was in Gohar Dashdt, Evin, and Adel Abad prisons throughout his time in detention.

He thought he would be executed in 1988, since he heard about other executions. But he was released.

His wife had also been in prison, and his son was born there. His son is a paraplegic due to heat damage to the brain from prison as a young child.

In 1992, a new file was opened against him. He fled the country.

At one point, a column in *Keyhan* was written against his current organization’s work abroad.

Mr. “Mani”

Student

Mr. “Mani” left Iran right before the 2009 election, because he was a PhD student in political science and had written about politics before.

His father is also in academia and has been politically active and had trouble with authorities due to his own expression. Therefore, Mani cannot return to Iran and his father cannot leave the country to visit him.

His family still gets pressured by security forces because of his own work.

Mr. “Mansour”

Mr. “Mansour” left Iran eight months ago. He was summoned to Intelligence in Tehran a few days earlier, probably because he is a fairly outspoken LGBT rights activist. Mansour spoke with his lawyer, who advised him that he may be in trouble. His partner has since been summoned by authorities.

He notes that two LGBT parties have been broken up (with arrests) over the past two months, whereas there has only been one in the years before.

There is a general level of societal tolerance for LGBT individuals in the big cities, according to Mansour. Gay people can and do get kicked out of work, etc., but not because of that per se, but rather because the employers often don't want "trouble."

Ms. Mahnaz

Political prisoner/ LGBT activist

Ms Mahnaz was arrested in 1981 for political activities and spent one month in an isolated cell.

In 1984, she was arrested and spent three years at Evin Prison; she was banned from leaving the country for 20 years.

In 1995, she was arrested again, this time for trying to leave Iran without a passport, in violation of her previous travel ban. Authorities had apparently been monitoring her calls, and also got to know that she was a lesbian. She was sentenced to a suspended sentence of three years in prison for her political activities and to 100 lashes for lesbianism.

She then left the country.

She points out that Iran is a hetero-normative society, so it tolerates gender-reassignment surgery; individuals who really should not be reassigned are often pushed to undergo the procedure, sometimes very hastily and without proper prior psychological counseling or necessary medical preparation.

She does believe that there is a sense amongst the younger generation that "human rights" can help bolster their quality of life.

Mr. "Reza"

Labour rights activist

Mr Reza was condemned to death in 1970 by the Shah, because he was politically active outside of the country (as a leftist).

He returned to Iran three days before the Revolution, for political reasons (he was already established abroad otherwise).

He was arrested three years after the Revolution, and spent seven months in prison with no trial. He was not tortured, but authorities were very interested in his political affiliations. He was later released, but not permitted to leave the country. He was later able to pay 6 million tumans to a member of the Revolutionary Guard in order to have the travel ban lifted. He then continued to work in Iran.

Mr Reza began running underground guilds of tool-makers and mechanics. He also helped organize a network of groups of civil unions. He and other colleagues printed 1,000 or 1,500 copies of their pamphlet, but they later found out that other people in the country had printed out 100,000.

In 2010, someone stopped, pulled up beside him in a white van, and officers came out and took his watch and his wallet and blindfolded him. He was trying to figure out which route they took; he thinks they traveled to the Intelligence Center at Evin Prison.

This time he was tortured. They would pull chairs out from beneath him, and they beat him with an iron rod; they broke one of the bones on the sole of his foot. It seemed that they wanted him to admit connections to the MEK, although he had none. He requested medical attention for his swollen foot, but instead they put extra pressure on his foot until he lost consciousness. They said: “Ok, now it’s time for you to cooperate with us.” They showed him a picture of his 80-year-old mother-in-law in his own house, laying on the floor, looking like she had been pushed. They threatened to “destroy” his life. He agreed to cooperate.

They put him in a car blindfolded and freed him on the highway. He went to a hospital and had his foot plastered (there is permanent damage). About three months later, he managed to leave the country.

Amir Goli

Student / Kurdish rights activist

Mr Goli was a student at the faculty of the University at Oroumīyeh. Toward the end of his time in Iran, he was with the Democratic Kurdish Student Union, a group that promoted the human rights of Kurds.

He had been covering a number of Kurdish cases, but in particular he was covering the case of Ebrahim Lotfullahi, who was killed by authorities, and another case of death-in-detention of a Kurdish activist.

His mother and elder brother were already in prison at that time. His mother was sentenced to two years in prison for belonging to a group called “Mothers of Peace.”

In late 2008, Amir was still at university, but after a strike by Kurdish prisoners in Iran, authorities began to watch him (he had been the organizer of this strike). Authorities came to his house and turned his house “upside-down.” He first moved around near Sanandaj for a month or so, then was practically in a new city every day. He left in the autumn of 2010.

Amir would like to mention one particular case, which no human rights groups have mentioned. Habibah Tanhayan was killed in detention in 2003 and his body was returned to his family unceremoniously, with no explanation of his death.

Yaser Goli

Student Rights Activist

Mr. Goli was arrested in early 2006 for the first time. He spent 11 days in the Intelligence section of Sanandaj. There was not any abuse or torture, but his prison conditions were very unsanitary. Upon release was told that he would be able to finish his university degree, which he was almost finished with at that point.

But after he finished his last course and went to complete his oral exam, he was told that because he had been arrested by Intelligence, he should check with them. Intelligence officials at the office told him, that undoubtedly that they did not want students who took orders from “foreign influences,” and that he should “go get a degree abroad” if he wanted one.

The second time he was arrested, in the autumn of 2006, he was beaten up by Intelligence officials. One would beat him up, and he would fall into the arms of another, who would beat him. They had other prisoners come in and say that they saw him with five pounds of bombs strapped to his chest. They asked him to confess to this, but he refused. They then

threatened to bring in his family in to beat them up and well. After 91 days at the Intelligence Center, he was transferred to the Sanandaj prison. During this time, he encountered Ebrahim Lotfullahi, the Kurdish student activist who later died under mysterious circumstance in detention.

Fatemeh Goftari

Mother's for Peace / Kurdish rights activist

Ms. Goftari left Iran four years ago. She is the mother of Amir and Yaser Goli.

By 2006, one of her sons had fled, one was in prison, and her husband was also in prison, "so they took me to prison as well."

When her son Yaser had been arrested (in 2006), prison officials called her to ask her to come get his possessions. He was to pay his university tuition that day, so he had quite a bit of tuition money on him. She told them that her husband would come, but they said no, she should come. They told her not to be scared, that she should come to a kiosk and it would only take two minutes. She decided she would not go alone, so she took her other son Amir. They were not far from the prison when a car pulled up, and she was worried that they were there to arrest her son. But they grabbed her neck and tried to arrest her. She told him: "Don't worry, take my bag, I will flee from the other side of the car." But there was someone blocking the way. They treated her harshly and brought her to the Intelligence Center. There, she saw Habibollah Latifi, who was a friend of her son, so she said hello. They banged his head against the wall until he bled. From then on, they were fixated on her connection with him, although, as she kept telling them, she only knew him because he was a friend of her son. They kept her in the Detention Center for eight days and then moved her to a prison. She still had not been presented with charges. She was now in a cell with 50 other women.

