



**Written Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review  
20<sup>th</sup> Session of the UPR Working Group  
Islamic Republic of Iran  
Submitted 15 March 2014**

**International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran (ICHRI)**  
[www.iranhumanrights.org](http://www.iranhumanrights.org)

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**1. Introduction**

**1.1** Founded in January 2008, the **International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran (ICHRI)** provides direct support to human rights defenders and civil society inside Iran, documents human rights violations, and advocates for policies worldwide that hold Iran accountable to its international human rights obligations. Based in New York, the organization publishes continuous news, in-depth reports, podcasts, and videos on the state of human rights in Iran, all in both English and Persian, and advocates with government and UN officials worldwide to support human rights in Iran.

**1.2** This submission by the International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran (ICHRI) provides information regarding the Islamic Republic of Iran's implementation of Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Recommendations that the Government of Iran accepted after the First Review in 2010, as stipulated in the Guidelines for Relevant Stakeholders Submissions. All of the Recommendations cited in the following document are among the 123 UPR Recommendations that the Islamic Republic of Iran accepted after its last UPR on 15 February 2010. However, there is consistent, credible, and compelling evidence, documented and presented here by ICHRI that Iran has not followed through on the implementation of these Recommendations.

**1.3** In particular, ICHRI calls attention here to the numerous and systematic violations of the Recommendations accepted by Iran which concern the continuation of the practice of torture; the denial of due process throughout the Iranian judicial system; the lack of freedom of speech, association, or assembly (and in particular, the right to dissent); the pervasive ill treatment in the Iranian prison system; the discrimination against and persecution of ethnic and religious minorities (and the denial of freedom of religion); the targeted persecution and prosecution of human rights defenders; the lack of accountability—indeed impunity—of government officials implicated in gross human rights violations; the continuation of gender-based discrimination; and Iran's lack of cooperation with international human rights mechanisms. This submission is based on ICHRI's research and reporting which included interviews with rights victims, their family members, lawyers and colleagues, and eyewitnesses, including prison cell mates.

**2. Violations of Recommendations 4, 41, and 42 regarding Torture**

**2.1** There is consistent, credible evidence that Iran has continued to engage in systematic and widespread torture throughout the judicial system since the Islamic

Republic's first Review in 2010, despite the Government of Iran's acceptance of all 2010 UPR Recommendations regarding prohibitions against torture.

**2.2** Detainees are routinely tortured, often in order to produce confessions. Methods include beatings, breaking bones and teeth, and electric shock administered to various body parts, including the genitals. There are confirmed cases, most recently that of the blogger Sattar Beheshti, of detainees being tortured to death during interrogation by prison officials; in that case, the Medical Examiner's report stated that Beheshti died of internal hemorrhaging of the brain, lungs, kidneys and liver. In another case, Christian convert and pastor Saeed Abedini was severely beaten while in prison, with prison doctors confirming the need for his hospitalization (which was denied) due to internal bleeding. Psychological torture is also frequent, and includes threats of rape and death (either by execution or carried out extra-judicially) to the detainee, and threats of imprisonment, rape, and death to the detainees' family members. In addition, the ill treatment that is endemic throughout Iranian prisons, and is detailed below under our documentation of violations of Recommendations 42, 43, and 44, often amounts to torture, and the cruel, inhuman and degrading punishments that are common sentences in the Iranian judicial system, which include amputation, flogging, and blinding, also amount to torture.

**2.3** *Appendix I lists the cases of 51 individuals in which ICHRI documented, through reliable and consistent first-hand testimony, reports of torture carried out by officials of the Islamic Republic during the last 12 months.*

### **3. Violations of Recommendation 46 regarding the Guarantee of Due Process**

**3.1** There is overwhelming documentation that the denial of due process, which is pervasive and routine throughout the Iranian judicial system, has continued up to the present time, despite Iran's acceptance in 2010 of all UPR Recommendations, including, specifically, Recommendation 46, which guarantees due process.

**3.2** Due process violations typically accompany arrests, which are routinely made without presenting warrants or any other court documents. Arrests are frequently carried out with physical abuse including beatings and the illegal search and confiscation of personal belongings. Families are often abused in the process. Detainees are frequently taken to unknown locations, held in solitary confinement and incommunicado, and not informed of the charges. Family members of detainees are routinely given no information regarding the detainee's charges, condition, or whereabouts. Detainees are routinely denied access to lawyers, and their lawyers are often not informed of the charges and other critical case information until the trial. There are many cases of detainees being held for years without charges or trials. Trials are often brief, with little or no evidence presented other than confessions that have been elicited under torture. Evidence for the defense is routinely not presented. Convictions are generally swift and sentences are

carried out on the basis of such trials, even in capital cases.

**3.3** For example, prisoners such as Habibollah Golparipour have been executed based upon convictions in which allegations of torture were never independently investigated, and after trials in which little or no evidence was presented and which reportedly lasted minutes. The Kurdish, Arab, and Baluchi minorities in Iran are especially vulnerable to executions following convictions based on a judicial process lacking even the most minimal standards of due process.

**3.4** One of the most prominent cases of the complete lack of due process concerns the de facto house arrest for three years (it began on February 14, 2011) of the three opposition leaders Mehdi Karroubi, Mir Hossein Mousavi and Zahra Rahnava, without charge or trial.

**3.5** *Appendix II presents the cases of 34 individuals in which ICHRI documented, through consistent and credible reports and first-hand testimony, the systematic denial of due process by the Islamic Republic of Iran over the last 12 months.*

**4. Violations of Recommendations 46 and 59, which concern freedom of expression, association, and assembly; Recommendation 52 regarding the right to express dissent; Recommendation 54 allowing freedom of the media; Recommendation 55 guaranteeing the right to political activity; and Recommendations 57 and 58 which guarantee unrestricted access to the Internet**

**4.1** While the Islamic Republic of Iran accepted UPR Recommendations 46, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, and 59 in 2010, which all pertain to freedom of expression (including, specifically, the right to express dissent), association, assembly, and freedom of the media (including, specifically, unrestricted access to the Internet), these freedoms continue to be routinely denied.

**4.2** Journalists, bloggers, students, teachers, lawyers, labor activists, artists, filmmakers, musicians, political activists, and many other citizens are systematically harassed, banned from work and/or education, arrested, and imprisoned for the peaceful expression of views or activities with which the government disagrees. Their family members are often threatened and harassed as well. The media and the Internet continue to be stringently restricted and Iranians' ability to communicate and gain access to information is strictly censored: reformist publications have been shut down; journalists and editors have been arrested and detained, thousands of websites are blocked; digital communications are hacked, monitored, and used to prosecute citizens, and satellite broadcasts continue to be jammed. There was a marked uptick in media repression prior to the June 2013 presidential elections, and since the August 2013 inauguration of Hassan Rouhani there has been a crackdown on IT professionals with

dozens arrested and forced to confess to various crimes (usually related to national security) publicly. Simply put, the right to dissent is still not tolerated, in word, act, print, image, or cyberspace. Moreover, human rights defenders who attempt to defend citizens against these violations, are themselves often arrested, banned from further legal work, and imprisoned.

**4.3** *Appendix III presents numerous cases in which ICHRI documented, through eye-witness reports and first-hand testimony, violations of these Recommendations by the Islamic Republic of Iran over the last 12 months.*

## **5. Violations of Recommendations 42, 43, and 44 regarding Ill Treatment**

**5.1** Despite the Islamic Republic of Iran's acceptance in 2010 of UPR Recommendations 42, 43, and 44, which concern the rights of prisoners and the prohibition against the abuse of prisoners, ill treatment throughout the Iranian judicial system remains endemic.

**5.2** In addition to substandard nutrition and hygiene and overcrowding in Iranian prisons, the most egregious and pervasive ill treatment suffered by Iranian prisoners is the denial of critically needed medical care. This includes medical care for life-threatening, pre-existing conditions, care for illnesses that have developed as a result of the substandard conditions of incarceration, and urgent medical care needed for grave and potentially life-threatening injuries sustained as a result of torture during interrogations and imprisonment, which is common and widespread throughout the Iranian prison system.

**5.3** *Appendix IV presents numerous cases in which ICHRI documented, through first-hand testimony and eyewitness accounts, credible and consistent reports of ill treatment in Iranian prisons over the last twelve months.*

## **6. Violations of Recommendations 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, and 64 regarding discrimination against and persecution of ethnic and religious minorities and the protection of freedom of religion; and Recommendation 8 regarding apostasy as a capital offence**

**6.1** Iran accepted all UPR recommendations in 2010 regarding protecting freedom of religion and prohibiting the discrimination and/or persecution of individuals on the basis of religion or ethnicity. However, discrimination in law and practice, systematic persecution on the basis of religion and ethnicity, and the denial of freedom of religion, all continue unabated in Iran.

**6.2** Ethnic and religious minorities, including Baha'is, Christians (especially Christian

converts and Protestant Evangelicals), Kurds, Sunnis, Baluchis, Arabs, and Shi'a Dervishes, among other minorities, face systematic discrimination and persecution in all walks of life in Iran. The leaders of these communities frequently face arbitrary arrest and imprisonment (and are typically prosecuted under vague national security-related charges), the practice of minority religions (especially when conducted in the Persian language) and the expression of (minority) cultural identity is either severely circumscribed or prohibited, and members of minority groups engaging in religious or cultural activities are routinely arrested, subjected to the denial of due process in the Iranian judiciary system, convicted of national security-related charges, targeted for ill treatment and/or torture in the Iranian prison system, and disproportionately sentenced to death by execution. Ethnic and religious minorities face discrimination in employment and education, and in the Islamic Republic's Penal Code as well.

