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人权理事会
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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艾哈迈德·沙希德的报告 * **

概要

本报告是根据人权理事会第 25/24 号决议向理事会提交的。在本报告中，特别报告员重点介绍了自 2013 年 10 月向大会提交第四次临时报告(A/68/503)以来伊朗伊斯兰共和国人权状况的发展。他也审查了对伊朗人权状况的持续关切和新发展。

虽然本报告并不是详尽的，但是它提供了提交特别报告员的报告中叙述和特别报告员调查的主要状况的概貌。特别是，特别报告员参照即将通过的关于伊朗第二次普遍定期审议报告中所包涵的建议，对这些报告进行了分析。

* 迟交。

** 本报告附件不译，原文照发。

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一. 导言

1. 伊朗伊斯兰共和国 2014 年 10 月在普遍定期审议机制之下接受了第二个周期的审议。共有 104 个代表团提出了与缔约国批准的 5 个国际人权条约所保障的权利有关的 291 项建议。¹ 各代表团在大多数的建议中呼吁政府考虑加强对公民权利和政治权利的保护，停止违反这些权利的做法。它们还鼓励政府加入关于废除死刑、防止酷刑和其他残忍、不人道或有辱人格的待遇或惩罚、保护移徙工人的权利及促进两性平等的公约。代表团还提出了下述建议：改善对包括宗教、种族和性别少数群体在内的弱势群体的保护；建立符合《关于促进和保护人权的国家机构的地位的原则》（《巴黎原则》）的国家人权机构；以及与联合国人权机制与合作。

2. 2014 年普遍定期审议提出的建议中强调的问题与 2010 年对该国的第一次普遍定期审议提出的问题相似。许多新建议与伊朗伊斯兰共和国人权状况特别报告员在他的报告中提及的法律、政策及做法有关。

提出的建议概述，按人权问题分类

人权问题	普遍定期审议建议				自 2011 年以来 特别报告员的建议
	总数接受 (2010 年)	拒绝 (2010 年)	总数 (2014 年)		
加入国家尚未加入的条约	15	0	15	33	1
与国际人权机制合作	19	8	11	25	8
公民权利和政治权利	93	45	48	94	32
经济、社会及文化权利	40	38	2	58	12
两性平等和妇女权利	14	10	4	52	9
儿童权利	28	19	11	36	7
保护少数宗教群体的权利	19	8	11	26	5
保护/促进少数族裔群体的权利	5	5	4	13	5
保护女同性恋、男同性恋、双性恋 和变性人群体成员的权利	3	0	3	12	1

3. 联合国人权机制先前指出的和本报告指出的法律、政策和做法继续破坏政府改善人权状况的能力。继续在大量使用死刑及其他形式的残忍、不人道的和有辱人格的处罚，数量之大令人震惊。尤其令人关切的是，在根据国际人权法律不认为是“最严重”的罪行上频繁适用死刑，继续实行联合国人权机制先前所指出的对司法构成挑战的政策和做法。

¹ 《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》、《经济、社会及文化权利国际公约》、《儿童权利公约》、《消除一切形式种族歧视国际公约》及《残疾人权利公约》。

4. 目前正在考虑或自 2014 年 3 月以来已经通过了若干似乎进一步否定国家和国际法律保障的人权的法律草案和政策。这些法律草案和政策包括看起来扩大政府对媒体、民间社会、政治组织及法律界的影响的条款。目前正在考虑或正在实施进一步限制妇女的经济机会和在工作场所将她们隔离的政策。

5. 在 2014 年从伊朗继续发出的关于伊朗继续逮捕人权维护者、律师、记者、少数宗教和少数族裔群体成员的报告和关于酷刑和违反公正审判标准的公开信件和保密通信中，可以看到这些法律和实践产生的不利影响。也继续关闭媒体，严重限制互联网和社交媒体。

二. 方法

6. 在丹麦、德国和挪威进行实况调查期间，为本报告收集了信息。在实况调查中，与伊朗侨民中的 39 名受害者和活动分子进行了面谈。特别报告员谨感谢所有三国政府的接待。在 2014 年 7 月至 2014 年 1 月期间，与在伊朗伊斯兰共和国和其他地方的另外 28 名伊朗人进行了面谈。

7. 特别报告员也查阅了在公开信函、保密通信、伊朗国内新闻媒体对外发布的新闻报道和广播节目、官方声明、政府对特别程序任务负责人提出的问题的答复中传递的信息、国家和民间社会利益相关者为这个国家的第一次和第二次普遍定期审查提交的报告及可信的人权组织向特别报告员提交的报告等所包含的信息。他还研究了目前正在审议的各个立法草案的内容。

三. 与任务负责人合作

8. 2014 年，特别程序向政府发出了 29 封信函，包括根据紧急行动程序发出了 27 封信函，对酷刑、任意逮捕和拘留、迫害少数宗教群体、对涉嫌就与言论自由和结社自由有关的问题与联合国人权官员联系的个人进行报复及包括囚犯不能获得足够的医疗服务在内的拘留条件表示关切。政府对 5 封通信做出了答复，答复率从 2013 年的 40% 减至 2014 年的 17%。

9. 特别报告员谨感谢政府安排特别报告员在日内瓦与来访的代表团会晤，其中包括 2014 年 9 月与司法机构、伊朗伊斯兰共和国高级人权委员会及外交部代表会晤，并对特别报告员向大会提交的最新报告(A/69/356)提出了详细评论。

10. 特别报告员请求访问该国，以与政府官员进行深入对话，并进一步核实向特殊程序发来的投诉的真实性。不幸的是，仍然没有收到对这些请求的回复。尽管政府自 2011 年以来几次表示了在这方面加强与人权机制的合作的意向，但是仍然没有对其他各个特殊程序提出的许多访问请求给予答复。

四. 对活动分子的报复

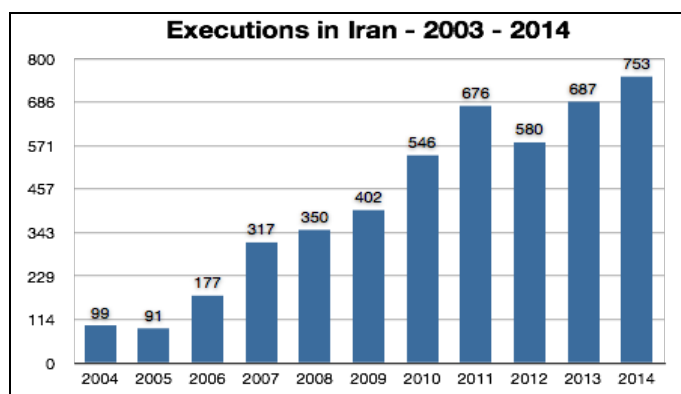
11. 特别报告员对伊朗对似乎与国际人权组织和联合国人权机制联系的个人进行报复事件再次表示关切。自 2014 年 8 月以来,已经收到了关于 5 个事件的报告(见附件一),包括起诉 Atena Daemi、Saeed Shirzad、Mohammad Ali Taheri、Behnam Ebrahimzadeh 及 Mohammad Reza Pourjashari。据报告称,自 2011 年以来,至少有 15 人因为与特殊程序联系而被拘留、指控或起诉或恐吓。

五. 公民权利和政治权利状况概述

A. 生命权

12. 在 2010 年第一次普遍定期审议期间,政府收到了 29 条与实行死刑相关的建议;在 2014 年第二次审议中,提出了 41 条关于这方面的建议。

13. 据报告称,在 2014 年,至少有 753 个人被处决,其中包括 25 名妇女(过去 12 年记录的年度数量总多的年份);53 个处决是公开执行的。总共有 362 个处决(占近一半)与毒品犯罪有关(不包括与杀人同时犯下的与毒品有关的犯罪),² 这不符合国际公认的需要执行死刑的“最严重罪行”门槛。至少在 4 个凶杀案件中,被害者家属只是在当局已开始实施绞刑处决过程之后才表示可以宽恕。在这几个案件中,当局停止了处决的执行,有关个人都是被悬吊了一段时间之后才被放下。



(注: 上表显示 2003 年至 2014 年执行处决数量。)

14. 2014 年 11 月和 12 月,高级人权委员会负责人 Mohammad Javad Larijani 再次呼吁修改 1988 年关于毒品的法律,认为这样的政策改变将使处决数量减少

² 伊朗人权文献中心,2014 年处决图表,2015 年 1 月 1 日更新, www.iranhrdc.org/english/publications/1000000425-ihrc-chart-of-executions-by-the-islamic-republic-of-iran-2014.htm。

80%。³ 在这个国家，对与毒品有关的犯罪处以死刑是由该法及其 1997 年和 2011 年修正案规范的。该法的当前版本规定在 17 种罪行上处以死刑。此外，在违禁品超过最小阈值时，例如，30 克海洛因、吗啡、可卡因、4-亚甲二氧基甲基苯丙胺(二亚甲基双氧苯丙胺/心醉神迷)或冰毒，就自动适用死刑。⁴

15. 经过修订的《伊斯兰教法》于 2013 年 6 月生效，该法规定允许对青少年罪犯适用死刑，除非确认犯罪者缺乏心智能力，不能理解罪行的性质或其后果。该国继续对少年执行处决。报告显示，仅在 2014 年，至少 13 名青少年可能被处决了。⁵

16. 据报告称，在 2014 年 8 月 26 日至 11 月 14 日期间，在科曼监狱至少对 33 人执行了死刑。据报告称，除一人外，其他人都被判定犯与毒品有关的罪行。在此期间，政府没有公开宣布过在监狱执行死刑的信息。⁶ 这引发了对可能低报数量的关切。

B. 公正审判标准

17. 任意拘留问题工作组在 2003 年访问伊朗伊斯兰共和国之后建议，伊朗建立防止恐吓的法律顾问保障，从案件一开始就让法律顾问参与，无论对被告的指控性质(见 E/CN.4/2004/3/Add.2 和 Corr.1, 第 65 段)。同样，在 2014 年普遍定期审议中，政府收到了 13 条与公正审判标准和司法独立有关的建议，与 2010 年在这些问题上提出的建议数量相同。在几个建议中，代表团强调必须确保可以立即与选择的律师接触，可以充分看到为起诉收集的所有证据。

18. 修改后的《刑事诉讼法》第 48 条将于 2015 年 6 月生效，该条规定了被告要求律师从拘留开始时在场的权利。然而，关于第 48 条的说明允许有例外情况；譬如，如果被告因为涉嫌犯与有组织犯罪有关的罪行、危害国家安全罪、盗窃或与毒品有关的罪行而被拘留，可以拒绝他们与律师接触，直到被拘留一周之

³ 欧洲新闻(Euronews)，《伊朗拉里贾尼抨击西方在人权问题上的“偏见”》，2014 年 11 月 7 日；以及米赞通讯社(Mizan News Agency)(半官方通讯社)，2014 年 12 月 5 日，<http://mizanonline.ir/fa/content/19246>。

⁴ 埃塞克斯大学，伊朗人权股，《伊朗在毒品犯罪上实行死刑：伊朗的国际人权义务分析》(2014 年)。载于：www.essex.ac.uk/hri/documents/research-paper-iran-death-penalty-drug-crimes.pdf。

⁵ 见伊朗人权文献中心，《伊朗又对一个少年执行死刑》，2014 年 7 月 5 日，载于：<http://iranhr.net/2014/07/another-juvenile-execution-in-iran/>，以及大赦国际，《伊朗：10 名绝食罢工者中的涉嫌青少年罪犯受到立即执行死刑威胁》，2014 年 12 月 16 日，载于：www.amnestyusa.org/news/news-item/iran-alleged-juvenile-offender-among-10-hunger-strikers-threatened-with-immediate-execution。

⁶ 伊朗人权文献中心，《在科曼监狱(伊朗东南部)秘密大规模处决毒品罪犯》，2014 年 12 月 30 日。载于：<http://iranhr.net/2014/12/secret-mass-executions-of-drug-convicts-in-kerman-prison-southeastern-iran/>。

后。应该指出，据报告称，大多数违反公正审判标准的情况发生在调查阶段。律师、记者、少数宗教和少数民族群体及其他和平地行使国际公认的权利的人常常会被判定犯危害国家安全罪。

C. 免被任意拘留

19. 继续对绿色运动领导人和前总统候选人实行软禁，已经引起相当多的关注。这个国家正在临近对 Mehdi Karroubi、Mir-Hossein Mousavi 及 Mousavi 先生的夫人 Zahra Rahnavard 监禁 4 周年，以及 2009 年游行示威周年纪念日。在 2011 年至 2013 年期间，任意拘留问题工作组发表了关于拘留 13 个伊朗人的 10 次意见，包括上述反对派领导人和几个记者、律师、一个基督教牧师和一个学生活动分子(见附件一)。政府对 10 个信函中的 3 个做出了回应。

20. 任意拘留问题工作组在意见中得出的结论是，在 13 个人中有 12 个人看来因为行使言论、表达意见、宗教、信仰或结社自由的权利而被拘留，鼓励政府立即释放被指控合法行使这些自由的个人，并向他们提供对任意拘留的补偿。Nasrin Soutodeh 就是这种囚犯，在刑满之前被释放，而 Bahman Ahmadi Amouee 和 Kiarash Kamrani 刑满之后被释放。没有人像工作组建议的那样获得补偿。

D. 律师的独立性

21. 国际标准承认律师依照公认的职业道德在没有来自任何方面限制、影响、压力或不适当干涉的情况下从业的权利。⁷ 一个独立的律师协会和律师能够独立执业，为保护人权和获得诉诸法律的机会提供不可或缺的保障。正如一个国际律师协会人权研究所代表所说：“律师的执业能力如果受到外部干扰和控制，他们就不可能充分和正确地履行职责。”⁸

22. 2012 年，国际律师协会和特别报告员对《正式代理权法案》表示关切，该法案将扩大政府对国家的律师协会的影响力。特别报告员在向第六十八届联合国大会提交的报告(A/68/503)中，对政府决定暂停对该法案的审议表示欢迎。⁹

23. 2014 年 9 月，向议会提交了关于这个法案草案的几个修改版本。¹⁰ 法案仍然规定政府可以施加重大干预和影响，因而侵害律师协会的独立性，令人关切。¹¹

⁷ 见例如，人权委员会关于在法院和法庭一律平等和获得公正审判权利的第 32 号一般性意见(2007 年)，第 34 段。

⁸ 国际律师协会，《全球律师机构敦促伊朗停止侵犯法律职业的独立性》，2013 年 3 月 26 日。载于：www.ibanet.org/Article/Detail.aspx?ArticleUid=ac631d72-4d4b-4b4b-b112-206e183c86b8。

⁹ 见伊朗学生通讯社(半官方通讯社)，2014 年 6 月 22 日，www.isna.ir/fa/news/92040100629/。

¹⁰ Dolat 网(官方网站)，2014 年 9 月 23 日，www.dolat.ir/NSite/FullStory/News/?Serv=1&Id=249673，以及 Ictbar 网(官方网站)，2014 年 4 月 22 日，<http://icbar.ir/Default.aspx?tabid=55&ctl=Edit&mid=435&Code=1403>。

譬如，该法案第 33 和 37 条规定建立监督委员会，负责与情报部和司法部情报和保护中心一起评估律师获得执业执照的资格，评估伊朗律师协会最高委员会和监事会成员资格。监督委员会由行政机构和司法机构代表及由律师协会选出并经由法官最高纪律法庭庭长组建的委员会批准的 5 名律师组成，它可以初步暂停律师执照。法官最高纪律法庭拥有撤销执照的权力(法案第 55、33 及 34 条)。

24. 律师协会选举监事会已经受到政府的重大影响。两年一次的选举候选人由法官最高纪律法庭批准。据报告称，法官最高纪律法庭与情报部就候选人的资格进行沟通。¹² 2014 年 3 月 13 日举行了最近一次监事会选举。在选举期间，法官最高纪律法庭开始时就取消 29 名候选人的资格，¹³ 其中包括 3 名监事会成员和 14 名在过去选举中有资格的候选人。¹⁴

25. 律师协会目前负责更新执照。据报告称，律师必须向司法部缴纳强制性费用，才能更新执照。¹⁵ 申请执业执照或法学学生进行实习，也必须经过国家安全机构批准。有报告称，法学学生因为从事学生活动而被取消资格或被要求承诺避免进行活动。据报告称，情报部官员一直在律师协会常驻。¹⁶

26. 据报告称，自 2009 年 6 月以来，至少有 50 名律师因为代理良心犯或政治和“安全”犯而被起诉。¹⁷ 许多伊朗律师对律师协会及其监事会部分因为协会缺乏独立性而不能保护自己的律师表示关切。¹⁸ 人权律师 Hossein Raeesi 对司法和安全对律师界的影响程度表示关切，尤其是在德黑兰之外和对少数族裔律师的影响，造成了阻碍律师接受起诉政治和安全犯及良心犯的国家安全案件的气氛。譬如，西阿塞拜疆省律师协会监事会暂停了库尔德族人权律师 Masoud Shamsnejad

¹¹ Shargh 报(半官方通讯社)，http://sharghdaily.ir/Modules/News/PrintVer.aspx?Src=Main&News_Id=43569；Centre for Supporters of Human Rights，<http://cshr.org.uk/human-rights-portal/2692>。

¹² 人权支持者中心，《人权律师 Hossein Raeesi 先生》，2014 年 12 月 22 日，<http://cshr.org.uk/human-rights-portal/2692>；Rooz 在线，www.roozonline.com/persian/opinion/opinion-article/archive/2013/may/02/article/-4723ff2b43.html 及 www.roozonline.com/persian/opinion/opinion-article/archive/2014/march/18/article/-9c61eff539.html。

¹³ Shargh 报，http://sharghdaily.ir/Modules/News/PrintVer.aspx?Src=Main&News_Id=30658，以及议会官网，2010 年 8 月 17 日，http://rc.majlis.ir/fa/legal_draft/show/781457。

¹⁴ Shargh 报，http://sharghdaily.ir/Modules/News/PrintVer.aspx?Src=Main&News_Id=30658，以及伊朗学生通讯社，isna.ir/fa/news/92120200683/。

¹⁵ 人权支持者中心，《Hossein Raeesi 先生》。

¹⁶ 同上，也见 Rooz 在线，2014 年 3 月 18 日，www.roozonline.com/persian/opinion/opinion-article/archive/2014/march/18/article/-9c61eff539.html。

¹⁷ 人权支持者中心，《Hossein Raeesi 先生》。

¹⁸ 同上。

的执照，他曾代理库尔德族政治犯。此后，他被指控犯“进行反对制度的宣传”罪。他 2014 年 10 月 19 日开始服为期 4 个月的刑。¹⁹

E. 囚犯的拘留条件和待遇

27. 特别报告员仍然感到关切的是，据报告称，监狱囚犯不能获得足够的医疗服务或者根本没有医疗服务，在监狱中隔离做法不足。在 2014 年 4 月至 12 月期间，特别报告员和其他专题任务负责人就 16 名囚犯的健康状况恶化急需在监狱外接受专业医疗发出 5 封信。据报告称，他们中一些人由于得不到足够医疗，面临死亡危险。只在极少数案件上，允许囚犯在监狱外寻求医疗救治。《囚犯待遇最低限度标准规则》要求为生病的需要专门治疗的囚犯提供获得适当医疗机构和人员治疗的充分的机会，并呼吁根据性别、年龄、犯罪记录及拘留的法律原因将囚犯隔离。

28. 据报告称，2014 年 11 月 20 日，在 Urumia 中央监狱(在西阿塞拜疆省)第 12 号牢房的至少 24 名库尔德族囚犯开始绝食，抗议对囚犯隔离得不够和获得医疗的机会不足(见附件一)。一些犯人被判定义模糊的国家安全罪，譬如，分发小册子和发表讲话纪念国际母语日的人，在社交网络上张贴文章的人，检查库尔德族反对派网站的人，与这种网站管理员联系的人，分发政治小册子的人，与反对党合作或加入反对党的人。

29. 据称，2014 年 12 月 9 日，Urumia 中央监狱的安全人员包围了第 12 号牢房，威胁他们称，如果他们继续绝食，就将对抗议者进行袭击。据报告称，几个抗议者被传唤到情报办公室，受到各种各样的威胁，譬如，对他们进行新的指控，将他们转为单独监禁，对他们进行“流亡”监禁，以及逮捕他们的家人。进行绝食抗议的其他人，包括 Ali Afshari、Mohammad Abdollahi 及涉嫌少年罪犯 Saman Nasim，受到加速被处决的威胁。据称，12 月 10 日，情报官员要求 Nasim 先生的家人鼓励他结束绝食抗议，否则将很快对他执行处决。²⁰ 据报告称，在当局承诺停止骚扰他们的家人和调查囚犯的关切之后，26 名囚犯于 2014 年 12 月 22 日结束绝食。

F. 言论自由与获取信息的机会

30. 在 2014 年普遍定期审议中，政府收到了 19 条与言论自由、表达意见自由及获得信息的机会有关的建议。文化与伊斯兰指导部从 2014 年 11 月 8 日到 14

¹⁹ 人权支持者中心 2014 年 11 月 10 日的信函，向联合国人权事务高级专员、伊朗伊斯兰共和国人权状况特别报告员、维权人士状况特别报告员及法官和律师独立性问题特别报告员提交了副本，<http://cshr.org.uk/human-rights-portal/news/2830>；也见国际声援伊朗人权运动，http://persian.iranhumanrights.org/1393/08/shamnejad_kord_lawer/。

²⁰ 2014 年 12 月 16 日向特别报告员办公室提交的信息。

日举办了题为“有责任的自由”的第 20 届国家媒体博览会。不幸的是，当前在这个国家对记者和博客的态度与包括文化与伊斯兰指导部官员在内的一些官员在这次活动中发表的关于媒体自由的积极言论相悖。