One morning in the prison she woke up because she heard terrible crying. She asked two other women what was going on, and they explained that someone was going to be executed. They took her to a bathroom, where they looked through ventilation hole. From there, they could see the hanging rope. The person who was going to be hanged was crying. They would also threaten her often. They did not beat her body, but did slap her face.

After she saw the rope, she decided, along with those two women, that she would embark on a hunger strike. This lasted five days, during which she developed a stomach ulcer. So she and the other women stopped. Three days after this hunger strike, she was taken to a Revolutionary Court. Her trial was five minutes long. At the court, her judge told her: "You are a trouble-maker. Wherever you go, you make trouble." The court demanded five million تومان bail.

She was sentenced to three years for attacking the Government, in the sense that she had insulted them verbally, which was "true, given the fact that her sons were in prison." Another charge was signing the One Million Signatures Campaign, and a third for working with Mothers for Peace. She did not have access to a lawyer during the trial, and later she had trouble finding one who would take her case. But later she did find one, and he got the sentence reduced to two years. To this day she has no idea why she was targeted (specifically), although she is fairly sure it's because of her family's convictions and because as a member of the Mothers for Peace, they would mourn the deaths of all victims of the Government, including members of the political and other groups, without discrimination.

Early one the morning in Sanandaj, two months after her release from prison, she went to buy bread. Since she had already been to prison, she had a "sort of sixth-sense," and

realized that two people were watching her. She thought this was probably because they wanted to arrest her younger son Amir. She went home and warned him, and told him she would go to her mother's house. Within 50 meters from that house, two gentlemen with smoky eyeglasses approached her and grabbed her, one from each side, and told her to go to a side street. While they were walking, she was insulting them and trying to make them angry. At the same time, she took off her shoes and tried to flee. When she began running, one grabbed her overcoat and stopped her. She threw dirt into one of their eyes and ran into a public square. She ran into a store and even though the shopkeeper was trying to kick her out, she stayed and called her family and told her she was going to go to her brother-in-law's place, 20 minutes from Sanandaj.

She stayed at her brother's house for two days. Her husband and son Amir joined her there, and one morning, at 4am, they fled to the Suleiymaniyeh in the Kurdish Regional Government, Iraq.

Amjad Hossein Panahi

Kurdish rights activist

Mr. Amjad Hossein Panahi works for the Defense of Political and Civil Prisoners in Iran (particularly Kurdistan) and the Union of Families of Political Prisoners in Kurdistan.

In addition to the two organizations for which he works, there are also organizations in Iran that work nonviolently for the protection of Kurdish rights, although all are operating illegally.

He noted that dozens of Kurdish political prisoners remain are on death row with sentences confirmed by the Supreme Court.

Mr. "Sharif"

Source close to Kurdish political prisoners on death row

Four of ten remaining Kurdish prisoners are still on death row Jamshid Dehgani, his younger brother, Jahangir Dehgani, Hamed Ahmadi, and Kamal Molayee. All were accused of involvement in the murder of a Friday Imam, and all have suffered forced confession and a lack of due process and forced confession.

One of the prisoners is a child and is married. They claim that they have not had any contacts with Al-Qaeda, Wahabbis, or other extremists groups, despite the fact that the Government has charged them with this. They are "simply Kurds from Sanandaj." They were supposedly arrested for events affiliated with a Salafist named Sheikh al-Islam, but in reality they were arrested "before his activities."

They have been kept in solitary confinement, and apparently endure psychological and physical torture. Their trial did not last more than ten minutes. Six of the original ten have been executed already. The rest are reportedly in bad condition or sick, including one who has convulsions and must take 21 pills per day.

Ms. “Raha”**Human rights activist**

In order to pay the 210 million tuman bail for her after she left the country, her family had to sell their house to the Government (the debt is now paid). They bought a smaller house, and the Government has since razed the house to build an apartment complex.

Mithra Tahimi -**Former leftist political prisoner**

Ms. Mithra Tahimi had been taken prisoner in May 1983, because she was a member of the Tudeh Party (a secret branch). She was arrested at home by the Revolutionary Guards. She was taken to a Joint Committee, which is now a museum. She was subject to interrogation for one month and held at the temporary detention center for a full year. In 1984, she was sent to Evin Prison. The charge was that she had worked with others to foment a coup against the Islamic Republic, which was “completely untrue.” “She had been tortured and beaten during interrogation to admit this, but not as badly as higher-ranking members of the party (two of them were actually killed, although the official story is that they committed suicide. One of them was Rahman Hatifi). When she was being interrogated, they constantly threatened her with execution, which she knew was unlikely given the lack of evidence for charges. Then they told her that if she confessed on television she would receive a lighter sentence.

She was taken to court in May 1985 and sentenced to 15 years in prison after a trial lasting no more than 10 minutes. There were only two men in the room. It was “more like an interrogation than a trial.” She protested, but to no avail. No evidence was presented against her. They wanted to know why there was a secret wing of the Tudeh Party. (The Tudeh Party still supported the Islamic Republic officially).

She spent her sentence mostly in Evin Prison, with six months at Ghezel Hesar in the middle of the sentence.

In 1988, a number of male members of the Tudeh Party were executed. Ms Tahimi was taken to court again at that time and re-tried, as were many members of Tudeh. Many of the men were sentenced to death, while the women received lashing sentences. A number of women whose sentences had been dually served were not released, because authorities still wanted to extract confessions. In her cell block, the first floor was reserved for those whose sentences were completed. The second was for those who had “repented,” and the third was for those still serving sentences. Women from the first floor were often taken to “repentance” rooms. She herself was required to pray; if she did not, they would accuse her of apostasy.

A few months before she was taken for her re-trial, it seemed that some of the prison officials had been released, and they were no longer lashing women. Some women had by that point been released, but she had no way of knowing how many, since they secretly shuffled people around the prison.

In September of 1988, they took seven women -- five from the bottom floor and two from the top floor. She thought she was going for another interrogation, but they took them to court. The women had already decided that if they threatened them with apostasy charges they would threaten a dry hunger strike. When they got to the court, she was blindfolded. A male voice told her to take her blindfold off. The same judge who had previously sentenced her was there, along with the prison discipline officer. The judge asked her whether she still belonged to the Tudeh party; she said yes. Was her father in the party? “No”. Do you pray?

No. “Well then,” the judge said, “the penalty for apostasy is lashing to death.” They said she would be lashed five times for each of the five times per day she refused to pray (which she notes was interesting, since in Shi’a Islam they only pray three times per day), until she would sign a document verifying that she was a Muslim and prayed. When she was first arrested, and for the bulk of her imprisonment, questions revolved around Marxism leanings, but in 1988 they focused on whether or not the prisoners considered themselves Muslims.

In 1990, she was conditionally released -- but not fully released -- from prison. She had been in prison for eight years.

She left Iran in 1994.

Ms. “Noura”

Former political prisoner / advocate for Ayatollah Boroujerdi

Ms. “Noura” came to discuss the case of Ayatollah Boroujerdi.