**6.3** In addition, apostasy continues to be treated as a capital offense. While not codified as a crime under Iran's Penal Code, the courts continue to treat the act as a crime. In order to circumvent the lack of a codified prohibition, judges invoke provisions in the Iranian constitution that explicitly instruct courts to utilize Islamic jurisprudence where crimes or punishments are not covered by the code, and Iranian courts typically draw on conservative jurisprudence that views the act of leaving Islam for any other religion as a crime punishable by death.

**6.4** *Appendix V presents numerous cases in which ICHRI documented, through first-hand testimony and eyewitness accounts, the continued discrimination and persecution of ethnic and religious minorities in Iran over the past year.*

## **7. Violation of Recommendation 53 regarding safeguarding all groups, especially human rights defenders; and Recommendation 59 which protects human rights advocacy**

**7.1** Although Iran accepted UPR Recommendations in 2010 concerning the protection of human rights defenders and human rights advocacy, in fact the Islamic Republic has systematically persecuted and prosecuted human rights defenders. Lawyers who have defended the basic rights of Iranian citizens—rights that are enumerated in Iran's own constitution and/or international treaties to which Iran has signed—have been harassed, banned from work, arrested, and imprisoned, sometimes for years. While Iran's high profile release of internationally recognized human rights lawyer Nasrin Sotoudeh, after three years of imprisonment, was encouraging, other human rights defenders still remain in Iranian prisons.

**7.2** For example, human rights lawyers and defenders Abdolfattah Soltani and Mohammad Seifzadeh remain in prison, serving a 13-year sentence and an eight-year sentence respectively for their human rights work, and Soltani's wife, Massoumeh Dehghan, was sentenced to a year in prison for travelling to Germany to receive a

human rights award on behalf of her husband. Human rights activist Mansoureh Behkish has been repeatedly harassed and threatened with imprisonment by officials, and the lawyer Massoud Shafiee has been continuously harassed, effectively blacklisted, and prevented from continuing his legal work in Iran.

**7.3 *Appendix VI lists seven cases in which ICHRI documented, through first-hand testimony and eyewitness accounts, the clear and blatant persecution of human rights defenders in the Islamic Republic over the last 12 months.***

## **8. Violations of Recommendations 104, 105, 112, and 116 regarding Investigating and Prosecuting Officials Suspected of Mistreatment, Torture or Other Rights Violations**

**8.1** Despite Iran's acceptance of 2010 UPR Recommendations regarding the accountability of government officials and the requirement to fully investigate any allegations of abuse or rights violations, there have been a number of cases documented by ICHRI which demonstrate an egregious continued lack of government accountability. ICHRI has documented credible and consistent evidence of widespread torture by prison and judicial officials and prisoners have died from injuries sustained during interrogations by prison officials, with little or no subsequent investigation or government accountability.

**8.2** For example, there has been no accountability in the deaths of Sattar Beheshti and Haleh Sahabi, both murdered by government agents. In addition, the government official (Saeed Mortazavi) who was the prime suspect in the torture deaths of three detainees in Kahrizak Prison (Mohammad Kamrani, Mohsen Rooholamini, and Amir Javadifar), was fined \$60.00.

**8.3 *Appendix VII presents three cases documented by ICHRI in which there was little or no government accountability for clear and serious human rights violations over the last year.***

## **9. Violations of Recommendations 7, 32, 33, and 34 Prohibiting Gender-Based Discrimination**

**9.1** While the Islamic Republic of Iran has accepted all Recommendations concerning the prohibition against gender-based discrimination, women continue to be discriminated against in both law and practice in Iran. The Islamic Republic's Penal Code discriminates against women in matters of personal status, such as marriage, divorce, custody, guardianship, and inheritance, and the courts continue to discriminate against women regarding the weight of their testimony. Women are also discriminated against in higher education: in September 2012 more than 30 universities in Iran

announced new rules banning female students from almost 80 different degree courses, and introduced quotas that limit the percentage of female students in certain 10 fields of study. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/podcast\\_59/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/podcast_59/)

## **10. Violations of Recommendation 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 regarding Cooperation with International Human Rights Mechanisms**

**10.1** While the Islamic Republic of Iran accepted the UPR Recommendations 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 in 2010 regarding cooperating with international human rights mechanisms, in fact it has shown little cooperation with such mechanisms. It has refused to allow visits by the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iran, despite repeated requests by the Special Rapporteur; it has ignored communications from other UN Special (Thematic) Mandate holders and has not allowed any of the thematic UN mandate-holders to visit the country; it has ignored recommendations by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention; it has ignored the recommendations by the UN Secretary General issued in his annual reports on the state of human rights in Iran; it has ignored UNGA resolutions on the state of human rights in Iran; it has not implemented the majority of the recommendations from the HRC Universal Periodic Review; and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has failed to respond to the majority of communications by the UN Special Procedures regarding specific individual human rights cases.

## **Appendices**

### **Appendix I: Violations of the Recommendations Prohibiting Torture**

### **Appendix II: Violations of the Recommendations regarding the Guarantee of Due Process**

### **Appendix III: Violations of Recommendations regarding Freedom of Speech, Association, and Assembly; the Right to Dissent, Political Activity, and Human Rights Advocacy; Freedom of the Press and Unrestricted Access to the Internet; and the Safeguarding All Groups, Journalists, and Human Rights Defenders**

### **Appendix IV: Violations of Recommendations Prohibiting Ill Treatment**

### **Appendix V: Violations of Recommendations Prohibiting Discrimination against and Persecution of Ethnic and Religious Minorities and Protecting Freedom of Religion**



**Appendix VI: Violations of Recommendations Protecting Human Rights Defenders**

**Appendix VII: Violations of Recommendations regarding Government  
Accountability for Human Rights Violations**

## **Appendix I**

### **Violations of UPR Recommendations 4, 41 and 42 regarding Torture**

**I.1** On February 23, 2014, Kurdish death row prisoner Loghman Moradi was transferred to hospital with internal bleeding after being severely beaten by agents at Rajaei Shahr Prison in Karaj, according to the father of a fellow inmate who stated in an interview with ICHRI that he had received this information directly from sources inside the prison. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/02/loghman-moradi/>

**I.2** Loghman Moradi, as well as fellow Kurdish prisoner Zanyar Moradi (unrelated to Loghman), documented in detailed letters and audio files in September 2013 (and during 2012 as well) their claims of severe psychological and physical torture during three years of imprisonment, and their forced confessions elicited under torture. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/10/zanyar-loghman-moradi/>

**I.3** The blogger Sattar Beheshti (age 35) was killed in a police detention center on November 3, 2012, days after he was arrested and taken into custody on October 30, 2012. According to Iran's own Medical Examiner's report, which was seen by the family and lawyer of Beheshti for the first time in October 2013 (roughly a year after the report had been sent to the Criminal Court, when the family was given permission by the Court to photocopy it), Beheshti died from internal hemorrhaging of the lungs, liver, brain and kidneys. These are injuries that could only be consistent with blows he sustained during interrogations by the prison officials. The family of Beheshti also reported clear sign of severe beatings on his body, seen just before burial. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/11/sattar-beheshti-2/>

**I.4** The Kurdish political prisoner Habibollah Golparipour, who was executed on October 26, 2013, alleged months of physical and psychological torture (documented in a letter he wrote a few weeks prior to his execution, and in earlier audio recordings, in which he states his arm and leg were broken, his body was whipped and beaten, he was burned, and he received electric shocks on his genitals). He was executed with no investigation into his claims of torture. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/10/golparipour-audio/>

**I.5** On August 7, 2013, the JARAS website (source: <http://www.rahesabz.net/story/73998/>) published a note by Farshid Fathi, an imprisoned Christian pastor who is currently serving a six-year prison sentence inside Evin Prison, in which he detailed his torture, degradation and threats whilst in solitary confinement inside the detention center. His wife has previously repeatedly reported that Fathi was tortured by the authorities in prison.

[http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/08/christian\\_arrests/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/08/christian_arrests/)

**I.6** Arash Sadeghi, who has been imprisoned since January 2012 (after several previous periods of imprisonment), was severely tortured by Intelligence officers during his December 2010-December 2011 imprisonment and forced to sign a false confession, according to a former cell mate and other highly credible sources, suffering a dislocated shoulder, broken rib, broken teeth and other injuries.

<http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/09/arash-sadeghi/>

**I.7** In July 2013, ICHRI received a letter in which four Ahvazi men imprisoned and on death row (Ghazi Abbasi, Abdolreza Amir Khanafareh, Abdolamir Majdami, and Jassem Moghaddam) detailed their torture by prison officials and their forced confessions.

[http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/ahvazi\\_execution/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/ahvazi_execution/)

**I.8** In June 2013, the following Sunni prisoners at Rajae Shahr Prison (Mohammad Baraei; Namegh Deldel; Adel Gholami; Osman Radbai; Moaz Hakimi; Jamal Soleimani; and Pourya Mohammadi) were tortured by agents from the Ministry of Intelligence and forced to make videotaped false confessions, according to a credible source interviewed by ICHRI. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/sunni\\_rajae\\_shahr-2/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/sunni_rajae_shahr-2/)

**I.9** The wife of imprisoned political activist and academic Saeed Madani reported that Madani was tortured during the first few months after his arrest in January 2012, and subjected to 15-hour interrogation sessions aimed at forcing him to make false confessions. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/saeed\\_madani/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/saeed_madani/)

**I.10** The labor activist Mansour Osanloo reported that his brother, Afshin Osanloo, who had been imprisoned at Rajae Shahr Prison, was severely tortured while at Evin Prison's Ward 7 in order to extract confessions. Afshin died in prison on June 20, 2013. Prison officials stated the cause of death was a heart attack, yet the family stated that he had been in good health with no previous heart condition.