31. 自 2014 年 7 月以来，至少有 13 名记者和博客博主被逮捕或拘留(见附件一)，至少 8 名记者在监禁期满之后被释放。截止 2014 年 12 月，30 名记者被拘留(见附件一)。²¹ 对他们的指控包括措辞含糊的犯“国家安全”罪，譬如，“进行反对制度的宣传”、“进行反对制度的结社和勾结”、“侮辱最高领袖”及“散布谎言试图煽动公众意识”。2014 年 9 月，伊朗伊斯兰共和国最高法院维持对 Soheil Arabi 的死刑判决，他是一个博主，据称因为他在几个脸谱网账户上发表评论，被判犯“侮辱伊斯兰教先知”罪。他还被判犯“侮辱政府官员”、“侮辱最高领袖”及“进行反对制度的宣传”罪。政府在对本文件的评论中声称，Arabi 先生“伤害(原文如此)公众宗教感情”。

32. 据报告称，伊朗当局也继续关闭它认为颠覆政治制度的某些元素的出版社和电视台。Ghanoun、Bahar 及 Aseman 报纸在删去被视为攻击性内容之后，才被允许恢复发行。²² 2014 年 12 月 23 日，德黑兰检察署命令关闭了另一家报纸 Roozan，显然与该报纸发表了一篇纪念阿亚图拉·侯赛因·阿里·蒙塔泽里(Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri)逝世 5 周年的文章有关。5 个私人宗教网站(Imam Hossein、Abolfazal Abass、Alghaem、Alzahra 及 Almehti)在被情报部指控为在美国和大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国的卫星电视台非法工作、在伊斯兰教中挑拨宗派紧张、显示有辱人格的什叶派图像及侮辱伊斯兰教圣人之后，于 2014 年 8 月被关闭。2015 年 1 月 8 日，情报部宣布，关闭 17 个“支持在伊斯兰教挑起宗派紧张局势的敌人”的卫星电视频道办事处。²³

33. 对网站的屏蔽和删除仍然无处不在，显然是由多个机构命令实施的。目前尚不清楚，国家法律是否规定这些机构拥有干扰网站的合法权力。2014 年 10 月，行政法院院长和总检察长办公室批评文化与伊斯兰指导部直接关闭没有获得许可证的网站，认为没有总检察长办公室的命令，无论是文化与伊斯兰指导部还是媒体监督委员会都没有权力关闭网站。²⁴ 11 月，确定刑事犯罪内容实例工作

²¹ 见保护记者委员会，《特别报告》，2014 年 12 月 17 日，<https://cpj.org/reports/2014/12/journalists-in-prison-china-is-worlds-worst-jailer.php>。

²² 英国广播公司，2014 年 11 月 13 日，www.bbc.co.uk/persian/iran/2014/11/141113_145_aseman_daily。

²³ 法尔斯新闻社(Fars News Agency)(半官方通讯社)，2015 年 1 月 4 日，www.farsnews.com/newstext.php?nn=13931014000459。

²⁴ Farda 无线电台，2014 年 10 月 14 日，www.radiofarda.com/content/f6_iran_websites_filtering/26637464.html。

组证实，信息和技术部将继续删除在 Instagram 网站上的数据。²⁵ 法尔斯通讯社 2014 年 12 月报道称，在 Instagram 网站上的“不道德”网页已被查封。

34. 2014 年 11 月，哈桑·鲁哈尼总统内阁批准了 2009 年《获得信息法》修正案，旨在允许人民了解政府使用公共资金的详细信息。²⁶ 另外与此相关，司法总监萨迪格·拉里贾尼宣布，他已命令检察署监测和传唤任何犯“夸大”政府腐败罪的人。²⁷

1. 关于建立媒体委员会的法案草案

35. 2014 年 8 月 10 日，发布了关于建立媒体委员会法草案，该法案看来将扩大政府对媒体的监管。²⁸ 记者和法律专家已经对法律草案关于让政府在向记者发放记者证、对“职业不当行为”进行调查及采取包括临时禁止进行新闻活动和撤销执照在内的惩罚性措施上发挥作用的条款表达了严重关切。²⁹ 目前还不清楚对没有记者证从事新闻活动的人将采取什么惩罚性措施，如果有的话。据报告称，政府对批评作出反应，决定暂停对法律草案的审议；表示有必要与记者进行进一步磋商。³⁰

2. 政治罪法案

36. 议会 2013 年 9 月颁布了《政治罪法》，2014 年 6 月进行了修订。该法将政治罪定义为实施旨在影响国家事务、国家行政和政治机构或国家国内或外交政策的意图但是没有伤害国家教义的意图的活动。这包括侮辱或诽谤议会议员和监护委员会成员、部长和其他政府官员。³¹ 该法案规定由陪审团公开审判政治和新闻罪行。

G. 和平集会和结社自由

37. 人权委员会 2011 年指出，在伊朗伊斯兰共和国进行集会和建立协会的条件是遵守“伊斯兰教原则”，然而国家立法未对此进行定义(见 CCPR/C/IRN/CO/3,

²⁵ 伊朗学生通讯社，2014 年 11 月 11 日，<http://isna.ir/fa/news/93082010296/>。

²⁶ 梅尔通讯社(Mehr News Agency)(半官方通讯社)，2014 年 10 月 15 日，<http://mehrnews.com/news/2389693/>。

²⁷ 梅尔通讯社(半官方通讯社)，2014 年 10 月 12 日，<http://mehrnews.com/news/2387790/>。

²⁸ 议会官网，<http://rc.majlis.ir/fa/law/show/790196>。

²⁹ 伊朗劳工新闻通讯社(Iranian Labour News Agency)(半官方通讯社)，2014 年 8 月 27 日，<http://ilna.ir/news/news.cfm?id=199081>。

³⁰ Shahrvand(半官方通讯社)，2014 年 12 月 15 日，http://shahrvand-newspaper.ir/?News_Id=16826。

³¹ 议会官网，http://rc.majlis.ir/fa/legal_draft/state/856746。

第 26 段)。委员会鼓励政府释放仅因和平地行使这些权利而拘留的任何人，并敦促政府撤销关于非政府组织的建立和监督的议会法案，该法案规定建立一个由内政部任主席和由情报部代表参加的委员会来管理非政府组织。

38. 在 2014 年对伊朗进行普遍定期审议期间，高级人权委员会主任报告称，在伊朗伊斯兰共和国，有超过 17,000 个非政府组织开展活动，在各种问题上开展工作，包括促进和保护人权。持续收到关于人权活动人士因和平地行使合法权利而被逮捕的报告表明，对这些权利的保护是反复无常的；此外，最新的法律草案有使情况加剧的风险。

1. 关于非政府组织的法律草案

39. 内政部 2014 年 11 月 9 日提出的一项法案³²似乎将进一步威胁民间社会的独立性。该法案规定在国家、省及市各级建立委员会，部分职责是向在“社会、文化、艺术、卫生、环境、文化遗产、人权、种族及发展”问题上开展工作的非政府组织发放开展活动许可证，它们的活动目前不受规范专业组织或诸如政党等政治实体的其他法律的规范(法案第 2 和 4 条)。

40. 根据该法案，委员会还将负责监督和支持非政府组织，纠正他们的不当行为。非政府组织在收到成立许可证及收到和注册了开展活动许可证之后，才能正式开展组织活动(第 21 条)。法案出台的建立协会程序显得特别繁琐，将把非政府组织置于行政监督和自由处理之下，可以用来压制不同意见或信念，违反国际法律和标准。

2. 关于政党和团体组建和活动的法案

41. 2012 年 7 月 20 日，在议会首次提出了关于政党和团体组建和活动的法案。在对法案条款表示关切的情况下，议会 2014 年 7 月 20 日暂停审议该法案 3 个月。³³

42. 该法案的某些条款尤其令人不安，因为它们似乎有效地剥夺因和平地行使言论、结社及集会权利而被逮捕或起诉的人的公民权。这包括在 2009 年总统大选后几个月中被逮捕或起诉的人，也包括在范围广泛的问题上表示反对或批评意见的律师、记者和人权活动分子。

43. 该法案禁止政党在没有获得九人政党委员会³⁴签发的两个许可证的情况下开展活动，该委员会由包括内政部、情报部、议会官员、总检察长及司法部长在内的政府代表组成。³⁵

³² 法尔斯新闻社，2014 年 12 月 1 日；www.farsnews.com/newstext.php?nn=13930905000787。

³³ 议会官网，http://rc.majlis.ir/fa/legal_draft/state/814244。

³⁴ 青年记者俱乐部，2014 年 7 月 13 日，www.yjc.ir/fa/print/4908729。

44. 为了获得初步许可证，申请人必须提交一份拟议的成员名单和政党宣言，其中包括世界观、理念及意识形态基础、目标和实现目标的计划，以及政党在国家文化、经济、社会、政治、行政和法律问题上的总方针。³⁶ 申请者的章程和宣言还必须明确声明遵守《宪法》和伊斯兰教法学家的监护原则。³⁷

45. 该法案禁止与“反革命”团体有联系的人和被判定犯国内外安全罪的人建立政党；禁止由法院解散的政党的前党员、在解散政党时有影响力的前政党党员加入或建立政党。³⁸ 当局 2014 年 12 月 14 日表示，将在 2016 年议会选举之前通过新法案。

H. 宗教或信仰自由

46. 根据伊朗法律，文化与伊斯兰指导部负责发放《宪法》承认的少数宗教群体开展文化、艺术及宣传活动的许可证。³⁹ 根据国家《政党法》，允许《宪法》承认的少数宗教群体组建少数宗教社团，由同一个宗教的自愿者组成，目的是在自己群体的宗教、文化、社会和福利问题上开展工作。⁴⁰ 少数宗教办公室负责协调和监督少数宗教群体举行的所有仪式，包括庆祝宗教节日的活动。发行出版物，应教堂和宗教委员会的邀请外国传教士前往伊朗伊斯兰共和国旅行，都必须获得文化与伊斯兰指导部批准。⁴¹

47. 尽管宣布为什叶派和逊尼派建造清真寺发行许可证的程序是非歧视性的，但是据逊尼派报告称，自 1979 年以来，它们没有获得过在德黑兰建造一座清真寺的许可。⁴² 据报告称，在过去 35 年里，当局也限制建造基督教教堂，包括禁止建造亚美尼亚人和亚述人东正教教堂。⁴³ 也继续收到报告称，政府禁止基督教教堂以波斯语举行礼拜仪式。⁴⁴

³⁵ 议会官网，http://rc.majlis.ir/fa/legal_draft/state/814244。

³⁶ 伊朗学生通讯社，2014 年 7 月 13 日，<http://isna.ir/fa/news/93042212597>。

³⁷ 同上。

³⁸ Tasnim 通讯社(半官方通讯社)，2014 年 7 月 15 日，www.tasnimnews.com/Home/Single/432095。

³⁹ 文化与伊斯兰指导部官网，www.farhang.gov.ir/fa/intro/duty。

⁴⁰ 议会官网，<http://rc.majlis.ir/fa/law/show/90226>。

⁴¹ 德黑兰犹太人委员会，www.iranjewish.com/Essay/Essay14.htm。

⁴² 国际声援伊朗人权运动，2012 年 1 月 17 日，http://persian.iranhumanrights.org/1390/10/sunni_mps/。

⁴³ 国际声援伊朗人权运动，《伊朗：信仰的代价：伊朗基督教新教徒和皈依者遭受迫害》(2013 年)。载于：www.iranhumanrights.org/wp-content/uploads/Christians_report_Final_for-web.pdf。

⁴⁴ 同上。

1. 巴哈教徒

48. 尽管高级别官员表示巴哈教徒享有公民权利，他们继续遭受与他们的宗教有关的歧视、任意逮捕和拘留。据报告称，2014 年 9 月至 12 月期间，在伊斯法罕、德黑兰、设拉子、哈马丹、卡拉季及塞姆南市，安全部队逮捕了至少 24 名巴哈教徒，被监禁的巴哈教徒总数达到 100 人。

49. 在全国墓地埋葬巴哈教徒方面，歧视性限制增加。据报告称，塞姆南市当局劝阻家庭在墓碑上刻墓志铭，铭文仅限于写第一个和最后一个名字及出生和死亡日期。当局还限制在塞姆南市巴哈教墓地建造新建筑，以容纳埋葬。据报告称，伊朗当局在大不里士市和阿瓦士市至少在三个案例上推迟了巴哈教徒的葬礼。⁴⁵

50. 收到的报告显示，信奉巴哈教的学生在 2014/15 学年在进入高等教育机构上受到歧视。据报告称，信奉巴哈教的学生 Shadan Shirazi 在参加国家数学考试的大约 100 万学生中名列第 113 名，但是被禁止在一所公立大学登记。特别报告员邀请信奉巴哈教的学生就他们的权利遭受侵犯向高级人权委员会投诉。

51. 2014 年，继续发生煽动反对巴哈教徒事件。2014 年 12 月 15 日，高级教士和最高司法委员会前成员 Ayatollah Bojnourd 指出：“我们从来没有说过巴哈教徒享有受教育的权利；巴哈教徒甚至没有公民权。”⁴⁶ 在出现消极反应后，他后来澄清称，与以色列合作或倡议反对伊斯兰教的巴哈教徒无权享有公民权利。⁴⁷ 但是他们能够行使人权，但是不能享受特权，譬如，在伊朗伊斯兰共和国上大学。⁴⁸

2. 基督教

52. 截至 2015 年 1 月 1 日，据称至少有 92 名基督徒因为信仰基督教和参加基督教活动仍被拘禁。⁴⁹ 据报告称，仅在 2014 年，在伊朗伊斯兰共和国全国，有 69 名基督教皈依者被逮捕，并被拘留了至少 24 小时。据报告称，当局继续把家庭教会领袖作为打击对象，他们通常过去有穆斯林背景。据称，基督教皈依者还在庆祝他们的宗教节日上继续受到限制。

53. 据报告称，2014 年 12 月 25 日，伊朗当局突袭了在 Rudehen 镇的一个家庭教会，并逮捕了聚集在一起庆祝圣诞节的 9 个人。⁵⁰ 2 月 26 日，Victor Bet

⁴⁵ 巴哈教徒群体 2014 年 12 月向特别报告员提交的信息。

⁴⁶ 国际声援伊朗人权运动，2014 年 12 月 18 日，<http://persian.iranhumanrights.org/1393/09/bojnoordi-bahais/>。

⁴⁷ Tasnim 通讯社，2014 年 12 月 18 日，www.tasnimnews.com/Home/Single/592485。

⁴⁸ 同上。

⁴⁹ 非政府组织向特别报告员提交的信息。

⁵⁰ 伊朗基督徒之音，<http://vocir.org>。

Tamarz 牧师在举行圣诞节礼拜仪式时被当局逮捕，他是德黑兰沙赫拉拉亚述五旬节教会的前会长，另外两个基督教皈依者同时被逮捕。据报告称，自 2009 年以来，Tamarz 牧师一直因以波斯语举行礼拜仪式而受到压力。⁵¹ 2014 年 10 月 19 日，阿尔伯兹省革命法庭以“危害国家安全”和“建立组织推翻政府”的罪名，判处 Behnam Irani、Reza Rabbani 及 Abdolreza (Mathias) Haghnejad 三位牧师 6 年监禁。Irani 牧师和 Rabbani 牧师目前正在服刑。政府澄清称，尔伯兹省上诉法院宣判无罪释放了 Haghnejad 先生。

六. 经济、社会及文化权利

A. 经济权利

1. 组织权利和集体谈判权利

54. 伊朗是国际劳工组织 8 个核心公约中的 5 个公约的缔约国，但是政府尚未签署国际劳工组织 2 个专门关于言论和结社自由权利的公约：1948 年《结社自由和保护组织权公约》(第 87 号)和 1949 年《组织权利和集体谈判权利公约》(第 98 号)。政府认为，没有加入这些条约对权利或保护没有影响。

55. 特别报告员指出，允许许多劳工团体宣传自己的权利是积极的。譬如，在伊斯法罕省 Dizicheh 的 Stephan 水泥公司的数百名工人和霍拉姆沙赫尔(Yaz Khorramshahr)工业公司的工人正在采取行动。然而，尊重劳工活动分子行使保护权利依然是反复无常的。该国 1990 年《劳工法》包含许多关于工人权利的进步规定，但是实际上排除工人不受政府监督和控制的组织权利。该法案授权劳动与社会事务部负责监督劳工团体的建立、职责范围和功能及其代表。这些要求和限制使未经政府批准而和平地开展工作的活动分子容易被以“国家安全”罪名逮捕和起诉。

56. 2014 年 12 月，至少有 3 名协助组建工人组织协调委员会委员在示威游行中被逮捕，至少有 27 人因行使受到国际法律保护的权利而仍然被拘留。

2. 保护面纱和隔离计划与在工作场所的性别隔离

57. 2014 年 10 月 8 日，36 名议员提交了一份旨在保护面纱和隔离的计划。⁵² 该法案似乎对女性工作的权利施加进一步限制。法案第 5 条将妇女的工作时间限制在上午 7 点至晚上 10 点，并呼吁在工作场所实行性别隔离。一些行业，如医生、护士及空乘人员，不受法案规定的工作时间限制。在妇女必须在工作场所，将准许在实行两性隔离政策上例外。该法案还包含一个试图规范统一职场着

⁵¹ 第 18 条，<http://articleeighteen.com/fa/breaking-news/victor-bet-tamraz-arrested/>。

⁵² 议会官网，http://rc.majlis.ir/fa/legal_draft/show/907753。

装的条款，授权可以对公共和私营机构的不符合伊斯兰教适当着装标准的员工处以削减 1 到 12 个月的三分之一工资的处罚。

58. 2014 年 8 月 30 日，当局表示，禁止妇女在咖啡店工作，申请咖啡店营业执照的妇女应该指定男子为主管。⁵³ 在 2014 年 8 月和 12 月期间，在全国各城市的若干音乐演出因为有女性参与而被取消。据 Shargh 报纸报道，女性不能参加 2014 年 9 月 2 日在伊斯法罕和全国 13 个省的音乐表演。文化与伊斯兰指导部指出，“遵守伊斯兰教带面纱的规定的妇女可以在健康环境里在场，并与男人一起工作，没有理由禁止她们在舞台上出现。我们对妇女表演没有任何宗教限制。”⁵⁴

B. 健康权

1. 卫星干扰及其对健康的影响

59. 据报告称，伊朗当局继续以拥有和使用卫星天线为由对个人提起起诉。在过去的几个月里，伊朗官员越来越承认卫星干扰对健康的潜在影响，政府使用卫星干扰阻止公众收看特定的电视频道。2014 年 2 月，卫生部长 Seyyed Hassan Ghazizadeh 博士宣布成立一个特别委员会，调查卫星干扰对健康的潜在影响。委员会成员包括来自卫生部、信息和技术部及伊朗原子能组织的代表。⁵⁵ 委员会尚未宣布调查结果。10 月，环境署的 Saeed Motassadi 指出，已经对于干扰导致癌症问题研究过多次，存在由于受到干扰的影响个体患疾病的可能性。⁵⁶

2. 变性伊朗人

60. 在 2013 年对伊朗伊斯兰共和国审议中，经济、社会及文化权利委员会对女同性恋、男同性恋、双性恋和变性群体成员在获得就业、住房、教育及医疗服务方面受到歧视、社会羞辱及被边缘化表示关切(见 E/C.12/IRN/CO/2, 第 7 段)。

61. 特别报告员指出，伊朗法律和习俗允许变性人接受性别确认手术，这是积极的。⁵⁷ 然而，从收到的接受这样的手术的受害者提供的信息显示，他们有时获得的医疗服务质量显然不合格，不符合专业规范或《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》和《经济、社会及文化权利国际公约》规定的获得足够的能达到的健康的权

⁵³ Tasnim 通讯社，2014 年 8 月 30 日，www.tasnimnews.com/Home/Single/478110。

⁵⁴ 伊斯兰通讯社，2014 年 9 月 17 日，www.irna.ir/fa/News/81313979/。

⁵⁵ 国际声援伊朗人权运动，《政府委员会审查卫星干扰信号对公众健康的影响》，2014 年 2 月 5 日。载于：www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/02/satellite-jamming/。

⁵⁶ AlMonitor，《伊朗官员说，卫星干扰可能导致癌症》，2014 年 10 月 2 日。载于：www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2014/10/iran-satellite-jamming-cancer.html#。

⁵⁷ 国际男同性恋和女同性恋人权委员会和伊朗同性恋组织，《伊朗伊斯兰共和国基于性取向和性别认同侵犯人权》(2014 年)。载于：<http://iglhrc.org/sites/default/files/UPRSubmission.pdf>。

利。⁵⁸ 受访者声称，性别确认手术往往导致严重的并发症，包括严重出血、严重感染、创伤、慢性疼痛及直肠阴道瘘管。一些变性伊朗人也报告称，他们的手术导致性器官形状或位置异常和阴道狭窄。

62. 有报告称，有执照的医生为病人做费用“打折”的手术，最终偏离了标准程序。据称，在手术室外面进行这些收费“打折”手术，使用的麻醉药有限，术后护理有限，有时没有做生殖器重建。几个变性受访者表示，因为补贴不足和术前官僚程序冗长，很难获得昂贵的外科治疗，所以费用“打折”手术有吸引力。特别报告员指出，在伊朗伊斯兰共和国，变性人为了获得法律对他们的性别的承认，必须接受性别确认手术，这可能对接受手术产生过大压力。

C. 地雷

63. 2014 年在对伊朗进行普遍定期审议中，对伊朗伊斯兰共和国存在的地雷情况表示了关切。据报告显示，已经完成初级扫雷程序，已经对 200 万名当地居民进行了关于地雷及其风险的教育。⁵⁹ 2011 年 4 月，一些军人表示，已经清理了约 85% 的受污染区域，已销毁了数百万未引爆的地雷。但是经过雨水冲刷和水土流失才发现的埋在较低土层的地雷继续构成威胁。⁶⁰

64. 据报告称，自 2013 年以来，89 名平民因地雷爆炸受伤，据称其中 12 人是 15 岁以下的儿童。⁶¹ 2013 年有 11 人、2014 年有 9 人由于地雷和未爆炸的爆炸物爆炸而失去生命。⁶² 2013 年 10 月，库尔德斯坦省 Marivan 州州长报告称，Neshkash 村的 7 名儿童由于未爆炸的地雷地区的地雷爆炸而受伤，这一地区继续面临由于雨水冲刷和山体滑坡暴露出来的地雷的威胁。