She claims that the Supreme Leader is denying him necessary medical help. Ms. Noura claims that the Supreme Leader has contacted Ayatollah Boroujerdi directly. She also claims that prison officials have told Mr. Boroujerdi directly that if he does not write a letter recanting his beliefs, he will never be released.

Since last autumn, the situation of Mr. Boroujerdi has worsened. Authorities have increased their pressure on him to sign confession letters and have called and pressured his wife and family to pressure him to sign in turn.

His supporters have asked for the European Parliament delegation to intervene on his behalf. They have also asked others to intervene, but they have not been successful.

Ms. Noura herself was in prison. She was a college lecturer, and established a center in physical/neuro-chemistry. She was very successful, but because of her political beliefs (liberal) she was exiled to work in a small library. When she returned to university, she was also pushed not to work with certain people. She then tried to establish a journal, and even then when her articles were published, authorities censored her name from journals.

She began working with Ayatollah Boroujerdi, and in 2006, when her son was a baby, authorities attacked her home at night and arrested her. Her mother had heart problems, and after that suffered from a heart attack.

She left the country two years ago.

Tania Kaliji

Women’s, children’s and students’ rights defender / journalist

For university students, those who have left the country have enormous trouble obtaining documents proving their educational history, especially the families of students who were or are politically active or who had to leave the country for similar reasons.

Since 2006, she has herself been taken to prison four times. Once, while she was on the phone with her father, notifying him of her arrest, she was slapped and she screamed. In response, her father had a heart attack and required open-heart surgery.

Kaveh Kermanshahi**Kurdish and human rights defender**

Mr. Kermanshahi notes that in April 2013, 15 to 20 LGBT individuals at a party in Kermanshah were arrested. All were freed within one week to ten days of arrest.

Some were released on bail and their court cases are constantly being delayed. Some of the individuals were physically harmed, but most were verbally insulted for being gay. Many of their families have also come under pressure due to their being gay.

Revolutionary Guards also lectured them and told them to come to lectures so that they could be “put on the right path.” Those individuals, therefore, and others at the party, are still living in an atmosphere of fear.

Gender-reassignment surgeries occur because the Islamic Republic views homosexuality as a sickness. Social and family norms do not help, as families often cooperate with the discourse by condemning their own.

Ms. “Maryam”**Khavaran activist in Iran**

Ms. “Maryam” would like to point out that the families of those individuals executed in the 1980s still suffer today. Many people in Iran and elsewhere feel that this issue is a “thing of the past,” but the pressure against the families continues to this day.

For years the families have been questioned and harassed. They are sometimes threatened by authorities with prison time as well. Despite this, they continue to go to Khavaran, to pay respects to their dead. Of course they do not know the circumstances of the deaths of their loved ones, or even if they were buried at Khavaran, but it has become an important symbol and place of remembrance.

Ms. Maryam herself was summoned by authorities in within the past four years. She was sentenced to 4.5 years in prison in connected to her Khavaran-related activities,

She has also been banned from leaving Iran since then.

Shaheen Navaee**Women’s rights activist**

She was a teacher and women’s rights activist during the Revolution, and authorities arrested her students. They demanded that she teach Basijis, and she refused. She continued to work for a few years as an activist, but she had to leave the country in 1984.

Mr. “Khaled”**Kurdish rights activist**

Recently, in a school in Kurdistan, a stove caught fire. Two students died and 30 students were burned, and the Government reportedly prevented some donations of people in the community from reaching the victims’ families. Some prominent Iranians also wanted to visit the region (including artists) but were prevented from visiting. Shazram Nazeri, an Iranian singer, apparently organized a benefit concert which raised 52 million تومان, but

she was apparently unable to transmit the proceeds to the victims as well. When family members protested, they were arrested for 24 hours for “causing trouble.”

Families have received only a total of 600,000 tumans for their medical costs. One report also surfaced that money was sent from Germany but was also not transmitted to the victims.

In a separate case, in demonstrations following the self-immolation of three members of the Yarasan minority in 2013, 30 people were arrested and many of their locations are still unknown.

Ms. “Bahareh”

Wife of current political detainee

Both she and her husband left Iran over 10 years ago.

Within the past two years, she went to Iran with her son from abroad, where she had been living. During that time, nothing happened, but as she was about to leave, they took her passport and interrogated her four times. She was mostly questioned about her husband’s activities and statements in foreign media.

Her husband started to be politically active at the age of 14. In 2012, he received a letter from authorities that he was not permitted to leave Iran (he was already abroad though at this point). No reason for the travel ban was listed on the letter, so he consulted a lawyer, and the lawyer implied that he should not get involved in such things.

Recently, she and her husband did go back, along with their nine-year-old son, to Iran. Her husband had not been back to Iran since the events of 2009; he agreed to go back “because of President Rouhani’s pledges.” But hers and his passports were taken away. She and her son were eventually able to come back to their home abroad, but he is still in Iran.

When they were in Iran, they were interrogated once together, but he was summoned three more times. The accusations against him are propaganda against the regime and interviewing with foreign media. He was told of his charges orally.

He was not tortured or mistreated during interrogations.

He is now free on bail; his father guaranteed a large bail amount in order to secure his release.

Intelligence officials promised him that he would be permitted to leave the country, as long as his father continues to pay the bail. However, in reality, officials did not give his passport back to him, and he now has a new trial summons.

They did agree with the authorities not to speak about the case to others, but after a few months, Iranian state press wrote about his case on its own.

Massoud Nour-Mohammadi

Political activist

He is 29-years-old. He was arrested in 2009 after the post-election events. His brother had been arrested in 2009, and authorities did not notify the family of the charges initially or allow visits. During the election events, there were rumors that Mr. Moussavi and Kraroubi would be arrested. He received an SMS that in case of arrest, he and other Green Movement supporters would all meet at a certain square. He was arrested for allegedly passing this text on to others.

He worked at a computer shop. Authorities came to his place of work, and searched his computers there. They then went to his home, confiscated both of his personal computers, and took him to Evin Prison. He was at Evin Prison for 16 days, and was interrogated three times. The first time was short, but the third time it began at 8am and lasted until 4 or 5pm. During the stay in solitary confinement, he was allowed to bathe only twice per week, and there was no possibility to go outside. The only three times he was removed from solitary confinement was for interrogation. He had no contact with his family during that time and no one knew where he was.

On the eve of the 16th day, he was transferred from solitary confinement to Section 240. There were always between three and six people in his cell there. He stayed there for 15 days and was freed on the 31st day of prison. He later came to know that family friends had put 20 million tuman down in bail for his freedom.

In March 2010, he received a letter stating that he had to go to court, in order for them to review his case, and then the date was changed to July. He went to court with his lawyer. The whole case took “maybe seven minutes.” His lawyer argued that he did not need to go to prison for what he was arrested for, but a week later he received notice of a three-year prison sentence. He appealed, and a week later the sentence was confirmed at an appellate court. He decided to leave the country.