[http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/osanloo\\_death/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/osanloo_death/)

**I.11** In a June 2013 ICHRI interview, a former inmate of Rajae Shahr Prison in Karaj stated that 20 Sunni Prisoners on death row at the prison were tortured and forced to make videotaped false confessions. They were beaten, forced to sleep on the floor, and placed for long periods in solitary confinement. (The prisoners are: Edris Nemati, Taleb Maleki, Behrouz Shahnamaki, Bahman Rahimi, Mokhtar Rahimi, Yavar Rahimi, Shahram Rahmati, Keyvan Rahimi, Omid Peyvand, Mohammad Zarrini, Pourya Mohammad, Varia Ghaderi, Kaveh Veisi, Kaveh Sharifi, Farzad Shahnazari, Kamal Mollaei, Hamed Ahmadi, Hadi Hosseini, Seddigh Mohammadi, and Jamshid Dehghani.)

[http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/sunni\\_rajae\\_shahr/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/sunni_rajae_shahr/)

**I.12** According to an April 2013 ICHRI interview with the wife of imprisoned Christian convert and pastor Saeed Abedini, Abedini was severely beaten while in prison in

September 2012, and in March 2013, he was beaten again, and taken to hospital where she stated that prison doctors confirmed his need for hospitalization due to internal bleeding. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/saeed\\_abedini/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/saeed_abedini/)

**I.13** Kurdish political prisoners Ali Ahmad Soleiman, Ahmad Tamouee, Yousef Kakeh Meimi, Jahangir Badouzadeh, and Mostafa Ali Ahmad were transferred to Orumiyeh Intelligence Office Detention Center on October 11, 2012, and subjected to psychological and physical torture inside solitary cells before they were all transferred to Orumiyeh Central Prison, according to local credible sources. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/soleiman\\_qisas/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/soleiman_qisas/)

**I.14** March 28, 2013) Six Arab-Iranian prisoners (Mohammad Ali Amouri; Hadi Rashedi; Hashem Shabani Nejad; Jaber Alboshokeh; Mokhtar Alboshokeh; and Rahman Asakereh) were tortured inside the Intelligence Detention Center in Ahvaz. Rashedi's pelvic bone was broken, and Jaber's Alboshokeh's jaw and teeth were broken, according to a family member of two of the prisoners interviewed by ICHRI. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/03/arab\\_execution/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/03/arab_execution/)

## **Appendix II**

### **Violations of Recommendation 46 regarding the Guarantee of Due Process**

- II.1** As of March 15, 2014, the opposition leaders Mehdi Karroubi, Mir Hossein Mousavi and Zahra Rahnavard have been held under de facto house arrest for over three years (since February 14, 2011), without charge or trial.  
<http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/02/house-arrest-3/>
- II.2** The Kurdish prisoner Shirkoo Moarefi, was executed November 4, 2013 without his lawyer (or family) being informed of the execution.  
<http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/11/kurdish-executed/>
- II.3** The Kurdish political prisoner Habibollah Golparipour was executed on October 26, 2013 without conducting any independent investigation into his claims of torture, which he documented in a letter and audio file ICHRI published, in a trial that Golparipour stated lasted minutes. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/10/golparipour-audio/>
- II.4** The student activist Arash Sadeghi has been imprisoned since January 2012 without charge. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/09/arash-sadeghi/>
- II.5** Fariba Pajouh, a journalist who had worked for reformist newspapers, was arrested on July 10, 2013 and held in solitary confinement in Evin Prison, without charge. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/fariba\\_pajouh-2/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/fariba_pajouh-2/)
- II.6** In a June 2013 interview with ICHRI, a former prison inmate reported that there are some 170 Sunni prisoners at Rajaee Shahr Prison in Karaj, many of whom have remained in prison for years without trial or being informed of their charges. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/sunni\\_rajaee\\_shahr/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/sunni_rajaee_shahr/)
- II.7** On May 27, 2013, student activist Ashkan Zahabian, a former Mashhad University student and member of the Daftar Tahkim Vahdat Student Organization General Council, was arrested and transferred to Babol's Mati Kola Prison. The family stated that no summonses had been served to them.  
[http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/ashkan\\_zahabian/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/ashkan_zahabian/)
- II.8** Mohammad Hossein Karroubi, the son of opposition leader Mehdi Karroubi (who has been under house arrest since February 2011), documented in a May 2013 letter to Iran's Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei the confiscation of personal items by security forces in February 2013 from his home and from the home of two of the daughters of Mir Hossein Mousavi (the other opposition leader also under house arrest). During the search, identification and financial documents, property deeds, cell phones, laptops, and other personal items were confiscated. On the day Mohammad Hossein Karroubi's parents were put under house arrest in 2011, his home was raided, searched and

occupied by security forces for 20 days. After the raid, his children's educational records were confiscated from their schools for four months. His passport has been confiscated for more than three years and he has not been allowed to leave the country.

[http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/karroubi\\_letter\\_khamenei/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/karroubi_letter_khamenei/)

**II.9** In March of 2013, a Kurdish prisoner, Ali Ahmad Soleiman, was convicted of murder, with no evidence, witnesses, or confessions presented in the case. This conviction followed a six-year sentence completed in November 2011, but Soleiman was never released. When he objected to his sentence, the Intelligence Ministry threatened his lawyer, who then refused to write the appeal request. The prisoner then wrote his own appeal, but the Court issued its ruling based solely on a report provided by the Intelligence Ministry and the IRGC's Intelligence Unit.

[http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/soleiman\\_qisas/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/soleiman_qisas/)

**II.10** In January 2012, Iran's Supreme Court upheld the death sentences of Zanyar Moradi and Loghman Moradi, who were originally convicted of "enmity against God" and "corruption on earth" for allegedly murdering the son of a senior cleric in Marivan, Kurdistan province, in 2009. Both have requested retrial, since they have denied the charges and stated they were forced under torture to sign false confessions, but it has not been granted. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/02/loghman-moradi/>

## Appendix III

### **Violations of the Recommendations regarding Freedom of Speech, Assembly, and Association; the Right to Dissent, Political Activity, and Human Rights Advocacy; Freedom of the Press and Unrestricted Access to the Internet; and the Safeguarding all Groups, Journalists and Human Rights Defenders**

**III.1** Imprisoned student activist Maryam Shafipour, who was arrested in July 2013, was sentenced in February 2014 to seven years imprisonment for membership in Facebook, applying for a student visa, and working on the campaigns of the opposition leaders Mehdi Karroubi and Mir Hossein Mousavi who are under house arrest.

<http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/03/maryam-shafipour/>

**III.2** Iran's Supreme National Security Council Secretariat filed a lawsuit against the journalist Hossein Ghadyani in February 2014 for "acting against the resolutions of the Council," after he published four articles in a Tehran newspaper criticizing Hassan Rouhani's foreign policy and the Geneva nuclear agreement.

<http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/02/media-lawsuit/>

**III.3** On February 14, 2014, Branch 14 of the Iranian Supreme Court upheld a death sentence for Rouhollah Tavana for "insulting the Prophet," who had been arrested at his home in Mashhad in October 2011. According to a court ruling ICHRI reviewed, Intelligence agents confiscated a private video recording of Tavana on his personal computer, in which he uttered the derogatory remarks.

<http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/02/inquisition/>

**III.4** In a continuing pattern of denial of press freedom and closure of publications, the authorities closed the centrist independent publication *Aseman* in February 2014. This follows the shuttering of publications such as *Bahar*, *Neshat*, *Tous*, *Tajrobeh*, and *Mehrnameh* over the past year. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/02/ase-man-daily/>

**III.5** In January 2014, security forces arrested over 20 workers of the Chadormalu Mine in the central province of Yazd, including the Head of the Labor Union, Mr. Hossein Jenaee, and Secretary of the Union Mr. Bahram Hassaninejad, who stopped work as part of a labor dispute. Bahram Hassaninejad, the secretary of the workers' labor union, was dismissed from his job during earlier protests in November 2013.

<http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/01/strike-arrest/>

**III.6** In January 2014, Azam Sadat Hosseini, Spokesperson for the coastal city of Behshahr's City Council in Mazandaran Province, was removed from her position because of her participation in the social network Facebook.

