



人权理事会
第二十二届会议
议程项目 4
需要理事会注意的人权状况

伊朗伊斯兰共和国人权情况特别报告员的报告* **

概要

伊朗伊斯兰共和国人权情况特别报告员编撰的本报告审议了，自从特别报告员提交 2012 年 10 月大会第二次临时报告(A/67/369)以来的人权情况发展势态。

特别报告员概述了，自人权理事会延长了他的任务以来所开展的各项活动，审查了目前呈现的各个问题，并叙述了伊朗人权局势紧迫的发展势态。报告虽并非详尽无遗，然而，通过对提交特别报告员数量众多并经审查后的各份报告，描述了当下的现行状况。特别报告员打算在今后提交大会和理事会的报告中阐述本报告尚未涵盖的若干重大问题。

* 迟交。

** 本报告附件不译，原文照发。

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一. 引言

1. 特别报告员认为，伊朗伊斯兰共和国境内持续不断地发生普遍、蓄意和体制性的侵犯人权现象。这些报告阐述了仍在持续侵犯非政府组织、人权捍卫者和个人的权利，及其他人权利的行为，描述了法律和实际损害和侵犯公民、政治、经济、社会及文化权利的情形。此外，政府既不调查，且不予处置的态度，普遍滋长了有罪不罚的风气，加剧削弱了该国签署的各项人权文书。

2. 特别报告员继续争取伊朗伊斯兰共和国政府的合作，以展开建设性的对话，并可全面评估侵犯人权现象的指控。他遗憾地报告，他无法同政府建立一种较为合作和咨商性的关系。他向伊朗伊斯兰共和国传达了走访该国的愿意，从而可就最近关于 2012 年 5 月 9 日是否切实曾发生过侵犯人权行为的指控，展开进一步的对话和调查。然而，政府仍对他提出的上述接触和要求保持了缄默。

3. 2012 年，特别报告员还与人权理事会若干其他各位特别程序负责人协作，转发了三封指控信函、25 项紧急呼吁，并举行了 7 次联合新闻发布会。除了来文之外，他曾两次书信致函政府，对继续软禁反对党派领袖和限制女性入学攻读的机会，表达了他的关注。

4. 特别报告员感谢，非政府组织和人权捍卫者，在与身居国内外的原始消息来源方面晤之后，编撰提交的大量报告。为此，自他受命履行任务以来，共举行了 409 次面晤，其中 169 次是在 2012 年 9 月至 12 月期间举行的，并提交了本次报告。

5. 此外，特别报告员提请注意 2012 年 11 月和 12 月通报的两起报复案件，为此，理事会根据人权理事会第 12/2 号决议，呼吁各代表和机制继续通报有关恫吓或报复行为的指控。据报称，一起案件所涉的三位阿富汗国民：Mohammad Nour-Zehi、Abdolwahab Ansari 和 Massoum Ali Zehi，因据称向特别报告员提供了一份被处决的阿富汗人名单而遭到酷刑和威胁。¹

6. 据其他各报告称，Orumiyeh 监狱羁押的五名(Ahmad Tamouee、Yousef Kakeh Meimi、Jahangir Badouzadeh、Ali Ahmad Soleiman 和 Mostafa Ali Ahmad)库尔德族囚犯被控：“与特别报告员进行接触”、“将监狱情况透露给非政府组织”、“在监狱内散布反体制宣传”并“与 Nawroz TV 电视台联络”。² 据报称，这些

¹ 见 www.daneshjoonews.com/english，和 http://hrdai.net/index.php?ption=com_content&view=article&id=1064：—3—&catid=5：2010-07-21-10-19-53。

² 见，促进伊朗人权国际运动，“五位库尔德族囚犯的新面孔”，2012 年 12 月 20 日(可检索 www.iranhumanrights.org/2012/12/kurdish_prisoners/)；和 Persianbanoo 编撰的，“因与联合国特别报告员 Ahmed Shaeed 接触遭控罪受审的三位库尔德族政治囚犯”，2012 年 12 月 15 日(可检索 <http://persianbanoo.wordpress.com/2012/12/15/3-kurdish-political-prisoners-to-be-tried-on-charges-of-contact-with-un-special-rapporteur-ahmed-shaeed/>)。还见：<http://hra-news.org/1389-01-27-05-27-21/14413-1.html>。

囚犯被单独监禁了两个月，讯问他们与特别报告员接触的情况，并施用酷刑以提取相关供述。

7. 特别报告员对上述这些报告令感到震惊，并与人权理事会一起谴责，对配合履行各人权文书的个人采取的一切恫吓和报复行径。³ 他谨强调，每个人有权与联合国各人权机制协作配合，并强调这些人的协作配合是，人权机制得以履行其任务的组成部分。

8. 特别报告员注意到伊朗伊斯兰共和国政府对本报告的基本看法，⁴ 理解伊朗政府参与表达这些意见，并且仍希望政府直接参与，因为这些意见不应阻碍合作。对此评论，政府首先表达关注：(a) 特别报告员的工作方法；(b) 特别报告员信息来源的可靠性；(c) 他所宣称的对与人权机制合作所持的态度；和(d) 他关于政府必须就向他通报的各侵犯人权指控，展开调查并采取补救举措的结论。

9. 特别报告员曾多次阐述了他的方法，并宣称不论何时均一概适用了严谨审慎和连贯一致的最高标准。他指出，凡向他提交的证据和证词都经过评估，以可核实，是否符合其任务所要求的非司法性证据的标准；所引述的来源是否恰当和充足；所提出的是否为，凡有可能即经各类消息来源交叉核实和一贯所述的唯一指控，而且他的调查结果完全符合联合国系统所规定的程序。凡有必要，即按特别报告员行事守则要求，隐去提供消息来源的者的姓名。

10. 此外，特别报告员的报告通篇引述了伊朗伊斯兰共和国政府提交的定期报告，但坚称，这些报告所述的参与或承诺，绝不可替代为解决和纠正各人权文书所提出的关注问题而采取的正确行动。特别报告员还依旧强调，尽管政府发出了长期有效邀请，然而，仍有若干走访伊朗的请求待确定，并且自 2005 年以来，还尚未核准过任何特别程序的走访。

二. 人权情况

A. 自由和公正的选举

11. 特别报告员回顾了人权事务委员会的第 25 号一般性意见。委员会该意见阐明，《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》第二十五条承认并保护每位公民参与从事公共事务的权利、选举和被选举权，以及进入公务部门的权利。⁵ 对此权利的享有应不受不合理的限制并且应得到保障。就此权利设置的任何条件，都必须“基于客观和合理标准”，不得有任何包括种族、性别、宗教和政治或其它见解等

³ 人权理事会第 12/2 号决议，第 2 段。

⁴ 见，A/HRC/22/56/Add.1。

⁵ CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.7, 第 1 段。

在内的区别。⁶ 特别报告员关切，对伊朗公民竞选总统权所设置的任何重大和无理的限制，损害了伊朗公民“通过自由当选代表参与公共事务”的权利，这些当选代表“通过竞选程序为他们行使的公权力负责”。⁷

12. 伊朗伊斯兰共和国政府报告称，根据伊朗《宪法》，竞选总统的候选人必须是“有宗教信仰的从政男性”并且是“伊朗伊斯兰共和国根基和伊朗官方宗教的忠实信徒”。⁸ 因此，女性不得参与竞选总统；在伊朗伊斯兰共和国以往的 34 年期间，宪法监护委员会确实从未批准过一位女性候选人。《宪法》还剥夺了与伊朗伊斯兰共和国政治见解相佐，持反对派政见的公民竞选总统的权利。人权事务委员会清楚阐明，“不得利用政治见解为理由，剥夺任何人出面竞选的权利”。⁹

13. 2013 年 2 月 11 日，特别报告员与任意拘留问题工作组主席兼报告员，和集会和结社自由问题特别报告员发表了一项联合声明，敦促伊朗伊斯兰共和国政府立即无条件释放，2009 年总统的候选人，Mehdi Karroubi 和 Mir Hossein Mousavi，其妻子 Zahra Rahnavard，以及其他数百名，在 2009 年总统竞选之后，因和平行使其见解和言论自由或结社和集会自由权，迄今仍被关押在监狱内的良心犯。上述各位特别程序任务负责人强调，两位反对派领袖自他们被捕以来，一直未受到任何罪责指控，而 2012 年 8 月任意拘留问题工作组通过的意见阐明，工作组曾确认，Mousavi 先生和 Karroubi 先生，遭到了政府的任意拘留，系为违反《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》第九条之举。¹⁰ 据报称，针对 Mousavi 先生和 Karroubi 先生案件，伊朗总检察长提出，这两位反对派领袖他们应就冒犯政府和国家的言行表示忏悔，并全面恢复政府和国家的声誉，才可参与 2013 年的总统大选。¹¹

14. 特别报告员还关切，政府尚未遵循第 25 号一般性意见，设立一个独立的竞选机构“监督竞选程序并确保公正、公平，并依照符合《公约》的法律举行竞选”。¹² 他还关切伊朗伊斯兰共和国是否以少数民族语言提供有关选举的信息和材料。¹³ 最后，特别报告员较为广泛地提醒称，言论、集会和结社自由“是有效行使表决权的基本条件，而且必须得到充分保护”。¹⁴ 有报告称，伊朗官

⁶ 《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》第二条第 1 款和第二十五条；同上，第 4, 6 和 17 段。

⁷ CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.7, 第 7 段。

⁸ CCPR/C/IRN/3, 第 885 段，《宪法》第 115 条；同上第 15 段。

⁹ CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.7, 第 17 段。

¹⁰ A/HRC/WGAD/2012/30。

¹¹ 见 www.bbc.co.uk/persian/iran/2013/01/130117_ka_ejei_mosavi_karobi.shtml。

¹² CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.7, 第 20 段。

¹³ 同上，第 7 段。

¹⁴ 同上，第 12 段。

员发表警告那些呼吁举行自由选举的公民，斥责这些呼吁居心叵测，并指称敌视伊朗政府，或服从最高领袖(*velayat madari*)原则的讲话¹⁵，系为有损于《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》第二十五条规定，阻碍公民、候选人与当选代表之间就公共和政治问题，全面享有交流信息和思想的自由。

B. 言论、结社和集会自由

15. 特别报告员仍关切，依据 1986 年《新闻法》条款所载的 17 类“不允许”内容，依然抓捕、拘禁和迫害几十位记者和互联网使用者的情况。2013 年 2 月 4 日，在至少有 17 位记者，其中多数是为独立新闻社工作的记者遭逮捕之后，特别报告员与增进和保护见解和言论自由问题特别报告员、人权捍卫者境况特别报告员和任意拘留问题工作组主席兼报告员一起呼吁伊朗伊斯兰共和国，立即停止近来抓捕记者的浪潮，并释放那些已被拘禁者。¹⁶ 上述任务负责人强调，他们担心这 17 位被捕的记者，只是针对被指控与海外“反革命”传媒社和人权组织里应外合的记者和媒体，更大范围镇压运动的一部分。

16. 在抓捕上述记者之前，伊朗伊斯兰共和国已经拘禁了 45 位记者。¹⁷ 在为编写本报告，就逮捕和迫害问题与所有五位记者的面晤期间，他们都坚称，没有按《新闻法》规定，对他们举行由陪审团出席的公开审理。两位记者报告称，他们遭到任意拘禁，非且不对之提出指控，甚至都未送交审理；据称，有一位记者被羁押了若干个月，最终对之口头警告后便予以释放，而据报称，另一位被关押了三年，既不起诉也不审判，而后，最终获得保释。据报称，两位女性记者在拘禁期间遭到过严重的性骚扰。

17. Mehdi Khazali，因在博客上自由撰写发表对政府的批评，被判处 14 年徒刑，于 2012 年 10 月开始服刑。Alireza Roshan，系为一份主张改革的出版物，《*SharghII*》的记者，于 2012 年 11 月开始服一年的刑役。Zhila Bani-Yaghoub，伊朗妇女俱乐部网站的编辑，因被控“反制度宣传”，开始服一年的刑役，而她丈夫，Bahman Ahmadi Amouee 的记者，目前正因“反国家罪”服五年的徒刑。¹⁸

18. 特别报告员还关切，有报告揭露对在海外生活和工作的记者家属实施的骚扰行为。104 位记者发表的公开声明，呼吁结束为迫使他们中止，为诸如 BBC 驻波斯站、美国之音和 Radio Farda 之类外国新闻机构服务，对他们家庭人员的

¹⁵ <http://www.farsnews.com/newstext.php?nn=13911019000569> ; <http://www.1000news.ir/1391/10/24/2074/> ;
<http://www.farsnews.com/newstext.php?nn=13911023000070>。

¹⁶ “联合国专家呼吁伊朗停止逮捕记者并释放被羁押的记者”，新闻发布，检索 www.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12967&LangID=E。

¹⁷ 见，保护记者委员会：2012 年监狱人口普查。检索 <http://cpj.org/imprisoned/2012.php>。

¹⁸ 同上。

骚扰和恫吓行径。为撰写本报告面晤的一位记者坚称，她的两位家眷被没收了护照，并威胁称若该记者坚持从事她的工作，要没收其家人的财产(见附件一，第15至17段)。

C. 人权捍卫者

19. 各次面晤表明，人权捍卫者继续遭受骚扰、逮捕、审讯和酷刑，并经常遭到定义不明的国家安全罪指控。为编撰本报告，曾经面晤的众多人权捍卫者坚称，他们曾遭到过无逮捕证的逮捕，并在审讯期间遭到人身和心理压力，旨在提取签名(和电视录象)的供述。大部分经面晤的人报告称，他们遭到过，从一天甚至最长达一年期限不等的单独监禁，不让他们选择自己聘请的律师，遭到不公正的审理，有时甚至遭受到人身酷刑、(男女性均遭到过男性或女性警官)强奸、电棍电击、捆住手或胳膊的悬吊和/或强迫置于扭曲的身体形态。

20. 特别报告员继续与国际律师协会一样关切，伊朗伊斯兰共和国境内法律专职工作和律师协会遭到的侵蚀。¹⁹ 立法行为，诸如，为加强政府对伊朗律师协会监管，推出批准正式律师职务的议案，即为一实例。特别报告员还关切，由于《第三个经济、社会及文化发展规划法》第187条，导致设立的一个所谓“司法机构法律咨询所”的并行律师机构。该法虽在表面部分通过简化颁发执照手续，增加了该国的法律专职人数，然而，司法机构最终实现了对上述所有法律顾问颁发执照的管控。特别报告员还收到报告称，当在这些法律顾问代理了良心犯案件之后，他们的执照即遭到吊销。

21. 此外，《关于获取律师行业执的条件照法》允许律师协会成员推选出董事会成员，但必须由法官最高纪律监督庭，一个隶属司法主管机构管辖的机构，报送情报部、革命法庭和警察对该董事会可能的候选人进行审核。有些伊朗律师报告称，实际上，曾代理过人权捍卫者的候选人，由此被禁止竞选董事会成员的职位。

D. 酷刑

22. 特别报告员在其提交大会的报告中表示关切普遍施用酷刑的情况。²⁰ 他的报告称，78%关于违犯应有程序权的个人举报也声称在讯问期间，他们曾遭到过旨在逼供的殴打；司法主管当局无视他们关于遭酷刑和虐待的举报；然而，尽管

¹⁹ 国际律师协会，“伊朗：伊朗律师协会对法律专职人员的公正和独立性的关切”，2007年10月11日(检索：www.ibanet.org/Article/Detail.aspx?ArticleUid=8281ffa3-1ce7-4976-a93d-e488cc0fa333)。

²⁰ A/67/369。

他们提出了上述这些申诉，然而他们在胁迫之下所作的供述，则仍被用于对他们的控罪。

23. 针对上述这些报告，伊朗伊斯兰共和国政府说，指责该国诉诸酷刑的指控毫无根据，因为国家法律禁止使用酷刑并禁止使用胁迫之下提取的供述为证据。然而，特别报告员仍坚称，这些法律保障本身并不能排除酷刑的指控，也不能赦免对上述指控进行彻查的法律义务。他还强调，普遍存在有罪不罚现象和利用胁迫之下提取的供述为证据的做法，仍在加剧普遍盛行的酷刑行为。

24. 2012年11月15日，特别报告员与法外处决、即审即决或任意处决问题特别报告员以及增进和保护见解和言论自由问题特别报告员一起呼吁政府调查伊朗博客撰写人，Sattar Beheshti 的死亡案件。²¹ 据报告，2012年10月30日，Beheshti 先生被伊朗网警队逮捕，被控犯有“在社会网络和‘脸书’上犯有危害安全行为”。据报称，七天之后，他的家人被传唤去收尸。在为撰写本报告举行的面晤期间，有一消息来源向特别报告员透露，Beheshti 先生曾遭到过酷刑，目的是要他说出“脸书”的用户名和密码。据报称，在他受讯问期间遭到死亡威胁，并用棍棒抽打他的脸和身体。消息来源还说，Beheshti 先生曾向其他囚犯说他胸口痛，主管机构虽知道他的申诉，却无动于衷。2013年1月议会国家安全和外交政策委员会发布国情报告，抨击德黑兰网络刑侦股在本单位(不予承认)的拘禁中心羁押 Beheshti 先生，但却未直接指责造成他死亡的不当行为，或未呼吁调查情报部门显然违反伊朗法律，普遍擅自开设的非法拘禁中心。²²

25. 特别报告员还感到不安的是，传媒报导称，Beheshti 先生悼念会遭到安全警员袭击，他们殴打并逮捕了 Beheshti 先生的家人和悼念会成员。同时，据报称，五名安全官殴打和拽着 Beheshti 先生年迈老母的头发，并且还逮捕了他的兄弟，Asgar，关押了两个小时。²³