Amir Reza Bakhtiar

Member of the National Front Party

Mr Reza has been a member since 1382 (2003-2004). He would like to speak about two cases. The first case is of Mr. Abbas Amir Intizam, who was the spokesperson of the provisional government right after the Revolution, and was then a political prisoner for 32 years. Two years ago, due to illness, authorities allowed him to go home periodically and return to prison. He feels that this case has been forgotten by the human rights community, so he wanted to recall it. Mr. Intizam is 78-years-old.

The second case is Mr. Goutan Dawlati, who is in charge of the student section of the National Front. He was arrested around December of 2012 for activities against national security and for being a member of the National Front. He had been on hunger strike for 22 days as of the time of this interview. He is very ill; he has a heart ailment and must take pills five times per day. At the beginning, the prison said they would not pay for his stay at a hospital because it was too expensive; his family then offered to pay but that was refused. Amnesty International issued an urgent appeal on this case last week (December 2013).

This third case is of Abul Fazl Abedini, a member of the pan-Iranist party and a journalist. He was arrested in 1388 (2009 - 2010) and spent three years at Evin Prison. He was beaten badly, which was documented. He has now been exiled to Karoun prison in Ahwaz for the past year. He is also in bad medical condition, but has not been permitted to access necessary medical care.

Ms. “Yazdani”

Lawyer in Iran / human rights defender

Ms. “Yazdani” has been a lawyer for more than ten years. She has worked on dozens of cases in the Revolutionary Courts.

The Bill of Formal Attorneyship was amended under President Ahmadinejad to strip independence of the Bar by the judiciary, according to Ms. Yazdani. However, the Government responded that it could not be amended.

But the bill remained in the Parliament and is now back with the judiciary. She is worried that the same issue may arise.

She would also like to discuss the election for the President of the Bar Association. All candidates must be vetted and approved by the high Disciplinary Court for judges. In 2011, 28 out of 118 candidates were disqualified. In 2009, 36 of 79 were disqualified. This year, there are 116 candidates, and many lawyers are worried that the same thing will happen. The reason she is highlighting this case is because the recent EU delegation in Iran met with the current President of the Bar Association, but that person is not independent; it is very important that independent voices be heard.

The major issue for lawyers in Iran is their general lack of immunity. A number of lawyers are sentenced to imprisonment or to a cash fine each year for insulting the judge or disrupting order in the court.

There is never a member of the bar association permitted to examine whether such charges are based on reality or due to the judge's personal enmity with the lawyer.

In addition to all of this, the judges "have too much power in Iran," and lawyers are always denigrated in the court. This is worse for women; the hijab is a way to humiliate female lawyers." When women lawyers raise an objection, sometimes judges will counter that the hijab is not sitting properly, in front of everyone, in order to humiliate them. Authorities also check lawyers at the entrance of the court room for "proper hijab."

In political cases she represented (at the Revolutionary Courts), the following are issues which restrained her ability to present a full / proper defense:

Lawyers are restricted in terms of reading dossiers and presenting proper defenses. Lawyers are sometimes threatened that they may themselves receive political charges. In one case, when she tried to defend her client, the judge told her to save her defense of her "own case," and accused her of defending the MEK. In the case of students who were attacked in their dorms in 2009, when she requested a writ from the investigative agent (which is legal), he told the court guards to refuse her entrance, which they did.

Her clients are sometimes coerced to admit to charges, with methods not related to judicial process.

After the 2009 elections, lawyers were not permitted to enter the courtrooms in many cases.

Lawyers and clients are often forced to wait for long periods.

Lawyers are also not able to visit their clients before the trial, or sometimes after the trial.

Lawyers often do not receive the written rulings, so that they can appeal if necessary.

Another issue is the expulsion of law professors. Since the election of President Rouhani, the situation of universities for current professors is better. However, the original expelled lawyers, including Dr. Mohammed Sharif and Dr. Mohammadi Ghorbani, have not been reinstated.

In all types' of cases, political and civil, torture exists, and the right of defense of the client is not respected, although due process provisions are in the Criminal Code of Procedure.

In the case of drug offenders, they are deprived of "any humane treatment whatsoever." They are brought to the court in 10s and 20s in a bus, all in handcuffs and shackled together. They are forced to sit in the corridor in the Revolutionary Courts in a very difficult position. They do not have any chance to clean themselves in detention; the

Revolutionary Courts always smell because of it. Their trials never last more than a few minutes and their cases are not examined by the courts but by the court secretary. Sentences are always heavy. "Seeing them always reminds me of the times of slavery."

In the case of women who have been raped: according to Iranian law, women who complain may be accused of having illicit relations if they cannot prove their charges. The process for examining cases is very wrong and denigrating, especially with regard to the tests that are carried out, including virginity tests. The victim has to explain in minute detail everything that has happened to her, in front of five male judges in the court, a prosecutor, lawyer, and relatives of the victim. The accused is in court and must explain to everyone in public what happened.

Those who are convicted and actually executed for rape are mostly gangs who rape. For example, a gang called the "Black Vultures" were arrested after having raped 50 people. In practice, singular instances of rape are not prosecuted successfully. In cases where a woman goes to court accusing others of rape, if she cannot prove it, she can then be tried for adultery.

Regarding the Islamic Penal Code: *Moharebeh* and *efsed fil-arz* (corruption on earth) remain tools of repression. She would like to refer also to Article 220 of the New Code, which states that where the law is silent, the judge can consult Shari'a-based text. This provision also exists in the Constitution. Before the New Penal Code, the Supreme Court would often say that this provision concerns only civil cases and the Criminal Procedure Code, so they would throw out cases where the judge did not have a different reason. Now they can no longer do that.

Articles 120 and 121 of the New Penal Code state that in cases of "doubt," judges should not issue guilty sentences. But, there are exceptions for *Moharebeh* and *efsed fil-arz*.

Another change -- to the detriment of defendants -- in the New Penal Code is that previously defendants could receive suspended sentences, but now all security-related (and some other) cases may not receive suspended sentences and do not enjoy a statute of limitations.

She does note that under the previous code, if anyone committed any sort of *Moharebeh* and *efsed fil-arz*, they would be sentenced to death. Now, there is a new category of the Penal Code which only provides for a death sentence if the accused carried a weapon and used it. In the past, membership in an organization was enough. But then all defendants who were previously sentenced to death, including members of the MEK or Peyjak, should now be able to ask for a retrial. But despite the efforts of their lawyers, the courts have not permitted retrials. The Kurdish man who was executed in September along with the Baluchis, for example, was sentenced to death based only on a photo of him with a weapon.

Behya Jailani

Human rights activist / former prisoner

Ms. Jailani was arrested in 1998 during the events at the University of Tehran. She was arrested with Ms. Ebadi, Mehrengiz Kar, Mr. Lahiji, and others. She was tortured in the presence of these people. She has brought documents and newspaper clippings about this mistreatment, which was widely reported on, because she had been in France for a long time as a PhD student and sociologist. She went back to Iran in 1998 only at the invitation of an activist.

She brought some notes from her trial. She was in prison for 4.5 years. She was kept in solitary confinement in a cell that was 1x1.5 meters. She was subject to "white torture 24" hours per day (with constant intrusive or insulting music, for example).