<http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/01/spokeswoman-facebook/>

**III.7** Censorship of the Internet continues: On December 26, 2013, the Secretary of Iran's Working Group to Determine Instances of Criminal Content on the Internet told Fars News Agency that blocking Tango, Viber, WhatsApp, and other mobile communications applications remain on the Working Group's agenda. Three days later, Iranian users reported Viber had been blocked in Iran; Instagram and WeChat had been blocked earlier. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/01/rouhani-internet/>

**III.8** The Narenji website specializing in Internet technology, announced on December 3, 2013, that seven members of its editorial and technical team, Ali Asghar Honarmand, Abbas Vahedi, Alireza Vaziri, Nassim Nikmehr, Maliheh Naghaei Mohammad Hossein Mousazadeh, and Sara Sajadpour, had been arrested by the Intelligence Unit of the IRGC in Kerman. On December 4, 2013, Kerman's Deputy Prosecutor announced the arrests of 16 website designers and Internet professionals in Kerman Province. The authorities alleged their ties to BBC Persian as well as opposition and Green Movement leaders. The Head of the Kerman Judiciary emphasized that there will be "maximum punishment" for such individuals, although no trials have taken place and the suspects have not yet had the opportunity to defend themselves. BBC Persian has stated unequivocally that it has no staff in Iran, and any statements to the contrary are based on false forced confessions. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/01/it-punishment/>

**III.9** Quran scholar Seyed Ali Asghar Gharavi, 68, has been in solitary confinement at Tehran's Evin Prison since his November 10, 2013 arrest, which followed publication in the *Bahar* newspaper of his article, which raised scholarly questions about the historical event of Eid al-Ghadeer. In a January 3, 2014 ICHRI interview with members of Gharavi's family, they reported his poor physical conditions during their minutes-long booth visit with him after 40 days in solitary confinement. Gharavi suffers from severe back and prostate problems, and loss of muscle and nerve health in his legs, which have led to his repeated falls recently. The Press Oversight Committee ordered the ban on *Bahar* newspaper on October 28, 2013. *Bahar's* Managing Editor, Saeed Pourazizi, is also being prosecuted. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/01/asghar-gharavi/>

**III.10** In a renewed crackdown on IT and social media professionals that began in December of 2013, IRGC Intelligence units arrested Mohammad Amin Akrami and Mehdi Rayshahri Tangestani for their social media activities <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/12/irgc-facebook/> and, in early December, a group of IT professionals were shown on Iranian state television, arrested and handcuffed, charged with "Internet activities aiming for a 'soft overthrow' of the Iranian regime," and "contact with foreign media, including the BBC." Narenji, an Internet technology website, announced on December 3 that seven of its members had been arrested by an IRGC Intelligence Unit in Kerman, and the Kerman's Deputy Prosecutor announced the arrests of 16 Internet professionals, stating that the charges facing the group of individuals "who worked within a complex security-media network" included "committing cyber crimes and relations with foreigners." <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/12/one-week-after->



[arrest-detained-internet-technologists-appear-handcuffed-on-tv/](#) This follows the arrest of eight individuals for publishing “blasphemous content in cyberspace,” according to a Kerman Province Judiciary statement regarding remarks by the Prosecutor for the General and Revolutionary Courts of Rafsanjan on November 25, 2013.

<http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/11/facebook-twitter/>

**III.11** The Persian-language publication *Kaleme* reported in December 2013 (source: <http://kaleme.com/1392/09/26/klm-168550/>) that the IRGC is increasingly accessing Iranian citizens’ Facebook pages by obtaining passwords from detainees that are extracted during interrogations through torture.

<http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/12/irgc-facebook/>

**III.12** In a December 2013 interview with ICHRI, several starred students (banned from higher education due to their peaceful political activities or religious beliefs) reported that they were still awaiting re-admission into universities. For example, Farshid Moghaddam Salimi, a student who has been banned from continuing his education since 2006, and Reza Arab, banned in 2012, have still not been allowed to return to university.

<http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/12/starred-students-2/>

**III.13** Iranian musicians continue to need government authorization in order to perform and produce their music, and this is often denied for individuals that are not seen as conforming politically or ideologically to the government’s views. Unlicensed musicians who perform or produce their music are frequently arrested. In December 2013, authorities arrested the Iranian rapper Amir Tataloo.

<http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/12/bargmusic/> In October 2013, IRGC forces arrested three individuals involved in the Iranian alternative music scene, Mehdi Rajabian, his brother, and Yousef Emadi, who managed BargMusic, a portal for distributing underground music in Iran (music that has not been approved and licensed by the state), as well as a woman, Azadeh S., who was affiliated with BargMusic. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/12/amir-tataloo/>. The Kaleme website reported that during interrogations they were pressured to make false public confessions (source: <http://www.kaleme.com/1392/09/20/klm-167823/>). At a previous August 2013 concert of Dawn of Rage, an Iranian rock band, all the musicians and the 200 guests attending the concert were arrested at a public amphitheater in Tehran.

<http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/12/bargmusic/> Kourosh Yaghmaei, a very popular pre-1979 pop musician, remains under a 25-year ban on his musical activities.

<http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/12/amir-tataloo/>

**III.14** In December 2013, Iran’s Police Commander Esmaeel Ahmadi Moghaddam threatened country’s officials with “legal and judicial consequences” if they continue to use Facebook, and other officials and leading clerics continue to publicly advocate for the continued ban on the use of the social media site.

<http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/12/facebook-officials/>

**III.15** The authorities continue to monitor Iranians' activity on the Internet: Colonel Massoud Zahedian, Commander of the Morality Police, stated in December 2013, as quoted by the domestic Iranian news agency ISNA (Iranian Student's News Agency) (source:

<http://www.isna.ir/fa/news/92091812245/%D9%86%D8%B8%D8%A7%D8%B1%D8%A-%D9%BE%D9%84%DB%8C%D8%B3-%D8%A8%D8%B1-%D9%88%DB%8C-%DA%86%D8%AA-%D9%88-%D8%A7%DB%8C%D9%86%D8%B3%D8%AA%D8%A7%DA%AF%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%85>): "The Police are present on the Internet and are monitoring environments such as Facebook, Instagram, WeChat, etc."

<http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/12/cyber-police/>

**III.16** In September 2013, Gilan Province Intelligence officials summoned and threatened the family members of VOA Persian service reporter Arash Sigarchi. His family and his wife's family were threatened with confiscation of their assets, foreign travel bans, and imprisonment, and were pressured to convince Sigarchi to cease his work with VOA. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/10/family-voa/>

**III.17** In a September 11, 2013 interview with ICHRI, the imprisoned dissident cleric Arash Honarvar Shojaee, who was arrested on October 28, 2010 and sentenced to four years in prison, 50 lashes, \$800 in fines, and lifetime defrocking as a cleric on charges of espionage, propaganda against the regime, acting against national security, and disrespecting the clergy, stated that new charges of insulting Ayatollah Khamenei had been levelled against him and that he had been sentenced to an additional year in prison for calling Khomeini a "populist" in an interview.

<http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/09/cleric-populist/>

**III.18** In July 2013, security forces continued to harass Peyman Roshanzamir, owner of "Oos Peyman" blogs and Editor-in-Chief of the "Haft-e-Tir" news website. After serving the 17-month sentence for "propaganda against the regime" and "insulting the Supreme Leader" that followed his May 2011 arrest and trial, security forces searched for him among family and friends' houses, harassing them and pressuring the blogger to turn himself into prison even though he has not received a summons.

[http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/peyman\\_roshanzamir/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/peyman_roshanzamir/)

**III.19** In June 2013, Saeed Madani, a political activist, academic, and member of the editorial board of the banned *Iran-e Farda Monthly*, was sentenced to six years in prison in exile in Bandar Abbas and an additional 10 years in exile for charges related to acting against the state, with the authorities citing his social activities, interviews in the press, and public statements. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/saeed\\_madani/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/saeed_madani/)

**III.20** The labor activist Afshin Osanloo, who was arrested for his labor activism in 2010, died in prison on June 20, 2013. According to the authorities, the cause of death was a heart attack, but Osanloo's family disputes this, citing his lack of any prior heart condition

and his apparent good health at their last visit with him.

[http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/osanloo\\_death/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/osanloo_death/)

**III.21** Security forces arrested Fariba Pajouh, a journalist who worked for reformist newspapers, on July 10, 2013 at her home. Four security force members searched her home, confiscated her computer and satellite receiver, and transferred her to Evin Prison. She is being held in solitary confinement without charges. She was previously arrested in 2009 in the aftermath of the disputed 2009 elections, and imprisoned for 124 days after being released on USD \$50,000.

[http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/fariba\\_pajouh-](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/fariba_pajouh-)

[2/http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/fariba\\_pajouh-2/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/fariba_pajouh-2/)

**III.22** On the day of the presidential election in Iran (June 14, 2013), authorities blocked foreign Persian-language television stations (including Voice of America and BBC Persian), shut down university campuses, and denied permissions and visas to a number of poll workers and foreign reporters.

[http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/election\\_day/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/election_day/).

In the run-up to the election (April, May and June 2013), censorship of newspapers and news websites intensified, with publications such as *Iran Newspaper* closed and websites such as those belonging to Serat News and the Mehr News Agency blocked, political activists and campaign workers were arrested, as were political and cultural figures close to the reformist camp, foreign journalists were required to be accompanied by “minders,” journalists and activists who had been imprisoned after the 2009 elections but were on furlough were recalled to prison (for example, Bahman Ahmadi Amouee and Massoud Bastani [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/prisoners\\_election/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/prisoners_election/)), families of employees of Radio Free Europe/Radio liberty were summoned by the authorities and interrogated, journalists were subjected to intensified cyber attacks and warned not to support reformist candidates, and some of the reformist candidates running in the election were threatened by the authorities.

[http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/iran\\_election/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/iran_election/).