26. 据其他报告称，2012年10月下旬，一群身便装，声称是伊斯兰革命卫队官兵的人突然闯入 Jamil Sowaidi 住家，并将之逮捕。据报称，Sowaidi 先生家人频频打听他的下落，却遭到当局的回绝。11月6日，据报称当局确认，Sowaidi 先生在羁押期间死亡，并奉劝其家人别就此案提出诉讼。据报称，家人提出进行尸体解剖检验要求被拒绝，并于2012年11月8日下葬了 Sowaidi 先生。特别报

²¹ 见，“伊朗：联合国专家呼吁独立和不偏不倚地调查博客撰写者在羁押期间的死亡案”，人权高专办，2012年11月15日。检索：www.人权高专办.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12792&LangID=E。

²² 见，www.parliran.ir/index.aspx?siteid=1&pageid=2964&newsview=16898。

²³ 见 <http://hra-news.org/1389-01-27-05-27-51/14403-1.html>；和“Sattar Behesti 去世四十周年悼念日遭袭击，他母亲遭殴打并被打伤”，Persianbanoo，2013年12月13日(可检索：<http://persianbanoo.wordpress.com/2012/12/13/sattar-beheshtis-40th-day-passing-memorial-services-raided-his-mother-beaten-and-injured/>)。

告员强烈敦促政府就 Sowaidi 先生的死亡案情，进行全面透明的调查，并鼓励政府依据国际标准采取补救措施。²⁴

27. 在为编撰本报告举行了 169 次面晤，据报称，审查了 81 起拘禁案涉及的酷刑指控。据查，约有 76% 接受面晤的人提出了举报酷刑行为的指控；56% 举报遭人身酷刑，包括强奸和性虐待行为之害；以及 71% 举报了心理酷刑行为。为致力于深入调查上述接受面晤者举报的酷刑手法，特别报告员审查了世界最大的酷刑待遇问题中心之一，“免遭酷刑中心”编撰的一份关于伊朗伊斯兰共和国的研究报告，报告根据《酷刑和其他残忍、不人道或有辱人格的待遇或处罚的有效调查和文件记录手册》（《伊斯坦布尔议定书》）规定的标准，调查了酷刑及其法医文献证据。²⁵ 所收集的资料既有质量，也有数量数据，详尽揭露了拘禁史、酷刑的具体细节，以及关于酷刑所造成生理和心理后果的法医文献记录。²⁶ 研究报告所载的医学/法律证据显然与向特别报告员举报的大量酷刑行为指控一致。

28. 上述研究报告审查了免遭酷刑中心自 1985 年以来所记载的约 5,000 份举报酷刑案件文献中的 50 个案件。研究报告所审查的各起案件中：2009 年遭拘禁的有 29 人；2010 年 14 人；和 2011 年 7 人。2009 至 2011 年期间，在离开伊朗伊斯兰共和国之前曾遭到过拘禁的案件中，仅 56% 遭到过一次拘禁；44% 遭一次以上的拘禁；甚至多达三次以上的拘禁。

29. 研究得出结论，这 50 个案件所描述的人身酷刑，包括包含殴打、鞭笞和侵袭在内造成的外力钝器创伤(见，表格 1)²⁷ 查明：

以使用包括使用警棍、电缆线、皮鞭、棍棒、塑料管、金属棍、枪托、皮带和手铐等各类钝器，一再和持续的拳打脚踢、抽打和殴打，系构成外力钝器创伤的主要形式。人们举报称全身上下到处遭侵袭或殴打，然而，最经常的是抽打头和脸部、胳膊和腿脚和背部。大部分人在遭殴打时被蒙着双眼，而且许多人被捆绑住，使之无法自卫或自我保护。

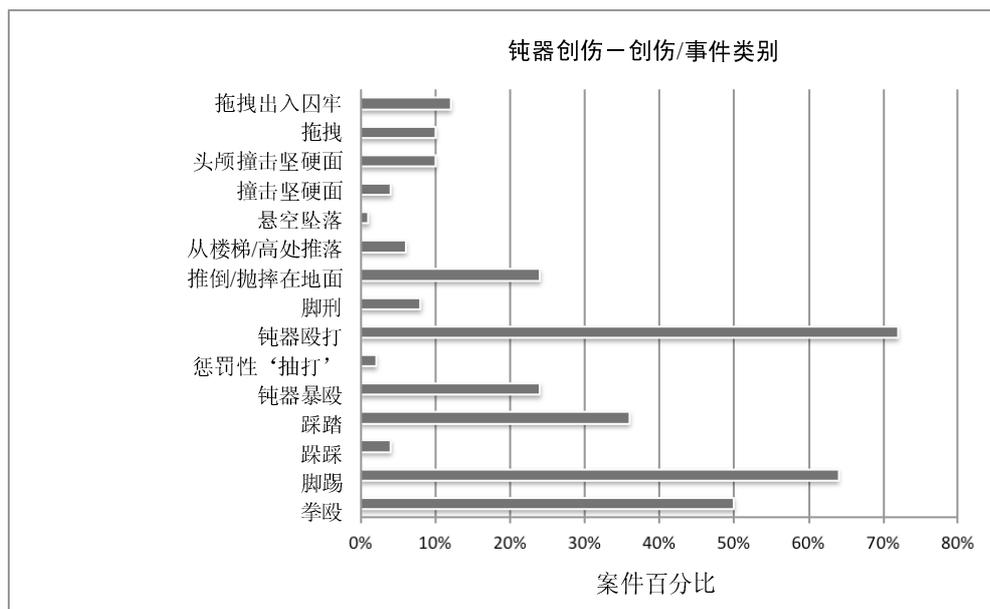
²⁴ “伊朗阿拉伯人民权活动人权活动人士，Jamil Sowaidi，据称在羁押期间遭酷刑致死”，伊朗人权文库中心，2012 年 11 月 9 日。可检索：www.iranhrdc.org/english/news/inside-iran/1000000206-ahwazi-arab-political-activist-jamil-sowaidi-reportedly-tortured-to-death-in-custody.html#.UN0sr6UTszU。

²⁵ 见，“我们会让你后悔一切”：自 2009 年大选以来，伊朗境内的酷刑问题，免遭酷刑中心编撰的《国别情况举报计划》，2013 年 3 月。可检索：http://www.freedomfromtorture.org/sites/default/files/documents/iran%20report_A4%20-%20FINAL%20web.pdf。

²⁶ 同上。

²⁷ 除非另有说明，否则，本报告所列此表格所载内容均系由免遭酷刑中心提供。

图 1

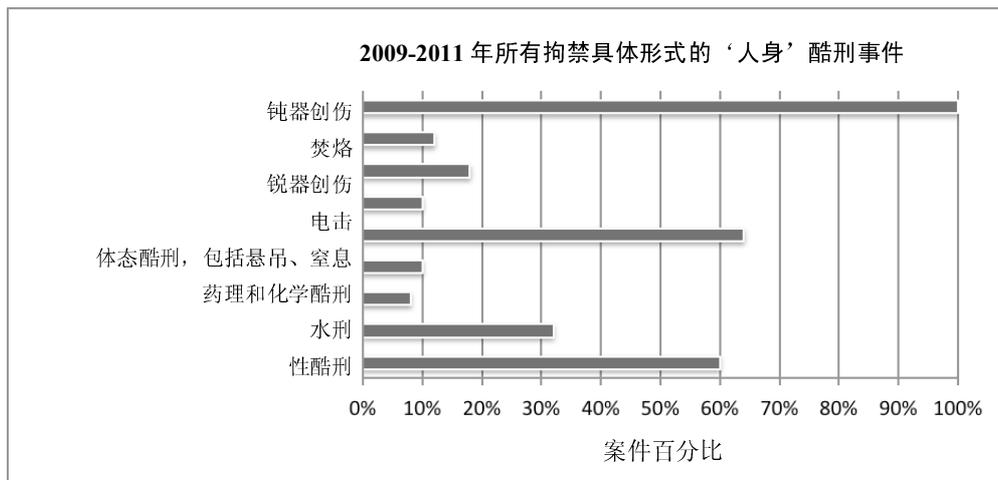


30. 研究报告还查明了下述各经审查案件中普遍盛行的酷刑手法(见下文, 表 2):

- 性酷刑, 包括强奸、猥亵、暴侵性器官或器具插入等手法(占案件 60%)
- 悬吊或置于承受压力的体位(占 64%)
- 水刑(占 32%)
- 剧烈暴力创伤, 包括使用利刃、针尖和指甲(占 18%)
- 烙灸(占 12%)
- 电击(占 10%)
- 窒息(占 10%)
- 采用药物或化学制品的酷刑(8%)。

在抽样研究的案件中, 60%女性和 23%男性报称遭到过强奸。

图 2



E. 处决

31. 令特别报告员继续感到震惊的是不断攀升的处决率(见, 下文表 3), 尤其是缺乏公平审理标准, 以及对并不符合国际法所列“最严重罪行”标准的犯罪行为(诸如酗酒、通奸和贩毒等)处以死刑的做法。据报称, 政府正式宣判了约 297 起处决案, 另外约有 200 起得到家庭成员、监狱人员和/或司法机构成员确认的“秘密处决”案, 致使 2012 年期间总共处决的数量达 489 至 497 起左右。²⁸

图 3



32. 据报称, 2013 年至少执行了 58 起公开处决。特别报告员与联合国人权事务高级专员共同谴责, 尽管 2008 年 1 月司法机构负责人下发通文禁止公开处决, 却仍在采用公开处决的做法。他还赞同秘书长所表达的观点, 认为“公开处决恶化了早已属残忍、不人道或有辱人格性质的死刑, 只会对受害者产生剥夺人性的

²⁸ <http://www.iranhrdc.org/english/publications/1000000030-ihrc-chart-of-executions-by-the-islamic-republic-of-iran-2012.html#.URsdFqUTvu0>.

后果，并对处决的围观者产生残忍化的效应”。²⁹ 特别报告员还感到关切的是，新推出的《刑法》条款，虽然还未经颁布，然而，却明显扩大了可处以死刑罪责的范围。

33. 2012年10月22日，Saeed Sedighi，一位在德黑兰经营的店商，因被控犯有贩毒罪与另外九人一起被处决，³⁰ 全然无视2012年10月12日，三位特别程序任务负责人曾发出过的停止处决呼吁。³¹ 政府尚未回复是否履行了应有程序的相关询问，包括关于Sedighi先生为何未获准有充分机会与律师联系，或为何在对之审理期间不准他为其本人辩护问题。这些均系确定刑事诉讼程序和界定公平审理标准的《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》第十四条；伊朗伊斯兰共和国《宪法》第32和34至39条，以及(2004年)《尊重合法自由和公民权利法》所保障的权利。

F. 妇女权利

34. 据报称的统计数字显示，过去30年期间，伊朗伊斯兰共和国在扫盲、女性求学攻读，和妇女保健方面取得了显著的成果。扫盲和小学入读的妇女和女孩上学率估计分别达99%和100%，而且，据报称，中级和高等教育的性别差几乎不存在。³² 统计数字还表明，妇女得益于获得初级保健照顾机会的改善。孕产妇死亡率估计为每100,000活胎生产率的24.6；生产期间获熟练助产人员的接生率达94.5%，这一数字让伊朗走上了实现提高孕产妇保健率千年发展目标的“轨道”。³³

35. 此外，伊朗第五个国家发展规划要求“集中精力解决妇女和青年人的需求，并创造建设性的机会”。该规划还提及对妇女奉行同工同酬的原则，以及增强社会支持“确保男女机会平等，并通过获得适当的就业机会，赋予妇女权能”。³⁴ 若干方案旨在推进据报称业已制订的这些目标，包括创造妇女“在

²⁹ 见“伊朗：联合国人权事务负责人关切近期出现的处决潮”人权高专办，2011年2月2日。可检索：www.人权高专办.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=10698&LangID=E。

³⁰ 见“联合国特别报告员对伊朗最近处决行径的愤慨”，人权高专办，2013年10月23日。可检索：www.人权高专办.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12688&LangID=E。

³¹ “伊朗：联合国特别报告员呼吁立即停止处决，包括准备明天处决的十一人”，人权高专办，2012年10月12日，可检索：ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12656&LangID=E。

³² 联合国儿童基金会(儿童基金)，伊朗：MENA性别平等状况：中东部和北部女孩和妇女的地位，2011年10月(可检索：www.unicef.org/gender/files/Iran-Gender-Eqaulity-Profile-2011.pdf)，第3页。

³³ E/C.12/IRN/2, para. 257.9。

³⁴ 同上，第36.8-36.10段。

家”就业的计划。议会(Majlis)保健和医疗事务委员会主席最近还宣布要执行为期六至九个月的孕产妇假，同时还有两周强制性父亲护理假。³⁵

36. 然而，在经济参与和政治赋权方面存在着基于性别的差别问题(见，下文，表 4)，而近期的一些发展势态出现了要逆转上述教育方面所取得成果的威胁。³⁶ 这些包括试图在法律上加强一夫多妻制并减少女性工作时间(迄今为止)等还尚未得逞的尝试，以及目前推出在教育方面歧视妇女和进一步限制妇女公民权利的政策提案。

表 4
女性排位名次(2006-2012 年)

	2006 年 在 115 国家中	2007 年 在 128 国家中	2008 年 在 130 国家中	2009 年 在 134 国家中	2010 年 在 135 国家中	2011 年 在 115 国家中
受教育水平	80 位	90 位	92 位	96 位	96 位	105 位
经济参与度和机会	113 位	123 位	118 位	131 位	125 位	125 位
政治权能	109 位	122 位	128 位	132 位	129 位	130 位
健康和存活率	52 位	58 位	60 位	63 位	83 位	85 位

世界经济文坛：2006-2012 年期间性别差报告³⁷

1. 国际义务

37. 1993 年，经济、社会及文化权利委员会指出，伊朗伊斯兰共和国有义务对确保妇女享有平等机会问题给予应有的关注，尤其应确保享有相关的工作权、与家庭相关的权利以及受教育权。³⁸ 2006 年，在关于侵害妇女暴力及其根源和影响后果问题特别报告员走访了该国之后，当局同意执行其部分建议。这包括改革国内带有歧视性的《刑法》和《民法》条款，尤其是涉及妇女平等享有婚姻权和诉诸司法权的条款。2010 年 2 月普遍定期审议期间，政府还收到并接受了关于妇女权利的 13 项建议。³⁹

38. 在提交经济、社会及文化权利委员会第五十届会议审议的第二次定期报告中，⁴⁰ 伊朗伊斯兰共和国政府论述了伊朗修订“现行规则和条例”的方案，以

³⁵ <http://isna.ir/fa/news/91100301947/>。

³⁶ 见 Ricardo Hausmann、Laura D. Tyson 和 Saadia Zahidi 编撰的“2012 年全球性别差距报告”，世界经济论坛。可检索：www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GenderGap_Report_2012.pdf。

³⁷ 见 www.weforum.org/reports。

³⁸ E/C.12/1993/7, 第 8 段。

³⁹ A/HRC/14/12。

⁴⁰ E/C.12/IRN/2。

期增进妇女的参与度，提高公众对妇女“资质”的认识，并增强妇女的技能。⁴¹ 政府坚持妇女事务获得了“国家经济、社会、文化和政治发展规则的特别关注”，符合其“男女平等享有法律保护，并依据伊斯兰标准，享有一切人权、政治、经济和文化权利”的观念。⁴² 政府代表在确定政府的立场时宣称“男女平等享有人的尊严和人权；这一点不可与男女在家庭、社会和发展进程中承担同样的职能相混淆”。⁴³

39. 政府 2004 年颁布的《关于妇女权利和责任问题宪章》就上述观点作了进一步的阐述。据该《宪章》的序言所述，《宪章》的编纂系依据了如下观点，即：“各类传统和观念，立足于各类不同文化来看待妇女的权利”。因此，《宪章》具体阐明了政府认为隶属男女两性享有的权利，并强调基于妇女“生理和心理”差别，显然具体属女性所享有的权利。

40. 综上所述，特别报告员认同文化权利领域问题特别报告员最近报告所发表的论述，宣称虽然把文化视为阻碍妇女享有其权利障碍的倾向既太简单化，也是有问题的态度，然而，则存在着许多以文化、宗教和传统为藉口歧视妇女的习俗和规范。⁴⁴ 为此，特别报告员坚称，上述强调性别职能的说法，限制了伊朗伊斯兰共和国为保护妇女充分享有其公民、政治、文化和经济权利应履行的义务。他认为，此观点任意地限定了妇女可享有这些权利的程度，因为政府认为对妇女权利的限制符合伊斯兰标准。特别报告员还坚持，这一具体的论点，有损于普世权利的概念，并几乎折损了该国一半人口应享有的《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》和《经济、社会、文化权利国际公约》所保护权利。

2. 社会经济权

41. 伊朗妇女在教育领域所取得的成就，与她们目前的经济地位不相匹配。统计表明，妇女对劳务市场的参与幅度仍相差甚远；此外，就任高级管理职位的妇女仍只占极小百分比。根据儿童基金，伊朗劳务市场的务工妇女仅占 32%；男性占 73%；而全球女性占劳动力队伍的 52%。⁴⁵

42. 特别报告员认为，对妇女就业规定的某些法律限制，加上最近修订的法律对妇女社会经济权的影响，严重地削弱了政府促进性别平等和在推动经济、社会

⁴¹ 同上，第 25 段。

⁴² 同上，第 25 和 27 段。

⁴³ 2012 年 2 月 28 日，妇女地位委员会举行第五十六届会议期间，Eshagh Al-Habib，伊朗伊斯兰共和国驻联合国大使兼副代表，以总统顾问和妇女和家庭事务中心主席，Maryam Mojtahedzadeh 名义接受的采访。可检索：www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/csw56/general-discussions/member-states/Iran.pdf。