65. 有投诉称，进行的风险教育不足，尤其是对儿童。有投诉称，国家支持地雷受害者项目存在缺点。一些受害者把他们获得支持项目的经历总结为时间长和具有任意性。他们指出，由于规范提供服务的程序的标准模糊，一些受害者被剥夺了获得支持措施的可能性。⁶³

⁵⁸ E. Coleman 和其他人，《换性者、变性者及性别错位者护理标准第 7 版》，《国际变性期刊》，第 13 期(2011 年)。载于：www.wpath.org/uploaded_files/140/files/IJT%20SOC,%20V7.pdf。

⁵⁹ 梅尔通讯社，2014 年 11 月 2 日，<http://mehrnews.com/news/2414195/>。

⁶⁰ Jamejam 在线(半官方通讯社)，2014 年 4 月 17 日，<http://www1.jamejamonline.ir/papertext.aspx?newsnum=100841075238>。

⁶¹ 伊朗-日内瓦库尔德人权协会，向特别报告员办公室提交的关于在伊朗库尔德斯坦地区地雷受害者的报告，www.kmmk-ge.org/?p=633&lang=en。

⁶² 同上。

⁶³ 人权支持者中心和伊朗-日内瓦库尔德斯坦人权协会分别于 2014 年 12 月 3 日和 2015 年 2 月 6 日向特别报告员办公室提交的报告。

66. 2014 年 10 月，一名代表 Neshkash 案件上的地雷儿童受害者的律师告知总统办公室，地方前政府未解决地雷受害者的问题，并呼吁采取适当措施来解决仍然存在的威胁，向受伤的人提供支持和治疗。⁶⁴ 2014 年 11 月，来自库尔德斯坦省的议员 Omid Karimian 对地雷受害者不能获得医疗和养老金表示关切。⁶⁵ 库尔德斯坦省是受伊朗伊斯兰共和国与伊拉克之间的战争遗留下来的地雷影响的 5 个省中一个省。在对本报告的回应中，政府指出，议会已经通过了一项法律，向回到受战争影响地区的因地雷或其他未爆炸的爆炸物爆炸而“失去生命或遭受伤害”的人的家人提供保护和支持。

七. 两性平等与妇女权利

67. 在 2014 年普遍定期审议中，提出了 53 项与妇女和女童权利有关的建议。这些建议涉及基于性别的歧视、早婚、获得医疗服务和教育的机会、政治和经济参与及家庭暴力。几个缔约国呼吁伊朗伊斯兰共和国提高妇女在社会、文化、经济和政治事务中的总体地位。先前表示关切的在法律和实践中的两性不平等现象仍然存在。议会最近试图通过的立法似乎进一步限制妇女充分地享有国际公认的权利。

A. 影响妇女的立法

1. 人口与家庭卓越计划

68. 2014 年 10 月，在关于《人口与家庭卓越计划》的法案上的投票推迟，该计划的目的是鼓励年轻人结婚生子。⁶⁶ 2014 年 10 月 21 日，负责妇女和家庭事务的副总统 Shahindokht Mowlaverdi 表示反对法案中的一个条款，该条款将禁止聘用未婚女性为大学教师。她指出，这些措施在社会上不会鼓励结婚。她指出，议会卫生委员会先前讨论过拟议的法案，并投票反对第 9 条和第 10 条，这两条将会基于性别和公民地位对招聘确定层次，禁止在教师职位上聘用未婚女性。⁶⁷

2. 保护妇女免受暴力侵害法案

69. 特别报告员 2014 年在向大会提交的报告(A/69/356)中，对这个国家广泛存在侵害妇女的暴力行为和在这个问题的国家法律和机构框架中存在缺陷表示关切。政府对此做出回复表示，家庭暴力是死罪，并指出，正在考虑立法，对各

⁶⁴ 阿扎德通讯社(Azad News Agency)(半官方通讯社)，2014 年 10 月 6 日，www.ana.ir/Home/Single/109068。

⁶⁵ Omid Karimian 网站，2014 年 11 月 3 日，www.omidkarimian.ir/Default.aspx?NewsId=261。

⁶⁶ Shabestan 通讯社(半官方通讯社)，2014 年 11 月 19 日，www.shabestan.ir/detail/News/418119。

⁶⁷ Tasnim 新闻社，2014 年 10 月 21 日，www.tasnimnews.com/home/single/534745。

种形式的家庭暴力进行法律定义(同上,第20段)。政府2014年11月29日宣布,已经将关于保护女性免受暴力侵害的立法草案提交政府法案委员会。Mowlaverdi女士说,她的办公室建议,司法部根据特别报告员的建议,为受虐待的妇女建立安全住所。

70. 在伊斯法罕发生对妇女进行酸袭击事件之后,政府宣布,准备与司法部门合作增加对这种袭击的惩罚。然而,当局禁止举行反对袭击和支持调查的抗议。2014年10月24日,来自Urumiah的议会议员Abed Fatahi为抗议者的权利辩护。⁶⁸包括Narsin Sotoudeh、Peyman Aref及Giti Pourfazel在内的参加在德黑兰内政部前面举行的抗议袭击的游行示威的民间社会行为者被逮捕。⁶⁹

71. 据报告称,在法尔斯省Jahrom市发生了类似袭击。因为着装不庄重,至少6名妇女在背后被刺伤,大部分是大学学生。2014年11月28日,Jahrom市市长宣布逮捕了一名嫌疑犯。2015年1月5日,一审法院以“与神为敌”的罪名判处罪犯死刑。⁷⁰

B. 预算中的妇女拨款

72. 提议的2015年3月至2016年3月预算草案将为妇女与家庭事务局的拨款增加了87%(从79亿增至150亿托曼)。⁷¹已为女性家庭主妇的保险划拨了总共150亿托曼,优先考虑女户主家庭。⁷²

八. 伊朗伊斯兰共和国的答复

73. 伊朗伊斯兰共和国政府在对本报告做出的答复中,拒绝了向任务负责人报告的大部分指控。政府也反对特别报告员将目前正在审议的立法中的一些内容确定为问题,将此描述为“草率地干预政府的主权职责”,“不符合”人权理事会特殊程序任务负责人的行为准则。

74. 政府表示支持在第二次普遍定期审议期间收到的全部建议中的大约65%的建议,其中包括许多建议它认为已经实施,已经全部实施或部分实施。政府也表

⁶⁸ 阿夫塔卜新闻社(Aftab News), <http://aftabnews.ir/fa/news/267949/>。

⁶⁹ 德国之声(Deutsche Welle), 2014年10月25日, <http://dw.de/p/1Dc56>。

⁷⁰ 巴哈尔新闻社(半官方通讯社), 2014年11月29日, <http://baharnews.ir/vdcc44qe.2bqsx8l aa2.html>。

⁷¹ 提议的2015年3月至2016年3月预算总额为219万亿托曼。

⁷² 萨拉马特新闻社(Salamat News)(半官方通讯社), 2014年11月30日, www.salamatnews.com/news/130757/。

示打算回复所有未回复的信函，继续与特别报告员会晤，以及计划邀请两个特别报告员访问伊朗伊斯兰共和国。

75. 政府还表示，它认为特别报告员收集信息的方法是有缺陷。政府称：“我们不相信只访问几个欧洲国家，只通过与数量有限的人员会晤，写附有冗长附件的报告，是起草可靠报告的正确方法。”

76. 特别报告员同意这种实况调查方法并不理想，并重申他请求访问伊朗伊斯兰共和国本国。与此同时，代替国家访问，他将继续通过与在伊朗内外的伊朗人面谈收集信息。特别报告员期待继续与当局进行会晤，进一步讨论合作的所有可能性。

77. 政府指出，没有人“仅仅”因为与联合国人权机制有关系就被起诉，“除非他(她)犯下被视为违反法律的行为，譬如，犯下刑事行为或安全罪行”。

78. 政府表示，伊朗法律规定了在诸如大规模贩卖非法毒品等罪行上适用死刑。它还声称，通过对儿童使用一个单独的法院系统，通过评估他们对他们所犯罪行的理解能力，伊朗法律对青少年罪犯显示了“宽容”。

79. 政府声称，“没有人因行使参加和平集会的权利而被逮捕”，《伊斯兰教刑法》目前没有关于对政治行为进行处罚的条款。它指出，与任意拘留问题工作组看法相反，在伊朗伊斯兰共和国没有人被任意拘留，对所有被指控的人都按照相关国内法律履行了正当程序，进行了公正审判。在这方面，政府宣称，关于法官行为和律师协会的法律确保律师和法官的独立性。

80. 政府还表示，“囚犯可以获得监狱内外的可接受水平的医疗服务”。它告诉特别报告员称，司法部设立的监督委员会定期到监狱视察，以确保符合国家标准。它也发来值得欢迎的宣布，政府目前正在考虑加入《禁止酷刑和其他残忍、不人道或有辱人格的待遇或处罚公约》。

81. 政府指出，法律保护言论自由，“对伊斯兰教的基本原则或公共权利有害的言论除外”。它说，被监禁的媒体成员传播谎言、“扰乱公众的平和心态”及传播煽动种族和宗教仇恨、极端主义和暴力的内容，犯了“严重”罪行。它指出，民间社会行为者是自由的、“是极其活跃的”。并补充说，“政党、社会团体或协会”进行的“任何形式的社会活动”需要获得批准，需要遵守法律法规。

82. 关于宗教自由，政府也声称，关于建造新的宗教活动场所的最重要的标准是各个宗教的信仰者数量，基督教人口已经拥有超过人均份额的教堂。政府对逊尼派穆斯林关于不允许他们建造新的礼拜场所的申述的答复称，不限制逊尼派穆斯林到什叶派清真寺，反之亦然，这可以阻止极端主义的传播。

83. 政府认为，在国家 5 个西部省份的地雷是前“伊拉克政权”在两个国家交战期间埋下的，伊拉克和“支持伊拉克对伊朗发动战争的国家”对地雷负有责任。它表示，排雷工作需要国际组织和其他国家的合作；尽管伊朗作出了所有努力，在获得合作上毫无效果。此外，政府阐述了其他挑战，包括特殊扫雷器材短

缺，普遍存在的对埋在地下超过 30 厘米深处的地雷进行定位的困难，以及实施的制裁“阻碍”政府获得这一领域的“一些高科技”。

84. 政府宣称，完全反对“同性恋行为”，同时强调政府支持变性人个人。政府在对报告中关于性别隔离政策部分的回复中表示，“有必要注意这种现象的文化和社会原因。根据我们的法律，遵守戴伊斯兰教面纱的规定是强制性的。”

九. 结论和建议

85. 特别报告员在向大会提交的第一个中期报告(A/66/374)中强调指出，在普遍定期审议机制之下对伊朗伊斯兰共和国的审议结果为他与伊朗当局的合作提供了一个良好基础。他还指出，他将寻求协助政府落实已经接受的 123 项建议(同上，第 12 段)。自那时以来，特别报告员报告的重点是，政府在国际人权机制和 2010 年普遍定期审议确定的法律、政策和做法方面取得的进展，以及确定出现的问题。

86. 特别报告员承认政府为了履行在 2010 年普遍定期审议中的承诺做出了一些努力。但遗憾的是，截至 2014 年，仍未落实大部分承诺，在审议中和在他的年度和中期报告中强调指出的违反行为的根本原因仍然没有得到解决。在 2014 年对伊朗进行普遍定期审议中提出的关切，联合国人权机制反复呼吁解决侵犯公民、政治、经济、社会和文化权利问题，反映了这一现实。

87. 特别报告员重申他坚信，政府通过实施在普遍定期审议周期和秘书长、人权高专、条约机构及特别程序提出的建议，可以显著地改善国家的人权状况。这包括重新考虑先前拒绝的建议，加入《禁止酷刑和其他残忍、不人道或有辱人格的待遇或处罚公约》、《消除对妇女一切形式的歧视公约》和国际劳工组织关于集体谈判和组织工会的两个公约。

88. 应该优先修订含有破坏或侵犯国际公认的权利和标准的法律和政策，这种法律和政策降低了政府解决在审议中及本报告和其他人权机制的报告中强调指出的问题的能力。政府应该废除将根据国际法行使合法权利定为犯罪行为的法律，包括限制媒体、将言论自由定为犯罪、限制获取信息、导致民间社会行为者和包括少数宗教和民族群体在内的弱势群体成员被逮捕的法律，以及在诸如贩毒等根据国际法不认为是“最严重罪行”的罪行上规定适用死刑的任何法律。此外，强制执行死刑不符合关于适用死刑的国际法⁷³所要求的公正审判保障，应该予以重新审查。

89. 当局应该立即废除对所有政治犯和良心犯的死刑，其中包括 Soheil Arabi 和其他人，根据国际法他们的被指控的行为不构成严重犯罪。政府也应该注意，国

⁷³ 见秘书长关于死刑和保护死刑犯权利的保障措施的执行情况的报告(E/2010/10 和 Corr.1)，为了关于人权法学的详细讨论。

际法和国际共识将处决少年犯定义为处决相关犯罪之时年龄未满 18 岁的人，而不是处决执行死刑之时年龄未满 18 岁的人。他再次呼吁政府正式禁止这方面的做法，使实践与根据国际法承担的义务相符。与此同时，他再次呼吁完全暂停执行死刑。这些行动可以大大减少在非死刑罪行上执行死刑，更好地确保对生命权的保护。

90. 政府还应该加快清除地雷和爆炸物，它们继续对在地下有地雷和爆炸物的地方附近的人口生命和安全构成威胁，政府还应该加强对公众、特别是对出于危险之中的儿童进行教育，并确保受害者及其家人可以立即和不受歧视性地获得足够的医疗和养老金方案。⁷⁴

91. 特别报告员对伊朗释放政治犯和良心犯表示欢迎，但仍然对起诉他们的初始原因感到关切。他同意维权人士状况特别报告员对政府关于国家安全和进行反对国家的宣传的过于宽泛的解释的关切(见 A/HRC/25/55/Add.3, 第 2015 页)。他呼吁当局释放被任意拘留问题工作组确认为任意拘留的所有人，以及其他政治犯和良心犯。

92. 特别报告员为得到承认的和未得到承认的宗教少数群体的困境感到遗憾。这些群体继续报告称，因为宗教信仰和参与宗教群体的事务，包括在私人住宅中，而被逮捕和起诉。他敦促当局承认宗教或信仰自由包含选择某一宗教或信仰的自由；限制享有公民、政治、社会或经济权利的资格的措施，或者对其他宗教信仰做法或表现形式实施特别限制，违反《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》第 26 条关于禁止基于宗教或信仰的歧视和保障平等保护的规定。⁷⁵

93. 政府应该修订法律和政策，重新审议载有侵犯为了促进和平理想和活动与演讲群体或志同道合的人自由结社和集会的权利条款的法律草案。应该允许包括未注册的协会在内的非政府组织自由履行功能，它们的成员应该能够在安全环境中工作。⁷⁶ 特别报告员同意和平集会和结社自由权利问题特别报告员的建议，即，应该为通过简单的、便于使用的、非歧视性的、不繁琐的或免费的通知程序建立协会提供便利。⁷⁷ 此外，行使和平集会的权利不应须经当局事先批准，最多履行事先通知程序，事先通知程序不应繁冗，政府应该承认自发集会可以免除事先通知。⁷⁸

⁷⁴ 必须在地雷威胁儿童安全的地区进行投资，确保在所有受影响的地区完全清除地雷和集束炸弹。见儿童权利委员会，关于儿童享有休息和闲暇、从事游戏和娱乐活动、参加文化生活和艺术活动的权利的第 17 号一般性意见(2013 年)，第 57(E)段。

⁷⁵ 见人权委员会关于第十八条的第 22 号一般性意见(1993 年)，第 9 段。

⁷⁶ 见和平集会和结社自由权利问题特别报告员的报告(A/HRC/20/27)，第 96 段。

⁷⁷ 同上。第 95 段。

⁷⁸ 同上。第 90 至 91 段。

94. 特别报告员期待看到《刑事诉讼法》修正案对改善获得法律顾问帮助的影响，并鼓励政府保障所有被告都享有这一权利，无论对他们的指控是什么。他指出，政府应按照国际规范和标准，进一步确保国家法律支持律师的独立，并吁请伊朗伊斯兰共和国释放看来因从事为客户辩护的保护性活动而监禁的所有律师，譬如因进行提高关于公正审判的意识的活动而监禁的律师。⁷⁹

95. 特别报告员欢迎伊朗以在协助非法拘留的罪名对 Saeed Mortazavi 提起起诉，但指出，这样的调查和判决似乎是极其罕见的，尤其是与从这个国家发出的关于任意拘留及被拘留者遭受酷刑和虐待的大量类似举报相比。他呼吁当局根据伊朗法律和国际法，适当地起诉和审判发现对被拘留者实行酷刑和虐待负责的所有官员。他鼓励政府改善人权机制及特别报告员的本报告和先前的报告确定的或伊朗通过自己的审查确定的不合格的拘留条件。他吁请政府确保根据国际标准提供足够的医疗服务。

96. 特别报告员呼吁政府修订载有下述条款的法律：侵犯妇女的权利或阻碍她们充分行使公民、政治、社会和经济权利，包括工作权利和免受歧视的权利，尤其是在教育中和工作场所。目前正在考虑的立法草案看起来侵犯这些权利，已经引起严重关切，应该予以重新考虑。

97. 鉴于卫星干扰对公民的健康和获得信息权利的影响，特别报告员鼓励政府考虑停止卫星干扰。他也呼吁加强关于规范变性人性别确认手术的政策，以确保护可能考虑进行这种手术的人的健康权。

98. 2014 年对伊朗伊斯兰共和国进行的普遍定期审议为所有利益相关者提供了一个回顾在这个国家过去为促进尊重人权所做努力的机会，提供了一个探索改善现状的平台。特别报告员将在审议结果基础上与伊朗当局合作，他将继续以对话和访问这个国家的形式寻求合作，以对局势进行进一步评估。他鼓励政府考虑承诺进行自愿中期审查，这可能有助于提高在履行承诺上取得进展的能力，它可以承诺在 2015 年 3 月进行自愿中期审查，作为关于第二次普遍定期审议结果的报告的一部分。

⁷⁹ 人权委员会，关于在法庭和裁判所前一律平等和获得公正审判的权利的第 32 号一般性意见 (2007 年)。

Annex I

[English only]

Supplementary and additional information

I. Introduction

1. The Islamic Republic of Iran will provide responses to recently proposed Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations during the 28th Session of the Human Rights Council in March 2015.
2. In its Reply to the Draft of the present Report, the Government noted its participation in — and support for — the 20th Session of the UPR in October 2014. The Government also suggested its support for about 65 per cent of all new recommendations received, including many which it considers already implemented, either in all or in part.
3. In its Reply, the Government also claimed that the quantity of recommendations it accepts is a “sovereign” issue, and that analysis of such by the Special Rapporteur in the present Report is a “deviation” from his Code of Conduct.

II. Methodology

4. In its Reply, the Government reiterated its belief that the existence of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur is politically motivated and illegitimate.
5. The Government also repeated its belief that the Special Rapporteur’s reports have failed to properly reflect the Government’s responses and communications, and criticized the Special Rapporteur’s reports as containing “holistic and vague allegations,” and using “general and cliché phrases.”
6. It also criticized the relatively short amount of time allotted by the UN for its responses to Draft Reports.
7. Moreover, the Government criticized the present Report for considering proposed legislation prior to its adoption as law.

III. Cooperation with the mandate holder

8. Despite its rejection of the basis of the mandate, the Government, in its reply, pledged to continue meeting with the Special Rapporteur in New York and Geneva, and repeated a past announcement that there are plans to invite two Special Procedures mandate holders to Iran.

IV. Reprisals against activists (cases reported since June 2014)

9. On 2 June 2014, Mr. Saeed Shirzad, a child rights activist, was reportedly detained and sent to Ward 209 of Evin Prison without access to a lawyer or contact with family. While no public or formal indictment has been issued against Mr. Shirzad, in August 2014 he was reportedly verbally informed of his charges, which include “assembly and

collusion” and “propaganda against the system.” Authorities have allegedly justified these charges, in part, by claiming that Mr. Shirzad was in contact with the Special Rapporteur.

10. In September 2014 Mr. Mohammad Reza Pourjashari, who was originally released on 23 August 2014 after completing a four-year sentence for “propaganda against the system” and “insulting the Supreme Leader,” was re-arrested. Authorities allegedly accused him of attempting to illegally cross the border and of maintaining “contact” with foreign nationals. Mr. Pourjashari was reportedly also accused of contact with the Special Procedures during his arrest and subsequent investigation. Reports indicate that members of his family have since been summoned for questioning by authorities. On 7 February 2015, Mr. Pourjashari reportedly embarked on a hunger strike to protest the lack of clarity surrounding his detention.

11. On 21 September 2014, Ms. Atena Daemi, a human rights activist who has worked on children’s issues, was reportedly arrested by the IRGC (Revolutionary Guards), and has since been detained in Ward 209 of Evin Prison.. Although official charges — if any — against her remain unclear, she is reportedly facing charges of “propaganda against the system,” “acting against national security,” and maintaining “illegal contact with foreigners.” She has reportedly been specifically accused by investigating authorities of communicating with the Special Rapporteur.