Today, economic problems in Iran have destroyed the social fabric. Drug use by women is common, whereas this was not the case in the past. There are husbands who push their wives into prostitution. When she was in prison, she was with a 21-year-old woman who told her that her husband was bringing other men to the house in order to force her into prostitution, and that she became pregnant by another man, at which point the husband accused her of adultery. When she was in Iran, she recalls a place called Bahar where the Government would bring street children. It was supposed to be an educational center for them, but there was very little supervision, and the children often fled. She claims that some of the girls taken to prostitution or even sold by Government officials or their own fathers to Gulf Arab men.

Mahin Shokrullah-Pour

Former political prisoner / husband killed

Both she and her husband have been active for Kurdish parties and in prison. Her husband was in prison for 3.5 years. Due to having been in prison, they were cut off from social opportunities in Iran, and her husband had to work as a freelancer.

Both of them were put in prison in 1365 (1986). Her husband, Mr. Farahman Sadegh Vaziri, who was detained at the Sanandaj Intelligence Detention Center, had been released after the executions of 1988. He had actually been sentenced to death, but at the time, there was the possibility of buying a commutation to a life-sentence.

They both thought that life would get better after release, but even after he was released, he had to report to authorities once per week. Moreover, they had children, and those children were subject to pressure. For example, at school, if her son was at the top of the class, he would never be officially at the top of the class, as he would be excluded from the list. The same happened to her daughter.

In 2003, they decided to leave the country due to this pressure. They made it to Oroumیه, but there they were arrested by authorities. They were taken away in a two-car convoy. There was a Revolutionary Guard in the front of the car, and she was trying to explain that they had just come for a summer picnic. He replied: "If it were up to me I would just let you go right now, but the guys in the front car are in charge."

They were taken to the Sarmaz Intelligence police center. Her son was 16 and her daughter was eight-years-old at the time. Officials told them not to worry; that there was a simple "price" for "what they wanted to do across the border": 30 million tumans. Then they took her husband away, and left her and her son handcuffed to chairs (her daughter was able to walk around).

However, the next morning, when her husband was brought out and she tried to approach him, the guards restrained her. She could tell that something was wrong. All of a sudden, the bribe offer was off of the table, and they were taken to court and then to the public prison at Sarmaz (for common criminals). She was worried about her son since this province was known for heroin; she assumed that there would also be drugs in the prison. Everyone was being interrogated every day. What she "didn't know was that [her]" husband had been subjected to harsh torture and was being brought back in front of her son every day.

When she saw her husband for days later, he was unrecognizable and did not respond to her calls in the courtyard. He was being dragged along and his shoulders and arms were slumped. She began to scream and asked the guards what they had done to her; they denied having anything to do with it and said that that's "how he is."

The next day, they were taken for fingerprinting. She had been involved in political activity before, so it was no problem for her, but she was upset when they tried to fingerprint her daughter. They told her that they finger-printed her husband and son as well. This “put her over the edge”; she did not understand why children should be put into the system as “criminals” when they just obeyed their parents and came with them for a ride.

It had only been seven days when authorities told her that her husband had died.

Her son had known about this and a guard had apparently allowed him to call family, so already two days after she found out family from both sides had arrived. They told her to stay quiet or else they would not even give them the body. She was also concerned that she and her children would be released, so she complied. They were released on bail and told to report to the Intelligence Center in Sanandaj 40 days later. They gave them the body, and they went back to Sanandaj. The body bore marks of physical abuse, and a doctor who looked at the body said that it appeared that a chemical which speeds up decomposition was used.

They were warned not to publicize his death or hold a ceremony, but her husband was so well-known in the city that people lined the streets when they returned, despite the presence of Revolutionary Guards. Her husband was killed at the same time as Ms. Zahra Kazemi, a famous case, but their case did not receive any attention, “perhaps because we are Kurds.” The death is still very much with them, especially with her son.

The sentence that had been handed down to them (for trying to exit the country illegally) was for all four family members, so she consulted a lawyer about the status of the sentence given the death of her husband, and she was informed that they could be brought back into detention at any time.

She decided to leave the country. For psychological reasons, she did not want to leave through the same border again, so they arranged for someone to pick them up and take them to Marivan, in Iraqi Kurdistan.

She believes that a local commander was excited to report the “capture of Kumaleh activists,” and that guards abused her husband.

Hassan (Jamal) Poorkarim

Journalist / Kurdish rights activist

In Iran, he worked at weekly publication called *Nedayeh Jameh* (Persian) / *Deni Kumaliyeh* (Kurdish); this was licensed under President Khatami. They also had a Kurdish linguistic center. After two years of publication, he was arrested and detained at an Intelligence Center for 45 days. He was released on 20 million tuman bail and fled with his wife to Iraqi Kurdistan. (The editor-in-chief is also now released, but the editor-in-chief of another publication with which they worked -- *Payam E-Mardam* -- is still in prison).

When they ran the language institute, more than 1,000 students enrolled to study, and the students themselves were also put under pressure. After Mr. Poorkarim was imprisoned, Mr. Abdullah Abbasi took over the school. He was run over with a van belonging to the Revolutionary Guards and killed.

Mr. Poorkarim would also like draw attention to the situation of pollution in the Kurdish provinces, which is increasingly becoming dangerous for the local population.

Finally he would like to raise the issue of the Kulbars, who are still being shot at by Iranian guards in large numbers, and of the land mines in the region, which have still not been cleared by the Government.

Ms. “Suha”

Association for Kurds living in France

Women in Iran face discrimination due to Islamic Sharia law in the country, but it is worse in Kurdistan because of local and tribal practices, and well as the lack of economic development in the region. There is a very high rate of self-immolation suicides of Kurdish women. Most girls in the rural areas do not go to school, and many girls are married off at very young ages.

Many other Kurdish women are themselves Kulbars. There is also a very high divorce rate among Kurds, and she would say that one of the reasons for this is the very bad social situation in Iran, including high rates of addiction to drugs.

There is also a high rate of prostitution in Kurdistan, even though it is against tradition of the region.

Women additionally face political repression, although this is partly the result of “positive” integration developments. It is true that there are now women in the Kurdish associations in the region, which is a sign of integration, but they in turn, face political repression as part of the general “denigration” of Kurds by the Iranian Government. There are a number of Kurdish political parties that have now taken up arms, which then means that female political prisoners are treated more harshly, even if they are merely affiliated with these organizations.

Mr. “Kazem”

Association for Kurds living in France

Mr. “Kazem” would like to draw attention to the “horrendous” condition of human rights for Kurds in Iran. Even those protections which are theoretically provided in the Constitution to others are not provided to Kurds. Kurds who are accused of combatting the regime through violent -- physical or civil -- activities are automatically sentenced to death.

He would also like to discuss the economic situation of the region. There are six members of Parliament representing the Kurdish regions who have recently resigned in protest over what they claim is a lack of sufficient budget allocation to the Kurdistan Province. For the past year, two percent of the budget was allocated to the Province; in the coming year, it will be 0.7%. The province of Kermanshah is also facing budget cuts.