⁴⁴ A/67/287，第 3 段。

⁴⁵ 儿童基金会“性别平等状况”（见，脚注 32），第 4 段。

及文化权利委员会⁴⁶以及第四次普遍定期审议⁴⁷期间所提出建议方面取得进展的能力。上述限制，包括《民法》第 1117 条规定，若男性可证明，妻子打工不符合家庭利益的情况下，可赋予男性禁止妻子出门打工的权利。此外，据报称，最近议会议员拟推出的四项条款规定必须是已婚妇女才可就任大学科学委员会委员或在教育和培训部谋职。议会的社会委员会发言人报告称，这项先决条件规定还尚未得到批准。⁴⁸

43. 2012 年 6 月，科学和技术事务部宣布，禁止参加国家统考的妇女进入全国 36 所公立大学，77 个学科领域攻读。⁴⁹此外，据报称，2012 至 2013 学年期间，伊朗各所公立大学应招入读数百门学科的妇女，遭到了极大程度的限制，包括不得攻读石油工程学、数据管理学、信息交流学、急救技术、机械工程学、法学、政治科学、治安、社会科学和宗教学科。⁵⁰此外，实行性别隔离的政策规定“单性”大学的主科，每学期轮换，不再奉行完全禁止男性，还是女性学员攻读的规定。⁵¹针对呼吁就此作出解释的议员提出的批评，科学和高等教育部部长回复称，90%学术文凭仍对男女学生开放，“单一性别”课程必须创建“平衡”，而有些领域则“并不完全适合女性”。鉴于伊朗伊斯兰共和国依据《经济、社会、文化权利国际公约》所承担的国际义务及本国《宪法》，特别报告员敦请政府重新审查这些可能带有歧视性，并在该国业已在妇女受教育所取得成就方面出现倒退的政策。

3. 迁徙自由权

44. 已婚妇女在未获得丈夫书面允许的情况下，不得申领护照或离境出国。2012 年 11 月，议会的国家安全和涉外政策委员会主席宣布，修订该国的护照法关于 40 岁以下未婚女性以及 18 岁以下男性，必须征得监护人同意，或经伊斯兰法官裁定后，才可获得护照的规定。⁵²虽然此修订案最终被拒绝，然而，据报称，该委员会宣布还将推出修订护照法的议案，将继续允许 18 岁以上单身妇女，在不必要获得上述许可的情况下，申领护照，但她们必须征得其父亲或父辈方面监护人的同意，才可离境出国。⁵³

⁴⁶ E/C.12/1993/7。

⁴⁷ A/HRC/14/12。

⁴⁸ www.farsnews.com/newstext.php?nn=13910822000692。

⁴⁹ www.mehrnews.com/fa/newsdetail.aspx?NewsID=166603。

⁵⁰ “伊朗：确保进入高校就读的平等机会”，人权观察社，2012 年 9 月 22 日(可检索：www.hrw.org/news/2012/09/22/iran-ensure-equal-access-higher-education)；www.mehrnews.com/fa/newsdetail.aspx?NewsID=1666033。

⁵¹ www.daneshjoonews.com/node/7643。

⁵² <http://isna.ir/fa/news/91082717440/>。

⁵³ <http://isna.ir/fa/news/91102514730/>。

45. 据报称，为就上述修订作出解释，国家安全与涉外政策委员会主席说，政府经常不断收到单身女性要求出国旅行的申请，尤其是为朝拜原因出国的请求，因此，促使政府制订出确保妇女健康和安全的政策。⁵⁴

4. 公民权利和政治权利

46. 根据各报告，妇女权利活动人士仍因发表抨击政策或政府行为的言论而遭骚扰；举办会议继续遭禁止；申请举行和平集会的要求仍遭拒绝；而妇女被视为与诸如“呻吟的母亲”以及“百万签名促进平等运动”等实体有关系的妇女，依然面临遭骚扰、逮捕和拘禁。妇女权利倡议者往往被控犯有危害国家安全罪和“反制度宣传”罪。

47. 据报称，各位活动人士因抗议活动遭旅行禁令和其它形式的镇压。女权利活动人士，即“百万签名促进平等运动”成员，Maryam Behraman，最近因“反政府宣传”被判处8个月缓期徒刑。针对她的“污蔑伊朗伊斯兰共和国领袖和创建者”指控，获得无罪开释。⁵⁵ 2011年5月11日，Behraman女士因被控“危害国家安全行为”在Shiraz遭逮捕，此罪名显然与她参与2011年3月举行的第五十五届妇女地位委员会会议有关，并在拘留中心被羁押了128天。9月15日，她交了300,000美元后，获得保释。据报称，Behraman女士的律师说，她得以翻阅了有关其案件的八卷档案，并允许记笔记，而后，在三次较长的庭审期间发表了辩护辞。⁵⁶

48. 伊朗的一些法律仍然歧视妇女。例如，《民法》第1108条，即规定妇女必须服从其丈夫。妇女的丈夫或孩子不得转承她的国籍和公民身份，为此，造成了数千名与阿富汗或伊拉克难民结婚的伊朗妇女，以及侨居海外与非伊朗人结婚妇女的丈夫们沦为无国籍者。

49. 就任决策职位的女性比例极低的状况，仍成为妇女参与公共生活，履行《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》第二十五条所载权利的问题。例如，妇女虽可履行法律顾问的职能，但却禁止颁布或签发最终下达的判决。⁵⁷ 没有一位妇女被任命为宪法委员会和权益委员会的成员。据报称，2012年3月参与议会竞选的490名女性候选人中，仅九位妇女当选，只占议会290个席位的3.1%(虽然比起上届议会八名女性稍有增长)。在选举之前，伊朗妇女团体引述“扩大专职妇女人数、在决策机构的裁决事务中纳入女性面孔，解决妇女和女性问题，以及消

⁵⁴ <http://isna.ir/fa/news/91082717440/>。

⁵⁵ <http://fairfamilylaw.org/spip.php?article8811>。

⁵⁶ 同上，还见：<http://hra-news.org/263/best/14339-1.html>。

⁵⁷ <http://rc.majlis.ir/fa/law/show/91044>；<http://rc.majlis.ir/fa/law/show/92925>；<http://rc.majlis.ir/fa/law/show/99628>。

除法律空白的重大意义”为提出上述要求的理由，呼吁议会议长增加女性代表比例。⁵⁸

G. 族裔少数

1. 伊籍阿拉伯人

50. 特别报告员依然关切，阿拉伯裔社区成员的报告披露了，一些为促进社会、经济、文化、言语和环境权开展的保护活动而遭逮捕、拘禁和迫害的案件。大部分接受面晤者报告称，他们遭到过无逮捕证的拘留，并在拘禁期间遭到虐待。他们坚称，他们在遭到无逮捕证的逮捕之后，曾被羁押长达若干天，乃至若干个星期，期限不等的拘禁。有些人报告称曾在讯问期间遭到心理和人身酷刑，包括遭鞭笞或殴打，被强迫现场目睹处决，威胁其家庭成员，并实际拘禁其家人，以达到诬指陷害他人或迫使他人充当当局眼线的目的。

51. 一位接受面晤者报称，2012年6月，他的一位侄子、外甥和兄弟遭逮捕，目的是要逼迫他们目前生活在海外的子女返回国内。一位接受面晤者坚称，情报部人员逮捕、拘禁和审讯其家人，不予起诉，继续二周多，每天逼问可能与海外的各种联络关系。据报称，他们遭到心理和人身酷刑，包括鞭笞和殴打直至昏厥。据报称这些人仍被关在牢里。

52. 据知情消息来源报称，2012年11月，诗人，Sayyahi，在获释之后，随之遭到情报部的威胁，在令人可疑的情形下死亡。据报称，当局把 Sayyahi 先生送入医院之后，Sayyahi 先生的舅舅和邻居也遭当局逮捕、审讯和酷刑。这位接受面晤者坚称，审讯 Sayyahi 先生的舅舅和邻居，是为了盘问 Sayyahi 先生死前曾与他们两说了些什么。据另一报称。当局袭击并逮捕了约 130 至 140 位出席葬礼的人们，包括 Sayyahi 先生 17 岁的侄子，Ali。据报称，Ali 在被拘禁期间遭到酷刑时折断了手臂。

2. 俾路支人

53. 锡斯坦—俾路支斯坦省可谓是伊朗伊斯兰共和国不发达，全国最贫困、婴儿和儿童死亡率最高，而预期寿命和识字认读率最低的省份。据报称，俾路支人遭到社会、种族、宗教和经济等一系列蓄意的歧视，而且在国家各机构中的代表比例严重不足。⁵⁹ 此外，据报称，由于蓄意拒绝发行俾路支语出版物，并限制在公共和各场所使用他们的本族土语，损害了俾路支人的语言权，系为违反《宪法》第 15 条和《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》第二十七条的行径。此外，由

⁵⁸ “伊朗妇女呼吁扩大议会内的代表比例”，Payvand 伊朗新闻，2012 年 1 月 16 日。可检索：www.payvand.com/news/12/jan/1167.html。

⁵⁹ 伊朗：提交经济、社会及文化权利委员会第四十九届会议的资料，大赦国际。可检索：www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cescr/docs/ngos/AI_CESCRWG49_Iran.pdf。

于适用 *Gozinesh* 标准，规定国家官员和雇员必须表明对伊斯兰的忠诚，忠实于伊斯兰法学家监护的思想(*velayat-e faqih*)，限制了俾路支人的就业机会，加剧恶化了他们的社会经济困境。⁶⁰

54. 同时还报道了一些揭露摧毁逊尼派清真寺和宗教学校的情况，以及监禁和谋杀逊尼派宣教牧师的指控。据报称，俾路支族活动人士遭到任意逮捕和酷刑。锡斯坦—俾路支斯坦省因贩毒罪或被视为构成“敌视真主”(*Moharebeh*)罪，不经审判即实施处决的比率最高。⁶¹ 同时还收到一些指控称，政府利用死刑作为镇压省内反对派的手段。⁶² 俾路支斯坦人民党在向本国社会发出的求诉中通报，两位关押在 *Zahidan* 监狱的俾路支囚犯，因参与了 2012 年 5 月在 *Rask* 市和 *Sarbaz* 其它各镇的示威游行后，被判处了死刑。据报称，关在监狱里的政治犯只要反对死刑，就会遭到流放判决的惩处。⁶³

55. 据所收到的一些报告还称，互联网活动人士—网民(*netizen*) *Abdol Basit Rigi* 和政治活动人士，*Abdoljalil Rigi* 和 *Yahyaa Charizahi* 也被指控犯有敌视真主罪，在被迫作了供述之后，被判处了死刑。*Abdol Basit Rigi* 是三年前遭逮捕的，据报称，被单独监禁了 11 个月并遭到过酷刑。报告还称，在这些活动人士被处决前两天，被转押至情报部实行单独监禁，在那儿他们遭到了暴力酷刑并强迫录制电视供述。⁶⁴

H. 宗教少数

56. 特别报告员仍深为关切，伊朗伊斯兰共和国境内宗教少数的人权情况。巴哈教、基督教和逊尼派穆斯林社区的报告以及与之的面晤描述了那些奉行得到承认或未得到承认宗教的信徒所面临的法律和/或实际歧视，包括各自程度不同的恫吓、逮捕和拘禁。若干接受面晤者说，一再对他们信奉何宗教进行讯问；据报称，大部分接受面晤者被控犯有危害国家安全罪和/或宣传反国家的宗教活动。若干接受面晤者宣称他们曾遭到心理和人身酷刑。

⁶⁰ 见，无代表的民族和人民组织，提交经济、社会及文化权利委员会的资料(可检索：www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cescr/docs/ngos/UNPO_IranWG49.pdf)。和对 *Ahlesunnat* 蒙受的宗教歧视和不公正待遇(2012 年 7 月 22 日，日内瓦)，*Nasser Nabatzahi*(可检索：www.ostomaan.org/articles/human-rights/13351)。

⁶¹ “伊朗的处决发出令人不寒而慄的信息”，大赦国际，2010 年 3 月 30 日，可检索：www.amnesty.org/en/news-and-updates/iran-executions-send-chilling-message-2010-03-30。

⁶² “俾路支斯坦：停止大规模逮捕和处决的紧急呼吁”，无代表的民族和人民组织，2012 年 10 月 26 日，可检索：<http://www.unpo.org/article/15045>。

⁶³ www.ostomaan.org/articles/human-rights/14422。

⁶⁴ “伊朗的处决：三位俾路支政治囚犯”，俾路支斯坦人民党，2012 年 10 月 23 日，可检索：<http://eng.balochpeople.org/articles/human-rights/411>。

1. 巴哈教徒

57. 在就特别报告员提交大会的报告(A/67/369)发表评论时，政府说，尽管巴哈教并非得到国家承认的宗教信仰，然而，巴哈教徒依法享有同等的权利，不会因他们皈依巴哈教，遭迫害或坐牢。然而，政府坚持，宣传巴哈教“违反现行法律和条例”，而且由于这些游说改变宗教皈依的活动，会造成扰乱公共秩序之效，因此，根据《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》第十八和十九条规定，可以加以禁止。然而，人权事务委员会第 22 号一般性意见则强调，传授宗教信仰受保护，而且奉行和传授宗教或信仰，系包含在宗教群体从事其基本宗教事务的行为之列，诸如自由设立布道讲座或宗教学校，以及自由编撰和颁发宗教经文或出版物。⁶⁵

58. 据所收到的各报告称，伊朗伊斯兰共和国境内因 110 位巴哈教徒奉行其信仰而遭逮捕，包括二位妇女— Zohreh Nikayin(Tebyanian)和 Taraneh Torabi (Ehsani)—据报称，她们两带着哺乳婴儿被关押在监狱里。据估计，目前有 133 位巴哈教徒待传服刑；另有 268 位巴哈教徒等候审判。据报称，从 2012 年 8 月至 11 月，当局至少逮捕了 59 名巴哈教徒，其中有些人已经获释。若干消息来源报称，自 2012 年 10 月以来，当局抄袭了至少 24 户巴哈教徒住家，在 Gorgon 市及该省周边地区逮捕了 25 人，截止到本审议期结束时，其中 10 人仍在受羁押。此外，还据报称，Semnan 城北部的巴哈教已成为过去三年来加剧和扩大迫害力度的重点。据称，Semnan 城里的巴哈教徒面临遭人身暴力、逮捕、住家和墓地遭纵火和打砸的风险。哈马丹省，Semnan 市和城市北部大部分巴哈教徒所拥有的商铺已停业关门。⁶⁶

59. 据报称，巴哈教社区成员被蓄意剥夺一系列社会和经济权利，包括进入高等学府就读的机会。一些知情消息来源报告称，2012 年 11 月当局从三所大学驱逐了五名信奉巴哈教的学员。据报称，曾向其中四位学生提出，若他们愿意悔过自新，拒绝或承诺放弃其皈依的宗教，即可回校继续攻读。据报称，上述学生因不肯就范，被逐出校门。

2. 基督教

60. 在就特别报告员提交大会的报告(A/67/369)发表评论和意见时，伊朗伊斯兰共和国政府强调，“《宪法》确认信奉基督教...并不构成[对其信徒的]司法赦免”。特别报告员认为，基督教徒不应表达和皈依其信仰而遭制裁，因此，特别报告员仍关切，据报称，依据措辞含糊的国家安全罪，对皈依其信仰的基督教徒实施逮捕和迫害的情况。

⁶⁵ CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.4, 第 4 段。

⁶⁶ “煽动仇恨：塞姆南的巴哈教徒—宗教仇恨问题的案例研究”，泛神教国际团契，2012 年 10 月。可检索：www.bic.org/sites/default/files/pdf/Bahais-of-Semnan-Report.pdf。

61. 消息来源还报称，目前伊朗伊斯兰共和国全境内至少有 13 位基督教新教信徒被关押在拘留营里，而且自 2010 年 6 月以来，有 300 多名基督教徒被捕。这些目前被关押在监狱里的人包括 Behnam Irani 牧师和教会领袖，Farshid Fathi，他们两都因诸如“危害国家安全行为”，“勾搭国外敌对势力”和“宗教蛊惑”罪，在狱牢里服刑。各消息来源坚称，用以指控 Fathi 先生的证据涉及他从事的教会活动，包括散发波斯语圣经，并协助教会成员旅行出国出席宗教讲座和会议。若干新教教会，主要是讲亚述语或讲亚美尼亚语的教徒也被迫停止用波斯语举行仪式；此外，最近据报称，2012 年 5 月 19 日关闭了举行波斯语仪式的德黑兰神教 Janat Abad 教区教会。⁶⁷

62. 特别报告员还关切，伊朗人选择其信仰的权利越来越岌岌可危。接受面晤的基督教徒始终报称，因他们宣扬其信仰，参与大部分改变信仰者聚会的非正式家庭教会，允许改变信仰者参与他们的教会仪式和聚会，和/或摒弃伊斯兰教改变信仰，而沦为政府的迫害对象。大部分自我认定为改变信仰者在面晤时说，他们在被羁押期间遭到要对他们提出游说他人改变宗教皈依罪的指控，而且另有一些人说，他们被要求签署一份文件，承诺停止他们的教会活动，才可获释出狱。