**III.23** Baztab Emrooz’s managing editor Ali Ghazali and the news website’s founder Foad Sadeghi were arrested in the crackdown on the press during the run up to the June 2013 election. In the five months from January through May 2013, Iranian officials arrested more than 20 reformist and conservative journalists, and several publications, including *Aseman* weekly, *Tajrobeh* monthly, and *Mehrnameh* monthly were forced to close. Sadeghi had reportedly been planning rejected candidate Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani’s media campaign for the upcoming presidential election (source: <http://ayandehonline.com/?a=content.id&id=180>.) Iranian officials arrested managing editor Ali Ghazali on April 27, just hours after Baztab Emrooz website published an article about election fraud in the disputed 2009 presidential elections. Iranian censors blocked several pro-Ahmadinejad news websites and blogs prior to the election; according to the semi-official Iranian Student News Agency, at a May 28 Media Oversight Committee meeting, six newspapers and publications received warnings

(source: <http://www.kaleme.com/1392/03/07/klm-145394/>), and the Dolat-e-Bahar website, which was close to Ahmadinejad, was blocked. Earlier, several websites and blogs run by Ahmadinejad supporters, including Meyar News, Roshanaee, Baharna, Bahar Online, Bardasht News, Emtedad-e-Mehr, Taffakor Imani, Armanshahr, and Shafiee Kia, were also blocked. Serat News, a conservative news website, was also blocked on May 25. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/ghazali\\_sadeghi/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/ghazali_sadeghi/) In addition, during the same period, security officials summoned and phoned a number of journalists, warning them not to support reformist candidates. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/prisoners\\_election/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/prisoners_election/)

**III.24** Student activist Ashkan Zahabian, a former Mashhad University student and member of the Daftar Tahkim Vahdat Student Organization General Council, was arrested and transferred to Babol's Mati Kola Prison on May 27, 2013. The family stated that no summonses had been served to them and that the arrest, which the authorities claimed was in order to carry out the sentencing of an earlier case against him, had taken place in the absence of due process and serving of requisite summonses. He has been repeatedly arrested and imprisoned, severely beaten during his arrests, banned from university, put in solitary confinement and/or kept with dangerous criminals, and denied critical medical care needed as a result of his hunger strike to protest his conditions as well as abuse inflicted during interrogations. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/ashkan\\_zahabian/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/ashkan_zahabian/)

**III.25** ICHRI was told in May 2013 by sources close to some of the disqualified candidates in Iran's presidential election that after registering for the elections, security organizations contacted the reformist candidates for the Tehran City Council elections, asking them to state their position against Mir Hossein Mousavi, Mehdi Karroubi, and the Green Movement or to withdraw their applications. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/city-council/>

**III.26** Three high-ranking reformist figures, diplomat Bagher Asadi, Jamileh Karimi, and Abdolhamid Moafian, were arrested during March and April of 2013, in the run-up to the June 2013 presidential election. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/bagher\\_asadi/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/bagher_asadi/)

**III.27** In other detentions of political figures prior to the 2013 presidential elections, former Member of Parliament Hossein Loghmanian and four reformist activists from Hamadan Province (Mohammad Reza Afkhami, Hadi Ehtezazi, Amin Faridian, and Ms. Rahimi) were arrested in March 2013 while on their way to Tehran to meet with former president Mohammad Khatami. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/loghmanian\\_arrest/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/loghmanian_arrest/)

**III.28** A crackdown on journalists began on January 26, 2013, when Iranian officials arrested two journalists, Soleiman Mohammadi and Milad Fadi Asl. The next day, security forces raided the offices of five publications, *Shargh*, *Bahar*, *Arman*, and *Etemad* newspapers and *Aseman* Weekly, and arrested nine other journalists. The

arrests continued into the following days, with the following journalists arrested and released on bail: Motahareh Shafiee, Ali Dehghan, Fatemeh Sagharchi, Javad Daliri, Hossein Haghchi, Keyvan Mehregan, Narges Joudaki, Akbar Montajebi, Rayhaneh Tabatabaee, Milad Fadai Asl, Pouria Alami, Pejman Mousavi, and Soleiman Mohammadi, Nasrin Takhayori, Sasan Aghaee, and Saba Azarpeik. On March 3, security forces arrested an editor at the magazine Mehrnameh, Mohammad Javad Rouh. On March 6, officials banned *Aseman* weekly, *Tajrobeh* monthly, and *Mehrnameh* monthly, and arrested the Maghreb newspaper's license holder Mohammad Mehdi Emam Naseri and political desk editor Alireza Aghaee Rad.

[http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/03/mehrnameh\\_aseman/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/03/mehrnameh_aseman/)

## **Appendix IV**

### **Violations of Recommendations Prohibiting Ill Treatment**

**IV.1** Iranian authorities have ended the medical furlough and returned to prison 86-year-old lawyer and prisoner of conscience Hasan Tafah, who has leukemia and is reportedly near death at Rajaei Shahr Prison, the labor leader and Tafah's former cellmate Mansour Osanloo told ICHRI in a February 2014 interview.

<http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/02/hasan-tafah/>

**IV.2** Student and women's rights activist Bahareh Hedayat, now 32, who is a former member of the Central Council and the Spokesperson for the nationwide student organization Daftar-e Tahkim-e Vahdat, has been denied adequate medical treatment and her continued imprisonment and lack of medical treatment for her chronic reproductive system problems may cause irreversible damage, said her husband, Amin Ahmadian, in a January 2014 interview with ICHRI. She is kept at Evin Prison's Methadone Ward with prisoners detained on drug trafficking charges, where she is serving a ten-year sentence. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/01/bahareh-hedayat/>

**IV.3** In a November 2013 interview with ICHRI, the wife of imprisoned journalist Saeed Matinpour (who is serving an eight-year sentence) reported prison conditions that include overcrowding, poor nutrition, insufficient access to fresh air, lack of hygiene and deprivation of critically needed medical care, which has led to multiple physical illnesses among the prisoners. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/11/saeed-matinpour-2/>

**IV.4** In a November 2013 interview with ICHRI, the daughter of human rights lawyer Abdolfattah Soltani (imprisoned since 2011) reported on the hunger strikes undertaken by Soltani and three other political prisoners in order to protest the denial of critically needed medical attention for political prisoners at Evin Prison. The critically ill prisoners who were denied transfer to hospital included: Yashar Darolshafa, Hamid Reza Moradi, Esmael Barzegar, Mohammad Hossein Yousefpour Seifi, Alireza Ahmadi, Ali Alaei, Saeed Matinpour, Reza Shahabi, Hamid Naghibi, Davood Asadi, Nader Jani, and Ali Maghzi. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/11/soltani-hunger/>

**IV.5** In an October 2013 interview with ICHRI, the father of imprisoned university students Farzad and Shabnam Madadzadeh reported dangerously unhygienic and unheated prison conditions after a visit with his children at Rajaei Shahr Prison in Karaj on October 23, 2013.

<http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/10/abdolali-madadzadeh/>

**IV.6** The lack of medical treatment for Mehdi Karroubi, one of the opposition leaders under extrajudicial house arrest since February 2011, has resulted in deteriorating bone, heart and digestive tract health after three years of effective incarceration without access to adequate sunlight or fresh air, according to pathology laboratory test results ICHRI

obtained in October 2013. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/10/karroubi-health/>  
<http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/10/karroubi-health/>

**IV.7** The denial of timely medical treatment for Mir Hossein Mousavi, one of the opposition leaders held under extrajudicial house arrest since February 2011, has resulted in cardiac and blood pressure problems after three years of effective incarceration. Mousavi had to be taken to hospital several times in July 2013. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/mousavi\\_hospital/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/mousavi_hospital/)

**IV.8** In an October 2013 ICHRI interview with Fakhrolsadat Mohtashamipour, who is the wife of prisoner of conscience and political activist Mostafa Tajzadeh, Mohtashamipour reported that Tajzadeh has been denied critical medical care for a dangerous high blood pressure condition as well as back and neck injuries. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/10/tajzadeh/>

**IV.9** Arash Sadeghi, imprisoned since 2012 at Evin Prison, has been denied medical care for a serious pre-existing lung condition that has been exacerbated by his incarceration, as well as treatment for stomach bleeding, treatment for shoulder and rib injuries sustained during torture by interrogators, and extreme thinness and weakness due to repeated hunger strikes undertaken to protest the conditions of his incarceration, according to his father, who reported on Sadeghi's condition after members of the family had visited him in an interview in January 2013 with the Kaleme website (source:<http://www.kaleme.com/1391/11/02/klm-130201/>). <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/09/arash-sadeghi/>

**IV.10** The dissident cleric Arash Honarvar Shojaee, who was sentenced to four years in prison in 2010, was not allowed release on medical conditions after serving more than half his sentence, despite confirmation from the Medical Examiner that he could not serve the remainder of his sentence for medical reasons. Shojaee developed epilepsy and suffered a stroke during prison interrogations. Moreover, he was sentenced to an additional year in prison in September 2013 for calling Khomeini a populist in an interview. He remains in Evin Prison. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/09/cleric-populist/>

**IV.11** The blogger Hossein Ronaghi Maleki, imprisoned since December 2009, and later sentenced to 15 years in prison for "membership in the Iran Proxy Internet group," "propagating against the regime," "insulting the Supreme Leader," and "insulting the President," went on a hunger strike in August 2013 to protest the lack of medical care he has received for severe kidney injuries Maleki sustained during prison interrogations. He is in urgent need of a kidney operation and has been denied critically needed treatment. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/09/ronaghi\\_maleki-2/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/09/ronaghi_maleki-2/)

**IV.12** In an August 2013 ICHRI interview with Mehdi Saharkhiz, the son of then-imprisoned journalist Issa Saharkhiz, Mehdi stated that even though hospital physicians and the Medical Examiner confirmed his father's serious cardiac, kidney and blood

pressure problems, medical furlough was denied to the critically ill imprisoned journalist. (He was released on October 2013.)