The cultural rights of Kurds are suppressed since they are not permitted to published at all in Kurdish and must use Persian for all administrative affairs.

Finally, although the official unemployment rate in Kurdistan is listed as 20%, it is much higher in reality.

Mr. “Hassan”**Association of Kurds living in France**

A UN delegation went to Iran in 2003, and prior to that visit there had been calls for the release of an activist (Sasson Arekan-An), but he was executed the day the delegation arrived.

The Government “plays with Kurdish political prisoners in Iran” like this.

Mr. Shirko Mo’aerfi was told he was going to be executed 10 times. He was transferred a number of times and underwent a mock execution before being executed in the autumn of 2013. Iraqi Kurdistan’s President Jalal Talabani intervened and his execution was suspended, but then reinstated and carried out.

“Authorities are still playing with Messrs. Zanyar and Loghman Moradi, for example.”

There was a Revolutionary Guard Colonel named Mr. Hiva Tab who was himself executed this year. This man had been known to have killed numerous Kurds, but there was no trial or official complaint being pursued against him so his execution is shrouded in mystery; they feel he may have actually been executed as the result of a private or tribal dispute.

There are 28 political prisoners on death row in Kurdistan at the moment.

“Siamak Namatabi”**Artist / 2009 green movement activist**

Mr. “Namatabi” from Tehran, was arrested during the February (Ashura) 2010 election protests after being beaten badly. He did not go straight to prison; instead he was taken to a hospital. He remained there for seven days, and had his broken nose set. He was taken to Section 204 (with mostly Kurds who had been arrested for Students’ Day), whereas most other Ashura protestors had been taken to Section 7. After just a few hours he was moved to Section 204. The cell to which he was moved to, was meant to be a solitary cell, but he was squeezed in with five people (with one toilet and sink) and too few sleeping areas.

He was interrogated three times; the first time was only seven days into his sentence so he had been getting nervous. The first time he was interrogated was from 9am to 3pm. The person asked him very general questions, and did not seem to know who he was. The interrogator was kind, according to Mr. “Namatabi”.

The second time the interrogator wanted him to admit that he was involved in the protests, but they had no photos of him. It became clear they had no evidence, so he maintained that he was not involved.

The third time they brought in a photo of someone else that they said was him, but it was a fake photo, so he disputed it.

When they read his charges to him in court (72 days into prison), he denied being involved in the protests. He said he was just walking by and was a simple worker. He did not have a lawyer at that time, because authorities and even lawyers of some of his friends recommended that he not get a lawyer: “Having a lawyer will just make things more difficult for you.” Unfortunately, according to Mr. “Namatabi”, this was “unfortunately true” for others.

He feels that he was convicted and sentenced because there was a sense that he had been in prison for 72 days and so should be punished or have something hanging over his head, in

the minds of authorities. The judge in his case read a statement from the interrogator when he issued his sentencing.

He left Iran in July-August 2010. It was one month after he received his first verdict, and had demanded an appeal.

In September 2010 he received a call from his mother who said that his appeal was rejected and that he received a two-year prison sentence and lashes. Authorities called his parents and they told them he was away studying in Europe, where he decided to stay.

Jaleh Razmi (Tabrizi)

Azerbaijani rights activist

Ms. Ramzi is the ethnic minorities' representative and a co-founder of Sudwind. She is a human rights activist from the Azerbaijani minority and from the Ahl-E-Haq (Yarsan) religion.

President Rouhani made a lot of pledges to the Azerbaijanis in the election, and as a result they voted for him *en masse*. For example, he promised to open Azerbaijani cultural rights center, and told them: "You will no longer need to fill Lake Oroumیه with your tears; I will fill it with water!"

However, since then the situation has gotten worse. He appointed Mr. Ali Younessi as Governor of the Province, and he has been bad for the people. The prisons are still full, and "nothing has changed."

"The Azerbaijanis are a peaceful people; they "do not use violence..."

The Yarsan is a religion, just like Baha'is and Dervishes. Until recently, no one spoke about them, and they themselves did not raise their issue. But given the recent self-immolations, she herself, even "even as a secular person," has decided to speak about it.

There are 4 million Yarsan in Iran. Many have been forced to convert to Islam, and indeed, some have. Recently, when one Yarsan man was made to shave his mustache in jail three people Hamedan and Kermanshah self-immolated; one in front of Parliament who died.

Mr. Mehdi Ghasemzadi was also recently executed.

Regarding the general situation of human rights defenders in Iran, the situation is very difficult. She, for instance, cannot go back to Iran and her family faces pressure.

The Azerbaijanis are facing cultural repression; they cannot use their own language, their Turkish names, and their street names are changed in Tabriz and elsewhere.

Simi Sabri

Azerbaijani rights activist

Ms. Sabri has come to look at the question of minorities through the lens of a psychologist, especially the issue of mother tongues.

Iran, for academics of her school of thought, is like "a big prison for mother tongues."

The Azerbaijanis are not a violent group; they never have been. But the Government also suppresses their voices, as with other minorities, and censors much of what they have to say in the news.

She believes that half of the current Azerbaijani political prisoners are detained for protesting the drying up of Lake Oroumیه. Another large portion are a group of supporters of the Tractor football team, and were arrested after a game this summer. Usually during the game there are insults chanted between both sides, with the Azerbaijanis being treated as separatists and called “donkeys.” Azerbaijanis in turn chant: “mother tongue is a right for everybody.”

In one particular case, an Azerbaijani guitar player was sent to prison for six months. For the case of Saeed Matinpour, who has a heart ailment in prison, she organized a campaign for him along with Amnesty International; within hours they had over 2,000 signatures.

A last group arrest she would like to mention is when, on the one-year anniversary celebrations of partial self-rule, five people were arrested. One was beaten so badly that his ribs were broken and he was sent to the hospital.

Khabat Ghorbani

Kurdish rights activist / journalist

Both of his parents are Kurdish. He was born in a village called Karagol. On 25 January 1983, Iranian Revolutionary Guards and Basijis attacked his village and killed 18 people, from ages 12 to 95-years-old. Soon after, 68 people were killed in another village.

His organization has produced a documentary on this issue; there are also still many witnesses alive who can confirm this case.

Between the Revolution and 1988, altogether around hundreds of people were killed in Kurdish villages in such campaigns. Mostly they were not members of political parties; “their only crime was being Kurdish.”

In his own case: Soon after the Revolution he saw the fighting begin between the Kurds and the Islamic forces. He was in Mahabad, and there were clashes every day. Iranian forces were bombarding Kurdish cities from 1979 to 1983.

In the summer of 1982, there had been a two-day conflict between the Government and Kurds in Mahabad. One of bombs fell into one of his neighbors’ homes, and their son was injured. After he went by to help, he was also injured. His leg is still not fully functional. He was in the hospital for 21 days. He was first in a room with six people in the hospital; four of them died. After ten days, he was removed to another room with three people; two of them died. In the 21 days he was hospitalized, at least 70% of those who came through were killed.

He was also discriminated against at University. He had been accepted, but then he received a letter saying he was “not suitable according to the Islamic Government” to study.