3. 苦行僧

63. 与特别报告员进行的面晤和提交他的资料不断阐明，属于逊尼派穆斯林的 Gonabadi 苦行僧，在他们的朝拜地遭到攻击，以及任意逮捕、酷刑和迫害。消息来源指出，截止到 2012 年 11 月，12 位 Gonabadi 苦行僧遭正式羁押，包括四位律师(Farshid Yadollah、Amir Eslami、Omid Behroozi 和 Mostafa Daneshjoo)。消息来源还报称，2012 年 12 月 12 日，Shiraz 革命法庭审判了 Kovar 市的六位苦行僧，有些僧人因“敌视真主”罪获死刑。

4. 其他宗教群体和精神信仰

64. Yarsan 教派——库尔德族伊朗人中颇为活跃的宗教少数代表报称，他们的宗教聚会一向遭到镇压。此外，据称，Yarsan 教派领袖，Seyyed Nasradin Heydari，正在遭软禁。据报称，那些通过了大学入学考试的 Yarsan 信徒，并表明其 Yarsan 教派信仰的学生，被学校拒收。特别报告员还关切，关于伊朗伊斯兰共和国逮捕精神、准精神和修练群体领袖的报告；例如，消息来源报告称，2012 年 10 月至 11 月期间，El-Yasin 精神社契领袖，Peyman Fattahi，被拘禁了将近三个星期。

⁶⁷ “基督教新教扑灭对即将来临关闭风潮的星星点点担忧之念”，促进伊朗人权国际运动，2012 年 6 月 8 日(可检索：www.iranhumanrights.org/2012/06/protestant-church/)；“伊朗教会在政府对教会骤然加深的疑虑之中关闭”，Mohabat 新闻社，2012 年 6 月 13 日(可检索：www.mohabatnews.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=4756:iranian-church-closed-down-amid-government-concerns-over-church-growth-interview&catid=36:iranian-christians&Itemid=279)。

I. 男女同性恋、双性恋和变性者群体

65. 特别报告员仍然与人权事务委员会一样关切，男女同性恋、双性恋和变性者群体面临的骚扰、迫害和残忍待遇以及基本人权遭拒绝的问题。新编撰的伊斯兰刑法将同性成年人之间同意的性关系列为犯罪。新刑法第 232 和 233 条将规定对涉嫌鸡奸行为的被动男方，不论他是否同意这种性行为的角色，一律判处死刑。根据新法律，只要不是强奸行为，属“主动方”的穆斯林和未婚男性可遭 100 鞭笞惩处。已婚和/或非穆斯林男性则可因同样的性行为，遭死刑判决。根据新刑法，涉嫌非插入性性行为的男性，或女性同性之间发生的性行为，也可处以 100 鞭笞。

66. 特别报告员关切，将同性之间性行为列为犯罪行为，可导致违反各项国际人权文书，尤其是《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》所保障的核心人权，包括侵犯生命权、自由权、免遭歧视权和受保护免遭无道理干预隐私的权利。特别报告员与联合国秘书长和联合国人权事务高级专员一起呼吁，不论何性取向和性别认同，一律停止对所有人的暴力和歧视。⁶⁸

67. 为撰写本报告与伊朗男女同性恋、双性恋和变性者群体 24 人进行的面晤证实了人权事务委员会得出的众多结论性意见。⁶⁹ 15 位接受面晤者称，他们因其性取向或因与另一名男女同性恋、双性恋和变性者的关系，至少遭到过一次逮捕。13 人报告称，在拘禁期间，安全官员对他们施用了某种程度的酷刑，或人身虐待，包括拳打脚踢或棍棒抽打脑袋和身体，在极少数情况下，甚至还有过性骚扰和强奸行为。若干人报告，他们在胁迫之下签署了供词。同性之间性关系属犯罪行为，也为家庭背景下的人身欺辱打开了方便之门。大部分同性恋者报告称，他们在家遭家庭成员的殴打，但不能向当局举报因为，担心他们本人会遭到涉嫌犯罪行为的起诉。

J. 社会经济权

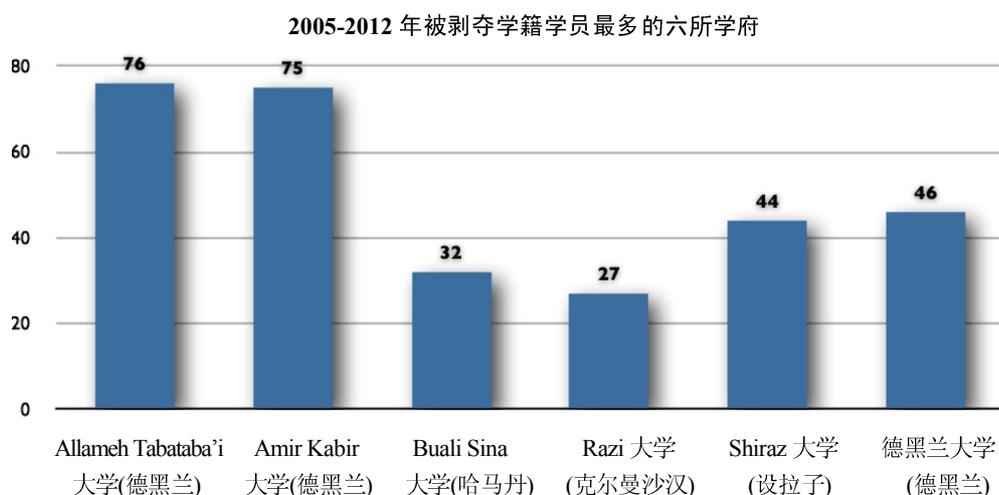
1. 受教育权

68. 除了限制妇女和某些宗教少数入学就读之外，报告继续阐明，参与政治活动的学生被剥夺了学籍(见下文，表 5)。伊朗的某个学生组织——“Daftar Tahkim Vahdat”在以致特别报告员的一封信函报称，针对旨在完善学术生活和维护学生和人权的学生组织、出版物以及以和平努力为回应的活动，加大了实施惩罚的力度。

⁶⁸ 见“重归自由和平等：国际人权法所载的性取向和性别认同问题”，人权高专办，2012 年。可检索：www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/BornFreeAndEqualLowRes.pdf。

⁶⁹ 见 CCPR/C/IRN/CO/3, 第 10 段。

图 5



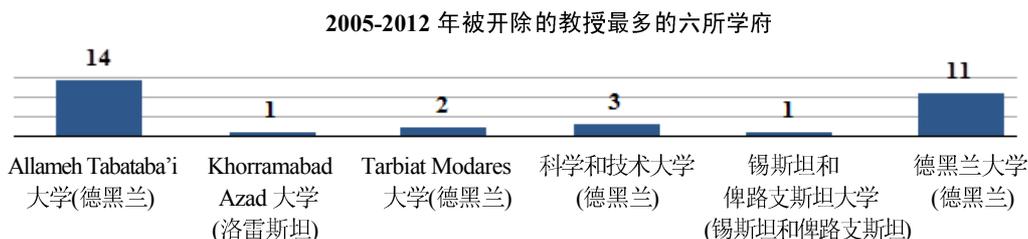
69. 援引依据从一些新消息来源所悉资料汇编的统计数据，委员会坚称，自 2005 年 3 月以来，至少发生了 945 起学生被剥夺学籍，不得再继续攻读研究生第一或第二年学业，并至少有 41 起教授被大学开除的案件。在所举报的 986 起案件中，仅 Allameh Tabataba'i 大学即开除了，以 Sadreddin Shariati 为首的(14 位教授和 57 位学生)；德黑兰 Amirkabir 理工大学，开除了以 Alireza Rahaei 为首的(72 位学生)，等约 140 多起案件。此外，三个学生出版物和协会被迫关闭。

70. 一些为编撰本报告接受面晤的人坚称，虽然他们的大学入学考试取得了高分，然而，他们因从事政治活动被剥夺了上大学的机会。例如，一位名列前茅的政治学学生报称拒绝让他进入攻读硕士学位的课程，除非他签名保证在学习期间放弃参与学生运动。据称该学生被告知，情报部将他的名字列入了禁止继续就学攻读的黑名单，此后他被剥夺了攻读博士的机会。

71. 特别报告员还关切，有指控称，一些关于人文领域学科的教授，因他们所持的观点被大学开除(见下文，表 6)。据报称，科学和技术事务部长，Kamran Daneshjoo，宣称，伊朗伊斯兰共和国不需要不肯效忠伊斯兰法学家监护思想 (*velayat-e faqih*) 或持有“无神论或自由民族制观点”的人。⁷⁰ 一位教授报告称，曾遭到大学校长的巨大压力，要他以参与大学每日举行的祈祷，以证明效忠于伊斯兰价值观和伊朗国家。据报称，若拒绝屈从就会遭到情报部的死亡威胁，情报部奉劝该教授，若拒绝服从大学的伊斯兰准则，将会导致该教授“被除名、杀害并在无人知晓的坟墓中焚灭”。该教授还报称，过去五年期间，他的 12 位同事，据称因不肯屈从大学的伊斯兰准则，不是被除名，就是被迫提前退休。

⁷⁰ <http://old.isna.ir/ISNA/NewsView.aspx?ID=News-1495708>。

图 6



2. 经济制裁

72. 特别报告员与秘书长一同重申他就对伊朗伊斯兰共和国实施制裁带来的潜在不良人道主义影响。⁷¹ 经济、社会及文化权利委员会第 8 号一般性意见指出，对某一国家领导人违反涉及国际和平与安全准则的任何判定，并不可致使该国居民丧失其基本的经济、社会和文化权利。⁷² 委员会还阐明，国际制裁的实施，绝对不以任何方式赦免或削减《经济、社会、文化权利国际公约》缔约国应竭尽全力履行的义务，以确保人人不受歧视地享有《公约》所列权利，并努力采取保护各弱势群体的措施。⁷³

73. 此外，委员会阐明，制裁实施即赋予了裁制方尊重被裁制国人民经济和社会权利的义务。⁷⁴ 因此，1995 年提交安全理事会五个常任理事国关于制裁人道主义影响问题的非文件设立的原则，呼吁在被制裁国境内“无阻碍的输送人道主义援助”和监督制裁的人道主义影响，与此同时，秘书长就监督人道主义影响问题，向安理会进行阐述时，敦促制裁机制要考虑到人权和人道主义标准。⁷⁵

74. 特别报告员在注意到缔约国为实施制裁时所作努力，包括奉行“人道主义的例外规定”，在不将诸如食物、医药供应和其它人道主义商品列入裁制之列的同时，却有报告称，用以治疗一些诸如癌症、心脏病、血友病和多发性硬化症等疾病的药品短缺问题，引起了人们对这类例外，是否始终符合其预期目标的担

⁷¹ A/67/327。

⁷² E/C.12/1997/8, 第 16 段。

⁷³ 同上，第 10 段。

⁷⁴ E/CN.4/Sub.2/2000/33。

⁷⁵ 见，S/1995/300。

心。⁷⁶ 参照此类报告，特别报告员仍关切，意在减少普遍制裁对伊朗居民不利影响的国际保障是否有效。因此，他将继续努力争取伊朗伊斯兰共和国政府和各制裁国的配合，报告有关人道主义保障措施的实效。有些报告指出，针对该国金融部门的制裁，尽管列有出于人道主义的摒弃条款，然而，却可阻碍不属制裁之列物品的交易。⁷⁷ 特别报告员还关切，大幅度的通货膨胀，抬高了商品价格并削减了补贴，由此，也可阻碍获取基本商品。⁷⁸ 据某些消息来源称，国内当局本可采取一些步骤缓解制裁的人道主义影响，并更好地履行《经济、社会、文化权利国际公约》所规定的义务。

75. 特别报告员强调，对上述问题必须深入调查，并就此请伊朗伊斯兰共和国政府给予协助配合，为对该国进行顺畅无阻的走访提供便利，从而可就制裁的人道主义影响后果及其对伊朗人民经济和社会权利造成的影响作出评估。他还呼吁联合国各相关机构和各制裁国政府协助评估，制裁对广大民众造成的影响后果。

三. 结论和建议

76. 在回顾了过去的两年来的任务和本报告的调查结果后，特别报告员得出结论，伊朗伊斯兰共和国境内严重侵犯人权的情况业已加剧。频频不断令人不安的报告称，政府对各类民间社会成员采取惩罚性的行动；诉诸一些有损于妇女、宗

⁷⁶ 见，“妇女称之为：对他们温柔的绞杀：制裁对普通伊朗人生活形成的严酷影响”，国际民间社会行动网络机构，简介 3：2012 年 7 月(可检索：<http://www.icanpeacework.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/WWS-Iran-Killing-Them-Softly-2013-Edit.pdf>); Saeed Kamali Dehghan, 编撰的“制裁掐断了药品供应后，致使患血友病伊朗男孩死亡”，《卫报》，2012 年 11 月 14 日(可检索：www.guardian.co.uk/world/2012/nov/14/sanctions-stop-medicines-reaching-sick-iranians); Thomas Erdbrink 编撰的：“伊朗制裁对医药进口带来的预料外损害”；《纽约时报》，2012 年 11 月 2 日(可检索：www.nytimes.com/2012/11/03/world/middleeast/iran-sanctions-take-toll-on-medical-imports.html?pagewanted=all&_r=1&); 和 Arshad Mohammed 编撰的“伊朗人难以支付尿纸和药品帐单”，路透社，2012 年 3 月 20 日(可检索：www.reuters.com/article/2012/03/20/us-iran-usa-sanctions-idusbre82j05n20120320)。

⁷⁷ “在欧盟理事会的决定之后，世界银行间金融电信学会下令中断与被制裁伊朗银行的业务”，世界银行间金融电信学会，2012 年 3 月 15 日。可检索：www.swift.com/news/press_releases/SWIFT_disconnect_Iranian_banks。

⁷⁸ www.bbc.co.uk/persian/iran/2012/11/121111_i21_medicine_sanction_health.shtml。还见，Joby Warrick 和 James Ball 编撰的：“伊朗境内的粮食价格，大幅度构攀升的通货膨胀”，《华盛顿邮报》，2012 年 10 月 4 日(可检索：http://articles.washingtonpost.com/2012-10-04/world/35498613_1_cliff-kupchan-iranian-behavior-price-hikes); “红线和眼晕目眩的审判”《经济学家报》，2012 年 10 月 6 日(可检索：www.economist.com/node/21564229); “国际货币基金组织预测伊朗略显有限制裁的打击”，路透社，2012 年 10 月 9 日(可检索：www.reuters.com/article/2012/10/09/us-iran-economy-imf-idUSBRE8980GX20121009); “伊朗的艾哈迈迪-内贾德撤销了唯一的女部长”，Aljazeera, 2012 年 12 月 28 日(可检索：www.aljazeera.com/news/asia/2012/12/20121227171414934991.html); 和 www.bbc.co.uk/persian/iran/2012/11/121114_i10_shahriari_health_crisis.shtml。

教和族裔少数充分享有人权的行动；并对怀疑与任务责任人联络的个人采取报复行动，均引起了人们严重担心，政府是否有决心增强本国境内对人权的尊重。

77. 特别报告员仍感到震惊的是，该国境内的处决率，特别是对那些不符合最严重罪行标准的犯罪行为实施的处决，尤其是眼下面临着为了达到被告供认罪责的目的，普遍且仍在不断使用酷刑做法的指控。由于缺乏真切的合作、政府对国内目前侵犯人权现象所持的顽固立场，以及在法律和实际上有损于该国所承担的国际和国内人权义务的行径，制约了国家切实处置若干人权文书和人权理事会成员国所提出问题的能力。

78. 因此，特别报告员建议伊朗伊斯兰共和国政府采取下列行动，处置本任务负责人编撰的本次和前几次报告所提出的问题：

(a) 以投入实质性和建设性对话的方式，通过为国别走访提供便利，给予任务负责人充分的合作；

(b) 立即调查对与国际人权文书和组织合作的个人实施报复的指控，并采取确保提供保护，防止恫吓或报复那些力争与联合国及其主管人权领域事务代表和机制合作或业已合作的个人或群体成员；

(c) 中止采取危害或恫吓行动，迫害那些努力辨别侵犯人权行为并推行补救行动以及那些与国际人权机制协作的人们；

(d) 考虑立即无条件释放，因从事受保护活动遭起诉的民间社会行为者和人权捍卫者，包括因从事国家和国际法所保护的活动，致力于促进公民、政治、经济、社会和文化权利，目前遭羁押的记者；互联网活动人士—网民；律师和学生；以及从事文化、环保和政治权利活动的人士；

(e) 加快兑现该国依据《巴黎原则》，创建国家人权机构的自愿承诺；

(f) 审查和纠正那些与该国所承担国际义务相悖的法律，消除一切形式的法律和实际歧视，包括一切有损于实现本国境内平等和妇女权利，以及歧视宗教和族裔少数和男女同性恋、双性恋和变性群体成员的法律和政策；

(g) 考虑立即释放良心犯，诸如，Behnam Irani 和 Farshid Fathi 牧师，和马哈教社区领袖，并全面履行依据《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》承担的义务，保障伊朗伊斯兰共和国毫无保留的接受思想、良心和宗教自由权；

(h) 调查所有酷刑指控，纠正有罪不罚现象，并结束提交特别报告员的各报告广泛揭露的那种以提取供述方式的调查；

(i) 考虑在可明确地显示出司法保障的实效之前，暂停死刑，并停止处决据称应有程序权遭侵犯的个人；

(j) 提高制裁影响力的透明度，并报告伊朗为保护居民免遭这类制裁的潜在和实际不良影响所采取的措施；

79. 特别报告员还呼吁联合国系统和制裁国监测制裁的影响，并采取一切适当步骤，诸如人道主义例外规定等，切实履行制裁的目的，防止全面经济制裁对人权造成的潜在危害性影响。

Annex I

[English only]

Additional reports of human rights violations in the Islamic Republic of Iran

I. Human rights activists cases

1. Faegh Rourast reported that authorities arrested him and his father in connection with his human rights activities on 27 and 25 January 2009, respectively. He maintained his aunt was assaulted with pepper spray when she inquired about an arrest warrant, and that his father was detained and abused for 16 days. Prison officials reportedly threatened Mr. Rourast's father with the rape his wife and daughters. Mr. Rourast reported that he was charged with "propaganda against the regime," organizing protests, and contact with foreign organizations. He reported that he was tortured by prison officials during his 17 days in detention, including by being hung from the ceiling and being severely beaten. Mr. Rourast stated that he was transferred to Shahrchai Detention Center where he remained for 34 days. He maintained that prison officials tortured him with an electroshock weapon and allegedly threatened to amputate his leg, which had been injured during his interrogation. Faegh Rourast reported that he was sentenced to three years in prison and was eventually released after serving a full year. He asserted that he was harassed after his release, that his home was raided in July 2010, and that he was contacted and threatened with arrest again. His family was threatened as well. He has since left Iran.