[http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/08/issa\\_saharkhiz/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/08/issa_saharkhiz/)

**IV.13** In a July 2013 ICHRI interview with Maryam Sharbatdar Ghods, the wife of then-prisoner of conscience Feizollah Arabsorkhi, Ghods stated that the IRGC and the Tehran Prosecutor had postponed transferring Arabsorkhi to hospital, denying him urgently needed shoulder surgery and medical care for severe spinal disc problems, even though the prison doctors and the Medical Examiner had confirmed that he should be transferred to hospital as soon as possible. He was released in September 2013.

[http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/feizollah\\_arabsorkhi/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/feizollah_arabsorkhi/)

**IV.14** In a July 2013 interview, a credible source and local human rights activist inside Iran told ICHRI that Afshin Sohrabzadeh, a young Kurdish prisoner at Minab Prison, has been denied critical medical care during his imprisonment. After a suicide attempt on July 3, 2013, in which he swallowed glass and cut himself with glass, the authorities returned Sohrabzadeh to his ward despite his need for continued hospitalization.

Sohrabzadeh was arrested in 2010 and convicted of moharebeh (enmity with God) for membership in a Kurdish political party; he was sentenced to 25 years in exile at Minab Prison. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/suicide\\_minab/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/suicide_minab/)

**IV.15** In a June 2013 interview with Mansoureh Etefagh, the wife of imprisoned political activist Saeed Madani, Etefagh stated that Madani has not been transferred to receive urgently needed medical care for his gallbladder problems, even though the prison infirmary's doctor has repeatedly confirmed that gallbladder surgery is needed.

[http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/saeed\\_madani/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/saeed_madani/)

**IV.16** On June 24, 2013, 44 prisoners inside Ward 350 at Evin Prison wrote a condolence message published on the Kaleme website (source: <http://www.kaleme.com/1392/04/03/klm-149219/>) protesting the negligence, lack of medical attention, and denial of critically needed hospitalization that is systematic and widespread at Evin and which led to the death of labor activist Afshin Osanloo on June 20, 2013. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/osanloo\\_death/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/osanloo_death/)

**IV.17** According to a June 2013 ICHRI interview with a former inmate, 20 Sunni prisoners at Rajaei Shahr Prison in Karaj have been forced under torture to make videotaped false confessions. They are beaten and sleep on a floor without a bed, and are often placed for long periods in solitary confinement. The prisoners are: Edris Nemati, Taleb Maleki, Behrouz Shahnamaki, Bahman Rahimi, Mokhtar Rahimi, Yavar Rahimi, Shahram Rahmati, Keyvan Rahimi, Omid Peyvand, Mohammad Zarrini, Pourya Mohammad, Varia Ghaderi, Kaveh Veisi, Kaveh Sharifi, Farzad Shahnazari, Kamal Mollaei, Hamed Ahmadi, Hadi Hosseini, Seddigh Mohammadi, and Jamshid Dehghani.

[http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/sunni\\_rajaei\\_shahr/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/sunni_rajaei_shahr/)



**IV.18** According to local sources interviewed in May 2013 by ICHRI, Haj Ali Chilan, age 103, was arrested and returned to Maku Prison on January 28 to serve the remainder of his eight-year sentence, even though his age and loss of vision have rendered him physically unable to endure prison conditions.

[http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/103\\_prisoner/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/103_prisoner/)

**IV.19** Student activist Ashkan Zahabian, a former Mashhad University student and member of the Daftar Tahkim Vahdat Student Organization General Council, was arrested and transferred to Babol's Mati Kola Prison on May 27, 2013, a credible local source reported to ICHRI. The source reported he was severely beaten during his arrest, put in solitary confinement and at other times kept with dangerous criminals, and denied critical medical care needed as a result of his hunger strike to protest his conditions as well as abuse inflicted during interrogations.

[http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/ashkan\\_zahabian/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/ashkan_zahabian/)

**IV.20** Imprisoned Kurdish student Reza Samani suffers from a blood disorder and his health is reportedly in a critical state; he needs immediate transfer to a hospital but the prison authorities have denied the transfer, a credible local source relayed to ICHRI in a May 2013 interview. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/mahabad\\_crackdown/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/mahabad_crackdown/)

**IV.21** Three years into his detention, as of May 2013 the journalist Siamak Ghaderi, imprisoned for his blogs critical of the government's actions in the 2009 presidential election, continues to be denied visits with his wife and children.

[http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/siamak\\_ghaderi/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/siamak_ghaderi/)

**IV.22** In an April 2013 ICHRI interview, Naim Sobhani, the son of 67-year-old Baha'i citizen Riaz Sobhani who has been imprisoned since June 2011 for providing financial assistance to the Baha'i Institute of Higher Education, stated that Riaz Sobhani is in dire physical condition. He is suffering from an acute heart condition, but has been denied necessary medical care. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/riaz\\_sobhani/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/riaz_sobhani/)

**IV.23** In an April 2013 ICHRI interview with Reza Khandan, the husband of human rights lawyer Nasrin Sotoudeh, Khandan stated that prison authorities refused to allow Sotoudeh leave to see an ophthalmologist during her three years of imprisonment (which ended in 2013), despite evidence of the serious deterioration in her eyesight which her husband reported after prison visits. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/sotoudeh-eyesight/>

**IV.24** In an April 2013 ICHRI interview, family members of seven Dervish lawyers who are imprisoned in Ward 209 at Evin Prison, Hamidreza Moradi, Mostafa Daneshjoo, Amir Eslami, Reza Entesari, Afshin Karampour, Farshid Yadollahi, and Omid Behrouzi (lawyers representing the Gonabadi Dervishes who were arrested in September 2012 and who also run the Majzooban-e Noor website, which focuses on disseminating news about Dervishes) stated that the prisoners have not had access to light in months and

have developed serious illnesses. The family members also reported that when the prisoners were taken to Evin, they were beaten and then left untreated, with injuries that included broken teeth and an injured spine. No medical treatment other than pain killers were administered. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/dervish\\_lawyers/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/dervish_lawyers/)

**IV.25** In an ICHRI interview in April 2013 with Mitra Pourshajari, the daughter of imprisoned blogger Mohammad Reza Pourshajari, Mitra Pourshajari asserted that physicians at Ghezel Hesar Prison determined that Mohammad Reza Pourshajari was not medically fit to serve his sentence, but he has not been transferred to a hospital and remains in prison after two heart attacks. Pourshajari suffers from an enlarged prostate, kidney stones, and disc problems, in addition to his heart condition. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/heart\\_surgery\\_pourshajari/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/heart_surgery_pourshajari/)

**IV.26** Six Arab-Iranian arrested by Ahvaz Intelligence Office between February and March 2012 and imprisoned at Ahvaz's Karoon Prison (Mohammad Ali Amouri; Hadi Rashedi; Hashem Shabani Nejad; Jaber Alboshokeh; Mokhtar Alboshokeh; and Rahman Asakereh) have been denied access to physicians despite serious injuries sustained during torture (Hadi Rashedi's pelvic bone was broken and Jaber Alboshokeh's jaw and teeth were broken), according to family members of the prisoners interviewed by ICHRI in March 2013. Since their arrest two years ago, they have not had access to a doctor. Hadi Rashedi, suffers from heart rheumatism and liver problems in addition to the injuries he sustained during torture; prior to his imprisonment, he was under the care of a specialist, but he has not had access to a doctor for the past two years. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/03/arab\\_execution/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/03/arab_execution/)

## Appendix V

### Violations of Recommendations Prohibiting Discrimination and Persecution against Ethnic and Religious Minorities and Protecting Freedom of Religion

**V.1** In January 2014, ICHRI reported that the charges against two Kurdish prisoners on death row, Zanyar Moradi and Loghman Moradi, had been changed: under pressure from human rights groups, the authorities changed the original charges of moharebeh (enmity with God) to murder charges so that the two men can still be executed under Qisas (or retribution) Law. The two men, as well as family members of the prisoners, have consistently stated that they were forced under torture to confess to murder.  
<http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/01/moradi-qisas/>

**V.2** Four Christian converts (Sara Rahiminejad, Majid Sheidaee, Mostafa Nadri, and George Issaian) were assaulted, arrested, and had their personal belongings confiscated, at Issaian's home in Fardis village of Karaj, outside Tehran, on December 31, 2013. As of January 10, 2014, the families of the detainees had not been able to gain any information regarding their conditions or the charges. Several other Christian converts (Ahmad Bazyar, Faegheh Nasrollahi, Mastaneh Rastegari, Amir Hossein Nematollahi, and a man by the last name of Hosseini) were arrested in a house church in Eastern Tehran on Christmas day. Two weeks after their arrests, no detailed information was available about their conditions, other than that they are currently in IRGC's Ward 2-A inside Evin Prison. Separately, the Karaj Revolutionary Court sentenced Hossein Saketi Aramsari, a Christian convert, to one year in prison. Mohabbat News, the Iranian Christian News Agency, reported that Hossein Saketi is currently at Ward 7 of Central Karaj Prison. In addition, Persian-speaking Christians have been barred from entering Tehran's Sacred Peter Church, one of Iran's Evangelical Churches.  
<http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/01/christian-new-year/>

**V.3** Christian convert and pastor Saeed Abedini, arrested in July 2012, remains in prison, on an 8-year sentence, which has been upheld. Iranian courts convicted him of "undermining national security," and waging a "soft war" against the Iranian government through the practice of Christianity in informal house churches. His condition is not known but in an ICHRI interview with his wife Naghmeh Abedini in August 2013, she reported that he was beaten and suffered internal hemorrhaging in prison. He has not been allowed phone calls or in-person visits with his family for over a year.  
[http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/08/saeed\\_abedini-2/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/08/saeed_abedini-2/)