After 1988, there was a “Cultural Revolution” in Iran and he was able to go to school for Applied Physics. However, he was a part of a protest and was eventually expelled from school. He fled to Iraq and later came to Europe.

Mr. “Hamed”

Former high-ranking politician of the Islamic Republic / former prisoner

Mr. “Hamed” was released from Raja’i Shahr Prison many years ago. There are prisoners there who require urgent medical care, including Mr. Afhsin Barimani, Mr. Siamak Mehr, and Mr Saeed Abedini. Of course Mr. Mansourat Pour and Mr. Osanloo died while in prison.

There are some cases, like that of Mr. Mehr Ronavi at Raja'i Shahr, who cannot be treated in prison, so they will die if they are not released. He also spent time at Evin Prison however, and would like to point out that conditions there are also bad for people who require medical attention, as are other prisons.

All of the wardens with whom he has had contact since he was in prison believe that the political prisoners are “against Islam” and so deserve to die by extension. “To them, each prisoner who dies is less of a strain on the security system.”

Aide to the Former Presidential Campaign of Mir Hossein Moussavi

Both Mr. Moussavi and Mr. Karroubi suffer from different health problems, in large part due to the conditions of their detention. They do not have proper light or ventilation, or nutrition.

They do not often speak of the health issues in public, in order not to affect the “morale of the Iranian people.”

Ms. Rahnavard is also having heart palpitations. All are “victims of aggression,” and are therefore suffering. Over the past 20 days, for example (December 2013), Moussavi, Karroubi, and Rahnavard have been threatened with execution. They have a sense that authorities are probing general opinion in Iran in order to take “some steps,” but they are not sure what those steps are.

Authorities have tried to justify their detention by making it look like a provisional disciplinary detention.

They are also being constantly monitored. The monitoring of people's lives, overall, is a big problem in Iran; it is an invasion of privacy. His own house was bugged (including his bathroom and bedroom) for two weeks.

The environment is another big problem in Iran. People are dying every day from negative environmental effects.

As someone who was involved in the original drafting of the Civil Rights Charter under President Khatami, he could tell you that the current draft has nothing to do with the original version; in a way, “it's like a denunciation of our work.”

He does believe that the current international dialogue is positive, if not at least because it highlights and brings to the fore the “differences between the Judiciary and the Government.”

High-Ranking Official of the National Front

He would like to make three points: he has been in prison for 15 years during different period in the history of the Islamic Republic. In Iran, the “Judicial authorities and the Parliament do not follow the same system as the Government. “So sometimes in order to assert authority or to prove a point, they crack down on activists “in spite of the intentions of the Government. This happened under former President Khatami as well.

Some of the members of his movement, like Massoud Pedram, Keyvan Samimi, Ahmad Aeydabadi, and Emad Bahadabar are still in prison.

Ms. Narges Mohammadi, his wife, asks Dr. Shaheed to ensure that all of the civil associations are free to operate in Iran. People like herself and Ms. Nasrin Sotoudeh are released, but once they are out, there is no structure in which for them to work and live, and they find themselves in a “bigger prison.”

The situation of prisons in Iran “is horrendous.” Especially in Vakilabad, where there is an infamous “Section of Death,” where up to 500 people can be on death row at one time.

Mr. “Abdolfattah”**Political activist**

With the rise of President Rouhani, the “struggle between the Judiciary and the Government is very visible,” especially when one looks at the increase in executions.

On 1 September 2013, there was a “massacre” at Camp Liberty involving cooperation between Iraq and Iran, specifically the Quds Forces. He believes that the reason for this attack is the same for the increase in executions; “internal fighting between Government branches.”

With regard to the attack at Ashraf / Liberty, there are still seven “hostages” being held by the Government. The families of people at Ashraf / Liberty are harassed; for example, his own father, who was an Ayatollah, died 10 years ago, and after that the Government harassed their mother, because he and her sister living abroad have been affiliated with the MEK.

Afshin Karamian Nasab**Human rights defender**

Afshin Karamian Nasab was arrested in 19 November 2009 by the security forces. The two officers reported to be from the intelligence office of Kermanshah and stated to have an arrest and search warrant and showed it to him for 3 seconds and confiscated his books and statements. Mr. Karamian Nasab was reportedly blindfolded and transferred to the intelligence office of Kermanshah, where he spent 4 days in solitary confinement and interrogated 3 times that sometime would last for 5 hours and when upon court orders he was transferred to the Evin Prison, he reportedly spent 52 days in solitary confinement at ward 209 and interrogated 5 times including interrogation at night until the morning.

Mr. Karamian Nasab stated that during the interrogations he was seating on a chair with a blindfold while the interrogator would stand behind him and ask questions and was allegedly slapped and punched in the face by the interrogators and be kicked in the stomach. On the second day, he was reportedly taken to branch 2 of the Revolutionary Court of Kermanshah and was charged with “inciting the students to violent actions to oppose and overthrow the Islamic Republic of Iran State,” “publication and distribution of anti-state and religion statements to weaken Islam,” “cooperation with anti-Islamic Revolution groups,” and “disturbing security and public order.” Mr. Karamian Nasab stated that he did not have access to legal counsel when the judge was being charged, where the judge allegedly threatened his life by stating that people who have been in his situation were executed while Mr. Karamian Nasab maintained that he was a student activist that was critical of the situation of human rights. Mr. Karamian Nasab stated that he was threatened him with rape and arrest of family members. When the interrogators reportedly found out the he is Yarsan, they would allegedly state that he is unclean and insulted him. He was reportedly released on a \$30,000 bail and while he was in Kermanshah, Branch 28 of the Revolutionary Court of Tehran issued its court ruling without his presence and sent a copy of it to his home address that stated he is a fugitive.

Mr. Karamian Nasab stated that he was sentenced to 10 years of suspended prison sentence, which was allegedly based on the case files discussed at the court and the confessions that were obtained under torture. When the court ruling was reportedly received by Mr. Karamian Nasab, the 20 days’ time for appeal was passed. He continued his activities until he was reportedly summoned to branch 16 of Tehran revolutionary court on 21 January 2013 and faced two new charges “acting against national security” and “propagation against the state.” Mr. Karamian Nasab maintained that he left the country before the court

session.

Kaveh Taheri

Political activist

Kaveh Taheri, activist and blogger, reported that he was arrested on 23 September 2012 and taken to ministry of intelligence Number 100 detention center. At the detention center he was reportedly beat on his feet and suspended from the ceiling by a rope attached to his handcuffs. On 15 November 2012, he was reportedly taken to the Adel Abad prison in Shiraz, where his father was summoned the next day to if Kaveh Taheri is released, he would publicize his son's case. 3 December 2012 he was taken to Number 100 detention center and allegedly forced to confess his interview recorded for television. Taheri was convicted in revolutionary court for acting against national security and insulting Iran's leader. After appeals he received a 2 years prison sentences and 3 years in exile at Larestan. He was also tried in public court for "blasphemy" and "publishing false information" and sentenced to 40 lashes and a fine.