2. Rozhin Mohammadi, a medical student at Manila Medical School of the Philippines, was arrested on 23 November 2011 after being detained and interrogated several times during a short visit to Iran to see her family. The source reported that Ms. Mohammadi had been involved in student and human rights activities in an effort to address issues such as stoning and executions in the country. The source stated that Ms. Mohammadi was placed in solitary confinement, insulted, interrogated, punched in the face and regularly beaten by one of her interrogators - breaking her nose - and that she did not have access to medical services for her injuries. It was reported that Ms. Mohammadi was asked about her personal relationships and questioned in detail about her sexual relations. It was maintained that Ms. Mohammadi was threatened with rape, with a defamation campaign, and with the arrest of her brother. Ms Mohammadi's brother, Ramin Mohammadi, was reportedly arrested on 30 November in his home. He was allegedly blindfolded and beaten during his arrest, and threatened with being framed with a crime of his interrogators' choosing at the onset of his interrogations. Reportedly unaware that his sister was in an adjacent room, Mr. Mohammadi was allegedly ordered to write a statement that implicated his sister in crimes, and severely beaten by several individuals with batons, damaging his inner ear, and fracturing his shinbone. It was further reported that Mr. Mohammadi was then hung from a ceiling for four hours. It was reported that Mr. Mohammadi's torture was used to psychologically torture his sister in an effort to encourage her to cooperate with interrogators. He was released on \$100,000 bail. On 1 December 2011. Ms. Mohammadi reportedly suffered from an epileptic episode, which the source speculated was as a result of being exposed to Mr. Mohammadi's torture in the next room. She was reportedly released on \$200,000 bail on 6 December 2011. It was alleged that the Mohammadi family was harassed and threatened by authorities in the days following Ms. Mohammadi's release. The siblings were reportedly summoned to return for interrogation and threatened with rearrest if they did not cooperate. It was reported that the family's home was raided in an

effort to rearrest Mr. and Ms. Mohammadi. The whereabouts of both individuals are unknown.

3. An informed source stated that security forces arrested Maziar Ebrahimi at his home on 12 June 2012 for murder (“assassination”). It was reported that Maziar’s family’s communications were being monitored, and they were not free to talk about Maziar’s whereabouts. A member of Maziar’s family alleged that Maziar had been framed for a crime. On 6 August, Maziar “confessed” publicly on television. Lawyers are reportedly unable to gain access to Maziar’s case file. It was alleged that Mr. Ebrahimi’s arrest was connected to failed negotiations over a contract for a Press TV project. The source reported that authorities threatened Maziar during negotiations, and that visible signs of torture and abuse, along with significant weight loss, were noticeable during Mr. Ebrahimi’s televised “confession”. The source maintained that Maziar was out of the country when the crime he is accused of took place.

4. Women and children’s rights activist, Mohammad Ghaznavian, reported that he was arrested in February 2010, in the city of Qazvin, by 10 plainclothes security force agents, who reportedly told onlookers that he was a drug trafficker. He was taken to an unknown location and detained in strict solitary confinement for 10 days and then taken to Qazvin prison, where his family posted bail and he was released. He reported, however, that within 30 minutes he was rearrested and transferred back to the general prison. Mr. Ghaznavian stated that he was interrogated and learned that he had been under surveillance for an extended period of time. He reported that he was always blindfolded during interrogations, that he was repeatedly and severely beaten during his interrogations, and that some of his interrogations would last up to 11 hours. He was reportedly instructed to report his whereabouts to security forces upon his eventual release in 2011 and was allegedly threatened with the rape “one of the females closest to him” if he made the conditions of his detention public. Mr. Ghaznavian has since left the country.

5. Family members living abroad reported that Zahra Mansouri was arrested in June 2011, allegedly for her connection to Camp Ashraf (now Camp Liberty) in Iraq. She was reportedly held in solitary confinement for 90 days and was eventually released on bail. During her time in prison she underwent an operation for breast cancer. She was allegedly returned to solitary confinement without first being given adequate recovery time. Ms. Mansouri was released to be hospitalized for intestinal problems and epilepsy, and underwent another surgery on 27 September 2012. She was sentenced to five years in prison, which was eventually reduced to two, due to her health issues. She was also sentenced by Branch 26 of the Revolutionary Court on 27 September 2012 for acting against national security, and is currently detained. Her family reported their grave concern over Ms. Mansouri’s inadequate access to requisite medications for her illness, and for her health.

6. Mohammed Yeganeh Tabrizi stated that on 29 December 2009, plainclothes police officers attacked a group of protesters and shot three in the head, including himself. He related that 150 bullet fragments entered his body, including two in the brain, and that the entire left side of his body is now paralyzed. He reportedly remained in the hospital for a month and for 20 of those days he was in a comatose state. He reported that a member of the Intelligence Office and someone from the security police interrogated him on the first day he regained consciousness. He was told to report to the Intelligence Office after he was released from the hospital, where he was later interrogated. During this time, he was repeatedly intimidated and threatened with execution. He alleged that he was pushed off his chair to confirm if he was paralyzed. Security forces also allegedly kicked his wheelchair into the wall. He was eventually released without being charged. When he returned to work, he learned that he had lost his business license and the phone lines at his office had been disconnected; he was also told by authorities that he would never be able to run his

company successfully again. Due to these prolonged medical issues and continued persecution, Mr. Tabrizi has since left Iran.

7. An interviewee reported that (s)he was arrested at his/her home in the summer of 2010 by several female and male plainclothes intelligence officers. Authorities reportedly videotaped him/her and his/her family during the arrest. S(he) was reportedly presented with a warrant from the Qom Special Clerics' court, but was not informed of his/her charges upon request. The interviewee reported that his/her house was searched and property was seized; including books, CDs, documents, and notes. S(he) was blindfolded during transfer to a detention center where interrogations about his/her Facebook friends and alleged connection to a foreign reporter were conducted. S(he) was eventually charged with "acting against national security through email contact with the hypocrite [MEK] grouplet". The interviewee was reportedly held for weeks in solitary confinement, denied access to a lawyer, denied contact with family until 10 days after arrest, and denied visitors for four months. After four months of detention, s(he) was brought to trial and sentenced to multiple years in prison. In 2012 s(he) was released on furlough and summoned to return to prison. (S)he allegedly still had no access to a lawyer.

8. According to an informed source Gholamreza Khosravi Savajani was arrested at work in Kerman, Iran. Mr. Savajani was severely beaten at the time of arrest, and suffered injuries to his face. Security forces held a gun to the back of his head and told him that they could kill him if he didn't cooperate. Mr. Savajani was reportedly taken to the Kerman Intelligence Offices Detention Center, where he was interrogated. The source maintained that s(he) saw signs evidence of torture, including broken teeth and damaged knees. Mr. Savajani was reportedly accused of providing \$5,500 and two photographs to Simaye Azadi TV Station (an MEK-affiliated satellite station) and was sentenced to six years in prison. He was then issued a death sentence for this charge. It was reported that officials wanted Mr. Savajani to write a letter condemning the MEK, along with a taped confession, which he refused to do. Mr. Savajani was reportedly only able to see his lawyer when he was in court. The appeal of his 2011 death sentence was denied in April 2012 and the execution sentence remains in place. Several UN Special Rapporteurs have submitted a joint urgent appeal to the Iranian government with regard to this case.

9. Mohammad Pourabdollah was first arrested in 2007 for his activities as a student activist. He was later arrested in early 2009 for additional activities and blogging. He was detained in solitary confinement in Evin Prison. It was reported that he was severely beaten by agents who punched and beat him, which lasted two weeks. He was also allegedly forced to sit naked during his interrogations. He was transferred to Evin Prison's General Ward 209 after 25 days. It was further reported that one week later he was forced to shave his face, hair, and eyebrows and beaten so badly that he had bruises on his body for two-to-three months thereafter and could hardly walk. He was allowed a visit with his mother, in the presence of a judge, only 32 days after his arrest. He was transferred to Ghezel Hesar Prison soon thereafter. For 27 days he was kept in Ward 3 in an extremely overcrowded cell with violent offenders, who on one occasion killed each other when a fight broke out. Later, in the spring of 2009 he was transferred to Evin Prison, interrogated, kept in solitary confinement, and transferred back to Ghezel Hesar Prison after nine days. In late spring he was taken to court and charged with "membership in enemy group", "forming enemy organizations", "propagation against the regime", and "assembly and collusion with the intention to disrupt national security". His original sentence was 12 years but in 2010 it was reduced to three years. He was never allowed furlough nor was he granted probation. After prison riots in 2011, he was transferred back to Evin Prison's General Ward 350, and was released three months before the completion of his sentence.

10. Mehdi Gholizadeh Aghdam reported that in 2009 he witnessed Revolutionary Guards run over a woman with their motorcycles and he was arrested when he intervened to

help. He stated that during his arrest he was severely beaten and his back was injured. He was taken to Section 240 and interrogated by five people about his political activity and beaten constantly by one of the interrogators. When his interrogators learned of his particular political affiliation, he was put in solitary confinement for seven days. During questioning, he was told to denounce his membership in a political party. Prison officials threatened to execute other members of his opposition party, and threatened his own execution. They blindfolded him and took him to the basement, where they told him he would be killed and his body returned to his family. They forced him to stand on a chair and they placed a rope around his neck, in a mock execution. He was told that if he confessed and recanted he would survive. When he shouted a campaign slogan instead of a confession, he was given a severe blow to the head and he hit the wall. Three weeks later he was released on bail and was sentenced to six years in prison on “propaganda against the regime”. He has since left Iran.

11. Several sources have reported that authorities arrested four Baha'is - Mr. Missagh Afshar, Mr. Vahed Kholousi, Mr. Navid Khanjani, and Mr. Shayan Vahdati - together with 31 other volunteers while they were distributing humanitarian aid to earthquake victims of the 2012 earthquake in the Eastern Azerbaijan province. Authorities reportedly took the volunteers to a detention center, and then transferred them to Amniyate e-Akhlaghi, a section known to enforce moral behavior and dress. Authorities originally charged the volunteers with “involvement in subversive political activities against the regime, through providing assistance to the earthquake victims”, but this was subsequently changed to “distributing contaminated food”. At least 17 detainees were released within the first 72 hours authorities, including two of the Baha'is, Mr. Missagh Afshar and Mr. Vahed Kholousi; some were required to post bail of \$4,000. However, one Baha'i, Mr. Navid Khanjani, an education rights activist, was not released on bail. He was taken to Ward 305 of Evin Prison, and then transferred to Gohardasht prison on 10 September 2012. No information about the status of Mr. Shayan Vahdati is currently known.

12. A children's rights activist reported his/her arrest in 2012. S(he) was detained while conducting research on the needs of victims of the 2012 earthquake in Azerbaijan in the absence of a warrant, and charged with being in the village without a permit. S(he) was blindfolded and taken to an Intelligence Office. S(he) was verbally charged with “acting and propagating against the state” and “insulting Imam Khomeini”. S(he) was kept in a two-by-one meter solitary cell for over one week and reportedly interrogated for over six hours per day. S(he) stated (s)he had no contact with his/her family during this time. The source currently awaits his/her sentence.

II. Juvenile offender cases

13. In February 2002, Ali Torabi was arrested at 16-years-old for the murder of a fellow classmate during a fight at school. During his detention Mr. Torabi reported that he was denied access to a lawyer and family, and subjected to extreme violence and torture. He reported that he was placed in solitary confinement, flogged, hung from a ceiling, exposed to freezing weather while naked, and that his interrogators would place a portable kerosene stove under his chair and would increase the heat in order to get him to write confessions faster. Mr. Torabi was tried, found guilty, and given the death penalty, despite being a minor at the time of arrest. He was then transferred to a general ward of Rajai Shahr Prison, where he claimed his abuse continued, including beatings and being shocked with electric batons. He was eventually released on bail after being imprisoned for over seven years. He has since left Iran; his final judicial ruling is Qisas for the crime of murder, for which the execution sentence remains in place.

14. Siyamal Taleie was arrested in August 2009 in Shiraz during the 2009 summer protests. He was 17 at the time of arrest, and charged with “assembly and collusion against public order”. He reported that he was pepper sprayed, handcuffed, and taken to Mahfase e-Khalilie (a Ministry of Intelligence office). He maintained that he was beaten while blindfolded. Mr. Taleie claimed that authorities interrogated him for a week about his Dervish background - inquiring if his community had sent him to protest - and that he was never allowed to see a judge, was never informed of his charges, and did not have access to a lawyer. He further reported that he was detained in what he believed was a military prison, and placed in a juvenile ward. He was released on bail after one month, against the deed to his family’s house. A few weeks later, he was informed of his charges of “assembly and collusion against public order”. Mr. Taleie reported that his lawyer was also eventually arrested in July 2010. Mr. Taleie left the country in 2010.

Journalist’s cases

15. Journalist Naeema Dostdaar interviewed for a position with Radio Liberty in Europe. Authorities reportedly searched her home without a warrant, blindfolded her, and took her to Evin Prison, where she was reportedly stripped-searched by a female prison guards, including a cavity search. She alleged being held for one month, during which she was never allowed a change-of-clothes. She reported that she was interrogated about her reasons for traveling earlier that year, about her relationship with foreign media, and about foreign financial support.

16. She was allegedly charges with “relations with foreign media, especially the CIA and Radio Farda, spreading lies [on her blog], and spying”. She reported hearing that up to 70 of her colleagues who had taken part in a round of interviews with Radio Farda in Turkey had also been arrested. She stated that other female prisoners reported being asked personal questions about their relationships and their virginity by prison officials. Ms. Dostdaar was also asked about her relationships with men, which she felt was a form of psychological torture. She reported that her cellmates demonstrated physical signs of torture and abuse. She was eventually released, but informed that she would be under surveillance, and was banned from traveling for a year. She has left the country.

17. Negar Mohamadi is a Voice of America (VoA) reporter working abroad. It was reported that between February and April of 2011, authorities at the Ministry of Intelligence began to question her close relatives. Officers allegedly pressured them to convince the journalist to cease her reporting activities, and they were reportedly told that there “would be consequences [if she didn’t stop working].” Her family also came across a story from a Revolutionary Guard-affiliated site, which falsely stated that Ms. Mohamadi had been sexually harassed at VoA. In February 2012, Ms. Mohamadi’s relative was allegedly detained at the airport and her passport was confiscated until August 2012. Moreover, a female relative was followed home on one occasion and confronted with demands that Ms. Mohamadi resign, and it was reported that authorities repeatedly threatened her family with the confiscation of their passports and with freezing the family’s assets. Some of their passports were seized in June and July 2012 for the “sake of national security”. Due to this pressure, Ms. Mohamadi ceased reporting for the VoA for a short time. There are outstanding travel bans on members of her family.

III. Cases of members of religious minorities

Baha'is

18. Of 30 Baha'is detained in the city of Semnan two are women nursing infant children. On 22 September 2012 Mrs. Zohreh Nikayin (Tebyanian) began serving a sentence of 23 months for "disturbing national security" and "propaganda against the regime". Mrs. Torabi (Ehsani) also began serving a 2.5 year sentence, reportedly for "setting up and running an illegal organization". The status of a third mother of an infant child, Mrs. Elham Ruzbehi (Motearefi), sentenced on 25 January 2012 to three years of imprisonment (2.5 years on charges of "collusion and assembly against national security" plus six months for "propaganda against the regime"), remains unknown.

19. Multiple sources reported that authorities raided at least 24 Baha'i homes in the city of Gorgan and the surrounding province, on 17 October 2012 and in the days after, resulting in 25 Baha'i arrests. Authorities also reportedly arrested four Muslims associated with these Baha'i; as of November 2012 all but one of these Muslim detainees was released. As of mid-November 2012 Baha'is arrested in and around Gorgan remained in custody, including: Mr. Farhad Fahandej; Mr. Farahmand Sanaie; Mr. Kamal Kashani; Mr. Shahram Jazbani; Mr. Navid Moallemi; Mr. Behnam Hassani; Mr. Siamak Sadri; Mr. Payam Markazi; Mr. Foad Fahandej; and Mr. Kourosh Ziari. According to one source, the local prosecutor's office allegedly informed the family members of the detainees that they would be charged under Articles 498, 500, and 508 of the Penal Code, which are, respectively: (1) participating in a group of more than two people inside or outside the country with the intent of disrupting the security of the state; (2) propagating against the regime; and (3) cooperating with an enemy Government.