12. On 25 October 2014, Mr. Mohammad Ali Taheri, a spiritual leader, proponent of alternative methods of healing, and the founder of the *Erfan e-Halgheh* (inter-universalism) movement, embarked on a hunger strike to protest his detention conditions and the impending addition of the capital charge of *efsad fel-arz* (“corruption on Earth”) to his case file. Mr. Taheri is currently serving a five-year prison sentence for “blasphemy” and was also convicted of “improperly touching [the wrists]” of female patients, “interfering in the medical sciences,” earning illegitimate funds, distributing audio-visual materials, and improperly using medical titles. Mr. Taheri’s new charge is reportedly related, in part, to authorities’ claim that he has attempted contact with the Special Rapporteur. Mr. Taheri is reportedly in poor health, due in part to his recent hunger strikes. He was apparently moved to a slightly improved cell in late November, after which point he shifted to a partial hunger strike, but authorities continue to hold him in solitary confinement, as they have since his initial detention in 2011. Mr. Taheri’s trial is scheduled for 25 February 2015 at Branch 26 of Tehran’s Revolutionary court based on the charge of *efsad fel-arz* (“corruption on Earth”). According to Mr. Alizadeh Tabataba’ei, Mr. Taheri’s lawyer, “Mr. Taheri was initially charged with “corruption on Earth” during his first trial in 2011, but the court changed the charge to “blasphemy” and sent [the original charge] back to the Office of Prosecutor for further investigation. Recently, [that charge] has been returned to the court.”¹

13. Mr. Behnam Ebrahimzadeh, a child and labor rights activist who was originally arrested in connection with his activities in June 2010, was reportedly forcibly taken to court on 3 December 2014 (after having previously refused to attend his court session) and accused by authorities of contacting the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council as well as an opposition group. Mr. Ebrahimzadeh was sentenced to an additional 9.5 years in prison on several charges, including “assembly and collusion against the system” and “propaganda against the system.” He was already serving the fourth of a five-year sentence for “assembly, collusion, and propaganda against the system.” He was then transferred to Section 2 of Raja’i Shahr Prison, which reportedly houses violent criminals, and was forced to sleep on the floor. Mr. Ebrahimzadeh has also reportedly embarked on multiple hunger

¹ <http://www.tasnimnews.com/Home/Single/647556>.

strikes, including one in December 2014, to protest prison conditions as well as his inability to obtain furlough to attend to the medical needs of his son Nima, who has leukemia.

14. Mr. Hadi Esmaeilzadeh, a former member of the Defenders of Human Rights Centre (DHRC) who was reportedly convicted in July 2014 for “propaganda against the system” through membership in an “illegal organization” and “assembly and collusion against the system.” Apparently he was recently accused by authorities for communicating with the UN Human Rights Council.²

15. In its reply to the Draft of this Report, the Government of Iran denied that individuals are prosecuted “solely” for relations with UN human rights mechanisms, “unless he/she commits an act that is regarded as a violation of law such as commission of criminal acts or security offenses.”

V. Overview of civil and political rights

A. Right to life

16. On 24 September 2014, authorities confirmed the execution of Mr. Mohsen Amir Aslani, who was originally convicted in 2007 on charges including “heresy,” “immoral acts,” and insulting Jonah, an Islamic prophet. Mr. Aslani, a psychologist and religious teacher by background, had apparently implied in one of his classes that it may not have been physically possible for Jonah to have been eaten by a whale and then to have escaped from the belly of that same whale, as certain religious traditions hold. Iranian authorities claim that Mr. Aslani was hanged for committing rape,³ and not for insulting this religious figure. In an open letter family members have disputed the bases of this charge, highlighting potential discrepancies in timing and inconsistencies in evidence offered by authorities.

17. On 25 October 2014, authorities executed Ms. Reyhaneh Jabbari, despite repeated calls for the stay of her execution⁴ by international human rights organizations, including UN human rights mechanisms. Ms. Jabbari was convicted of murdering a man she claimed had tried to sexually assault her prior to the incident in question. Concerns were raised about due process and fair trial violations in the case. Under Iranian law, the family of the victim of a murder is entitled to retaliatory action (“*qisas*”). The family of the murdered individual in this case refused to pardon Ms. Jabbari, and officials did not override this decision. Judicial authorities have claimed that Ms. Jabbari was granted a fair trial, as evidenced by the length of time of her appeals process; and that they attempted in good faith, but without success, to convince the “heirs of the blood” to pardon her.

18. In its reply to the Draft Report, the Government reiterated its achievements in combating drug trafficking, and also claimed that it consistently seeks to minimize the implementation of the death penalty. The Government highlighted what it describes as a lack of “international consensus” regarding the abolition the death penalty, but did not directly address the fact that neither executions for drug trafficking nor juvenile executions are permissible by international consensus.

² <https://www.fidh.org/International-Federation-for-Human-Rights/asia/iran/15703-iran-sentencing-of-mr-hadi-esmaeilzadeh-to-a-total-of-four-years-of->

³ <http://iranhr.net/2014/09/mohsen-amir-aslani-executed-this-morning/>.

⁴ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15224&LangID=E>.

19. On or around 20 February 2015, Mr. Saman Naseem, a juvenile offender, was seemingly executed, although authorities have not yet confirmed this.⁵ Mr. Naseem was arrested on 17 July 2011 at the age of seventeen for allegedly engaging in an armed conflict that led to the death of a member of Iran's Revolutionary Guard. While detained by the Intelligence Ministry, he was reportedly tortured and forced to sign a confession while wearing a blindfold. It was reported that interrogators pulled out his finger and toe nails and beat him on his back, legs, and abdomen. In January 2012, he was sentenced to death by the Revolutionary Court of Mahabad on charges of moharebeh (sometimes translated as "enmity with God" and sometimes as "drawing a weapon to the populace with intent to instill fear") and efsad fel-arz ("corruption on earth"). The Supreme Court overturned the conviction stating the Revolutionary Court lacked jurisdiction to try Mr. Naseem as he was less than 18 years old at the time of the alleged offense. A retrial was held in April 2013 where Branch Two of the Criminal Court of the West Azerbaijan Province sentenced Mr. Naseem to death without reference to the Supreme Court holding. In December 2013, the Supreme Court reportedly upheld Mr. Naseem's execution sentence.⁶ In its reply to the Draft Report, the Government confirmed that Mr. Naseem was tried at Branch 2 of the Criminal Court based on charges of "armed action against the Islamic Republic of Iran country by membership in banned PJAK terrorist group and taking part in an armed terrorist attack against military forces that caused the death and injury of a number of military personnel." The Government stated there were five judges presiding over the trial, and it was after hearing "defense arguments by him and his lawyers and exhaustion of all legal remedies" that Mr. Naseem was sentenced to death. In November 2014, head of the Judiciary Mr. Sadegh Amoli Larijani defended the practice of executing juvenile offenders once they come of age: "[The allegation of] the execution of juveniles [in Iran] under the age of 18 [is] completely false. We, however, don't have a reason to ignore the heirs to the blood right of qisas [retribution in kind] when a person that was 17.5 years old at the time of the crime turns 25."⁷

20. In December 2014, in addition to Mr. Naseem, authorities had allegedly threatened nine other prisoners awaiting execution in Urumia Prison with expediting the implementation of their sentences in retaliation for participating in the hunger strike: Messrs. Ali Afshari, Habib Afshari, Behrouz Alkhani, Mohammad Abdollahi, Sayed Sami Hosseini, Sayed Jamal Mohammadi, Sirvan Nejavi, Ebrahim Rezapour, and Ali Ahmad Soleiman.⁸

21. On 18 February 2015, Messrs. Younes Aghayan, Habibollah Afshari, Ali Afshari, Sirwan Najavi, and Ebrahim Shapouri were reportedly transferred from Urumia Prison to an unknown location.⁹

22. Messrs. Ali and Habib Afshari had been arrested in December 2010 in the West Azerbaijan Province and transferred to Mahabad and Urumia Detention Centers, where they were allegedly held incommunicado for four months, interrogated, and tortured.¹⁰ Ali and Habib Afshari were reportedly charged with moharebeh (sometimes translated as "enmity with God" and sometimes as "drawing a weapon to the populace with intent to

⁵ <http://iranhr.net/2015/02/saman-naseem-was-executed-yesterday/>.

⁶ <http://www.amnesty.org/en/for-media/press-releases/iran-alleged-juvenile-offender-among-10-hunger-strikers-threatened-immediat>.

⁷ Statement – November 2014.

⁸ Amnesty International's press release submitted to the office of the Special Rapporteur on 16 December 2014.

⁹ Iran Human Rights submission to the office of the Special Rapporteur on 20 February 2015, <http://iranhr.net/2015/02/unofficial-report-saman-naseem-was-executed-yesterday/>.

¹⁰ <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2012/02/kurdish-brothers/>.

instill fear”) through “propaganda” activities and membership in a State opposition party.¹¹ On 5 December 2011, they were tried at the Mahabad Revolutionary Court, and were reportedly informed on 16 January 2012 that they had been sentenced to death. The Supreme Court has since upheld the sentence.¹² On 22 April 2014, their execution sentences were reportedly communicated to Urumia Prison’s Office for the Implementation of Sentences.¹³ Throughout the entire judicial process they were allegedly not allowed to choose their lawyer and instead were assigned court-appointed representation.¹⁴

B. Fair trial standards

23. In its Reply, the Government maintained that all accused individuals are granted the full right to a fair trial, due to the existence of — and in accordance with — due process laws.

24. On 4 January 2015, Iranian authorities reportedly arrested 33 Baluchi residents of Sarbaz Village (Sistan and Baluchistan Province), in relation to recent incidents in the area. These incidents include the reported deaths of Messrs. Issa Shahraki and Adham Sabouri on 1 January 2015, which some officials described as criminal or terrorist acts. On 21 February 2015, the families of Messrs. Edris Baladehee, Amin Raeesi, Omid Bahram-zehi, Bashir Baladehee, Abu Bakr Molazehi, Sattar Bahram-zehi, Amin, Youssef Bahram-zehi, Amer Gahram-zehi, and Davoud Bahram-zehi wrote a letter to the UN Secretary General and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran stating their family members were detained incommunicado over the previous few months. In their letter, they rejected authorities’ allegations and expressed concern regarding the detainees’ alleged lack of access to lawyers and fair trials. The family members pointed out the contradictions in the “official” account of events and provided an alibi for each person and demanded their release. Relatives and friends of Messrs. Mosayeb Vatankhah and Farhad Bahram-zehi, who were also reportedly amongst the group initially arrested, have voiced similar concerns to authorities and UN officials.

C. Freedom from arbitrary detention

25. Between 2012 and 2014, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (WGAD) issued ten opinions regarding the detention of 13 Iranians. They include the aforementioned opposition leaders along with several journalists, lawyers, a Christian pastor, and a student activist. The Government only responded to three of the WGAD’s ten communications. In its Opinions, the WGAD concluded that all individuals appear to have been detained for exercising their rights to freedom of expression, opinion, religion, belief, or association, and encouraged the government to immediately release individuals charged with peacefully exercising fundamental freedoms and to compensate them for their arbitrary detention. Ms. Nasrin Soutodeh, was released prior to the expiration of her sentence, and Mr. Bahman Ahmadi Amouee and Mr. Kiarash Kamrani were released following the completion of their

¹¹ Human Rights Organization of Kurdistan submission to the office of the Special Rapporteur on 23 April 2014, <http://hro-kurd.net/Article.aspx?fld=fa/Scout&id=430>.

¹² <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2012/02/kurdish-brothers/>

¹³ Human Rights Organization of Kurdistan submission to the office of the Special Rapporteur on 23 April 2014, <http://hro-kurd.net/Article.aspx?fld=fa/Scout&id=430>.

¹⁴ Human Rights Organization of Kurdistan submission to the office of the Special Rapporteur on 23 April 2014, <http://hro-kurd.net/Article.aspx?fld=fa/Scout&id=430>.

sentences. None of the other individuals has been released or compensated, as recommended by the WGAD.

26. Green Movement leaders and former presidential candidates Mr. Mehdi Karoubi and Mr. Mir Hossein Mousavi, along with Ms. Zahra Rahnavard, Mr. Mousavi's wife, have been under house arrest since February 2011. On 29 August 2012, the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (WGAD) issued an Opinion concerning the case and stated that the Iranian government did not only violate "international human rights laws, but also Iranian laws on the subject" by detaining them. The WGAD judged the deprivation of their liberty to be arbitrary and requested that the Government release them and accord them with "an enforceable right to compensation."¹⁵ In February 2013, the Special Rapporteur joined the Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association in a statement calling for their immediate and unconditional release.¹⁶

27. Messrs. Karoubi and Mousavi and Ms. Rahnavard have called on authorities to grant them a public trial by a competent court, in accordance with the Constitution.¹⁷ Parliamentarian Mr. Ali Motahari has also repeatedly called on Government officials to address the house arrest.¹⁸ On 7 October 2014, Mr. Motahari declared the house arrest to be without judicial warrant and unconstitutional. In addition, he criticized the comments of officials who predicted, prior to due process of law, that the sentence would be heavy, or possibly execution.¹⁹ Mr. Motahari also called for a public trial-by-jury, in accordance with the Constitution, and for the "punishment" of officials responsible for the continuation of the house arrest. He maintained that the President, who is also the head of the Supreme National Security Council, is responsible for the implementation of the Constitution.²⁰ An administration spokesperson responded by stating that it is "not indifferent" toward this issue, but no action has yet been taken.²¹

28. On 31 December 2014, the head of Judiciary, Mr. Sadeq Larijani, declared the house arrest to be constitutional and in accordance with the Supreme National Security Council Act. According to Mr. Larijani, the Judiciary has two considerations in deciding whether to hold a trial in this case: a Supreme National Security Council Act regarding the house arrest of "seditionists" (a term used by some officials to describe the post-2009 presidential election protesters) leaders and "the explicit comments of some seditionist agents stating that they do not care about the outcome of any trial, and just want a platform to have their say."²² Family members are reportedly concerned regarding the conditions of the house arrest and the lack of medical care available to the individuals.²³

29. Reports surfaced that the Prosecutor's Office allegedly pledged the furlough of Mr. Abdolfattah Soltani if his family posted bail of one-billion toman. The family attempted to post the bail in August 2014, yet the Prosecutor's Office failed to grant the furlough. On 19 November 2012, the WGAD adopted an Opinion concerning Mr. Abdolfattah Soltani, human rights lawyer and co-founder of the Defenders of Human

¹⁵ http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/WGAD/2012/30.

¹⁶ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12981&LangID=E>.

¹⁷ <http://www.kaleme.com/1393/10/06/klm-205874/> ; <http://sahamnews.org/1393/09/27/1227/>.

¹⁸ <http://alimotahari.com/?p=2358>.

¹⁹ <http://alimotahari.com/?p=2358> ; www.isna.ir/fa/news/93072614099/ ; <http://sahamnews.org/1393/09/27/1030/>.

²⁰ <http://alimotahari.com/?p=2358>.

²¹ www.isna.ir/fa/news/93071609462/.

²² www.mehrnews.com/news/2453608/.

²³ <http://sahamnews.org/1393/09/27/1326/> ; <http://www.rahesabz.net/story/87831/>.

Rights Centre (DHRC), deeming the deprivation of his liberty to be “arbitrary” and encouraged the Government to “take necessary steps to remedy the situation, which include his immediate release.”²⁴ Mr. Soltani was reportedly arrested on 10 September 2011, and on 4 March 2012 the Revolutionary Court sentenced him to 18 years in prison and a 20-year ban from practicing law on charges of “forming or running a group or association outside or inside the country which seeks to undermine the security of the country,” “assembly and collusion against national security,” “propaganda against the system,” and “earning illegitimate assets.” On appeal the sentence was reduced to 13 years imprisonment. Mr. Soltani is currently serving his sentence. He has reportedly contracted numerous illnesses and suffers from heart complications. Despite his ongoing medical issues, to date, he has been deprived of furlough or access to specialized health care outside prison.

30. In September 2014, Ayatollah Kazemeyni-Boroujerdi was reportedly threatened with execution if he continued to author letters while detained. Mr. Boroujerdi’s physical health is reportedly deteriorating and he suffers from diabetes, asthma, Parkinson’s disease, kidney and heart problems, and collapses frequently. In February 2014, prison medical staff reportedly said he required hospitalization outside of the prison. During his eight years in prison, Ayatollah Boroujerdi has been hospitalized on three occasions. Mr. Boroujerdi, a dissident Shi’a cleric and was arrested in 2006 due to his advocacy of the separation of religion and state. In 2007 he was given the death sentence by a Special Clerical Court. The death sentence was later reduced to an 11 year prison sentence.²⁵

31. Student activist Mr. Arash Sadeghi was reportedly arrested at his office on 6 September 2014 and has since been held in Ward 2A of Evin Prison. Mr. Sadeghi was previously released from prison in 2013 after serving time for “propaganda against the system” and “assembly and collusion against the state.”

32. In December 2014, Mr. Amir Hekmati, in an open letter, appealed to the head of the Judiciary and the Intelligence Minister regarding “lack of progress” on his case and threatened to embark on hunger strike in protest.²⁶ On 23 December 2014, Mr. Hekmati temporarily suspended the hunger strike that he began on 18 December after Evin Prison officials agreed to take measures with the “appropriate Iranian government authorities” to revisit the case.²⁷ Mr. Amir Hekmati, who was reportedly arrested in August 2011 when visiting relatives in Iran from the United States, was initially sentenced to death by the Revolutionary Court on charges of “cooperation with an enemy State,” “membership in the CIA,” *moharebeh* (sometimes translated as “enmity with God” and sometimes as “drawing a weapon to the populace with intent to instill fear”), and *mofsed fel-arz* (“corruption on earth”) in January 2012. The sentence was overturned by the Supreme Court in March 2012 and the case was ordered to retrial.²⁸ Mr. Hekmati has maintained the charges to be based “solely on confessions obtained by force, threats, miserable prison conditions, and prolonged periods of solitary confinement.”²⁹ In April 2014, Mr. Hekmati was reportedly sentenced to 10 years in prison, a sentence which is currently being appealed.³⁰ In 2013, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (WGAD) deemed Mr. Hekmati’s detention arbitrary and called for his immediate release.

²⁴ http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/WGAD/2012/54.

²⁵ <http://iranhr.net/2014/10/fear-of-execution-dissident-cleric-ayatollah-kazemeyni-boroujerdi-transferred-to-an-unknown-location/>.

²⁶ <http://en.iranwire.com/features/6204/>.

²⁷ <http://www.nytimes.com/aponline/2014/12/23/us/ap-us-iran-american-detained.html>.

²⁸ <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/08/amir-hekmati-3/>.

²⁹ <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/sep/11/american-accused-spying-iranian-amir-hekmat>.

³⁰ <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/08/amir-hekmati-3/>.

33. In October 2014, Branch 36 of the Iranian Supreme Court accepted a request for the retrial of academic and scientist Mr. Omid Kokabee. Mr. Kokabee was a post-doctoral student at the University of Texas at Austin in the United States at the time of his arrest in January 2011. He initially was charged and sentenced for “cooperating with enemy state[s].” The Supreme Court overturned this conviction on the basis that the Islamic Republic of Iran is not officially at war with any other country. The Special Rapporteur welcomed the Supreme Court decision and echoed the hope of dozens of Nobel Laureates, expressed in an open letter dated September 2014, advocating for Mr. Kokabee’s immediate and unconditional release. In December 2014, 161 Iranian academics also signed a petition calling for urgent medical attention and judicial review of Mr. Kokabee’s case. In January 2015, Branch 54 of the Tehran Appeals Court re-confirmed his original sentence, disregarding the Supreme Court’s prior ruling, and, according to Mr. Kokabee’s lawyer, contravening established procedures regarding cases, overturned by the Supreme Court. Advocates for Mr. Kokabee claim that his detention is based, partially on his refusal to work for an organization within the Iranian security apparatus.

34. In February 2015, Azerbaijani rights activist Mr. Ali Reza’i was arrested. At the time of this writing, his whereabouts or charges — if any — were unknown.³¹

D. Independence of lawyers

35. In October 2010, human rights defender and cofounder of the Defenders of Human Rights Center (DHRC), Mr. Mohammad Seifzadeh was sentenced by the Revolutionary Court to nine years in prison and banned him from practicing law for ten years for “acting against national security through establishing the Defenders of Human Rights Center.” Mr. Seifzadeh was also reportedly arrested in April 2011 in Urmia (West Azerbaijan Province) for allegedly attempting to exit the country illegally, apparently leading to a second case against him. It was reported that an Appeals Court eventually reduced his 2010 sentence from nine-years to two-years. Mr. Seifzadeh served his two-year sentence until 25 March 2013³² where prior to the completion of his sentence, a third case was brought against him. In March 2013, Mr. Seifzadeh was charged with “assembly and collusion against the system” for reportedly “writing critical letters to former President Khatami and for signing several group statements while in prison.” It is claimed that his letter included allegations of rights violations within the judicial system. The additional six-year sentence was reportedly confirmed in October 2013. On 8 January 2015, Ms. Fatemeh Golzar, Mr. Seifzadeh’s wife, reported that he is in need of urgent medical care. Physicians at the Rajae’i Shahr Prison Infirmary have reportedly confirmed that he requires an ultrasound to investigate complaints of kidney pain. To date he has not been granted access to appropriate medical treatment.

36. On 6 August 2014, it was reported that Mr. Massoud Shafiee, a human rights lawyer who represented three American hikers that were detained in Iran in 2009 on charges of “espionage” and “illegal entry” into the country, currently faces a foreign travel ban and pressure by authorities. Six days after the release of two of the hikers on 21 September 2011, security forces conducted a search of Mr. Shafiee’s home and detained him in Evin Prison where he was allegedly interrogated for several hours regarding representation of the hikers and another case involving union activists Mr. Reza Shahabi and Mr. Rasoul Bodaghi. Mr. Shafiee reportedly attempted to leave the country the following week. His passport was allegedly confiscated at the airport and he was informed of a foreign travel

³¹ <https://hra-news.org/en/information-ali-rezaei-20-days-detention>.

³² http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/seifzadeh_reversal/.

ban placed against him. His potential clients also reportedly face pressure by authorities to cancel agreements retaining him as their attorney.³³

37. On 18 October 2014, Branch 2 of the Lawyers' Disciplinary Court at the Iranian Bar Association, allegedly under pressure from Intelligence agencies, banned Ms. Nasrin Sotoudeh from practicing law for three years. Ms. Sotoudeh began an indefinite sit-in on 21 October 2014 at the Bar Association in Tehran to protest the ruling, and in protest of the general state of legal representation in Iran. She was arrested and detained for a few hours on 25 October and again on 10 December 2014.³⁴ Ms. Sotoudeh was originally sentenced to six years in prison on charges of spreading "propaganda against the system" and "acting against national security" in September 2010 and was released without formal pardon or furlough on 18 September 2013.