Masoud Lavasani

Journalist / blogger

Masoud Lavasani was reportedly arrested on 26 September 2009 by the security forces with an arrest warrant and was taken to the investigatory branch of the Revolutionary Court of Tehran. There his temporary detention order was issued without allegedly allowing him to post bail. He was officially charged with "propagation against the state" for the articles he had written about the Green Movement. The officers reportedly took his wedding album, films, novels, and fiction books, which have not been returned. According to Mr. Lavasani the authorities denied his request to have access to legal counsel and dismissed his appeals to their unlawful conduct, such as allegedly blindfolding him.

Mr. Lavasani was reportedly taken to ward 2-alef of the Evin Prison, where the interrogator allegedly used electric shocker and physically beat him during the interrogation that he would sit facing the wall; Mr. Lavasani maintained that later he had to undergo two surgeries due to the neck injury that was caused by these beatings. The interrogator would reportedly ask Mr. Lavasani about the videos that he uploaded on YouTube from the post-2009 protests, and the content of his emails, and asked him to confess in front of a camera. Mr. Lavasani stated that one of the interrogation sessions took place at 3:00am. He reportedly spent two years in prison. The court reportedly refused to accept the lawyer chosen by Mr. Lavasani and he was only able to know this on the court date.

In January 2012 Branch 26 of the Revolutionary Court of Tehran reportedly charged him with "acting against national security," "insulting the leader," "propagation against the State," and "insulting the president." Mr. Lavasani was sentenced to 8.5 years in prison and banned from journalism for life, which was then reduced to 6 years in prison and 10 years ban from journalism at the appeal court. In July 2012, he was released on \$267,000 bail. Mr. Lavasani stated that the authorities did not provide him with a copy of his final sentence and appeal verdict in writing. On the contrary he was verbally informed and showed the sentence after Mr. Lavasani left the country, his interrogator allegedly threatened his life.

Mr./Ms. “Hassanpour”**Baha’i**

An informed source, Mr. or Mrs. “Hassanpour,” reported that in 2013, s/he was summoned over the phone by the security officers to the local intelligence office. S/he was reportedly blindfolded and taken to search his/her house and parents’ house with warrant. The security officers reportedly confiscated religious photos, books, and his/her computer. The interviewee reportedly spent the 17 days in solitary confinement and spent 7 days at the local intelligence office. The second day the judge officially charged him/her without providing evidence with “propagation against the state,” “membership in association with illegal groups that disrupt security,” and “cooperation with other state enemies.”

The interviewee reported that s/he did not have access to legal counsel. The interviewee maintained that s/he was interrogated 6 times, which would start after 16:00 and last between 2 to 4 hours. The interviewee was reportedly asked to wear a blindfold and face the wall while the interrogator was behind him/her and would slapped behind on the back and threatened with physical punishment. The cell’s light was reportedly constantly on and he/she could hear the sound of other detainees being allegedly tortured, and insults made against the interviewee, his/her family, and beliefs. The interviewee was reportedly detained for 7.5 months, was released with \$30,000 bail and has not yet gone on trial. The interviewee reported that the Baha’is that were arrested a few months before him/her were physically beaten and sexually harassed by the authorities.

Mr./Mrs. “Nasrallah”**Student activist**

A student activist, Mr. or Mrs. “Nasrallah,” reported that s/he was arrested by the security officers in 2010. When the interviewee asked for arrest warrant, the officer allegedly showed his walkie-talkie and stated that this is his warrant. The interviewee was reportedly blindfolded in the car and was detained at the ministry of intelligence of Mashhad for seven day, where the interrogation began on the second day and last between 3-4 hours. S/he reported that the interrogators would stand behind him/her. S/he was physically beaten by the interrogators; where they would allegedly hit his/her head on the desk.

The authorities reportedly denied him/her to use the restroom until he/she signed the documents and when on the fourth day, the s/he was taken to the Revolutionary Court of Mashhad, the judge asked him/her to sign the documents and refusing the his/her request to read the documents by stating he pulled that s/he should do so without reading them like the previous night otherwise situation will remain the same. The interviewee reportedly signed the documents that s/he later on realized were related to his/her charges, “Propagation against the state,” “Insulting the supreme the leader,” “acting against national security,” and “keeping vulgar and unknown information.”

The interviewee was reportedly released on the 7th day. In 2010, the Revolutionary Court of Mashhad reportedly sentenced the interviewee to 10 months in prison, 100 lashes, and \$70. The interviewee maintained that at the appeal court was informed by judge that s/he does not have the right to legal counsel, however, his/her friend who was a lawyer was able to submit a defense bill and the lashes were lifted. In 2011, police officers, who stated to have a warrant, arrested the interviewee and transferred him/her to the Vakil Abad prison, where s/he was allegedly raped by other cell mates. He/she allegedly also witnessed mock executions, executions, and lash punishment. The interviewee maintained that the Vakil Abad prison has the capacity for 3800-4100 inmates whereas in 2011, 13,900 prisoners were detained.

Mr. “Aslan”

Baha’i

A Baha’i father, Mr. “Aslan,” described to the Special Rapporteur how his family repeatedly experienced discrimination related to their economic and social rights. He had been working as a carpenter for several years in a shop. In 2001 he started his own shop and applied for the appropriate license at the semi-governmental carpenter’s guild. Licenses, he said, were typically granted within six months. The guild initially presented seemingly neutral reasons for not granting him a license, such as that fact that his shop was “too small.” But when he would get a bigger workspace they would offer a different reason.

After three years of back-and-forth guild staff allegedly told him that they actually were not approving his license because he was a Baha’i, a fact he had indicated on his initial application. He was forced to work without a license until 2009, when the mayor’s office finally closed his shop, causing him to lose his capital and tools. Also in 2009 his daughter wanted to enroll in a specialized public high school that offered classes in tourism, a subject she was interested in. Upon application the father asked the school’s principal if his daughter’s faith was an issue. A few days later the principal called the father and said that she had contacted the Ministry of Education and it instructed her not to grant admission to his Baha’i daughter.

Mehdi Noorzar

Political activist / lawyer

Green Movement activist Mehdi Noorzar, a lawyer formally employed in a state agency, told the Special Rapporteur that authorities arrested him on 9 August 2011 when he responded to a summons to Evin Prison. He reported being held in solitary confinement for three months and subjected to various forms of torture including: punching, kicking, baton beatings, whipping, blindfolding, and a mock execution. He said that his interrogators were trying to make him confess to connections with monarchist groups or the MEK, both of which he purportedly told interrogators he opposed. He was formally charged 20 days after the start of his detention on charges of acting against national security, insulting the supreme leader, insulting the president, blasphemy, and insulting clerics. At the trial the judge advised him not to bring his lawyer into the courtroom in order to receive a lighter sentence. Yet, the trial purportedly only lasted ten minutes, with the judge taking a very hostile tone, and Noorzar was sentenced to three years in prison. An appeals court reduced the sentence to one year in prison, a one-year suspended sentence, and 74 lashes. On 7 August 2012 his one-year sentence came to an end, but as his release fell on a weekend, he was kept in prison for three more days until the flogger was at work to administer the lashes.