20. In November 2012, authorities from three different universities expelled five Baha'i students: Mr. Farbod Mohammad Zadeh from Isfahan University; Ms. Saamieh Gholinejad from Behshahr University of Science and Technology; and Ms. Tanin Torabi, Ms. Nava Hamidi, Ms. Mona Ashrafi from Khomeini International University in Qazvin. Gholinejad, Torabi, Hamidi, and Ashrafi were reportedly offered continued admission if they denied their faith. The three from Imam Khomeini International University were asked to sign pledges stating that they would not follow their faith. According to sources, when these students refused, they were made to sign documents declaring they were Baha'i and then were expelled.

The Yarsan

21. Seyyed Nasradin Heydari is the current leader of the Yarsan community in Iran, but according to most recent information is under house arrest and cannot travel freely at this time. He had been detained twice before, but popular protests led to his release. He has been under house arrest since his second arrest, and is now only permitted to receive visitors to arbitrate small claims cases within the community, according to a source. The source stated that when authorities in Iran ask the Yarsan about their religious affiliation, they often deny being Yarsan out of fear. He also reported that Yarsan are required to speak Farsi and perform Muslim rites of prayer at school, and that those who refuse are prohibited from receiving education.

Christians

22. Authorities arrested seven other active members of the same house church network as Behnam Irani on 12 October 2012, following a raid by members of the security services on a house in the city of Shiraz. The detained Christians included Mohammad (Vahid) Roghangir, Soroush Saraie, Roxana Forughi, Eskandar Rezaie, Bijan Haghighi, Mehdi Ameruni, and Shahin Lahooti. On 18 October 2012, Afsar Bahmani, a middle-aged woman in need of specialist medication due to heart and kidney complications, was detained at around 1PM along with a man named Massoud Rezaie, after responding to the summons. Afsar Bahmani was released after 24 hours. Bijan Haghighi was released on bail of 100 million rials on 25 October 2012. Roxana Forughi was reportedly released on 1 November 2012.

23. A source close to the case, reported that Iranian authorities have detained Mr. Saeed Abedini. Abedini is a Protestant Christian minister. Abedini was reportedly been arrested several times before 2009 for his house church activities but has claimed while still a Christian has stopped working with house churches in Iran to avoid government scrutiny. Abedini had his passport seized while entering Iran from Georgia in late June 2012. The authorities reportedly told Abedini that he would be summoned to court on September 26th. On that date, Abedini's home was raided by security agents, who confiscated documents, computers, and other personal items and brought Abedini to Evin Prison. Abedini spent four weeks in solitary confinement in Evin before being transferred to Section 3, Ward 209 of the prison. While in solitary confinement, Abedini's interrogators allegedly disoriented him with tactics such as sleep deprivation. During his time in Ward 209, Abedini's interrogators reportedly beat him; he was initially denied access to medical treatment for his injuries but later was allegedly taken for treatment. His family was able to hire a lawyer for his defense in December 2012 and he has since been charged with "acting against national security". His trial is scheduled for 21 January 2013.

24. A family associate reports that Christian Ali Golchin was arrested by plainclothes police in late April 2010 in connection with his possession and distribution of a substantial number of Farsi-language Bibles. Authorities reportedly beat and blindfolded Golchin during his arrest. The Revolutionary Court of Varamin, Branch 1, charged Golchin with "propagation against the state", "acting against national security by promoting Christianity", "solicitation of members for a house church", and "organizing a house church". Golchin was allegedly detained in Evin Prison for 87 days, all of which he spent in solitary confinement. In detention, Golchin's interrogators subjected him to psychological torture in the form of threats of physical violence and of execution. He was released on 25 July 2010 on 200,000,000 tuman bail. On 19 April 2011 Branch 28 of the Tehran Revolutionary Court sentenced Golchin to one year in prison. His lawyer was reportedly not allowed to speak during the court session. Golchin appealed this sentence and was acquitted of all charges six months later, but received no documentation to this effect. Golchin continued to experience harassment after his acquittal including multiple summonses and being followed by government agents. He eventually fled the country under this pressure.

IV. Cases of ethnic minority

Ahwazi Arabs

25. An informed source reported that social and cultural activist Aref Sorkhi was repeatedly threatened by authorities for his activities and was arrested on 9 February 2011 at his home without a warrant by unknown authorities, and was pepper-sprayed at the time of arrest. The authorities then reportedly confiscated his Arabic books, computer, and cell

phone. The interviewee maintained that his family was unaware of the place of his detention for a month and that Mr. Sorkhi was only able to contact his family after four months when he was transferred to Karoun Prison. The source stated that Mr. Sorkhi was charged with “establishing anti-state Arabic groups”, “cooperating with Arab countries in the region”, “disturbing public order”, and “participating in the Arab national movement.” The interviewee alleged that Mr. Sorkhi has been tortured, and reported that he remains in detention and has not yet been sentenced.

26. Mr. Hameed was a student studying in Syria and was arrested on 19 June 2008 during a visit to Iran. He reported that he was arrested at the airport by plainclothes security forces and accused of founding an Arab Ahwaz group in Syria, and of being active against the Islamic Republics. After being interrogated he was released, only to be rearrested in July 2008. He was arrested in his home, blindfolded, handcuffed, and taken to the security office of Ahwaz, where he reported being held in solitary confinement until 6 September 2008. After 10 days of being interrogated he was charged with “propaganda against the Islamic Republic of Iran” and with “contact with the Refagh [Arab Nationalist] Party”. He served two months in detention, during which he was physically assaulted, resulting in a separated retina. He asserted that he did not have adequate access to medical services for his injury. Moreover, Mr. Hameed stated that prison officials demanded he confess to “writing about discrimination against Ahwazi Arabs in an effort to stir up trouble”. He was denied access to a lawyer, and was eventually released on bail.

Kurdish Cases

27. Mohammad Ali Afraza, a Kurdish human rights activist, was arrested in Sanandaj in 2008. He reported that eight security forces arrested him, and beat and verbally abused him. He reported that he was charged with “disrupting social security”, that he was kept solitary confinement for 21 days, and that he was physically and psychologically tortured. He was reportedly blindfolded during interrogations and threatened with execution. He was eventually taken to the court in Sanandaj Prison where the conditions were reportedly poor. These conditions allegedly included severe overcrowding, and the widespread, consistent torture of prisoners. Mr. Afraza stated that other prisoners were ordered not to speak to him, which he said was psychologically taxing. He was released on bail after five months, tried two months later, and sentenced to four months in prison, with a five year suspended sentence. He alleged that his trial lasted seven minutes and that he was convicted of “spying for sources outside of the country” and with “propaganda and illegal political organizations”. He was released after his trial, and has since left Iran.

28. An informed source reported that s(he) was part of a student organization that informed Kurdish students about their rights as a minority group in Iran. S(he) was suspended by his/her university’s disciplinary committee for one year for participating in a banned student newspaper. The source reported being summoned to the Ministry of Intelligence 11 times between May and June 2010. During these sessions, (s)he was accused of being a separatist, a spy, and of acting against the Supreme Leader. The source reported being blindfolded, verbally abused, and humiliated during these interrogations. (S)he was charged with “Membership in the Democratic Union of Kurdish Students”, “acting against the regime through propagating falsehoods”, “creating public anxiety and disrupting public order through organizing protest demonstrations”, and “interviewing with foreign media”. (S)he was reportedly sentenced to several months in prison, cash fines, and lashes. His/her prison sentence was revoked upon appeal, and (s)he was able to pay a fine in lieu of flogging. (S)he reported that (s)he was denied access to a lawyer. In 2012, the source reported that (s)he was arrested by the Ministry of Intelligence, that (s) he was physically abused during his/her arrest, detained in solitary confinement for three weeks,

and interrogated on six separate occasions. During this time the source was again accused of being a spy and a member of Kurdish political parties. (S)he reported that his/her request for a lawyer was mocked and denied, that (s)he was asked to call other Kurdish activists who have been executed “terrorists” during his/her interrogations, and that (s)he was released on excessive bail after approximately three weeks in detention. (S)he has been banned from attending university and believes that (s)he has been blacklisted from finding work. The source has since left Iran.

V. Student activists cases

29. Ismaeil Jalilvand was a student and social activist who has been arrested four times and was eventually expelled in 2011 for his activities. He was arrested on 4 February 2009, was charged with “acting against national security”, “disturbing public opinion”, “insulting the Supreme Leader and the President”, and “propagation against the State” within 24 hours of his arrest. He maintained that he spent 11 days in solitary confinement, and was interrogated seven-to-eight times, for up to six hours each time, while blindfolded. He was eventually fined and released. There was no trial. Mr. Jalilvand was arrested again four months later on 20 June 2009. He reported that he was detained by the Ministry of Intelligence for 30 days, that he didn’t have access to a lawyer, was blindfolded during the interrogations, and that he was convicted on charges of “insulting Government officials”, “acting against national security”, “propagation against the Islamic Republic”, “disturbing public opinion, and “insulting the Supreme Leader and the President”. He stated that he was asked to defend himself and that his trial lasted one hour. He is currently released from prison and has left the country.

30. On 10 February 2010 Ali Ajami was arrested by the Ministry of Intelligence for his involvement in the 2009 post-election protests. He spent five days in solitary confinement at a Revolutionary Guard office without access to a lawyer. He was transferred to Evin Prison, where he spent 40 days in solitary confinement and was officially charged with “publicizing false information,” “acting against national security,” “propagation against the state,” and “insulting the Supreme Leader.” At Evin Prison he was repeatedly interrogated about his student publications and online activities for up to eight hours per day, while blindfolded. During these interrogations he was repeatedly beaten and punched, made to stand for long periods of time, and his family threatened. Mr. Ajami reported that in court the judge denied his request for a lawyer and that he was only able to see a lawyer on the day of his hearing. After an appeal he was sentenced to two years in Rajaei Shahr Prison for “propaganda against the state” and “acting against national security.” During his imprisonment he faced extremely poor prison conditions, including severe abuse by prison officials. The deputy director of the prison allegedly hit Mr. Ajami so severely in the ear that it caused bleeding and a torn eardrum. After eventually being released, Mr. Ajami received a letter from the university stating that he was banned from continuing his education.

VI. Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Cases

31. An anonymous source reported that he was imprisoned twice for activities related to his sexual orientation. He maintained that in the first instance, a Government agent entrapped him by posing as another gay man on a gay dating website. It was reported that the source was physically abused and strip-searched, that he was detained for several days without contact with family, that he was coerced to sign a document that he had engaged in “Tafkhiz” (non-penetrative sex) with other males, and that he was verbally abused by a judge who sentenced him to 100 “hadd” lashes on his torso and appendages, some of which

were reportedly applied. The source was arrested again at an airport with a group of friends after dropping a friend off there. The group of men were charged with “the creation of a prostitution center to facilitate the occurrence of sexually illegal activities” and with “committing sinful acts like cross-dressing, wearing makeup, and lustful kissing”. They were then brought to prison for 12 days, where they were allegedly kept in unsanitary and cramped conditions, and the source was eventually issued a flogging sentence. The sentence was later dropped, and he was released on excessive bail. The source’s parents used their property as collateral for their son’s release. He has since left the country.

32. An interviewee reported that he was beaten by his father and punished by school administrators because of his “effeminate” behavior. He maintained that he suffered from depression as a result of his constant abuse, and could not remain gainfully employed. In 2007 the source attended a party primarily for gay men in his town. He asserted that the party was raided by plainclothes officers, who reportedly forced the attendees to lay down with their hands behind their backs and poured alcohol the officers allegedly brought on them, while stepping on them and beating them with batons and glass bottles. The source maintained that dozens of the attendees were taken to the local Intelligence center, were verbally humiliated, strip-searched, and forced to sleep on the floor of their cells before being transferred to a prison where they spent 4-5 more days. They were allegedly kicked, strip-searched, verbally humiliated, kept in an overcrowded cell, and asked humiliating sexual questions by interrogators there. The source was sentenced to two years’ imprisonment for “facilitating and organizing a party in which alcohol is consumed and immoral acts are performed”, despite the source’s claim that there was no alcohol at the party. When the story became public, employers would not hire him, or would fire him when they connected him with the story. The source has since left the country.

33. The witness attended the same party as the previous source. He separately reported that agents raided the party, ordered all attendees to the ground, and stepped on them with boots, while beating some with batons. The source was taken to the same detention facility in handcuffs and a blindfold, and slept on the floor with co-detainees. He was brought before a judge, who insulted him. He received a fine sentence, and was released; he believes he was not detained for as long as the others because he denied knowing that the party was for gay men or being gay himself. He has since left the country.

34. A source reported that a child, teachers corporally punished him for behavior they considered “effeminate”, and his principal called his parents to complain. As a teenager, male children in his neighborhood gang-raped him. He did not call the police because, as he claimed: “I live in a society in which the police do not protect me. On the contrary, the police come after people like me”. As a young adult, the witness was arrested on four occasions by local police in a park known for gay encounters. Each time, they told him to sign a pledge to act “appropriately” before being released. He was arrested by different officers each time, but believes that if he had been tagged as a multiple offender, the consequences would have been more severe. He has since left the country.

35. The witness, a Kurdish F-to-M transgender man, maintained that he was constantly beaten by his father for behavior that his father considered “un-feminine”. He did not go to the police, because “as [someone legally considered a girl], my father could legally do anything he wanted with me”. After one year under de facto house arrest by his father, the witness returned to school, but plainclothes officers detained him one night when he was with his female romantic companion. The officers noticed on his ID that he was legally a female, and brought him to a female prison, where they verbally humiliated him and physically touched and searched his genitals and breasts. He was forced to sign a pledge that he would dress and act “correctly” as a woman as a condition for his release. He has since left the country.

Freedom from Torture – Country Reporting Programme Torture in post-election Iran, 2009–2011

36. Freedom from Torture (formerly known as the Medical Foundation for the Care of Victims of Torture) is a UK-based human rights organisation and one of the world's largest torture treatment centres. Since our foundation in 1985, more than 50,000 people have been referred to us for rehabilitation and other forms of care and practical assistance. In 2011 Freedom from Torture provided treatment to more than 1200 clients from around 80 different countries. Every year our medico-legal report service prepares between 300 and 600 medico-legal reports (MLRs) for use in UK asylum proceedings.

37. Freedom from Torture seeks to protect and promote the rights of torture survivors by drawing on the evidence of torture that has been recorded over almost three decades. In particular, we aim to contribute to international efforts to prevent torture and hold perpetrator states to account through our Country Reporting Programme, based on research into torture patterns for particular countries, using evidence contained in our MLRs.

38. Freedom from Torture's MLRs are detailed forensic reports documenting physical and psychological consequences of torture. They are prepared by specialist clinicians according to standards set out in the UN Istanbul Protocol⁷. Each is subject to a detailed clinical and legal review process. While the primary purpose of our MLRs is to assist decision-makers in individual asylum claims – and for these purposes our clinicians act strictly as independent experts – collectively they also represent an invaluable source of evidence of torture that can be used to hold perpetrator states to account.

Freedom from Torture's history of working with Iranian torture survivors

39. Freedom from Torture has consistently received more referrals for Iranians than for any other nationality. Since our foundation, over 5000 Iranians have been referred to us for clinical services – this represents 10% of the more than 50,000 total referrals we have received. Nearly 30% of Freedom from Torture's current treatment clients are of Iranian origin and at least 16% of all MLRs we have produced over the past three years have been for Iranian clients.

40. Our Iranian clients, both past and present, together embody and provide evidence of the history of torture perpetrated by the Iranian state from the 1980s to the present day. The MLRs we have produced for Iranians provide substantial and robust evidence of torture in Iran and are the source of data for this snapshot study of torture perpetrated by the Iranian government in the lead up to and following the Presidential election in June 2009. We hope the evidence from this study will be of assistance to the UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Iran in fulfilling his important mandate. This is against the backdrop of presidential elections due in Iran in 2013, during which further human rights abuses are feared by the international community.

Case sample and methodology

41. The current study is focused on patterns of torture perpetrated in the context of the 2009 Presidential election in Iran and the unrest and repression of dissent which followed. It is based on a systematic review and evaluation of 50 cases, selected according to criteria of detention and torture within the relevant date range (January 2009 onwards) and consent to use anonymised cases for research.

42. Data was collected and recorded systematically from 50 MLRs and included details of the case profile, history of detention, specific torture disclosures and the forensic documentation of the physical and psychological consequences of torture, based on a comprehensive clinical examination and assessment process in accordance with Istanbul Protocol standards. The data collected was both quantitative and qualitative in type and was anonymised and aggregated before being analysed; the findings are presented in summary below.

Case profile

43. Of the 50 cases included in this study, 40 were male and 10 female. Forty two cases (84%) were between the ages of 18 and 35 and all identified themselves as heterosexual. Twenty one of the 50 cases were resident in Tehran at the time of detention, followed by seven cases in each of three Kurdish provinces and Shiraz city and three cases in each of Esfahan, Karaj and Ahwaz. The 50 cases comprised 32 (64%) ethnic Persians, ten Kurds, four Azeris, three Bakhtiari and a Lur. Forty cases identified as Muslim. Non-Muslims in the sample included two who identified as Christians (converts in exile), two as Ahl-e Haq, and six professing no religion or specific religious affiliation.

44. Twenty six cases (52%) said they were only politically active from the 2009 election onwards, with another 11 reporting activism or dissent prior to 2009 on issues including ethnic and religious minority rights, freedom of expression and women's rights. Another 13 (26%) claimed never to have been active or dissentient and were detained primarily on the basis of the activities of family members or others and a political opinion imputed to them. Individuals who were politically active only from the 2009 election onwards reported activities including attending pre-election meetings, supporting opposition candidates, disseminating political materials and attending demonstrations. Individuals claiming a prior history of activism had reported writing blogs, compiling and disseminating materials critical of the government, writing political slogans in public and taking part in informal (illegal) discussion groups, amongst other activities. Four Kurdish individuals reported various forms of Kurdish activism ranging from cultural activism to supporting illegal Kurdish organizations.