38. In September 2010 Ms. Sotoudeh was charged and sentenced to six years in prison for spreading "propaganda against the system" and "acting against national security." She was released without formal pardon or furlough on 18 September 2013. Allegedly, under pressure from intelligence agencies, on October 18 2014, Branch 2 of the Lawyers Disciplinary Court at the Iranian Bar Association sentenced Ms. Sotoudeh to a three-year ban from practicing law. On 21 October 2014 Ms. Sotoudeh began a sit-in in protest of her sentence and the general state of the Iranian legal profession. She was arrested and detained for a few hours on both 25 October 2014 and 10 December 2014.³⁵

E. Detention conditions and treatment of prisoners

Inadequate segregation and access to medical treatment: Urumia, Minab Evin, Tabriz Rajae'i Shahr, Karoun, Dezfoul, Yasouj, and Evin Prisons

39. Ward 8 of Evin Prison is reportedly overcrowded and prisoners allegedly suffer from unsanitary conditions and poor nutrition. The maximum prisoner capacity for Ward 8 is 500, but at least 800 individuals are reportedly detained there. The lack of space forces many prisoners to sleep on the floor and in the hallways.

40. Many prisoners are reportedly deprived of their right to receive proper medical treatment in medical clinics and hospitals outside the prison despite urgently needing medical care. In 2013 the Supreme Leader endorsed *Eid Al-Fetr* ("Amnesty Pledge") which was drafted by the Head of the Judiciary. The Pledge stated that the remaining sentences of prisoners diagnosed by the Medical Examiner Office's Commission as suffering from serious chronic diseases would be pardoned.³⁶ However, despite the Pledge, many prisoners diagnosed as suffering from serious chronic diseases remain incarcerated.

41. In November 2014, prisoners at Minab (Hormozgan Province) and Urmia (West Azerbaijan Province) Prisons embarked on hunger strikes, calling for immediate access to medical care, and for the separation of prisoners by crimes committed. Prisoners were also reportedly protesting alleged threats to expedite the implementation of the execution sentences of several protesters — including the death sentence of convicted juvenile

³³ <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/08/shafiee/>.

³⁴ <http://www.pen-international.org/newsitems/iran-prominent-human-rights-lawyer-nasrin-sotoudeh-arrested/>.

³⁵ <http://www.pen-international.org/newsitems/iran-prominent-human-rights-lawyer-nasrin-sotoudeh-arrested/>.

³⁶ <http://isna.ir/fa/news/92051709891>.

offender Mr. Saman Nasim — as well as threats of “prison-in-exile” transfers and sentences, threats to add new charges to case files, and threats to arrest family members.³⁷

42. On 20 November 2014, at least 24 Kurdish prisoners in Ward 12 of Urmia Central Prison (in the West Azerbaijan Province) reportedly began a hunger strike protesting the insufficient segregation of prisoners that committed civil crimes from those that committed violent ones. Reportedly, prisoners who participated in the hunger strike were summoned to the Intelligence Office and threatened with new charges, transfer to solitary confinement, and with having family members arrested. On 9 December 2014, the Prison’s special guard forces allegedly surrounded Ward 12 and threatened to attack the prisoners if they continued the hunger strike.

43. As of 16 December 2014, 27 prisoners at Urmia Prison were reportedly on hunger strike. On 22 December 2014, 26 of the prisoners reportedly ended their hunger strike after prison authorities committee to address their demands, including separating prisoners according to crime committed and to stop harassing prisoners’ family members. Mr. Masoud Shamsinejad, a Kurdish human rights lawyer, had joined the strike on 10 December 2014. In its response to the Draft Report, the Government maintained Mr. Shamsinejad’s sentence was in accordance with provisions of the Islamic Penal Code dealing with “propaganda,” “activities against the Government” (Articles 19 and 211). In addition, the Government stated that denial of Mr. Shamsinejad’s petition for appeal was in compliance with the Penal code (Article 500). Thus, there was no infringement upon his due process rights.

44. Two of the prisoners on hunger strike, Mr. Jafar Mirzaei and Mr. Arafat Asghari, were reportedly also released from prison upon completion their six-month sentences. Mr. Mansour Arvand, a Kurdish prisoner awaiting execution, was reportedly transferred to Mahabad Prison.

45. Mr. Reza Rasouli, reportedly began a hunger strike on 11 November 2014 protesting Urmia Prison’s insufficient medical care. He remained on hunger strike for 49 days. Mr. Rasouli’s health is deteriorating and he is in critical condition. He suffers from bronchitis, a pelvic tumor, osteoporosis, bruised legs, and a lung infection. Prison authorities reportedly agreed to transfer him to a hospital.

46. The health condition of Mr. Afshin Sohrabzadeh, a Kurdish prisoner from the Kermanshah province imprisoned in exile at Minab Prison (Hormozgan Province), is also reportedly in critical condition. Prison physicians have reportedly diagnosed Mr. Sohrabzadeh with cancer requiring urgent care. On 9 November 2014, Mr. Sohrabzadeh was reportedly found unconscious and taken to a hospital in Minab. His physician requested Mr. Sohrabzadeh’s immediate transfer to a properly equipped hospital in Bandar Abbas. Prison officials at the Minab Prosecutor’s Office allegedly rejected the request, compelled the hospital to release him, and denied him medical furlough. It was reported that Mr. Sohrabzadeh went on hunger strike to protest the officials’ conduct and the denial of his medical care upon his return to prison. On the fifth day of his hunger strike, he reportedly was put in solitary confinement at Minab Prison and asked to end his hunger strike. Although Mr. Sohrabzadeh reportedly ended his strike on 12 December 2014, concern remains over his health condition and access to medical care. It is also noted that on 3 July 2013, Mr. Sohrabzadeh reportedly attempted suicide in protest of his transfer from the Sanandaj Central Prison to exile in Minab Prison.

³⁷ <http://www.amnesty.org/en/for-media/press-releases/iran-alleged-juvenile-offender-among-10-hunger-strikers-threatened-immediat>.

47. Mr. Ali Moradi, another Kurdish prisoner-in-exile at Minab Prison, suffers from heart disease. Mr. Moradi objected to the delay in Mr. Sohrabzadeh's medical treatment. In response, prison authorities allegedly beat Mr. Moradi and place him in solitary confinement, where he was reportedly kept for 22 days.

48. Authorities allegedly also threatened Messrs. Ali Afshari, Mohammad Abdollahi, and Saman Nasim, who were all awaiting execution, that they would expedite the implementation of their sentences if they continued with their hunger strike. On 10 December, Intelligence officials allegedly requested Saman Nasim's family to demand he end his hunger strike, or else have his execution sentence immediately imminently implemented.³⁸

49. Ms. Bahareh Hedayat, a former member of the Central Council and Spokesperson for the nationwide student organization *Daftar-e Tahkim-e Vahdat*, was sentenced to ten years in prison (she received 9.5 years in July 2010 and an additional 6 months in November 2011)³⁹ on charges of "insulting the Supreme Leader," "insulting the President," and "acting against national security and publishing falsehoods." Ms. Hedayat is currently serving her sentence in the women's ward of Evin Prison. She reportedly suffers from serious gynecological medical conditions. Doctors reportedly believe that if her treatment is delayed, she may become infertile. Ms. Hedayat reportedly underwent surgery related to these issues during her last medical furlough, on 27 July 2014. However, due to alleged refusal by the Office of Prosecutor to extend her furlough, Ms. Hedayat was forced to return to prison on the same day, immediately following her surgery, without receiving necessary post-surgical care.

50. On 20 August 2012, Judge Salavati sentenced the group "Human Rights Activists in Iran" to five years and six months in prison on charges of "assembly and collusion against the system" and "membership in the illegal group Human Rights Activists in Iran." A member of the group sentenced, Mr. Yousef Pour Seifi, has been serving his sentence in Ward 350 of Evin Prison since 8 September 2012.⁴⁰ Mr. Seifi suffers from pre-existing medical conditions including chronic high blood pressure and severe heart arrhythmia (one artery is clogged 60 percent and the other 30 percent), Mr. Seifi also suffers from retina disorder and is reportedly losing vision in his left eye.

51. Ms. Nasim Ashrafi, a Baha'i citizen, was sentenced on 19 October 2013 to one year in prison on charges of "propaganda against the system" for organizing Baha'ism classes. Ms. Ashrafi is currently serving her one-year prison sentence in the women's ward of Evin Prison. She has suffered in the past from anaphylactic shock, and there are concerns that she could face the same issue again if not treated properly. Mrs. Ashrafi recently received temporary suspension of her sentence on medical grounds. However, she was re-arrested by security forces allegedly interrupting her treatment. Mrs. Ashrafi's disease and the lack of medical care while imprisoned have led the Medical Examiner's Office to issue an opinion stating Mrs. Ashrafi's imprisonment is physically "intolerable."

52. Ms. Shamis Mohair, a Baha'i reportedly imprisoned for organizing group prayers, is serving her one-year sentence for "propaganda against the system" in the women's ward of Evin Prison. When Ms. Mohajer reported to prison, she was undergoing a medical evaluation to determine if she had uterine cancer. The Prison health facility reportedly does not have a gynecologist on staff, and authorities have allegedly refused to transfer

³⁸ <http://www.amnesty.org/en/for-media/press-releases/iran-alleged-juvenile-offender-among-10-hunger-strikers-threatened-immediat>.

³⁹ <https://tavaana.org/en/content/bahareh-hedayat-womens-rights-defender>.

⁴⁰ <https://hra-news.org/fa/thought-and-expression/1-12201>.

Ms. Mohajer to a hospital for medical care. She reportedly also suffers from chronic uterine bleeding, fatigue, and weight loss. It was recently reported that authorities agreed to a transfer her to a hospital for a surgical biopsy, but no date for such transfer has been set.

53. Ms. Motahareh Bahrami, the wife of Mr. Daneshpour Moghadam, was arrested on 27 December 2009 and sentenced to 15 years in prison for allegedly supporting the *Mojahedin-e-Khalq* Organization. Mrs. Bahrami is serving her sentence in the women's ward of Evin Prison and suffers from advanced rheumatoid arthritis, which has reportedly contributed to severe difficulty with mobility.⁴¹

54. Mr. Amanollah Mostaghim is serving a five-year sentence at Rajae'i Shahr Prison for collaborating with the Baha'i Institute for Higher Education.⁴² He was allowed medical furlough to address issues related to his heart disease but was reportedly returned to prison in August 2014. His physician objected and reportedly stated that Mr. Mostaghim was physically unable to endure his sentence.

55. Mr. Latif Hassani, an Azerbaijani minority political activist and Secretary of the *Yeni Gamoh* Party, was reportedly arrested on 22 January 2013 in Karaj (Alborz Province) and transferred to the Tabriz Intelligence Office. On 29 April 2013, Branch 3 of the Revolutionary Court of Tabriz sentenced him, alongside Messrs. Mahmoud Fazli, Ayat Mehrali Beiglou, Shahram Radmehr, and Behboud Gholizadeh to nine-years imprisonment on charges of establishing an illegal group and "propaganda against the system." He reportedly suffers from heart disease and is in immediate need of medical attention. Mr. Hassani was transferred from Tabriz Prison (East Azerbaijan Province) to Evin Prison (Tehran Province) and then to Rajae'i Shahr Prison on 26 June 2014, after 52 days of hunger strike. During interrogations at the Tabriz Intelligence Office, Mr. Radmehr reportedly fell unconscious due to psychological pressure and was hospitalized for three days. In 2011, he reportedly suffered a heart attack, allegedly due to torture and physical pressure experienced while in detention in 2010. His long-term hunger strike has reportedly weakened his physical condition. Officials at both Tabriz Prison and Rajae'i Shahr Prison (Alborz Province) allegedly prevented his medical furlough.

56. Azeri political activist, Mr. Shahram Radmehr held in Tabriz Prison (East Azerbaijan Province), was recently granted medical furlough. However, he is reportedly being prevented from leaving the prison. Mr. Radmehr reportedly suffers from medical issues including arthritis, severe headaches, and stomach ulcers. In August 2014, Mr. Radmehr was transferred from Tabriz Prison to Meshkin Shahr Prison (Ardebil Province). Before his transfer, the Tabriz Medical Examiner's Office reportedly confirmed that he was in urgent need of medical treatment and should be provided medical furlough. Prison officials, allegedly opposed Mr. Radmehr's medical furlough and instead transferred him to Meshkin Shahr Prison. After two months, and despite his family's persistent pursuit of furlough in accordance with procedure, judicial officials of Meshkin Shahr Prison have not facilitated adequate access to medical care.

57. Mr. Mohsen Daneshpour Moghadam was arrested on 27 December 2009 and sentenced to execution for allegedly supporting the *Mojahedin-e-Khalq* Organization. Mr. Moghadam, currently serving his sentence in Ward 350 of Evin Prison, suffers from Alzheimer's disease. He reportedly also suffers from atherosclerosis, which has apparently also contributed to the deterioration of his condition.

58. Mr. Rasoul Mazraeh, from Ahwaz, is currently suffering from prostate cancer and kidney pain. Prison officials have allegedly refused to grant his transfer to a hospital for

⁴¹ <https://hra-news.org/fa/prisoners/1-14804>.

⁴² <http://news.bahai.org/human-rights/iran/education/profiles>.

treatment. Mr. Mazraeh was allegedly arrested in Syria. He was sentenced to 15 years at Yasouj Prison (Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad Province) by Branch 1 of the Revolutionary Court of Ahwaz for acting against national security.

59. Mr. Jaber Sakhravi, reportedly imprisoned at the Karoun Prison in the Khuzestan Province, is suffering from a brain tumor and needs surgery immediately, as his health condition is deteriorating. Mr. Sakhravi's eyesight and physical health have reportedly suffered from alleged torture he has endured while in prison.

60. Mr. Golam Abbas Saki, imprisoned at Dezfoul Prison (Khuzestan Province), is reportedly suffering from prostate cancer and kidney problems. He has allegedly been deprived of adequate medical care. Mr. Saki is also reportedly suffering from both high blood pressure and cholesterol. Mr. Saki was reportedly arrested in Syria and transferred to Iran in 2006. He spent 4.5 years in solitary confinement under the custody of the Intelligence services, and three months at Evin Prison. Branch 4 of the Revolutionary Court of Ahwaz then reportedly sentenced him to five years in prison for acting against national security. The Revolutionary Court of Ahwaz, however, reportedly did not consider the time he had already spent at the Intelligence Center to be time served for his current sentence. He is still incarcerated in Dezfoul Prison.

61. In its reply to the Draft Report, the Government stated "prisoners have acceptable levels to access to medical care both inside and outside of the prison." It also claimed that supervisory boards, established by the Judiciary, visit the prisons regularly to ensure compliance.

62. The Special Rapporteur warmly welcomes the Government's announcement, in its reply to the Draft Report, that "the Islamic Republic of Iran is currently considering accession to [the] UN Convention Against Torture."

F. Freedom of expression and access to information

1. Newly arrested, imprisoned or prosecuted journalists, netizens and bloggers (cases reported since May 2014)

63. Journalists arrested or prosecuted are often accused of contact with foreign media and are seemingly targeted due to their criticism of Government leaders or for discussing sensitive policy issues. This appears to be the result of an overly broad application of national security provisions and stipulations of the 1986 Press Law (which define 17 instances of impermissible content.) For example, impermissible content is defined as, *inter alia*, that which causes damage to "the foundation of the Islamic Republic"; insults "Islam and its sanctities" or "the Leader of the Revolution and recognized religious authorities"; or creates "discord between and among social walks of life specifically by raising ethnic and racial issues." Moreover, because the majority of cases against journalists are considered involving "national security", they are tried in Revolutionary Courts. Thus, negating Press Law which stipulates journalists be tried by the Press Court in the presence of a jury. In its reply, the Government noted that the Constitution provides for freedom of expression "except when it is detrimental to the fundamental principles of Islam or the rights of the public." It argued that imprisoned members of the media have committed "serious" offenses, including "satellite networks... insistence on propagating lies and perturbing public peace of mind, and disseminating contents that foment ethnic and religious hatred, extremism and violence."

64. At least 29 journalists, bloggers, and netizens have reportedly been detained, imprisoned or prosecuted since May 2014. (Mr. Serajeddin Miramadi; Ms. Mahnaz Mohammadi; Mr. Ali Asghar Ghavari; Mr. Jason Rezaian; Mr. Mohammad Reza

Pourjashari; Mr. Ali Ghazali; Ms. Sajedeh Arabsjorkhi; Ms. Zahra Ka'abi, Mr. Hamid Hekmati, Mr. Ismael Izadi, Mr. Farid Saremi, Mr. Farjad Salehi, Mr. Ali Chinisaz; Mr. Hamed Taghipour; Mr. Masoud Behnam; Ms. Yeganeh Salehi; Mr. Amar Kalantari; Ms. Yaghma Fashkhami; Mr. Saeed Pourheydar; Ms. Reyhaneh Tabataba'ei; Mr. Arash Honarvar Shoja'ei; Ms. Zahra Khandan; Mr. Mohammed Ghoochani; Ms. Abbas Salimi Namin; and five journalists from ISNA, including Mr. Arya Jafari.)

65. Mr. Serajjedin Miramadi, a well-known journalist and relative of the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was arrested in May 2014 after returning from working abroad as a journalist following the inauguration of President Rouhani. He was convicted in July 2014 of “propaganda against the system” and “conspiracy against national security” and was reportedly sentenced to six years in prison. His sentence was reduced to three years on appeal.

66. On 4 June 2014, Ms. Mahnaz Mohammadi was summoned to begin serving a five-year prison sentence for “propaganda against the system” and “assembly and collusion against the system.” She was accused of working for foreign media during the run-up to and aftermath of the 2009 presidential election.

67. *Washington Post* correspondent Mr. Jason Rezaian, who was arrested and detained on 22 July 2014, apparently did not have access to a lawyer during his six months of detention. Authorities would not initially disclose charges against Mr. Rezaian, and while reports now indicate that he may have been charged with espionage in December 2014 or January 2015, official charges — if any — remain unclear.

68. In July 2014, Ms. Sajedeh Arabsorkhi, a journalist and the daughter of a prominent political dissident, began serving a one-year sentence at Evin Prison for “propaganda against the system.”⁴³

69. In August 2014, netizens Ms. Zahra Ka'abi, Mr. Hamid Hekmati, Mr. Ismael Izadi, Mr. Farid Saremi, Mr. Farjad Salehi, and Mr. Ali Chinisaz were arrested. In addition, two directors of privately-owned religious television stations Mr. Hamed Taghipour and Mr. Masoud Behnam, were also arrested.⁴⁴

70. Mr. Ali Asghar Ghavari of the *Bahar* publication (which was closed in 2013, granted authority to re-open in 2014, and then closed again in 2015) was apparently summoned in September 2014 to serve the remainder of a prior prison sentence for publishing articles “contrary to Islamic criteria,” “spreading falsehoods,” and publishing articles “against the Constitution,” to which he was convicted by a Press Court. Mr. Ghavari is 73-years-old and apparently in poor health. (Mr. Saeed Pour Aziz of *Bahar* was also originally sentenced along with Mr. Ghavari, to 91 days in prison and an additional two-year suspended sentence).⁴⁵

71. Mr. Amar Kalantari of the Free University News Agency was arrested in September 2014, apparently to begin serving a four-year prison sentence from 2009 for “insulting” Government officials.⁴⁶

72. In October 2014, Mr. Arya Jafari and four other ISNA journalists were arrested for covering protests following the October 2014 acid attacks on several women in Esfahan.

⁴³ <http://www.kaleme.com/1393/09/27/klm-205325/>.

⁴⁴ <http://en.rsf.org/press-freedom-violations-recounted-23-01-2014,45705.html>.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

The four journalists were released within hours but Mr. Jafari was reportedly detained for a week.⁴⁷

73. On 29 November 2014, Mr. Ali Ghazali, a journalist who had covered potential cases of corruption involving high-ranking officials, was re-arrested, apparently after a businessman related to a story he covered filed a complaint against him.⁴⁸

74. On 30 November 2014, Ms. Reyhaneh Tabataba'ei was convicted and sentenced to one year in prison and a two-year ban on journalistic and political activities. She was charged with "propaganda against the system" for an interview she reportedly conducted in 2013 with a leader of the Sunni minority in Iran, which authorities claimed was penned with the intent of "dividing the nation along ethnic and religious lines."

75. On 24 December 2014, Ms. Yaghma Fashkhami, a political reporter for the *Roozan* publication, was apparently arrested at her home for unknown reasons.⁴⁹

76. Mr. Arash Honarvar Shoja'ei, a cleric and blogger, was already serving a separate four-year sentence at Evin Prison for "insulting (former Iranian Supreme Leader) Imam Khomeini," "cooperating with foreign embassies," espionage, and acting against national security, when he was apparently sentenced to an additional four years in prison and 50 lashes in December 2014. His new charges are not yet clear.⁵⁰

77. Mr. Saeed Pourheydar, a journalist and rights activist who had fled the country in 2011 following the receipt of a five-year prison sentence for "propaganda against the system," "insulting the President," and "questioning Islamic principles," was reportedly arrested on 4 January 2015 after returning to Iran.⁵¹

78. On 19 January 2015, apparently IRGC Intelligence Officers dressed in civilian clothes arrested Ms. Zahra Khandan at her home. She was a former journalist with several reformist publications. The reason for her arrest is not clear.

79. On 26 January 2015, Mr. Mohammed Ghoochani, the editor of the *Mardom Emrooz* publication, was charged with "insulting Islam" for publishing a front-page photograph of actor George Clooney wearing an "I am Charlie Hebdo" lapel pin.

80. In January or February 2015, former journalist and the current head of an Iranian History Society, Mr. Abbas Salimi Namin, was sentenced to six months in prison for "insulting" former President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad in 2011, when he publicly criticized what he perceived as presidential corruption. Mr. Salimi was also sentenced to 74 lashes for insulting judicial officials and officials at University of Tehran.⁵²

81. On 20 February 2015, Mr. Masoud Bastani, a journalist who was arrested in connection to the post-2009 election unrest and sentenced for "propaganda against the system," "assembly and collusion with the intent to disrupt national security," and "publishing falsehoods," apparently had a heart attack while in prison. His health remains precarious.⁵³

⁴⁷ <https://cpj.org/2014/10/iran-arrests-journalist-covering-acid-attacks-on-w.php>.