**V.4** Raids on house churches (unofficial places of Christian worship in people's private homes that have emerged in response to the government's refusal to license new churches and its closing of major churches) continue: The Christian converts Parham Farazmand, Sara Sardsirian, Sedigheh Kiani, and Mona Fazli were arrested,

physically abused, and transferred to an unknown location during a raid on a house church in western Tehran in August 2013 by security forces, according to a credible local source interviewed by ICHRI. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/08/christian\\_arrests/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/08/christian_arrests/)

**V.5** In August 2013, ICHRI reported that Branch 26 of Tehran Revolutionary Court had recently sentenced Mostafa (Mohammad Hadi) Bordbar, a Christian convert, to 10 years in prison. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/08/christian\\_arrests/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/08/christian_arrests/)

**V.6** According to credible local sources interviewed by ICHRI in August 2013, throughout the spring and summer of 2013, security forces intensified attacks on Christian converts, persecuting and arresting increased numbers of Christian converts in the Khuzestan, Tehran, Fars, and Isfahan provinces in particular. For example, news agencies reported the arrests of Sedigheh Amirkhani, Mahnaz Rafiee, and Mohammad Reza Peymani, three Christian converts in Isfahan. Repeated inquiries regarding the condition and whereabouts of the detainees by the detainees' families to Iranian police and judicial authorities remain unanswered. Only one of the detainees, Sedigheh Amirkhani, has been able to make a telephone call to her family to inform them of her health and her detention and interrogation inside a security organization. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/08/christian\\_arrests/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/08/christian_arrests/)

**V.7** On August 7, 2013, the JARAS news outlet (source: <http://www.rahesabz.net/story/73998/>) published a note by Farshid Fathi, an imprisoned Christian pastor who is currently serving a six-year prison sentence inside Evin Prison, in which he detailed his torture, degradation and threats whilst in solitary confinement inside the detention center. His wife has previously repeatedly reported that Fathi was tortured by the authorities in prison. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/08/christian\\_arrests/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/08/christian_arrests/)

**V.8** In July 2013, the Supreme Court upheld the death sentences of four Ahvazi men, Ghazi Abbasi, Abdolreza Amir Khanafareh, Abdolamir Majdami, and Jassem Moghaddam, who had been sentenced to death for their peaceful protest against state confiscation of agricultural land. Prior to the ruling, ICHRI received a copy of a letter from the four prisoners, detailing their torture and forced confessions. In April 2012, the four men were sentenced to death on charges of "moharebeh" [enmity with God] and "corruption on earth through armed confrontation" and the ruling was upheld on February 13, 2013. The brief trial reportedly lasted one hour, during which effective defense was not allowed. Three other suspects in the case, Hadi Albokhnafar Nejad, Sami Jadmavi Nejad, and Shahab Abbasi, were sentenced to exile in Ardebil. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/ahvazi\\_execution/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/ahvazi_execution/)

**V.9** Security forces arrested, beat, and transferred to the Intelligence Office Detention Center two Ahvaz Arab activists, Adel Seymari and Majid Bavi, on April 21, 2013. Mohammad Jabeti was arrested on April 23 in Zargan area of Ahvaz. As of July 2013, there was still no information about these individuals' charges, case details, and

detention conditions. Authorities have summoned and arrested dozens of Arab activists in Hamidieh, Fallahieh (Shadegan), and Khalaf Abad. The crackdown and arrests peaked in April, on the threshold of the eighth anniversary of the April 15, 2005 unrest. In addition, the conditions of five Arab prisoners on death row (Jaber Alboshookeh, Mokhtar Alboshookeh, Hadi Rashedi, Hashem Shabani Nejad, and Mohammad Ali Amouri Nejad) are reportedly alarming, and Ali Chibshat, Salman Chayan, and Seyed Yasin Mousavi, three prisoners detained inside the Ahvaz Intelligence Office, have embarked on a hunger strike to protest conditions and severe torture, and are reportedly in serious condition as well. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/ahvazi\\_activists/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/ahvazi_activists/)

**V.10** The lawyer and university professor Massoud Shamsinejad, who has represented many Kurdish political prisoners, was arrested and transferred to Orumiyyeh Central Prison on May 9, 2013. In July 2013, he was charged with “supporting Kurdish parties,” “contacting foreign media,” “organizing anti-execution protest gatherings in Orumiyyeh in 2010,” and “contacting the offices of the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights,” and then released on bail of about USD \$330,000. The case against him dates back to the parliamentary elections of 2012, when he supported Kurdish political parties. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/kurdish\\_un/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/kurdish_un/)

**V.11** In July 2013, three Christian converts, Mohammad Reza Farid, Saeed Safi, and Hamid Reza Ghadiri, were arrested, and there has been no information released regarding their detention conditions or their charges. On May 26, security forces and plainclothes agents arrested Pastor Robert Asseriyian, a leader from Tehran’s Assemblies of God Church, during a worship ceremony. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/christian\\_convertts/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/christian_convertts/)

**V.12** The arrests of Sunnis continued to intensify over the spring of 2013, and have been concentrated in towns where Iranian Sunnis reside, such as Javanrood, Javansar, Saghez, Baneh, Bukan, Sardasht, Mahabad, and Piranshahr. As of June 2013, there were about 170 Sunni prisoners from various provinces with large Sunni populations, such as Kurdistan, Kermanshah, and West Azerbaijan, in the Rajaee Shahr Prison. About 20 of them are facing death sentences, and many have been in prison for years without a court trial or a verdict. In June eight of these prisoners were forced under torture to make videotaped false confessions. They are Mohammad Baraei, sentenced to ten years in prison; Kaveh Vaisi, who has been in prison for four years without being issued a sentence; Namegh Deldel with a three-year prison sentence; Adel Gholami, with a three-year sentence; Osman Radbai with a three-year sentence; Moaz Hakimi with a three-year sentence; Jamal Soleimani, sentenced to 11 years in prison; and Pौरya Mohammadi, sentenced to death. They are charged with acting against the state and “moharebeh” (enmity with God). [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/sunni\\_rajaee\\_shahr-2/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/sunni_rajaee_shahr-2/)

**V.13** In a June 2013 ICHRI interview, a former inmate reported that the 20 Sunni Prisoners at Rajaee Shahr Prison in Karaj (who were tortured and forced to make

confessions) are reportedly singled out for ill treatment and humiliation because of their religious beliefs. (The prisoners are: Edris Nemati, Taleb Maleki, Behrouz Shahnamaki, Bahman Rahimi, Mokhtar Rahimi, Yavar Rahimi, Shahram Rahmati, Keyvan Rahimi, Omid Peyvand, Mohammad Zarrini, Pourya Mohammad, Varia Ghaderi, Kaveh Veisi, Kaveh Sharifi, Farzad Shahnazari, Kamal Mollaei, Hamed Ahmadi, Hadi Hosseini, Seddigh Mohammadi, and Jamshid Dehghani.) They face charges such as “acting against national security” for their proselytizing activities, have been convicted of “moharebeh” (enmity with God), which is a capital crime in Iran. About 170 Sunni prisoners from predominantly Sunni-residing regions of Iran such as Kurdistan, Kermanshah, and Western Azerbaijan, have been transferred to this prison. These twenty face death sentences and many have remained in prison for years without charges or trial. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/sunni\\_rajaei\\_shahr/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/sunni_rajaei_shahr/)

**V.14** On May 26, 2013, Iran’s oldest and largest Persian-language Protestant church, the Central Assemblies of God in Tehran was shut down by the authorities, and one of its pastors, Robert Asserian, was taken to Evin Prison. His charges have not been announced, nor was he told his charges at the time of arrest. There are concerns that Asserian is being kept in solitary confinement because at least four Christian prisoners inside Evin Prison’s General Ward 350 have said that they have not seen him there. Prior to his arrest, Intelligence officials closed the church’s Friday hours to discourage participation, required worshipers to present their National ID Cards, and threatened the pastors with imprisonment or execution if they did not close the church. Persian-language churches in Mashhad, Western and Eastern Azerbaijan, Arak, Shiraz, and Ahvaz have been shut down.

[http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/church\\_shut\\_down/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/church_shut_down/)

**V.15** Mahabad security forces arrested more than ten Kurdish students in February 2013 and transferred them to the Intelligence Office Information Unit Detention Center. As of May, months after the arrests, two of the known detainees, Farough Samani and his cousin Reza Samani, remained in “temporary detention,” and another of the detainees, cultural activist and former political prisoner Khedr Rasoul Morovat, remained in the custody of security forces.

[http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/mahabad\\_crackdown/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/mahabad_crackdown/)

**V.16** Continuing a pattern of excessive and unlawful force used by security forces and border agents against couriers, in May 2013 the Arak Police Special Forces Unit shot and killed Nabi Abdollahi Nasab during the pursuit, beating and arrest of his brother, a Kurdish tradesman. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/saveh\\_highway/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/saveh_highway/)

**V.17** In a May 2013, ICHRI reported that Kasra Nouri, 22, a Shi’a Gonabadi Dervish imprisoned at Adel Abad Prison in Shiraz, was sentenced to four years and four months in prison. The harsh sentence and court ruling indicated the authorities’ aim of dissuading others, especially youth, from joining the Dervish sect. Nouri and another imprisoned Dervish, Saleh Oradi, embarked on a hunger strike in January 2013 to

protest the transfer of their lawyers to Evin Prison's Ward 209. The hunger strike lasted 90 days, until the lawyers were transferred back to Evin's General Ward.