Arrest and detention patterns

45. Twenty-nine (58%) of the 50 cases were detained most recently in 2009, 14 in 2010 and seven in 2011.¹ While 28 (56%) of all cases were detained only once in 2009-11, others were detained more than once and up to three times before leaving Iran. Some cases also had a history of detention before the events of 2009; 10 had been detained before 2005 and eight had been detained in the period 2005-2009. Some of these cases had suffered repeated detentions during these periods.

Reasons for arrests

46. The majority of cases (27, 54%) were arrested and detained at demonstrations and other protests between 13 June 2009 (the day after the election) and February 2011. Of these cases, many reported being detained arbitrarily when security forces descended upon demonstrators. Others were engaged in more specific activities that might have led to arrest such as: distributing leaflets, assisting others to escape arrest or assault by security forces, assaulting security forces, holding placards, chanting anti-government slogans, wearing green (identified with the opposition) and filming the events. Eight people were arrested for other kinds of activism around the 2009 election and its aftermath and nine because of

imputed political opinion and activities of others associated with them, mainly family members. Two cases were detained for imputed religious dissent and four others for non-political offences such as infringement of alcohol laws and behavioral codes.

Detaining authorities and place of detention

47. Eleven of the cases report being detained by the Basij (state militia), ten by Etela'at (state intelligence forces), eight by the police, three by Revolutionary Guards, one by the military, one by the morality forces and 16 by unknown plain clothed agents. In most cases (68%) the state authority that had arrested them and the one that detained and tortured them was thought to be the same. The largest number of cases overall reported being both arrested and detained by Etela'at and the Basij, with a significant number reporting that they were detained by the police (indeed four specific police stations were identified). A small number of other places of detention that were identified (usually on release) included: four prisons (two in or near Tehran), three Etela'at facilities and two Basij bases in various locations around the country. However, 21 people (42%) said that they did not know with certainty which state force they were detained by and the majority (64%) also could not identify the specific place where they were detained, because they were blindfolded en route and/or because it was an unofficial facility and could not be identified.

Due process during arrest and ill treatment en route to detention

48. Of the 50 cases, only four reported being issued with a charge and only one with a warrant at the time of arrest. All 27 people who reported being arrested on a protest or demonstration said that they experienced violence and ill treatment both during arrest and en route to the detention facility. Most described being beaten with batons, sworn at with obscenities and other verbal abuse. Other cases who were arrested from their home or other private address for activities (actual or alleged) connected to the election protests reported similar treatment, with family members being violently treated, subject to threats and verbal abuse and personal property being destroyed or illegally confiscated. Most people (86%), whatever the cause of arrest, reported that they were blindfolded and handcuffed en route to detention; in some cases they were fully hooded and cuffed in stress positions.

49. It should be noted that there is typically a considerable time lag between when a person is detained and when they seek Freedom from Torture's medico-legal report services in the UK. It is therefore likely that evidence of detention and torture from 2010 onwards will increase as MLRs are completed for Iranian cases referred to Freedom from Torture more recently.

Due process during detention

50. All 50 cases reported being held incommunicado and tortured. The majority (80%) described interrogation that was concurrent with torture episodes (sometimes alternating). Most (74%) reported that they could not see their interrogators as they were kept blindfolded and in the majority of cases interrogation appeared to be focused specifically on forcing a confession to actual or alleged offences. These included attending demonstrations, belonging to or being active in illegal political groups, organising protests and involvement in other dissentient actions. Interrogation also focused on links with or on the activities of others, including family members. Some, particularly those who were or had been resident abroad, were questioned about links with foreign agents and exiled political groups and activists.

51. Nearly half the cases in the study (48%) said they were forced under torture to sign confessions or statements about future activities; all but three of these had not seen the contents of these documents. Six cases reported refusing to sign confessions despite being tortured with the stated intent of forcing them to do so. In most cases individuals reported being given a conditional release following a confession, while some were transferred to prison, pending formal summons to attend court.

52. In most cases no formal charges were made (88%) and there was no access to legal counsel (96%) or a judicial process (88%). Of the 50, only six cases received charges in front of a judge, all following a confession forced under torture. Of these, only two had access to legal counsel, who had sight of the specific charges. Offences that people reported being accused of during interrogation sessions and formal charges they were threatened with included: 'waging war against God' ('mohareb'), 'insulting Islam', 'insulting the Supreme Leader', 'disturbing the peace', 'participating in political and student assemblies', 'co-operating with anti-revolutionary groups', 'having links with the UK and with foreign groups', 'propaganda against the regime' and 'assaulting an officer', amongst others. Only five people reported being taken to court and one reported being tried in absentia.

53. Eight cases reported being moved to prison after periods of interrogation and torture, three of whom said torture continued in prison. Two cases were released from prison to psychiatric hospitals and at least six others were also transferred from detention to hospital for treatment. All of these cases were eventually able to secure release or to escape with the intervention of family members.

Detention conditions

54. Detention conditions for a significant proportion of cases were extremely poor and in nearly 70% of cases included solitary confinement in a small cell. Half or more cases also reported experiencing unhygienic conditions, poor quality and inadequate food, a hard surface to sleep on with inadequate bedding, no access to natural light and inadequate access to a toilet. The majority of cases received no medical treatment while in detention. Of the eight who were transferred to hospital, three were taken to psychiatric hospitals and the others reported being transferred for treatment following rape and for specialist medical care due to acute injuries to the head, shoulder and knee respectively. Seven others reported access to limited medical treatment in the detention centre, most of whom had injuries arising from sharp force trauma sutured, some without anaesthetic; two of these were also treated for a fracture and a dislocation caused by blunt force trauma. One person reported being treated following rape.

Duration of detention and escape or release

55. More than 70% of the detentions were less than a month and just under half were less than a week in duration. However, a significant number of people were detained for longer, with two cases being detained for more than a year and three cases being detained for 7-12 months. Overall, 57 of the 62 detention episodes in 2009-11 were for six months or less. Eight people were able to secure a conditional release or to escape from detention following transfer to a medical facility and seven cases reported that they escaped from detention rather than being formally released, in most cases with assistance. A further 12 people reported that they were taken blindfolded to unknown locations and released with no explanation, possibly as a result of a bribe, though they reported being unaware of the exact circumstances. Eight people reported that conditional release was granted after the intervention of family members with a variety of bail conditions, including the production of property deeds and money. More than 40% of cases fled Iran within a month and an

additional 20% within three months of being released from or escaping their most recent detention (note that in many cases this was not the first period of detention). Most of the individuals left Iran within a year of being released, with a small number remaining in Iran for up to two years and two people remaining for more than two years before eventually being forced to seek protection abroad.

Pattern of torture episodes

56. More than half the cases (58%) said that they were interrogated and tortured in a room different from their detention cell, although some were also beaten, raped and otherwise ill-treated in their cell. Four people said they were taken to a room specifically for torture where there were hooks and other devices in place for suspension. At least six others said that torture and interrogation occurred in their cell, while for the remainder this information was not recorded.

57. The authorities responsible for interrogation and torture in these cases appeared intent on ensuring that they could not to be identified by, in the majority of cases, keeping people blindfolded or hooded whenever they were out of their cells, with the likely additional intent of increasing their fear, disorientation and suffering. A few reported that their blindfolds were removed for certain episodes of torture or interrogation but on most of these occasions their captors were not identifiable. Only two people reported seeing uniformed personnel in the detention facility, in one case wearing green and in the other, dark blue uniform. Some people described being aware that different perpetrators, usually identified by their voices, were coming and going or were involved in different ways in their torture and interrogation, despite not being able to see them in most cases.

58. In 34% of cases people reported being tortured at least daily and sometimes several times a day in detention, while for 15 cases the frequency of torture was not recorded. Eight people reported being subjected to a limited number of episodes of torture (1-3) during their detention, though the duration of detention was relatively short in these cases. The remaining 10 cases reported no regular pattern and said that they could not predict when they would be taken for torture or interrogation episodes. In these cases the interval appeared to range from successive days, to every few days, to monthly or less, with the frequency reducing over time where the period in detention was lengthy.

Specific forms of torture disclosed

Methods of physical torture

59. Methods of physical torture described by the 50 cases and documented in the MLR included: blunt force trauma including beating, whipping and assault (100% of cases); sexual torture including rape, molestation, violence to genitals and penetration with an instrument (60%); suspension and stress positions (64%); use of water (32%); sharp force trauma including use of blades, needles and fingernails (18%); burns (12%); electric shock (10%); asphyxiation (10%) and pharmacological or chemical torture (8%). Of the cases sampled, 60% of females and 23% of males reported rape.

60. The main forms of blunt force trauma consisted of repeated and sustained assault by kicking, punching, slapping and of beatings with a variety of blunt instruments including truncheons, cables, whips, batons, plastic pipes, metal bars, gun butts, belts and handcuffs. People reported being assaulted or beaten on all parts of the body, though most commonly on the head and face, arms and legs and back. Most were blindfolded while beaten and many were restrained, meaning they were unable to defend or protect themselves.

61. Seven people were burned, some repeatedly and most with heated metal objects but also with lighted cigarettes or caustic substances. All were blindfolded and restrained and described intense pain. Most of the nine people subjected to sharp force trauma were cut with sharp or bladed instruments; two of these were cut during sexual torture, one by the fingernails of the man who raped him and the other by a blade when he attempted to resist assault. Electric shocks were administered in five cases to the genitals, hands and feet, legs, nipples and buttocks, by electrodes or 'clips' or some form of 'baton'. In one case the person was shocked concurrently with sexual torture.

62. Of the 32 cases subjected to positional torture, 16 were suspended by a variety of techniques, including upside down or with wrists bound behind the body, from hooks in the ceiling or bars on the wall. A wide variety of forced or stress positions were also described in 11 cases, apparently designed to humiliate and to produce a powerful psychological response as well as severe physical discomfort and pain. Many described being suspended and restrained in stress positions while being beaten and otherwise tortured, as well as being interrogated. In some cases, restraint appears to have been designed to facilitate the administration of a particular form of torture, such as burning, electric shock, asphyxiation or sexual torture. A small number reported the use of asphyxiation techniques, including the repeated submersion of the head in water or contaminated water containing urine and faeces. One person was 'water-boarded' on at least five occasions. Three people were given medication by force, described as mind and mood altering and extremely distressing.

63. Given the high levels of shame and stigma attached to rape and sexual assault for men and for women, significant under-disclosure of sexual torture is highly likely among the cases in this sample. Despite this, 60% of men and women in the sample reported sexual torture including rape, molestation, violence to genitals and penetration with an instrument. Six of the 10 women experienced sexual torture. All were raped in the interrogation room or in their cell or both, all on more than one occasion, some many times and all by two or more people. Disclosure of rape in all cases was extremely problematic and clinicians recorded the intense psychological distress and flashback symptoms experienced by these women in talking about sexual torture. In some cases, disclosure was only possible after extensive counselling and in some the clinician reported being unable to facilitate a full disclosure due to the high risk of re-traumatisation. Four of the six women disclosed that they had also been subjected to sexual humiliation including forced nakedness (with clothing being violently removed), verbal abuse of an extreme sexual nature and molestation. All described being forcibly restrained while the rape and sexual assault was taking place and most were treated with extreme violence; at least four were rendered unconscious.

64. Of the twenty-four men who disclosed sexual torture, nine were subjected to rape and a further five to penetration with instruments. In some cases several perpetrators were present and participating, in the cell or in the interrogation room; all cases were forcibly restrained. Those cases who reported rape and anal penetration described brutal attacks during which they were penetrated, sometimes repeatedly, including with objects such as batons and bottles. Two other cases reported violent assault to their genitals, while a further eight described being sexually molested while being verbally abused and threatened with penetration or rape. In all cases clinicians recorded observing high levels of shame and ongoing psychological distress and significant difficulty in disclosure.

Methods of psychological and environmental torture

65. Psychological and environmental forms of torture, which were highly prevalent in this case sample, included but were not limited to humiliation (40 cases), solitary confinement (34), verbal abuse (32), threat of death (22), threat to family (15), sleep deprivation (12), and mock executions (7).

66. Psychological forms of torture included the extensive and persistent use of humiliation in most cases, particularly verbal abuse and profanities directed towards the individual or members of their family (especially female family members). Being forced to perform humiliating acts (most but not all with a physical element causing pain and physical stress) and enforced nakedness or removal of clothing were also prevalent across the cases, with clinicians widely reporting the strong psychological impact of this treatment.

67. Threats, particularly of further or different forms of torture, of death and of violence to family members, were reported in 76% of cases and used to induce terror and enforce compliance, particularly to force a confession. Five people reported being given false information that their family members had died or were critically ill, or that they had been detained and tortured and had confessed to an alleged offence. Seven cases were subjected to a mock execution, where they believed that the threat of death would be imminently carried out and the same number reported being forced to witness violence or harm to others in detention, including rape. Many cases (34%) described being exposed to the sounds of others being tortured or in distress in detention. While many cases reported the use of threats as well as torture to induce them to give information about others, in most cases they had no information or refused to give it. Four people said that they were eventually forced to give limited information about or name family members and associates.

68. The most prevalent form of environmental torture was the use of solitary confinement (68% of cases), in small cells, mostly throughout the entire detention. While the duration of solitary confinement was between a week and a month in the majority of cases, some were detained in this condition for several months and at least two cases for more than a year. Twelve people reported that they were prevented from sleeping or that their sleep was deliberately interrupted throughout the detention by guards banging on their cell doors, dousing them in cold water or taking them for interrogation as soon as they fell asleep. Others were kept awake by constant bright light in their cell.

Forensic evidence and psychological impact of torture

Forensic evidence of torture

69. Forty-one of cases (82%) had forensic evidence of physical trauma documented in their MLRs in the form of lesions (including scars) arising from torture in detention in 2009-2011. MLRs for the other nine cases specifically focused on the psychological signs and symptoms of torture and in four cases were prepared by the person's treating clinician as examination by an independent doctor was not deemed clinically appropriate. Chronic pain symptoms, mostly attributed to blunt force, positional and sexual tortures, were also reported in 48% of cases and nine cases documented fractures resulting from torture as described. Of the 50 cases sampled 17 (34%) had up to five lesions attributed to torture, while 11 cases had significantly more. Four people had a very large number of lesions (more than 20) or groups of numerous individual lesions assessed together in relation to their consistency with common attributed causes of torture. In all cases where a physical examination was conducted and lesions as well as other signs and symptoms of physical trauma were documented, those attributed to torture were clearly differentiated by clinicians and the individuals themselves, from those with a non-torture attribution.

70. The form of torture that produced the largest number of lesions overall was blunt force trauma; more than 60% of cases had some or numerous lesions attributed to this cause. Freedom from Torture clinicians, using Istanbul Protocol guidelines to describe the level of consistency of the physical findings with the attributed cause of torture, found that in 26 cases there were lesions assessed to be 'diagnostic', 'typical' or 'highly consistent' of blunt force trauma as described by the individual (with no other possible cause, few or a few

other possible causes). It should be noted that although used in all cases in this sample, blunt force trauma very often does not produce enduring physical evidence, depending on factors including the force of the blow, the part of the body hit, the length of time since infliction, whether the skin was broken and the healing process. It is also routinely observed by clinicians that while individual scars and groups of scars are assessed for their 'level' of consistency with the attributed cause in line with the Istanbul Protocol, '...Ultimately, it is the overall evaluation of all lesions and not the consistency of each lesion with a particular form of torture that is important in assessing the torture story...'

71. All seven cases that reported being burned had lesions assessed by the clinicians as being 'diagnostic', 'typical' or 'highly consistent' of this form of torture. Similarly most of the sharp force trauma scars were assessed as having this high level of consistency with the ascribed cause of torture. Physical evidence assessed as 'typical' or 'highly consistent' of positional torture was documented in seven cases and consisted of ligature or shackle scars and damage to the shoulders or wrists including dislocation, chronic pain and restriction of movement. Ten cases manifested physical symptoms associated with rape and sexual torture including anal bleeding and pain, vaginal bleeding and discharge, pain and swelling in the genitals, lower abdominal pain, pain on passing urine and sexual dysfunction of various kinds.

72. According to available information, 36 cases (72%) had either been referred to or had been medically treated by statutory health care providers for acute and chronic physical symptoms associated with torture in detention. In most cases treatment had occurred in the UK, although a few people had also been treated in Iran immediately on release from detention. Many people were treated for chronic pain symptoms, but others had been referred for acute injuries or symptoms related to these. Most of those who had been raped had either been screened for sexually transmitted diseases or were referred for such screening.

Psychological impact of torture

73. Psychological findings for the 50 cases in this study included 45 people (90%) with symptoms of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) related to the history of torture in detention. Of these, 32 (64% overall) had symptoms reaching the diagnostic threshold according to the ICD-10 Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders. In addition, ongoing symptoms of depression directly related to the history of detention and torture were reported by 42 people (84%), of which 27 (54% overall) had symptoms reaching the diagnostic threshold for depression. According to available information, 39 cases (78%) were in treatment for depression and/or PTSD symptoms at the time of the documentation process, receiving medication and/or psychological therapies from statutory health care providers. A total of 11 cases were receiving treatment services from Freedom from Torture during the period when their MLR was being prepared.