⁴⁸ <http://en.iranwire.com/features/6158/>.

⁴⁹ <https://cpj.org/2015/01/with-new-round-of-journalist-detentions-prosecutio.php>.

⁵⁰ <https://cpj.org/2015/01/with-new-round-of-journalist-detentions-prosecutio.php>.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² <http://en.rsf.org/iran-press-freedom-violations-recounted-21-01-2015,47521.html>.

⁵³ <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2015/02/masoud-bastani/>.

82. On 23 February 2015, Mr. Ali Maghami, was arrested to begin serving a four-month prison sentence. He had received that sentence, along with a four-month suspended sentence, in January 2014.⁵⁴

2. Recently closed publications

83. In its reply to the Draft Report, the Government claimed that *Bahar* (which was closed for six months and since re-opened) printed an article, which “seriously hurt feeling of the public.” Following the publication of the article *Bahar* “voluntarily” closed for a period of six months.

84. Iranian authorities continue to close publications deemed subversive by certain elements the political establishment. On 23 December 2014, the *Roozan* publication was closed by order of the Tehran Prosecutor; seemingly in relation to an article it had published marking the five-year anniversary of the death of Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri.⁵⁵

85. In August 2014, five privately-owned religious stations — *Imam Hossein*, *Abolfazal Abass*, *Alghaem*, *Alzahra* and *Almehdi* — were closed after being accused by the Intelligence Ministry of “working illegally for satellite TV stations based in the United States and Great Britain,” “provoking sectarian tension within Islam,” “showing a degrading image of Shi’ism” and “insulting the holy figures of Islam.”

86. On 12 January 2015, reformist weekly publication *Setareh Sobh* was closed after publishing an open letter by Parliamentarian Ali Motahari, in which he called for the trial of jailed opposition leaders Mr. Mir Hossein Mousavi and Mr. Mehdi Karoubi, along with Mousavi’s wife Ms. Zahra Rahnavard. The Tehran Media Court which ordered the closure claimed it that it did so to “prevent the occurrence of crime.”

87. On 17 January 2015, reformist daily *Mardom Emroz* was closed, following its front-page publication of an image of actor George Clooney wearing an “I am Charlie Hebdo” lapel pin.

88. On 3 February 2015, a Tehran Culture and Media Court ordered the closure of the online publication *HMA* (“Supporters of [Former President] Mahmoud Ahmadinejad”). The Court who ordered the closure claimed that it was “to prevent the occurrence of a crime.”

89. Around 27 February 2015, authorities ordered the blocking of the *Bahar* website (which had previously been closed and re-opened) along with the *Jamarkan* site (an official website of the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini).⁵⁶

3. Censorship / access to information

90. Authorities continue to censor or ban many forms of cultural and artistic expression. For example, in December 2014, apparently under pressure by the Parliament’s Cultural Commission, the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance banned the film “Paternal House” by director Kianioush Ayyari.⁵⁷

91. In November, the Working Group on Determining Instances of Criminal Content confirmed that the Information and Technology Ministry would continue to filter access to

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ <http://www.entekhab.ir/fa/news/183188>.

some data on Instagram.⁵⁸ In December, FarsNews reported that “immoral” pages on Instagram had been blocked.⁵⁹ In January 2015 it reported that authorities were attempting to block access to *Whatsapp* and *Tango*, in addition to sites similar to *Facebook*, which are already blocked.⁶⁰

92. On 26 January 2015, a Contents Working Group was established by the Ministry of Islamic Guidance and Culture, in order to, *inter alia*, monitor SMS messages.⁶¹

93. In February 2015, various outlets reported that references to former President Mohammad Khatami were banned.

G. Freedom of peaceful assembly and association

1. Non-Governmental Organization Bill

94. A draft Non-Governmental Organizations Bill presented by the Interior Ministry to the Parliament on 9 November 2014⁶² appears to further threaten the independence of civil society. The Bill envisions councils at the national, provincial, and city levels that will, in part, be responsible for the issuance of activity licenses to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) pursuing “social, cultural, artistic, health, environmental, cultural heritage, human rights, ethnic, and development” issues, and whose activities are not currently subject to other laws that govern professional organizations or political entities, such as political parties.⁶³ According to the Bill, Councils would also be responsible for the supervision and support of NGOs and for addressing potential misconduct. NGOs would only be able to officially pursue organizational activities upon receiving establishment permits, activity licenses, and registrations.⁶⁴ Procedures introduced by the Bill to establish an association appear particularly burdensome and would subject NGOs to administrative supervision which could then be used as a means to quell dissenting views or beliefs, in violation of international norms and standards.

2. Relevant provisions of the Bill

95. **Councils:** The National Council would consist of 32 officials, including 16 government officials and 16 elected representatives from NGOs.⁶⁵ Provincial and City Councils will be headed by Governors, City Governors, four NGO representatives, and at least five government officials. Councils will be supported by secretariats responsible for reviewing applications to establish NGOs, for pursuing the implementation of programs and policies that facilitate research activities adopted by the National Council, for

⁵⁸ <http://isna.ir/fa/news/93082010296/کنترل-برای-ارتباطات-وزارت-به-دوماه-مت-مهلا>.

⁵⁹ <http://www.radiofarda.com/content/f2-iran-instagram-immoral-pages-filtered-censorship-culture-ministry/26760241.html>.

⁶⁰ <http://www.farsnews.com/newstext.php?nn=13931017001370>.

⁶¹ dolat.ir/nsite/fullstory/news/?serv=12&id=257927.

⁶² <http://www.farsnews.com/newstext.php?nn=13930905000787>;
<http://saman.moi.ir/Portal/Home/ShowPage.aspx?Object=NEWS&CategoryID=a8d0de91-2cf9-4078-911c-6f9aa6b96500&WebPartID=a2f25aaa-9bd2-4312-a121-65e1e4fea74e&ID=4031c61e-2ef1-4d28-8a30-36f65c996901>.

⁶³ Articles 2 and 4.

⁶⁴ Article 21.

⁶⁵ Articles 2 and 9.

cooperating with other executive and supervisory agencies to monitor NGOs, and to review and present reports of misconduct to the National Council.⁶⁶

96. ***The process of obtaining activity licenses:*** NGO's would be required to submit meeting minutes on the establishment of their organization, including an organogram, organization objectives, a list of activities, expansion plans and procedures, and procedures for the selection of representatives and their duties.⁶⁷ Authorities, whose representatives will also have the right to participate in organizational meetings as observers, must approve these documents.⁶⁸ The Bill requires that the Intelligence Ministry, police, and other specialized agencies be consulted on the legality of the objectives and activities proposed by the NGO.⁶⁹ Government agencies must act within a week of receiving establishment requests for permits.⁷⁰

97. ***Restrictions on NGO activities:*** Under the draft, assemblies, publications, online activities, and educational materials would require permits.⁷¹ Annual performance and financial reports must also be submitted to authorities that issue activity licenses.⁷² NGOs are required to provide onsite access to their information and documents in the presence of an NGO representative. Removing documents from NGO possession will require a court order.⁷³

98. ***Restrictions on international cooperation:*** All cooperation and membership with international organizations, such as signing agreements and contracts, would require National Council permission,⁷⁴ and the Council must also be notified of organizations' participation in conferences and training courses outside of the country.

99. ***Disciplinary mechanism:*** Compliance would be monitored by either the secretariat or specialized agencies.⁷⁵ Disciplinary steps can include a written warning with a deadline to correct breaches of the law, suspension of activity licenses for a maximum of three months, or the dissolution of the organization through the court.⁷⁶ If adopted, the law would be retroactive and therefore applicable to all existing NGOs.⁷⁷

100. In its Reply, the Government maintained that "the civil society comprising political parties, trade unions and professional and religious association are freely and extensively active," adding that "any form of social activity" by "political party, society or association" requires observing laws and regulations and receiving a "permit from Article 10 Commission."

⁶⁶ Article 11.

⁶⁷ Article 24.

⁶⁸ Article 18.

⁶⁹ Article 18.

⁷⁰ Article 18.

⁷¹ Article 26.

⁷² Article 28.

⁷³ Article 31.

⁷⁴ Article 32.

⁷⁵ Article 34.

⁷⁶ Article 34.

⁷⁷ Article 37.

H. Freedom of religion or belief

1. Dervishes

101. On September 2011, the Ministry of Intelligence arrested seven members of the Gonabadi Dervish community (Sufi Muslims) in the cities of Shiraz and Tehran. On 13 July 2013, the Revolutionary Court sentenced them to prison terms ranging from seven to ten years. On 31 August 2014, they embarked on a hunger strike to protest that their due process rights had been infringed upon. The police interrupted the demonstrations subsequently organized by their families in front of the Office of the Prosecutor in Tehran and arrested multiple people.⁷⁸ In late February, reports surfaced that some of these individuals' sentences may have been reduced or converted to time on probation.⁷⁹

102. On 27 December 2014, Mr. Hojatoleslam Younesi, the President's Special Assistant on Religious and Ethnic Minorities, admitted in an interview that the treatment of the Dervishes was "arbitrary" and outside the scope of the Islamic Republic's states policies. He also added that harsh treatment of the community that occurred in the past was contrary to the country's interest, and that it has not been repeated.

103. On 25 February, plainclothes forces, without a warrant, apparently arrested Mr. Saleh Moradi, a Gonabadi Dervish, possibly to serve a prior sentence.⁸⁰

2. Baha'is

104. Despite statements from high-ranking officials that Baha'is are entitled to citizenship rights, they continue to face discrimination, arrest, and arbitrary detention in connection with their religion. Between September and December 2014, security forces in the cities of Esfahan, Tehran, Shiraz, Hamedan, Karaj, and Semnan reportedly arrested at least 20 Baha'is. In February 2015, it was reported that four of these 20 individuals had been summoned to serve sentences (including Ms. Fariba Ashtari,)⁸¹ bringing the total number of imprisoned Baha'is to over 100.

105. Discriminatory restrictions increased with regard to the burial of Baha'is in cemeteries across the country. Authorities in the city of Semnan have reportedly discouraged families from inscribing epitaphs on tombstones, allowing inscriptions to only include first and last names, and dates of birth and death. Authorities have also restricted the construction of additional buildings to accommodate burials in the Baha'i cemetery there. In at least three cases, Iranian authorities have also delayed the burial of Baha'is in the cities of Tabriz and Ahvaz.⁸²

106. Baha'i students also faced discrimination in the 2014-2015 national entrance exam for institutions of higher education. Mr. Shadan Shirazi, a Bahá'í student who took the national mathematics exam and placed 113th out of an estimated million students, was reportedly barred from registering at the public university. The Special Rapporteur

⁷⁸ <http://www.kaleme.com/1393/06/29/klm-198183/?theme=fast>.

⁷⁹ <http://www.majzooban.org/en/sufi-news/6585-half-of-the-sentences-of-jailed-gonabadi-dervishes-on-probation.html>.

⁸⁰ <http://www.majzooban.org/en/sufi-news/6589-saleh-moradi,-a-gonabadi-dervish-of-shiraz,-arrested.html>.

⁸¹ <https://hra-news.org/en/fariba-ashtari-begins-2-year-sentence-yazd-prison>.

⁸² Information submitted to the Special Rapporteur by the Baha'i Community in December 2014.

welcomes statements by officials inviting Baha'i students to submit complaints of violations of their rights to the High Council for Human Rights.⁸³

107. Incitement against Baha'is also continued this past year. On 15 December 2014, Ayatollah Bojnourdi, a high-ranking cleric and a former member of Supreme Judicial Council, stated that "we never say that Baha'is have the right to education; Baha'is don't even have citizenship rights."⁸⁴ After negative reactions, he later clarified that only Baha'is "who cooperate with Israel" or "advocate against Islam" are not entitled to citizenship rights, and that they still have human rights even though they cannot take advantage of "privileges," such as going to university in Iran.⁸⁵

108. In 2011, Mr. Behnam Roghani, a shop-owner in Esfahan's bazaar, converted to the Bahai faith and began distributing DVDs and pamphlets about his faith. He reportedly received threatening mail from unknown individuals, which led to his decision to leave the country on 26 June 2012. In 2013, he produced a documentary about violations of the rights of Baha'is in Iran. He has also worked on various campaigns to address the persecution of the Baha'is in Iran. In July 2014, Mr. Roghani claims he received a copy of a threatening religious Fatwa from Iran, declaring him *Mahdor-Al-Dam* (meaning he is not entitled to *Diyah* "blood money" in case he is the victim of a violent crime).⁸⁶

109. In September 2014, an appeals court apparently confirmed the one-year sentence of Mr. Adnan Rahmat Panah, a Baha'i citizen from Shiraz. Mr. Rahmat Panah, who was originally arrested in December 2012 and held for 186 days at an Intelligence Detention Center in Shiraz, was summoned to begin serving that sentence on 6 November 2015. Credible sources have indicated that evidence used to convict Mr. Rahmat Panah of "propaganda against the system" included pictures on Facebook in which he had been "tagged" by others, as well as emails he allegedly sent — without receiving replies — to foreign news media organizations.

3. Christians

110. In December 2014, authorities allegedly arrested four individuals (Ms. Sara Rahiminejad, Mr. Majid Sheidaee, Mr. Mostafa Nadri, and Mr. George Issaian) at a Christmas Eve celebration in Fardis village in Karaj. The four individuals were converts from Islam. Plainclothes officers allegedly searched their belongings, beat and insulted them and then arrested them. Five Additional Christian converts (Mr. Ahmad Bazyar, Ms. Faegheh Nasrollahi, Ms. Mastaneh Rastegari, Mr. Amir Hossein Nematollahi, and a man identified as "Mr. Hosseini") were also arrested at a house church in eastern Tehran on Christmas Day. Some reports indicate that many more individuals were arrested and quickly released.⁸⁷

111. Branch 1 of the Karaj Revolutionary Court apparently sentenced Mr. Hossein ("Stephan") Saketi Aramsari, another Christian convert, to prison. He has been imprisoned since the summer of 2013.

112. Christian leaders (including Pastor Farshid Fathi) continue to serve prison time apparently solely for exercising their internationally protected rights to freedom of belief, association, and expression.

⁸³ <http://www.ilna.ir/news/news.cfm?id=157330>.

⁸⁴ <http://www.ilna.ir/news/news.cfm?id=157330>.

⁸⁵ <http://www.tasnimnews.com/Home/Single/592485>.

⁸⁶ Interview Submitted to the Office of the Special Rapporteur, 19 December 2015.

⁸⁷ http://mohabatnews.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=806:iran-rounds-up-christians-in-crackdown&catid=36:iranian-christians&itemid=279.

4. Erfan Halgheh

113. On 6 February 2015, Fars News Agency reported that 16 instructors from the *Erfan Halgheh* (“Inter-Universalism”) spiritual movement were sentenced to a total of 37 years in prison and fined 130 million toman, on charges including blasphemy and obtaining illicit wealth.⁸⁸ (See “Reprisals” section for information on Mr. Mohammad Ali Taheri).

5. Sunni Muslims

114. (See section on prison conditions and access to medical care for case details on various Sunni [including ethnic Kurdish and ethnic Arab] individuals).

VI. Economic, social, and cultural rights

A. Economic rights

1. Right to organize and collectively bargain

115. In August 2014, hundreds of workers from the Bafgh Iron Ore Mine protested the arrest of nine of their colleagues, following strikes, which had begun in May 2014 over a Government plan to privatize the mines.⁸⁹

116. In December 2014, at least three members of the Coordinating Committee to help form Workers’ Organizations in Iran were arrested.

117. Other trade unionists and labor rights leaders imprisoned in Iran for protected activities include: Messrs. Reza Shahabi; Sharokh Zamani; Yousef Ab-Kharabat; Vahed Seyedeh; Afshin Nadimi; Mahmood Bagheri; Abdolreza Ghabari; and Rasoul Bodaghi. The following four trade unionists and labor rights activists have been convicted for exercising protected rights but are awaiting the outcomes of appeals: Messrs. Khaled Hossein; Ali-Akbar Baghani; Mahmood Beheshti-Langaroudi; and Alireza Hashemi. Finally, at least six labor rights leaders have been sentenced to prison terms for protected activities and are at immediate risk of arrest to serve those terms: Messrs. Hassan Rassoulnejad; Jamal Minashiri; Hadi Tanoumand; Ghassem Mostafapour; Ebrahim Mostafapour; and Mr. Mohammad Karimi.⁹⁰

118. In its reply to the Draft Report, the Government of Iran claims that no labor leaders have been arrested for their defense of labor rights, and that the country’s failure to accede to the two ILO conventions dealing with freedom of association has no negative impact on policy.

2. Labor actions permitted by authorities

119. Some labor groups have been permitted to advocate for their rights, including through ongoing actions by hundreds of workers at places like the Stephan Cement Company in Dizicheh, Esfahan Province, and by *Yaz Khorramshahr Industry* workers.

120. In August 2014, the head of administrative affairs at the security office of the *Iran-Shahr* Steam Power Plant claimed that the plant discriminated against members of the

⁸⁸ <http://www.farsnews.com/newstext.php?nn=13931115001752>.

⁸⁹ <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/08/bafgh-workers-strike/>.

⁹⁰ <https://www.fidh.org/International-Federation-for-Human-Rights/asia/iran/16851-iran-imprisoned-unionists-face-new-unfair-trials-and-extended-prison-terms>.

Balouch minority group. According to Mr. Mohammad Anvar Amiri, less than 40 of 400 employees there of the Balouch minority group, and more than 85% of plant supervisors were non-Balouch.⁹¹ Balouch people largely inhabit the region the plant is in.

121. In December 2014, around 700 nurses protested outside of the President's residence in Tehran against massive disparities in pay between doctors and nurses, the Government's failure to define nurse's pay in accordance with the law, and to draw awareness to the dwindling number of nurses in the country.⁹²

122. Also in December, around 900 workers from the Pars Wagon Factory went on strike to protest the dismissal by authorities of their workers' representative.⁹³

3. Public statements

123. In November 2014, the Secretary of the Mandazarin Province's Labor Council, Mr. Nabid Rasouli, criticized what he viewed as the Central Bank's and the Government's inadequate response to rising inflation rates. Mr. Rasouli stated "Unfortunately, there is a great gap between the Central Bank's inflation rate and the minimum necessities for securing the livelihood of workers' families... The situation has put the most pressure on the workers' community; while the administration and parliament, as officials responsible for the current state of the economy, are debating political and elections discussions, the workers are getting poorer day by day for not being able to secure their livelihoods."⁹⁴

124. In November 2014, MP Nader Ghazipour suggested that in order to keep pace with inflation, the minimum wage should be at least 2.5 million toman.⁹⁵

125. In August 2014, the head of the workers' faction in Iran's Parliament claimed the 90% of workers in Iran were living below the poverty line, and that many others weren't far from it.⁹⁶ According to Iran's Labor Minister, in a recent effort to make insurance more widely available they have provided of insurance booklets to 4.8 million people.⁹⁷

4. Workplace safety

126. According to the National Medical Examiner's Office, there were 657 work-related deaths in the first four months of the current Iranian calendar year. This is an increase from 632 recorded over the same period last year. Falls from heights, injuries from blunt objects, and electrocution remained the top three causes of workplace deaths. During the same period, the Medical Examiner's office received reports of 10,109 cases of workplace accidents.⁹⁸ In August, an unnamed official suggested that the Social Security Organization insured only 10% of workers killed during the previous year.⁹⁹

127. According to Tehran's Medical Examiner, there were 297 annual work-related deaths in the province by 1 November 2014. This is an increase from the previous year (the same time period was 282).¹⁰⁰

⁹¹ <http://www.ilna.ir/news/news.cfm?id=195781>.

⁹² http://www.bbc.co.uk/persian/iran/2014/12/141214_nm_protest_nurse_hospital.

⁹³ <http://ilna.ir/news/news.cfm?id=237971>.

⁹⁴ <http://www.ilna.ir/news/news.cfm?id=219524>.

⁹⁵ <http://isna.ir/fa/news/93082714499/حداقل-2-به-کارگران-حقوق>.

⁹⁶ <http://ilna.ir/news/news.cfm?id=192832>.

⁹⁷ <http://ilna.ir/news/news.cfm?id=194078>.

⁹⁸ <http://www.tasnimnews.com/Home/Single/499224>.

⁹⁹ <http://ilna.ir/news/news.cfm?id=193999>.

¹⁰⁰ <http://www.ilna.ir/news/news.cfm?id=235136>.

128. In October 2014, Iran's Minister of Labor suggested that the incidence of on-site accidents in small workshops (housing 50 or less workers) could be reduced by employing in-house inspectors, rather than solely relying upon periodic and possibly infrequent inspections.¹⁰¹

129. On 7 December 2014, Iran's Parliament passed an amendment to Article 5 of the Social Insurance of Construction Workers Law. The amendment (an addition of new fees on employers and employees) was apparently intended to facilitate the extension of insurance to the uninsured.¹⁰²

B. The plan to protect hijab and modesty and gender segregation in the workplace

(See Report for details of Bill).

C. Right to health

1. Satellite jamming and its health impacts

130. Iranian authorities reportedly continue to prosecute individuals for the possession and use of satellite dishes. In September 2014, police reportedly attempted to enter of the home of 65-year-old Tehran resident Mr. Mohammad Ali Khoei. Mr. Khoei requested the police to comply with Iranian law and produce proper identification. The police apparently failed to produce identification and proceeded to search the rooftop for satellite dishes. Due to the stressful nature of the event, Mr. Khoei, a war veteran, apparently suffered a fatal heart attack, which was witnessed by neighbors.¹⁰³

131. In February 2014, Minister of Health, Dr. Seyyed Hassan Ghazizadeh, announced the formation of a special committee. The committee consists of representatives from the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Information and Technology, and Iran's Atomic Energy Organization with the purpose to investigate the potential health effects of satellite jamming.¹⁰⁴ The committee has yet to announce its findings. In October, Mr. Saeed Motassadi of the Department of the Environment also noted that "the topic of jamming causing cancer [has been] studied many times, and the possibility exists of this illness coming about in individuals as a result from the effects of jamming."¹⁰⁵

2. LGBT (supplemental to the "Transgender Iranians" section of the Report)

132. In its reply to the Draft Report, the Government noted its support for the transgender community, and suggested that it was formulating policies to provide for increased health and financial assistance to members of that community. The Government stated its total rejection of "homosexual behaviors."