[http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/dervish\\_sentence/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/dervish_sentence/)

**V.18** In an April 2013 ICHRI interview with Naim Sobhani, the son of Riaz Sobhani, a 67-year-old Baha'i citizen imprisoned since June 2011, Naim reported the serious physical deterioration of Riaz, who suffers from acute heart ailments. Riaz Sobhabni was sentenced to four years for providing financial assistance to the Baha'i Institute of Higher Education (BIHE). Riaz Sobhani's first lawyer, Abdolfattah Soltani, is currently in prison himself. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/riaz\\_sobhani/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/riaz_sobhani/)

**V.19** In April 2013 ICHRI reported that Orumiyeh and Mahabad Intelligence Offices had summoned, detained, harassed, and searched the homes of several Kurdish former political prisoners (including Shirzad Beigzadeh, and Zeinab Bayazidi) without any explanation. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/former\\_prisoners\\_kurdish/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/former_prisoners_kurdish/)

**V.20** Forces from the Orumiyeh Intelligence Office arrested at least ten Kurdish and Azeri citizens in February 2013 on political charges, including Behrouz and Hassan Brokanlou, Mohammad Hassan Asadi, Mir Hadi Mousavi, Amir Hassan Behrouz, Afshin Mirzaei, Aziz Dalay Milan, Farzad Salamat, Abdolsalam Bahavar, and Khosrow Badavi. In the intervening months, they have been interrogated and transferred to various prison wards, including the ward for violent criminals. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/kurdish-orumiyeh/>

**V.21** In March 2013, an Orumiyeh Penal Court convicted a Kurdish political prisoner, Ali Ahmad Soleiman, of murdering two Revolutionary Guards members, although no evidence, witnesses, or confessions were presented in the case. The prisoner had previously completed a six-year prison term on political charges in November 2011, but had not been released. He was then sentenced to an additional one year in prison on charges of contacting Kurdish media abroad, human rights organizations, and UN human rights bodies such as the UN's Office of the Special Rapporteur from inside the Orumiyeh Central Prison. Soleiman, along with Kurdish political prisoners Ahmad Tamouee, Yousef Kakeh Meimi, Jahangir Badouzadeh, and Mostafa Ali Ahmad, were transferred to Orumiyeh Intelligence Office Detention Center on October 11, 2012 (where they were tortured) and then to Orumiyeh Central Prison, according to local sources. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/soleiman\\_qisas/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/soleiman_qisas/)

**V.22** Six Arab-Iranian prisoners went on hunger strike at Ahvaz's Karoon Prison on March 3, 2013 in order to protest their sentences: Five were sentenced to death, and the sixth to 20 years in prison, due to their participation in an organization that promotes Arabic language and culture. They were arrested between February and March 2012. The six prisoners are: Mohammad Ali Amouri; Hadi Rashedi; Hashem Shabani Nejad; Jaber Alboshokeh; Mokhtar Alboshokeh; and Rahman Asakereh. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/03/arab\\_execution/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/03/arab_execution/)

**V.23** Kurdish Iranian businessmen Behrouz Ghobadi and his colleague Rahmatollah Moadi were arrested in Sanandaj on November 3, 2012. While Ghobadi was released a few weeks later, Moadi remained in Evin prison at the time of this March 2013 ICHRI report, with no details regarding charges or his condition released to his family.

[http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/03/rahmatollah\\_moadi/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/03/rahmatollah_moadi/)

**V.24** In March 2013 there were large scale arrests of Kurdish journalists and activists in Mahabad and of labor activists in Sanandaj, including Farzad Samani, his brother Farough Samani and his cousin, Rasoul Khezr Morovat, student activist Ghasem Ahmadi, journalist Khosrow Kordpour, and labor activists Khaled Hosseini, Hamed Mohammad Nejad, Behzad Farajollahi, Vafa Ghaderi, and Ali Azadi.

[http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/03/kurds\\_mahabad/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/03/kurds_mahabad/)



## **Appendix VI**

### **Violations of Recommendations Protecting Human Rights Defenders**

**VI.1** The human rights lawyer and defender, Abdolfattah Soltani, who was arrested on September 10, 2011, remains in prison as of March 2014, serving a 13-year sentence. On January 8, 2012, Branch 26 of Tehran Revolutionary Court under Judge Pirabbasi sentenced him to 18 years in prison, exile to Borazjan, and a 20-year ban on his legal practice on charges of “being awarded the [2009] Nuremberg International Human Rights Award,” “interviewing with media about his clients’ cases,” and “co-founding the Defenders of Human Rights Center.” An appeals court reduced Abdolfattah Soltani’s sentence to 13 years in prison. He is currently inside Evin Prison’s General Ward 350. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/01/soltani/>

**VI.2** In an October 2013 ruling, Massoumeh Dehghan’s one-year prison sentence and five-year travel ban for traveling to Germany and accepting a human rights award on behalf of her husband, the imprisoned human rights lawyer Abdolfattah Soltani, was upheld. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/10/massoumeh-dehghan/>

**VI.3** In an October 2013 ruling, the court upheld the March 2013 six-year prison sentence for the lawyer Mohammad Seifzadeh, for a critical letter he had written to former (reformist) Iranian president Mohammad Khatami. This sentence followed a previous two-year sentence he had just finished serving for establishing the Defenders of Human Rights Center. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/10/mohammad-seifzadeh/>

**VI.4** Human rights activist Mansoureh Behkish was told on August 26, 2013 by the Intelligence Ministry, where she was repeatedly summoned, that if she continued to write letters to President Rouhani, visit the graves of her family members, or hold any events commemorating the executions of 1988, she would be imprisoned. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/09/mourning-mother/>

**VI.5** Lawyer Massoud Shafiee has been repeatedly interrogated, most recently in August 2013, his passport was confiscated, his home searched, his communications monitored, and he has been effectively blacklisted and thus prevented from continuing his professional duties, without any legal ruling or judicial order, for his work representing three American hikers who were detained in Iran in 2009 and 2010. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/08/massoud\\_shafiee/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/08/massoud_shafiee/)

**VI.6** In December 2013, the home of human rights lawyer Nasrin Sotoudeh was ransacked and looted in the family’s absence, two weeks after Sotoudeh received the EU’s 2012 Sakharov Prize. The raid came after members of Iran’s Parliament sharply criticized the European Parliament delegation’s meeting with Sotoudeh. The homes and telephone lines of political dissidents are routinely monitored by Iran’s security organizations, and as such it is doubtful that security organizations have not tracked the

comings and goings to the Sotoudeh residence in Tehran, but there has been no arrest in the case. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/12/sotoudeh-raid/>

**VI.7** Human rights lawyer Mohammad Ali Dadkhah was also prosecuted and imprisoned, on charges that included “membership in the Defenders of Human Rights Center” and “interviewing with foreign media.” A lower court gave Dadkhah a nine-year sentence plus a ten-year ban on practicing or teaching law, and an appeals court reduced it to an eight-year sentence plus the ten-year ban. He was in Evin prison from September 2012 to January 2013, and then released conditionally due to poor health, but he can be returned to complete his sentence at any time if the officials so decide as none of the charges were dropped. Mohammad Ali Dadkhah is the fifth member of the Defenders of Human Rights Center to have been imprisoned. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2012/10/dadkhah-2/>

**Appendix VII**  
**Violations of Recommendations regarding**  
**Government Accountability for Human Rights Violations**

**VII.1** A lower court ruled in July 2013 that Saeed Mortazavi, the prime suspect in the deaths of three detainees in Kahrizak Prison in 2009 (Mohammad Kamrani, Mohsen Rooholamini, and Amir Javadifar, who all died as a result of torture and lack of subsequent medical attention), was acquitted from the charge of “participation in murder” and sentenced to approximately \$60 in fines for “false reporting.”

[http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/mortazavi\\_sentence/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/mortazavi_sentence/)

**VII.2** Sattar Beheshti was murdered on November 3, 2012 during interrogations by prison officials. He had been arrested and taken into custody days earlier, on October 30, 2012. His death by torture was effectively confirmed by the Medical Examiner's report, which stated the cause of death of the 35-year-old Beheshti was internal hemorrhaging of the brain, lungs, kidneys, and liver. However, no prison official was charged in the torture and beating death of Beheshti, and a Tehran court officially closed the case after determining it was not murder but “quasi” (i.e. unintentional) murder. Moreover, Reza Heydarpour, the resident physician of Evin Prison who had examined Sattar Beheshti upon arrival at the facility and had written the medical report in which Beheshti's death from internal hemorrhaging was stated, was arrested and, as of December 2013, held at the Intelligence Ministry's Ward 209 at Evin Prison; there have been no news reports about him since his arrest. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/12/sattar-beheshti-3/> (April 11, 2013) Furthermore, Sahar Beheshti, the sister of Sattar Beheshti, has received continuous death threats and threats of imprisonment if she does not remain silent about his case. [http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/sattar\\_beheshti-3/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/sattar_beheshti-3/)

**VII.3** In March 2013, almost two years after the death of Haleh Sahabi, a member of the Mothers for Peace group, at her father's funeral, a Tehran Court declared she died of “natural causes” and closed the investigation. The court refused to review films and photographs of the incident despite the court testimonies of four eyewitnesses who had seen a member of the security forces attack Sahabi before her death.

[http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/03/haleh\\_sahabi/](http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/03/haleh_sahabi/)