133. Mr. Ahmad Farzanpour was detained twice in Tehran; once in 2006 by authorities for confronting officials in a local mosque about the volume of the call-to-prayer, which he felt was contributing to his mother's seizures, and once in 2011, after he returned to Iran from abroad, in connection with alleged participation in political protests while outside of

¹⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁰² <http://www.isna.ir/fa/news/93091609587/-/کثیر-ساختمانی-کارگران-کلیه-مجلس-تصویب-جا>.

¹⁰³ http://persian.iranhumanrights.org/1393/07/khoiee_mahvareh/.

¹⁰⁴ <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/02/satellite-jamming/>.

¹⁰⁵ <http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2014/10/iran-satellite-jamming-cancer.html#>.

the country. In 2006, Mr. Farzanpour was beaten while in detention in part because authorities had found videos on his mobile phone indicating that he is a member of the LGBT community. While detained in 2011, Mr. Farzanpour was held incommunicado without access to a lawyer or contact with family and was reportedly psychically and psychologically abused. He was released informally and fled the country. He continues to suffer from medical conditions reportedly related to beatings while in detention.

D. Land mines

134. In October 2013 the City Governor of Marivan, in the Kurdistan province, reported that seven children from the Neshkash village in Marivan were injured due to a land mine explosion.¹⁰⁶ The children were reportedly unfamiliar with the risks of land mines and were playing with the object at an abandoned military base.¹⁰⁷ As a result of the explosion, Garshin, an 11-year-old, lost her right leg; Ala, a six-year old, suffered an eye injury; Behnoush, a nine-year-old, suffered injury to both hands, feet, and abdomen; Sima, a five-year-old, suffered injury to the face, body, and feet; Zana, a 13-year-old suffered injury to the ear, head, and body; Khebat's right eye was injured; and Matin, an eight-year old boy, was also injured.¹⁰⁸

135. A year after the incident, in October 2014, a lawyer representing the children reported their ongoing need for adequate medical care. The lawyer stated "The girl [Garshin] who lost her leg in this incident does not have the means to purchase a prosthesis from the Red Crescent. Some of these families don't even have the money to pay for a taxi service to visit the hospital or lawyer, or to even pursue the legal process after this incident [...] They don't have money for the surgery to have the land mine fragments removed from their frail bodies." He maintained that the land mines surround abandoned military bases and that sometimes heavy rains cause the movement of mines into municipal settlements, children's playgrounds, and agricultural lands, and therefore continue to pose a "serious threat to the health and security of citizens in these areas."¹⁰⁹

136. A few days later, the Kurdistan Governor, in a meeting with the child land mine victims of Neshkash, reportedly apologized and noted that the Government had agreed to pay all treatment costs for the children. The Governor reiterated that the clearing of Kurdistan's border areas of land mines remained a priority for the administration. He admitted that the clearing of contaminated areas was not 100% achieved, and highlighted the relevant difficulties by noting that there are still places in the world, which were cleaned after World War I but still experience explosions.¹¹⁰

137. In its Reply, the Government points out that the land mines in the five western provinces of the country were planted by the former regime of Iraq during Iran-Iraq war and it holds Iraq and "those countries that supported her in imposing war on Iran" responsible for them. The Government also points out that the former ICRC chief in Tehran, the UN Resident Coordinator, a UNDP representative in Iran, and the Director General of Genève International Center for De-mining praised the post-war demining of contaminated areas. Moreover, despite apparent Government requests for assistance for its Iran Mine Action Center, the international community has not provided any aid.

¹⁰⁶ <http://old.etemadnewspaper.ir/Released/92-07-28/97.htm#255499>.

¹⁰⁷ <http://www.farsnews.com/newstext.php?nn=13920727000291>.

¹⁰⁸ <http://www.ana.ir/Home/Single/109068>.

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁰ <http://www.shabestan.ir/detail/News/408631>.

VII. Gender equality and women's rights

A. The plan to promote virtue and prevent vice

138. On 3 January 2015, the Guardian Council ruled the plan which would have encouraged vigilante justice by individuals and members of the *basij* and IRGC based on their interpretations of religious law, unconstitutional.

B. Violence against women

1. Acid attacks

139. On 16 October 2014, the *Iranian Students' News Agency* (ISNA) published a report on at least four incidents¹¹¹ of acid attacks where women who were driving in the city of Esfahan were severely injured by acid thrown on them by unknown individuals. Rumors immediately spread on social media that the individuals might have been targeted on the basis of their clothing, and that the number of victims was higher than four. *Farhikhtegan* Newspaper reported on the attack of Ms. Soheila Jorkesh on 20 October 2014. The article stated that "families of the Esfahan victims have claimed that before throwing acid on the victims, the perpetrators exclaimed: 'We confront women with poor *hijab*.'"¹¹²

140. On 20 October 2014, Iran's police chief, Mr. Esmail Ahmadi-Moghaddam, acknowledged, "around seven to eight people had been targeted in Esfahan." He also said a number of suspects had been detained but that the motives behind the attacks were still unknown.¹¹³

141. On 20 October 2014, the Judiciary's Spokesperson, Mt. Gholamhossein Mohseni Ejei, rejected any connection between the acid attacks and Islamic *hijab* stating "[c]ontrary to allegations made by certain websites, such claims have not yet been confirmed."¹¹⁴ He added that the cases would be processed under rules for expedited judicial procedure. On 22 October 2014, the Security Deputy of the Interior Ministry denied allegations that the attacks were planned and/or conducted by a group stating "we are confident the attacks were carried out by one individual."¹¹⁵ Iranian officials strongly reject speculation that the women might have been targeted for what was perceived as improper clothing according to Islamic principles. On 23 October 2014 the Head of the Office of the Deputy Commander in Chief of the Police, Mr. Adbolah Mahmoudzadeh, announced that individuals accused of conducting acid attacks had been arrested by the police and that the incident was not related to improper clothing.¹¹⁶

142. On 13 November 2014, Mr. Ismaeli Moghadam, the Chief-of-Police, admitted that the perpetrator had not yet been arrested. He also announced that 380 acid attacks had been committed against both individuals and private property over the past year.¹¹⁷

143. Following the Esfahan attacks, the administration announced its intent to work with the Judiciary to intensify punishment for such attacks. Authorities, however, prohibited

¹¹¹ <http://www.isna.ir/fa/news/93072614051>.

¹¹² <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/10/sotoudeh-on-acid-attacks/>.

¹¹³ <http://www.tabnak.ir/fa/news/443897>.

¹¹⁴ <http://www.isna.ir/fa/news/93072815861>.

¹¹⁵ <http://www.farsnews.com/newstext.php?nn=13930730001715>.

¹¹⁶ <http://www.irna.ir/fa/News/81360499/>.

¹¹⁷ <http://www.donya-e-eqtesad.com/news/840843/>.

144. In response to the present report, the Government notes that Iranian authorities consistently and strongly condemn these grave actions. The government admits that the perpetrators have not yet been arrested.

Freedom of assembly for protestors of acid attacks

147. In the days following the demonstrations of 22 October, the Governor of Esfahan stated “any assembly on the matter is illegal,”¹¹⁹ and the Chief of Police of Iran suggested “all [protestors] have a common source, and they want to influence society [and] spread a climate of insecurity; fortunately none of their calls have been widely welcomed.”¹²⁰ He also claimed that individuals and media advocating such demonstrations aim to “disseminate terror” in Iranian society.¹²¹

149. On 25 October 2014, several society activists (Ms. Nasrin Sotoudeh, Mr. Peyman Aref and Ms. Giti Pourfazel) who had participated in a demonstration in protest of the attacks in front of the Interior Ministry of Tehran were arrested for a few hours.¹²³

<https://www.facebook.com/reza.khandan.5/posts/868813436462339>.

C. Women's rights activists

150. A British-Iranian woman, Ms. Ghoncheh Ghavami, was arrested along with ten other women who attempted to enter Azadi Stadium for a volleyball match between Iran and Italy's national teams on 20 June 2014, with intention to protest laws that prohibit women from sports arenas. Ms. Ghavami was arrested again on 30 June, allegedly due to content on her mobile phone, including text messages and photos. She was charged with "propaganda against the system," and tried before Branch 26 of the Revolutionary Court on 14 October 2014. She was detained in solitary confinement for 41 days and transferred to Gharchak Varamin Prison on 5 November 2014. On 2 November 2014, Ms. Ghavami's lawyer announced that he had been shown court documents stating that Ms. Ghavami was found guilty and had been sentenced to one year in prison. Ms. Ghavami was released on bail on 23 November 2014.

151. Ms. Mahdiah Golroo, a student and women rights activist who had previously served 30 months in prison on charges of "assembly and collusion with the intent to disrupt national security" and "propaganda against the system" following the 2009 protest, was arrested by the IRGC on 26 October 2014, and transferred to Ward 2A of Evin Prison. Ms. Golroo was detained for a total of months. She was not informed of the charges against her nor allowed access to legal counsel. Ms. Golroo was released on 27 January on bail and expected to return on her trial date.

152. Ms. Akram Neghabi (the mother of Mr. Saeed Zeynali, who has been missing since his arrest in 1999 by security forces,) has been arrested on several occasions for pursuing and speaking out against the disappearance of her son. Ms. Neghabi has been detained and put in solitary confinement for 63 days. She is currently not detained yet; she still faces the risk of arrest and prosecution. Ms. Neghabi's son, Mr. Zeynali, is a 23-year-old student, who was arrested at his home in 1999 by plainclothes security forces. Mr. Zeynali was not involved in any serious political activity, except for protests to push then-President Khatami to follow up on campaign promises and to put an end to the "chain" serial killings. After months of searching, family members learned that Mr. Zeynali had been arrested by Revolutionary Guards and taken to an unknown location. Since then he has been missing, with no information about his whereabouts and/or fate forthcoming.

153. Ms. Atena Farghdani, an artist and child rights activist was arrested in August 2014 and detained for 2.5 months in Ward 2A of Evin Prison. On 10 January 2015 she was transferred to Gharchak prison after being sentenced by Branch 15 of the Revolutionary Court on charges of "propaganda against the system," "assembly and collusion against the system," "insulting" Members of Parliament, and "insulting members" of the IRGC and three branches of Government during her interrogation. The guards at the Revolutionary Court allegedly beat Ms. Farghdani when she requested to visit her mother before being transferred to prison.¹²⁴ After her release from Ward 21, Ms. Farghdani wrote in an open letter to the President's and the Supreme Leader's offices informing them that women's restrooms in Ward 2A of Evin prison are allegedly being monitored by security cameras. Ms. Farghdani emphasized that she had previously filed a complaint about the security cameras and mistreatment by prison authorities, but that neither were investigated. Ms. Farghdani began a hunger strike protesting Gharchak prison conditions on 9 February 2015. She is reportedly in very poor health as a result of her hunger strike, and has possibly been transferred to a hospital. On 2 March 2015 it was reported that authorities might have agreed to transfer her to Evin Prison on the condition that she end her hunger strike.

¹²⁴ <http://persian.iranhumanrights.org/1393/10/atenah-farghdani/>.

154. On 2 March 2015, Ms. Negar Haeri was released on bail from Gharchak Prison. She had apparently been detained without charges against her in July 2014. Ms. Haeri, a lawyer, appears to have been targeted by authorities on multiple occasions due to family members' affiliation with the MKO organization.¹²⁵

155. Ms. Nazafarin Sabouri, advocates for her brother Mr. Alireza Sabouri, who was shot near a *basij* station while attending the "silent march" on 15 June 2009, following the 2009 presidential election. According to Ms. Sabouri, one of the bullets fired from the station ricocheted and passed through his forehead. Protestors reportedly helped Mr. Sabouri to a hospital, where he was in a coma for about a month during which time his family was searching for him. Mr. Sabouri's medical record allegedly states that Mr. Sabouri endured blunt force trauma from a baton used to strike him at least three dozen times. Mr. Sabouri reportedly suffered loss of speech, urinary incontinence, and required a feeding-tube upon regaining consciousness. He was discharged from the hospital approximately a month after the incident, and reportedly suffered from amnesia and numbness in his hands and feet, and required additional surgery to remove four remaining bullet fragments from his head. He has since left the country for Turkey and ultimately the United States, but prior to his departure Mr. Sabouri reportedly underwent eight months of speech and physiotherapy at home. He passed away on 17 November 2011 in the United States.

¹²⁵ <http://www.majzooban.org/en/news-and-exclusive-content/6591-prisoner-of-conscience-released-after-nine-months-of-%E2%80%9Ctemporary-detention%E2%80%9D-at-deplorable-facility.html>.

Annex II

[English only]

List of detained Baha'is and student activists

5 Detained Iranians from the Baha'i Community

Chart and contents provided by: Baha'i International Community (BIC)

Note: This list is not exhaustive; it does not include individuals for whom specific charges are not yet known.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Arrest date</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of trial/ court order issued</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Charge</i>
Mrs. Mahvash Shahriari Sabet	May 25, 2005	Evin Prison	Without trial	Released on bail	Participation in the training institute
	Mar 5, 2008	Mashhad; Evin-Prison- 26 May 2008; Rajaieshahr 9-Aug-10; Qarchak Prison; Evin 18-May-11; Currently: Tehran (Evin)	Trial ended 14-Jun-10	20 years' imprisonment	1). Engaging in propaganda against the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran; 2) espionage in support of the tyrannical, fabricated and occupying regime of Israel; 3) Forming and managing illegal groups and gatherings to for the purpose of disruption to the national security of Iran; 4) Collaboration with the tyrannical, fabricated, hostile and occupying regime of Israel against the Islamic Republic of Iran; 5) Conspiracy and assembly for the purpose of action against the internal and external security of Iran and to tarnish the reputation of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the international arena; 6) Participation in collecting classified documents and providing them to foreigners with the purpose of disruption the national security
Mrs. Fariba Kamalabadi Taefi	May 25, 2005	Evin Prison	Without trial	Released on bail	Participation in the training institute
	May 14, 2008	Evin 14-05-08; Rajaieshahr 9-Aug-10; Qarchak Prison Evin 18-May-11; Currently: Tehran (Evin)	Trial ended 14-Jun-10	20 years' imprisonment	1) Engaging in propaganda against the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran; 2) espionage in support of the tyrannical, fabricated and occupying regime of Israel; 3) Forming and managing illegal groups and gatherings to for the purpose of disruption to the national security of Iran; 4) Collaboration with the tyrannical, fabricated, hostile and occupying regime of Israel against the Islamic Republic of Iran; 5) Conspiracy and assembly for the purpose of action against the internal and external security of Iran and to tarnish the reputation of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the international arena; 6) Participation in collecting classified documents and

<i>Name</i>	<i>Arrest date</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of trial/ court order issued</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Charge</i>
Mr. Afif Naimi	May 14, 2008	Evin 14-05-08; Rajaieshahr 9-Aug-10	Trial ended 14-Jun-10	20 years' imprisonment	providing them to foreigners with the purpose of disruption the national security 1) Engaging in propaganda against the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran; 2) espionage in support of the tyrannical, fabricated and occupying regime of Israel; 3) Forming and managing illegal groups and gatherings to for the purpose of disruption to the national security of Iran; 4) Collaboration with the tyrannical, fabricated, hostile and occupying regime of Israel against the Islamic Republic of Iran; 5) Conspiracy and assembly for the purpose of action against the internal and external security of Iran and to tarnish the reputation of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the international arena; 6) Participation in collecting classified documents and providing them to foreigners with the purpose of disruption the national security
Mr. Saeid Rezaie Tazangi	May 25, 2005	Evin 14-05-08; Rajaieshahr 9-Aug-10; Qarchak Prison Evin 18-May-11; Currently: Tehran (Evin)	Was not tried	Released on bail	N/A
	May 14, 2008	Evin 14-05-08; Rajaieshahr 9-Aug-10	Trial ended 14-Jun-10	20 years' imprisonment	1) Engaging in propaganda against the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran; 2) espionage in support of the tyrannical, fabricated and occupying regime of Israel; 3) Forming and managing illegal groups and gatherings to for the purpose of disruption to the national security of Iran; 4) Collaboration with the tyrannical, fabricated, hostile and occupying regime of Israel against the Islamic Republic of Iran; 5) Conspiracy and assembly for the purpose of action against the internal and external security of Iran and to tarnish the reputation of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the international arena; 6) Participation in collecting classified documents and providing them to foreigners with the purpose of disruption the national security
Mr. Behrouz Azizi Tavakkoli	Jul 26, 2005	Mashhad; Transferred to Tehran	Without trial	Released on bail	Membership of Yaran (group managing the affairs of the Bahá' í community in Iran) and involvement in teaching the [Bahá' í Faith]
	May 14, 2008	Evin 14-May-08; Rajaieshahr 9-Aug-10	Trial ended 14-Jun-10	20 years' imprisonment	1) Engaging in propaganda against the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran; 2) espionage in support of the tyrannical, fabricated and occupying regime of Israel; 3) Forming and managing illegal groups and gatherings to for the purpose of disruption to the national security of Iran; 4) Collaboration with the tyrannical, fabricated, hostile and occupying regime of Israel against the

<i>Name</i>	<i>Arrest date</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of trial/ court order issued</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Charge</i>
Mr. Vahid Tizfahm	May 14, 2008	Evin 14-05-08; Rajaieshahr 9-Aug-10	Trial ended 14-Jun-10	20 years' imprisonment	Islamic Republic of Iran; 5) Conspiracy and assembly for the purpose of action against the internal and external security of Iran and to tarnish the reputation of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the international arena; 6) Participation in collecting classified documents and providing them to foreigners with the purpose of disruption the national security 1) Engaging in propaganda against the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran; 2) espionage in support of the tyrannical, fabricated and occupying regime of Israel; 3) Forming and managing illegal groups and gatherings to for the purpose of disruption to the national security of Iran; 4) Collaboration with the tyrannical, fabricated, hostile and occupying regime of Israel against the Islamic Republic of Iran; 5) Conspiracy and assembly for the purpose of action against the internal and external security of Iran and to tarnish the reputation of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the international arena; 6) Participation in collecting classified documents and providing them to foreigners with the purpose of disruption the national security
Mr. Davar Nabilzadeh	04/05 August-05	Mashhad	89/1/16 - 89/3	5 years imprisonment and 10 year ban on leaving the country	Activities against national security, propaganda against the regime and membership in the unlawful Bahaism administration
	15-Jul-10- began serving sentence (see additional information tab)	Mashhad	None	None	None
Mr. Jalayer Vahdat	Aug 4, 2005	Mashhad	5-Apr-10	Unknown	Activities against national security, propaganda against the regime and membership in the unlawful Bahai administration
	Jan 26, 2009	Mashhad	May-10	5 years imprisonment and 10 year ban on leaving the country	Charges unknown
	24-Oct-10 - started serving sentence	Mashhad	First court on 15/16-Aug-09. Then: 25-Oct-09 (sentence was appealed)	Sentence of 5 years imprisonment and 10 years not leaving the country was changed to	Teaching against the regime, taking action against national security, and illegal dissemination of CDs, teaching the Faith, and insulting religious sanctities

<i>Name</i>	<i>Arrest date</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of trial/ court order issued</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Charge</i>
Mrs. Sima Eshraghi (Aghdaszadeh)	Aug 6, 2005	Vakilabad, Mashhad	Unknown	5 years imprisonment Unknown	Propaganda in favour of Bahaism
	Jan 26, 2009	Vakilabad, Mashhad	05-April-10, 24-Oct-10	5 years	Activities against national security, propaganda against the regime and membership in the unlawful Bahaism administration
Mr. Afshin Safaieyan	Feb 27, 2011	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Proselytizing
Mr. Kamran Mortezaie	May 22, 2011	Evin; Gohardasht	25-Sep-11, verdict issued on 17-Oct-11	5 years' imprisonment	Membership of the deviant Bahaist sect, 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
Ms. Noushin Khadem	May 22, 2011	Evin	27-09-2011; verdict issued on 17-Oct-11	4 years' imprisonment	Membership of the deviant Bahaist sect, 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
Mr. Mahmoud Badavam	May 22, 2011	Evin; Transferred to Gohardasht	27-09-2011; verdict issued on 17-Oct-11	4 years' imprisonment	Membership of the deviant Bahaist sect, 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
Mr. Farhad Sedghi	May 22, 2011	Evin; Gohardasht	20-09-2011; verdict issued on 17-Oct-11	4 years' imprisonment	Membership of the deviant Bahaist sect, 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
Mr. Riaz Sobhani	Jun 14, 2011	Evin; Gohardasht	1 -Oct-11; Verdict issued on 17-Oct-11	4 years' imprisonment	Assembly and conspiracy and activity against national security
Behfar Khanjani	Was not arrested or imprisoned, only sentenced	Semnan	Trial held in absentia	On 22 January 2007, sentenced to four months' imprisonment in absentia . Sentence suspended for four years. He will only be asked to serve if he commits an offence. If no offence is committed within the next four years, sentence will automatically be	Propaganda against the government by way of distributing the letter from the Bahá'í community addressed to the Esteemed President of the Islamic Republic of Iran

<i>Name</i>	<i>Arrest date</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of trial/ court order issued</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Charge</i>
	Jan 6, 2010	Semnan Prison	Was not tried	revoked. Released on bail	Propaganda against the regime and activity against national security
	21 June 2011 - began serving sentence	Semnan Prison	Trial held on 17 April 2010. Court order issued on 4 May 2010. Appeal hearing was held on 9 January 2011 in the Court of Appeal of province of Semnan. Appeal was denied on 6 February 2011.	4 years imprisonment	1) Forming groups, and membership in assemblies and groups as described in the indictment, [to wit,] formation of groups and membership in groups and assemblies such as 19-Day Feasts; youth committees; the Ruhi program; language groups; professional [development] groups; devotional gatherings; news sharing gatherings; athletic, arts, and education committees, etc., with the intention of disturbing the national security; 2) Activities against national security through propaganda against the regime, as described in the indictment, [to wit,] through espionage for the enemies, and making efforts to develop and expand the perverse sect of Bahaism, as well as penetrating the financial, governmental, and civil cores and disseminating perverse information against Islām and exploiting the religious sanctities [of Muslims]; 3) Use, possession and distribution of 63 illegal compact discs containing appalling and offensive material as described in the indictment.
Mr. Afshin Heyratian	Jun 3, 2010	Evin		4 years imprisonment	Charged with activities related to human rights issues and writing articles
	Aug 20, 2011	Evin; transferred to Gohardasht	6-Nov-10	4 years imprisonment (sentence was appealed)	Assembly and conspiracy, with criminal intent, against national security and membership in the perverse sect of Bahaism.
Mr. Kamran Rahimian	Sep 13, 2011	Transferred to Gohardasht in December	Sentence issued on 01 February 2012	4 years imprisonment	1) 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; 2) Earning illegal income in the sum of 750,000,000 rial (This charge was withdrawn)
Mr. Hasan-Gholi Delavarmanesh	Sep 4, 2011	Transferred to Yasouj on 22 May 2012			Creating public nuisance, non-compliance with the judgement of confiscation of property, and forcible entry and detainer of others' property
Mr. Afshin Ighani	May 16, 2005	Semnan	Verdict issued on 12-April 2006; Appeals court verdict issued on 21 September 2006	91 days imprisonment, suspended for four years; Sentence upheld in appeals	1) Creating anxiety in the minds of the public and those of the Iranian officials; 2) propaganda against the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran

<i>Name</i>	<i>Arrest date</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of trial/ court order issued</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Charge</i>
	Jan 5, 2010	Semnan	Tried on 04 April 2010; 05-May-2010	court 4 years' , 3 months' and 1 day' s imprisonment; Sentence upheld in appeals court	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, i.e., propaganda for the perverse sect of Bahaism.
Mrs. Sousan Badavam (Farhangi)	23/24-Oct-11				
Ms. Shiva Kashaninejad (Samiiian)	23/24-Oct-11	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Propaganda against the regime and activity against national security
Mr. Shahrokh Taef	Mar 6, 2005	Evin	Unknown	Unknown	Collaboration with the Yaran on financial matters
	Jan 14, 2009 17-Jan-12 - began serving his sentence	Evin Evin; Rajaishar (Karaj)	Unknown 13-Feb-11; 16-Jan-12 appeal	4 years' imprisonment sentence upheld in appeals court	Collaboration with the Yaran on financial matters Illegal membership in anti-security group and perverse Bahaism with purpose of taking action against national security
Mr. Foad Khanjani	Apr 27, 2010	Evin		Release on bail	Participating in the demonstrations on the Day of Ashura.
	17-Jan-12 - began serving his sentence	Evin;Gohardasht (Karaj)	Unknown	4 years' imprisonment sentence upheld in appeals court	Propaganda against the regime and participating in demonstration
Mr. Payam Taslimi	Feb 3, 2012	Ministry of Intelligence detention centre to Adelabad prison 20-Mar- 2012	Jun-14	20 months imprisonment	Participation in illegal groups for the purpose of disrupting national security
Ms. Semitra Momtazian	Feb 5, 2012	Ministry of Intelligence detention centre to Adelabad prison 20-Mar- 2012	Jun-14	20 months imprisonment; sentence has been suspended for 3 years	Participation in illegal groups for the purpose of disrupting national security
Mr. Shahram Chiniyan Miandoab	December/ January 2008	Evin prison	24-May-08		Membership in Bahá'í groups and engagement in propaganda against the regime
	February-2012 - began serving sentence	Evin prison; later transferred to Rajaieshahr prison	Tried 27 June 2011; Sentenced on 2 July 2011	8 years imprisonment and a fine of 3,000,000 rial.	Membership in Bahaism with the purpose of disturbing the security of state, insulting Islamic sanctities, and keeping equipment for receiving satellite

<i>Name</i>	<i>Arrest date</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of trial/ court order issued</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Charge</i>
Ms. Negar Malekzadeh	Apr 2, 2012	Mashhad	Verdict issued on 24-10-2013	6 months' imprisonment	Organizing art exhibit for youth
Mr. Ighan Shahidi	Mar 3, 2010	Rajaishahr		Release on bail	Propaganda against the regime and activity against national security
	Apr 1, 2012	Reported to Tehran' s Evin prison from Kermanshah; transferred to Gohardasht on 11 April 2012	28-Jun-11	5 years' imprisonment	Collaboration with human rights activists
Mrs. Atiyeh Anvari	May 20, 2012	Esfahan			Teaching activities and forming junior youth groups
Mr. Mohammad Hosein Nakhaei	May 13, 2012	(Mohammadiyeh) Birjand Central Prison	Unknown	3 years	Teaching Bahaism and disseminating pamphlets
Mr. Faran Khan Yaghma	Jun 9, 2012				
Mr. Azizollah Samandari	Jan 14, 2009	Evin	Unknown	Release on bail	Activities against National Security, association with hostile countries, teaching the Faith
	Jul 7, 2012	Karaj: transferred to Rajaieshahr 04 October 2012	Unknown	4 years	Collaboration with the Yaran (group managing the affairs of the Bahá' í community in Iran) providing information technology support
Mr. Adel Naimi	Jul 10, 2012	Evin; Transferred to Karaj (Gohardasht), 2-Feb-2013	Date tried: 24-April-2013	Initially 11 years imprisonment, changed to 10 years.	Initially announced: a. Activity against national security; b. Espionage; c. Participating in the clandestine organization of Bahaism. In court document: Organizing the Bahaist sect, teaching; holding [self-defense] spray; engaging in propaganda against the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran
Mr. Shayan Tafazzoli	Feb 17, 2012	Vakilabad	Unknown	6 months imprisonment	Holding an Art Exhibition, organising youth programmes
	Jun 2, 2014	Vakilabad	Court hearing has not taken place	Unknown	Propaganda against the regime through the Bahá' í administration
Mr. Sina Aghdasizadeh	Jul 11, 2012	Tabriz	23-Feb-13 / 26-Feb-2013	4 months imprisonment; sentence suspended for 3 years	Formation of an illegal group with intent to harm the national security of the state of the Islamic Republic - propaganda against the regime of the Islamic Republic
Mr. Rahman Vafaie	Jul 14, 2012	Temporary detention; transferred to Adelabad Prison 20-Sep-12	Summoned to court on 09 January 2013, told his case would be reviewed on 19 February 2013	2 years' imprisonment	Membership in illegal groups in opposition to regime, Propaganda against the regime in the interest of groups in opposition to regime
Mr. Hamid Eslami	Jul 14, 2012	Temporary detention; transferred to Adelabad Prison 20-Sep-12	Unknown	Unknown	Membership in illegal groups in opposition to regime, Propaganda against the regime in the interest of groups in opposition to regime

<i>Name</i>	<i>Arrest date</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of trial/ court order issued</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Charge</i>
Mrs. Faran Hesami (Rahimian)	Sep 14, 2011	Evin	14-Sep-11	4 years imprisonment	Using falsely obtained degrees, illegal counselling, running illegal classes, defrauding the public, and spreading prostitution
	Jul 15, 2012	Evin	Court order issued: 21 January 2012; appeals order issued 09 May 2012.	4 years' imprisonment	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)
Mr. Vahed Kholousi	Aug 23, 2011	Evin		Release on bail	Collaboration with human rights activists
	Aug 22, 2012	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Initially: "involvement in subversive political activities against the regime through providing assistance to the earthquake victims"; Changed to: "distributing contaminated food"
Mr. Navid Khanjani	Mar 2, 2010	Nikbakht detention center in Esfahan; Flown to Tehran on 3-Mar-10 (Evin)	Unknown	Unknown	Collaboration with human rights activists
	Aug 22, 2012	Tabriz; Later transferred to Gohardasht 10 September 2012	Court of appeal upheld verdict 10-Aug-11	12 years' imprisonment + 5 million rial (~US\$500) fine	Engaging in human rights activities, illegal assembly (in support of university students deprived of higher education), and disturbance of the general public's opinion
Mr. Shayan Vahdati	Aug 22, 2012	Tabriz	Unknown	Acquitted	Initially: "involvement in subversive political activities against the regime through providing assistance to the earthquake victims"; Changed to "distributing contaminated food"
Mr. Kayvan Rahimian	Summoned 28 July 2011	Evin	27-Feb-12	Release on bail	Using falsely obtained degrees, illegal counselling, running illegal classes, defrauding the public
	Sep 30, 2012	Evin; Rjai Shahr (4-Oct-2012)	12-Jun-12	5 years' imprisonment + 97,877,000 rial fine (~US\$8,000)	Assembly and collusion with intent to commit acts of crime against national security, membership in the perverse sect of Bahaism, and earning illegal income
Mrs. Zohreh Nikayin (Tebyania) and infant child	Mar 12, 2011	Semnan		Release on bail	Propaganda against the regime
	Sep 22, 2012	Semnan	Was interrogated for 4 hours on 16 April 2011 (almost two weeks after her release). Trial held on 7 August 2011 in absentia. Sentence issued on 8 December	Initially: 7 years imprisonment as well as confiscation of materials and documents related to the illegal	1) Forming illegal administrative groups known as moral education classes with intent to attract Muslims and to promote the ideologies of the perverse sect of Bahaism, and being present among Muslims; 2) Membership in groups and illegal organizations, including the Ruhi institute, organizing gatherings, science and technology [sic], and Nineteen Day Feasts

<i>Name</i>	<i>Arrest date</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of trial/ court order issued</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Charge</i>
			2011	organization of Bahaism; This sentence was reduced to: 23 months imprisonment by the appeals court	for the purpose of propaganda [against] the sacred regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran and in the interest of Bahaism; 3) Propaganda against the sacred regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the interest of anti-regime groups through receiving messages and instructions issued by the House of Justice, and “implementation of such instructions”
Ms. Taraneh Torabi (Ehsani) and infant child	Mar 12, 2011	Semnan	Unknown	Release on bail	Propaganda against regime
Mr. Farhad Fahandej	Oct 17, 2012	Gorgan; Rajaieshahr	Unknown	10 years imprisonment	Collaboration with hostile governments, disturbing national security, propaganda against the regime, formation of hostile groups
Mr. Farahmand Sanaie	Oct 17, 2012	Gorgan; Evin 22-Nov-12; Rajaieshahr	Unknown	5 years imprisonment	Collaboration with hostile governments, disturbing national security, propaganda against the regime, formation of hostile groups
Mr. Kamal Kashani	Oct 17, 2012	Gorgan; Evin 22-Nov-12; Rajaieshahr	Unknown	5 years imprisonment	Collaboration with hostile governments, disturbing national security, propaganda against the regime, formation of hostile groups
Ms. Shahnam Jazbani	Oct 17, 2012	Gunbad Prison/Gunbad Ministry of Intelligence detention center	Was not announced	Unknown	Propaganda against the regime and Islam through teaching the Bahá’ í Faith
Mr. Siamak Sadri	Nov 18, 2012	Gorgan; Evin 22-Nov-12; Rajaieshahr.	Sentenced May 2013	5 years imprisonment	Collaboration with hostile governments, disturbing national security, propaganda against the regime, formation of hostile groups
Mr. Payam Markazi	Nov 18, 2012	Gorgan; Evin 22-Nov-12; Rajaieshahr.	Sentenced May 2013	5 years imprisonment	Collaboration with hostile governments, disturbing national security, propaganda against the regime, formation of hostile groups
Mr. Foad Fahandej	Nov 18, 2012	Gorgan; Evin 22-Nov-12; Rajaieshahr	Sentenced May 2013	5 years imprisonment	Collaboration with hostile governments, disturbing national security, propaganda against the regime, formation of hostile groups
Mr. Kourosh Ziari	Nov 20, 2012	Transferred to Gorgan; Evin 23-Nov-12; Rajaieshahr	Court hearing: 24 April 2013, Issuance of verdict: 21 May 2013	5 years imprisonment	Managing an illegal group for [the purpose] of disturbing [national] security
Mr. Adnan Rahmatpanah	Dec 12, 2012	Shiraz	Unknown	Unknown	Propaganda against the regime and activity against national security
Mr. Shahin Negari Namaghi	22-May-11	Rajaieshahr (Gohardasht)	Unknown	Release on bail	Collaboration with Bahá’ í Institute for Higher Education
	13-January-2013 - began serving sentence	Rajaishahr (Gohardasht)	Unknown	4 years’ imprisonment	Collaboration with Bahá’ í Institute for Higher Education

<i>Name</i>	<i>Arrest date</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of trial/ court order issued</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Charge</i>
Dr. Foad Moghaddam	May 22, 2011	Dastgerd; Transferred to Evin 24-May-11	Without trial	Release on bail	Collaboration with Bahá' í Institute for Higher Education
	January-2012 - began serving sentence	Gohardasht	Tried 30 June 2012; Sentence issued 09 July 2012; Appealed verdict without result.	5 years' imprisonment under Ta' zir law	Collaboration with Bahá' í Institute for Higher Education
Mr. Vousagh Sanaie	Jan 20, 2013	Gohardasht			Attempt to form the unlawful Bahá' í administration
Mr. Sahand Masoumian	Mar 6, 2013	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Mr. Pooya Tebyanian	Mar 8, 2009	Semnan	Tried 15 April 2009; Verdict issued 31 May 2009; Appeal court verdict 29-April-2010	18 months imprisonment	Propaganda against the regime
	Mar 12, 2011	Semnan	Tried on 16-Apr-12; Appeals verdict issued 12 August 2012	6.5 years' imprisonment	Propaganda against the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran and membership in and organizing illegal groups and assemblies
Mr. Shamim Ettehad	Aug 26, 2011	Yazd	Tried on 18-April-2012; Verdict issued on 23 April 2012	91 days' imprisonment, suspended for 3 years	Engaging in propaganda against the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran by forming gatherings and collaboration with the Bahaist sect
	Mar 19, 2013	Yazd	Court hearing: 24 May 2013, Issuance of verdict: 15 June 2013	5 years imprisonment under ta' zir law+ 75 lashes and 2 million tuman cash fine. Appealed sentence.	Collaboration with satellite networking
Mr. Babak Zeinali	Apr 13, 2015	Bandar-Abbas	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Mr. Amanollah Mostaghim	May 22, 2011	Shiraz; Evin		Release on bail	Collaboration with the Bahá' í Institute for Higher Education
Ms. Nika Kholousi	Sep 26, 2012	Mashhad	25-Dec-12	Release on bail	Activity against national security and propaganda against the regime
	Mar 30, 2013	Mashhad	6-May-13	6 years imprisonment - verdict appealed	Activity against national security and propaganda against the regime
Ms. Nava Kholousi	Sep 26, 2012	Mashhad	24-Jan-13	Release on bail	Propaganda against the regime and activity against national security
	Mar 30, 2014	Mashhad	15-Apr-13	4.5 years imprisonment - verdict appealed	Propaganda against the regime and activity against national security

<i>Name</i>	<i>Arrest date</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of trial/ court order issued</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Charge</i>
Mr. Afrasiyab Sobhani	May 14, 2012	Semnan	Without trial	Release on bail	Propaganda against the regime
	11-June-2013 - began serving sentence	Semnan	Tried 17 June 2012 - sentence issued 23 June 2012	1 year imprisonment	1) Forming and managing some groups and gatherings affiliated with Bahá'í; 2) Membership in some other groups and committees; 3) Propaganda activities against the regime and in support of the Bahá'í community
Ms. Rozita Vaseghi	Summoned twice on 04 April 2009 and 15 May 2009 and was released after interrogations	Mashhad - Transferred to Vakilabad Prison on 26 September 2010	Summoned to court 15/16 August 2009; Final hearing 25-October-2009; Sentenced upheld in court of appeal; Again tried on 20-Dec-2010	Five year imprisonment - verdict appealed.	Activity against national security, propaganda against the regime, membership in the unlawful Bahá' í administration
Mr. Vahid Tondrow Taghvajou	Sep 10, 2013	Marvdasht; transferred to Vakilabad in Shiraz	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Ms. Nasim Ashrafi	Aug 5, 2005		5-Sep-05	10 months of imprisonment	Opposition to the Islamic Republic of Iran
	Jul 10, 2012	Unknown	Unknown	Three years imprisonment under Ta' azir law reduced to one year in the appeals court.	Propaganda against the regime and activity against national security
Mr. Sarang Ettehadí	06 May 2014 - began serving sentence	Transferred to Evin	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Jul 10, 2012	Evin	Without trial	Release on bail	Propaganda against the regime and activity against national security
		Evin; Transferred to Gohardasht	12 January 2014 (trial occurred in absentia)	5 years imprisonment under Ta' zir law. Sentence appealed.	Propaganda against the regime and activity against national security through membership in the Baha' i administration.
Ms. Yekta Fahandej	Feb 3, 2012	Shiraz		Release on bail	Propaganda against the regime and activity against national security
	Mar 16, 2014	Detention center; transferred to Adelabad prison	Unknown	Unknown	1) Holding a gathering with the intention of disturbing the security of the country. 2) Propaganda against the regime. 3) Aggressive behaviour towards the agents when she was in detention

<i>Name</i>	<i>Arrest date</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of trial/ court order issued</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Charge</i>
Mr. Shamim Naimi	Jul 23, 2012	Evin		Release on bail	Propaganda against the regime and activity against national security
	28-April-2014 - began serving sentence	Evin; transferred to Gohardasht on 14 May 2014	10-Nov-2012; 18 February 2013;	3 years imprisonment (appealed sentence)	Propaganda against the regime and activity against national security
Ms. Elham Farahani Naimi	Jul 10, 2012	Evin		Release on bail	Propaganda against the regime and activity national security
	28-April-2014 - began serving sentence	Evin	4-Feb-13	4 years imprisonment (appealed sentence)	Unknown
Mr. Fardin Aghsani	01-Dec-2014 - began serving sentence		Court order: issued: 19 June 2014, Court of appeals order issued: 26 July 2014	6 year imprisonment Reduced to 3 years in appeals court	1) Membership in an assembly related to the perverse sect of Bahaism in connection with the House of Justice located in the occupied Palestine, 2) Propaganda activity for the benefit of the perverse sect of Bahaism

Table 1
Imprisoned student activists

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Surname</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Arrest date</i>	<i>Charges</i>
1	Majid	Asadi	4 Years	5-Oct-2011	Acting against national security
2	Hasan	Asadi Zeidabadi	5 years	22-Aug-2010	Assembly and collusion with the intention to disrupt national security, propaganda against the system, insulting the president, participating in illegal demonstration and disturbing public minds
3	Majid	Tavakoli	8 years	7-Dec-2009	Assembly and collusion with the intention to disrupt national security, propaganda against the system, insulting the president, participating in illegal demonstration and disturbing public minds
4	Davar	Hosseini Vojdan	3 years and 6 months	5-Dec-2011	Assembly and collusion with the intention to disrupt national security, propaganda against the system
5	Mehdi	Khodayee	7 years	2-Mar-2010	Acting against national security by organizing illegal demonstration and propaganda against the system
6	Yashar	Daroshafa	5 years and 6 months	5-Nov-2011	Assembly and collusion with the intention to disrupt national security, insulting the president
7	Mohsen	Rahmani	7 years	17-Dec-2014	Assembly and collusion with the intention to disrupt national security, insulting the Supreme Leader, acting against national security and having contacts with foreigners
8	Khezr	Rasool Morovat	5 years	25-Feb-2013	
9	Maryam	Shafipoor	7 years	27-Jul-2013	Assembly and collusion with the intention to disrupt national security, propaganda against the system
10	Iqan	Shahidi	5 years	9-Apr-2012	Membership in illegal groups of defending the right to education and Baha'is, propaganda against the system
11	Dana	Lenj Abadi	2 years	25-Jan-2014	Propaganda against the system
12	Mostafa	Mehdi Zadeh	6 months	23-Sep-2014	Insulting the Supreme Leader
13	Zia	Nabavi	10 years	15-Jun-2009	Having contact with MEK
14	Bahare	Hedayat	10 years	31-Dec-2009	Assembly and collusion with the intention to disrupt national security, insulting the president, insulting the Supreme Leader, acting against national security, propaganda against the system
15	AmirHooshang	Navayi	1 year	16-Feb-2011	Propaganda against the system

Table 2
Imprisoned students

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Surname</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Arrest date</i>	<i>Charges</i>
1	Vahid	Asghari	18 years	8-May-2008	Propaganda against the system, publishing lies, establishing and administrating websites against the state
2	Hamid	Babai	6 years	27-July-2013	Espionage and having contact with the enemy state
3	Hamed	Roohi Nezhad	10 years	4-May-2009	Cooperating with “Iran’s Royal Assembly”
4	Jamal	Ghader Nezhad	5 years	13-Jun-2012	Membership in Kurdish parties (Kurdish parties)
5	Omid	Kokabi	10 years	30-Jan-2011	Having contact with enemy state and acquiring illicit funds
6	Habib	Latifi	Death	23-Oct-2007	Acting against national security, enmity against God (Moharebeh), arrested in Sanandaj
7	Misagh	Yazdan Nezhad	10 years	10-Sep-2007	Enmity against God arrested in anniversary of 80s executions

Table 3
Recently arrested students

<i>No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Surname</i>	<i>Arrest date</i>	<i>Detention/Released</i>
1	Amir	Amirgholi	1-Dec-2014	Temporary detention
2	Ali	Badrkhani	25-Dec-14	Temporary detention
3	Zahra	Khandan	19-Jan-2014	Released
4	Fereshte	Toosi	8-Jan-2015	Released
5	Ribvar	Kamranipoor	10-Dec-2014	Temporary detention
6	Saha	Mortezayee	20-Jan-2015	Released
7	Parastoo	Biranvand	Sep 2014	Released
8	Masoomeh	Gholizadeh	10-Apr-2014	Released
9	Mahdie	Golroo	26-Oct-2014	Released
10	Sobhan	Rahimi	Nov 2014	Unknown
11	Vahid	Ranjbar	Jul 2014	Unknown
12	Jahangir	Salimi	Nov 2014	Unknown
13	Behrooz	Abdollahi	Sep 2014	Unknown
14	Farzin	Farzad	31-May-2014	Unknown
15	Vahid	Forudi	Nov 2014	Unknown