74. Signs and symptoms associated with PTSD were reported and observed to a very high level across the sampled cases and included flashbacks (84%) and intrusive memories and thoughts (68%) where traumatic events are repeatedly re-experienced even when the individual is awake and conscious. Recurrent nightmares including elements of the traumatic events in actual or symbolic form and fear and severe anxiety responses to cues that trigger an association with the trauma were reported and/or observed during clinical sessions (94% and 56% respectively). Other typical symptoms included avoidance of thoughts, feelings and activities associated with the trauma, signs of which were observed in half the cases (50%). Some people also reported and demonstrated a marked emotional restriction or dissociation when recalling events related to their torture and a difficulty recalling these events (20%). A marked diminished interest, detachment and social

withdrawal was also documented in 62% of cases, while almost all reported that they had difficulties sleeping (96%).

75. Other depressive features of PTSD and depression signs and symptoms documented in these cases included a persistently low mood in most cases (80%), increased fatigue (38%), as well as diminished appetite (60%). Difficulties with concentration and recall and scattered thoughts were also commonly reported and observed (70%), while feelings of worthlessness and guilt and a bleak or pessimistic view of the future were very commonly expressed (56%). Some individuals, particularly those who were raped, expressed a feeling of being irreparably damaged and a sense of their self identity having been permanently altered as a result of the torture, with devastating impact. Particular psychological responses to sexual torture and rape documented in those cases subjected to this included: intense and overwhelming feelings of shame; feelings of anger towards the abuser and/or internalised anger expressed as self hatred; fear and severe anxiety symptoms either generalised or related to those who remind the person of their abuser; avoidance of anything associated with the trauma, including being unable to remember anything or remember details of what occurred or to make a full disclosure; social withdrawal and difficulty making relationships with others, especially men; sexual dysfunction; suicidal ideation, self harm and suicide attempts.

76. Overall twenty seven people (54%) in this case sample expressed ideas of self harm or of suicide during their assessment process that were directly related to their experiences of detention and torture in Iran and their ongoing symptoms of PTSD and depression arising from this trauma, as well as their experience of seeking protection in the UK in some cases (particularly the fear of removal). Ten people had indeed carried out acts of self harm (20%) and six had made suicide attempts (12%), some in Iran but mostly in the UK following flight. Some individuals had made several attempts and were considered to be at continued risk of suicide at the time of examination.

Overall conclusions on the clinical findings – congruence with attribution of torture

77. In their clinical opinion and concluding observations for the MLRs in the 50 sampled cases, examining clinicians drew together the salient elements of the account of detention and torture and the clinical evidence which may or may not have supported this history. This included: summary of the history and torture methods described; physical findings including lesions and their consistency with the attributed cause of torture, or lack of physical findings with clinical reasons; presence of lesions attributed by the person to other causes (non-torture), demonstrating no attempt to embellish the account; psychological findings, including symptoms of PTSD and depression related or unrelated to the history of detention and torture, with clinical reasons; mode of narration of the history including demeanour and affect, level of detail and consistency of the account or lack of these, with clinical reasons and the possibility of fabrication or embellishment of the account of torture, or of alternative explanation for the clinical evidence. Clinicians in all 50 cases found there to be sufficient physical and/or psychological evidence to support the account given and an overall congruence between the clinical findings and the history of detention and torture in Iran in the given period.

Annex II

[English only]

Journalists currently imprisoned in the Islamic Republic of Iran

Name	Charges	Date of arrest	Sentence	Details		
				Prison	Conditions of detention	Health condition
Adnan Hassanpour	Anti-state activities	25-Jan-2007	15 years prison, originally sentenced to death	Sanandaj Prison	N/A	N/A
Mohammad Seddigh Kaboudvand	Acting against national security, engaging in propaganda against the state	01-Jul-2007	11 years prison	Evin Prison	N/A	Heart and health problems
Mojtaba Lotfi	Spreading anti-state information, publishing the views of Ayatollah Hossein-Ali Montazeri	08-Oct-2008	4 years prison, followed by exile	Exiled in Ashtian	N/A	N/A
Hossein Derakhshan	Spying for Israel	Nov-2008	19 years prison, 5 year ban on "membership in political parties and activities in the media"	Evin Prison	With periods of solitary confinement	N/A
Ahmad Zaid-Abadi	Political activity	Jun-2009	6 years prison, 5 years of exile, lifetime ban on political activity	Rajae Shahr Prison	N/A	N/A
Kayvan Samimi	N/A	14-Jun-2009	6 years prison, 15 year ban on political, social, and cultural activities	Rajae Shahr Prison	N/A	Worsening health conditions
Bahman Ahmadi Amouee	N/A	19-Jun-2009	5 years prison, 34 lashes	Rajae Shahr Prison	Wife also a journalist and currently in prison	N/A

<i>Name</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Date of arrest</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Details</i>		
				<i>Prison</i>	<i>Conditions of detention</i>	<i>Health condition</i>
Issa Saharkhiz	Participation in riots, encouraging others to participate in riots, insulting the supreme leader	03-Jul-2009	3 years prison, 5 year ban on political and journalistic activities, 1 year ban on foreign travel	Evin Prison	N/A	Heart condition
Massoud Bastani	Propagating against the regime, congregating and mutinying to create anarchy	05-Jul-2009	6 years prison	Rajae Shahr Prison	Periods of solitary confinement. Wife also currently in prison on anti-state charges	N/A
Mohammad Davari	Propagating against the regime, disrupting national security (stems from reporting on the rape of inmates at Kahrizak Detention Center)	05-Sep-2009	5 years prison, with an additional year for participating in the 2006 teacher protests	Evin Prison	N/A	Heart condition
Saeed Matin-Pour	Relations with foreigners, propagating against the regime	12-Jul-2009	8 years prison	Evin Prison	Long periods of solitary confinement	Deteriorating health
Mehdi Mahmoudian	Mutiny against the regime, and for his role in documenting rape and abuse of detainees at Kahrizak Detention Center	16-Sep-2009	5 years prison	Rajae Shahr Prison	Abuse from prison official	Worsening health conditions, had to be treated for abuse from prison officials
Seyed Hossein Ronaghi Maleki	Anti-state and conspiracy activities	13-Dec-2009	15 years prison	Evin Prison	N/A	Kidney problems
Abolfazl Abedini Nasr	Anti-state activities, contact with enemy states	03-Mar-2010	11 years prison, with an additional year for propagating against the regime	Evin Prison	N/A	N/A

<i>Name</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Date of arrest</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Details</i>		
				<i>Prison</i>	<i>Conditions of detention</i>	<i>Health condition</i>
Siamak Ghaderi	Propagating against the regime, creating public anxiety, spreading falsehoods, cooperating with homosexuals	27-Jul-2010	4 years prison, 60 lashes	Evin Prison	N/A	N/A
Mohammad Reza Pourshajari	Propagating against the regime, insulting the supreme leader	12-Sep-2010	3 years prison, with an additional year for blasphemy charges	Ghezel Hessar Prison	N/A	N/A
Arash Honarvar Shojaei	Acting against national security, espionage, cooperation with foreign embassies	28-Oct-2010	4 years prison, 50 lashes	Evin Prison	Seizure in custody	Suffered heart attack
Fereydoun Seydi Rad	Anti-state activities, propagating against the regime (connected to taking part in a 2010 protest and attending the 2009 funeral of Ayatollah Hossein-Ali Montazeri)	02-Mar-2011	3 years prison	Evin Prison	43 days solitary confinement after arrest	N/A
Alireza Rajaei	Acting against national security, propagating against the regime	23-Apr-2011	7 years prison	Evin Prison	N/A	N/A
Mehrdad Sarjoui	Cooperating with enemy states	Jul-2011	10 years prison	Evin Prison	N/A	N/A
Alireza Behshti Shirazi	Acting against national security	10-Jul-2011	5 years prison	Evin Prison	N/A	N/A
Ahmadreza Ahmadpour	Anti-state charges (stemming from a letter he wrote to U.N. Secretary General protesting rights abuses)	18-Jul-2011	3 years prison, 10 years exile, defrocking, and deprivation of any clerical position	Yazd Prison	N/A	Worsening respiratory illness and cardiac problems

<i>Name</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Date of arrest</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Details</i>		
				<i>Prison</i>	<i>Conditions of detention</i>	<i>Health condition</i>
Saeed Jalalifar	Propaganda against the regime, assembly and collusion with the intent to act against national security	31-Jul-2011	3 years prison	Evin Prison	N/A	N/A
Morteza Moradpour	Propagating against the Islamic Republic of Iran, mutiny, and illegal congregation	26-Aug-2011	3 years prison	Tabriz Central Prison	N/A	N/A
Omid Behroozi	N/A	05-Sep-2011	N/A	Evin Prison	N/A	N/A
Reza Entessari	N/A	05-Sep-2011	N/A	Evin Prison	N/A	N/A
Amir Eslami	N/A	05-Sep-2011	N/A	Evin Prison	N/A	N/A
Afshin Karampour	N/A	05-Sep-2011	N/A	Evin Prison	N/A	N/A
Hamid Moradi	N/A	05-Sep-2011	N/A	Evin Prison	N/A	N/A
Farshid Yadollahi	N/A	05-Sep-2011	N/A	Evin Prison	N/A	N/A
Saeed Madani	N/A	07-Jan-2012	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Saeed Razavi Faghih	Propagating against the regime	17-Jan-2012	4 years prison	Evin Prison	N/A	Suffered a heart attack in custody
Kasra Nouri	Propagating against the regime, having unlawful contact with Radio Farda, creating public anxiety, publishing falsehoods	14-Mar-2012	1 year prison	Shriaz Intelligence Detention Center	N/A	Developed respiratory problems in custody

<i>Name</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Date of arrest</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Details</i>		
				<i>Prison</i>	<i>Conditions of detention</i>	<i>Health condition</i>
Reza Ansari Rad	Propagating against the regime	03-May-2012	1 year prison	Evin Prison	Seizures in custody	In poor physical condition, suffered epileptic
Mahsa Amrabadi	Propaganda against the regime	09-May-2012	1 year prison	Evin Prison	Husband is also a journalist and currently in prison	N/A
Fariborz Raisdana	Propagating against the regime	21-May-2012	1 year prison	Evin Prison	N/A	N/A
Rahman Bouzari	Propagating against the regime	Jun-12	2 years in prison, 74 lashes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Said Moghaneli	Propagating against the regime	26-Jun-2012	6 months prison	Tabriz Prison	N/A	N/A
Nassour Naghipour	Anti-state charges related to his work in documenting violations of human rights	09-Jul-2012	7 years prison	Evin Prison	N/A	N/A
Zhila Bani-Yaghoub	Propagating against the regime, insulting the president (for articles she wrote during the June 2009 contested presidential elections)	02-Sep-2012	1 year prison, 30-year ban on practicing journalism	Evin Prison	Husband is also a journalist and currently in prison	N/A
Shiva Nazar Ahari	Moharebeh ("waging war against God), propagating against the regime, acting against national security	08-Sep-2012	4 years prison, 74 lashes	Evin Prison	N/A	N/A

<i>Name</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Date of arrest</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Details</i>		
				<i>Prison</i>	<i>Conditions of detention</i>	<i>Health condition</i>
Faezeh Hashemi Rafsanjani (daughter of former President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani)	Propagating against the regime	22-Sep-2012	6 months prison, 5-year ban on political, cultural, and press activities	Evin Prison	N/A	N/A
Ali Akbar Javanfekr	Publishing content contrary to Islamic standards, publishing obscene content	24-Sep-2012	6 months prison, 3-year ban on press activities	Evin Prison	N/A	N/A
Mehdi Khazali	Insulting the supreme leader	30-Oct-2012	14 years prison, 10 years exile, 90 lashes	Evin Prison	Severe injuries during arrest	Suffered heart attack in custody
Alireza Roshan	Assembly and collusion with the intent to disrupt national security, cooperation with the Majzooban-e Noor news website	18-Nov-2012	1 year prison, 4 year suspended term	Evin Prison	N/A	N/A

Annex III

[English only]

Bahá'ís currently imprisoned in the Islamic Republic of Iran as at 3 January 2013

<i>Name</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Date of arrest</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Details</i>			
				<i>City of arrest</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of release</i>	<i>Date tried/ sentenced</i>
Mahvash Shahriari Sabet	Three charges on religious grounds (“forming an illegal cult”), Three charges related to “espionage” and “acting against national security”	05-Mar-2008	20 years’ imprisonment	Mashhad (Razavi Khorasan)	Tehran (Evin)	N/A	Trial ended 14-Jun-2010
Fariba Kamalabadi Taefi	Three charges on religious grounds (“forming an illegal cult”). Three charges related to “espionage” and “acting against national security”	1) 26-Jul-2005 2) 14-May-2008	20 years’ imprisonment	1) Mashhad 2) Tehran (Tehran)	Tehran (Evin)	1) 19-Sep-2005 2) N/A	Trial ended 14-Jun-2010
Jamaloddin Khanjani	Three charges on religious grounds (“forming an illegal cult”). Three charges related to “espionage” and “acting against national security”	1) 25-Sep-2007 2) 14-May-2008	20 years’ imprisonment	1) Isfahan (Isfahan) 2) Tehran (Tehran)	Gohardasht 9-Aug-2010	1) 01-Oct-2007 2) N/A	Trial ended 14-Jun-2010

<i>Name</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Date of arrest</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Details</i>			
				<i>City of arrest</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of release</i>	<i>Date tried/ sentenced</i>
Afif Naimi	Three charges on religious grounds (“forming an illegal cult”). Three charges related to “espionage” and “acting against national security”	14-May-2008	20 years’ imprisonment	Tehran (Tehran)	Gohardasht 9-Aug-2010	N/A	Trial ended 14-Jun-2010
Saeid Rezaie Tazangi	Three charges on religious grounds (“forming an illegal cult”). Three charges related to “espionage” and “acting against national security”	14-May-2008	20 years’ imprisonment	Tehran (Tehran)	Gohardasht 9-Aug-2010	N/A	Trial ended 14-Jun-2010
Behrouz Azizi Tavakkoli	Three charges on religious grounds (“forming an illegal cult”). Three charges related to “espionage” and “acting against national security”	1) 26-Jul-2005 2) 14-May-2008	20 years’ imprisonment	1) Mashhad; 2) Tehran (Tehran)	Gohardasht 9-Aug-2010	1) 15-Nov-2005 2) N/A	Trial ended 14-Jun-2010
Vahid Tizfahm	Three charges on religious grounds (“forming an illegal cult”). Three charges related to “espionage” and “acting against national security”	14-May-2008	20 years’ imprisonment	Tehran (Tehran)	Gohardasht 9-Aug-2010	N/A	Trial ended 14-Jun-2010

<i>Name</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Date of arrest</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Details</i>			
				<i>City of arrest</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of release</i>	<i>Date tried/ sentenced</i>
Mohammad Reza Kandi	Posing a threat to the holy regime of the Islamic Republic by teaching Baha'is ideas through communication with the usurper country of Israel	1) 09-Apr-2008 2) 19 or 25-Apr-2009	1) 7 months' imprisonment	Mahforouzak (Mazandaran)	N/A	1) 13-Apr-2008 2) N/A	25-Dec-2008
Alibakhsh Bazrafkan	Plotting overthrow, acting against national security and propaganda against the regime	31-Oct-2009	2.5 years' imprisonment and 5 years of internal exile	Yasouj (Kohgiluye and Boyer-Ahmad)	Yasouj	N/A	07-Dec-2009
Manijeh Nasrollahi (Monzavian)	Acting against national security through propagandist activity in the interests of groups and populations hostile to the regime related to Baha'is and membership in illegal groups and populations related to Bahá'is including the group of Khademin of Semnan with the post of secretary and the education committee	1) 17-Jun-2009	3.5 years' imprisonment (3 + .5) and confiscation of documents and materials in connection with the administrative institutions of Baháism	Semnan (Semnan)	Tehran (Evin) 27-Feb-2010	1) 30-Jun-2009 2) N/A	1) 28-Aug-2009 2) Verdict upheld on appeal (signed 25-Jan-2010)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Date of arrest</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Details</i>			
				<i>City of arrest</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of release</i>	<i>Date tried/ sentenced</i>
Rozita Vaseghi	N/A	1) 04-Aug-2005 2) 16-Mar-2010	1) 5 years' imprisonment; Sentence upheld and 2 years added on appeal 2) 5 years' imprisonment on separate charge	Mashhad (Razavi Khorasan)	Mashhad	1) 21-Aug-2005 2) N/A	1) 25-Oct-2009 2) Appeal
Nahid Ghadiri	N/A	1) 04-Aug-2005 2) 16-Mar-2010	1) 5 years' imprisonment; Sentence upheld on appeal 2) 5 years' imprisonment on separate charge = 10 years total	Mashhad (Razavi Khorasan)	Mashhad	1) 21-Aug-2005 2) N/A	1) 25-Oct-2009 2) Appeal
Davar Nabilzadeh	N/A	1) 19-Aug-2005 2) 13-Jul-2010	1) 5 years' imprisonment 2) Sentence upheld on appeal	Mashhad (Razavi Khorasan)	Mashhad	1) 28-Sep-2005 2) N/A	1) 25-Oct-2009 2) Appeal
Jalayer Vahdat	N/A	1) 04-Aug-2005 2) 26-Jan-2009 3) 24-Oct-2010	1) 5 years' imprisonment 2) Sentence upheld on appeal	Mashhad (Razavi Khorasan)	N/A	1) 28-Aug-2005 2) 12-May-2009 3) N/A	1) 25-Oct-2009 2) Appeal
Sima Eshraghi (Aghdaszadeh)	N/A	1) 06-Aug-2005 2) 26-Jan-2009 3) 24-Oct-2010	1) 5 years' imprisonment 2) Sentence upheld on appeal	Mashhad (Razavi Khorasan)	Mashhad	1) Unknown 2) 12-May-2009 3) N/A	1) 25-Oct-2009 2) Appeal

<i>Name</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Date of arrest</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Details</i>			
				<i>City of arrest</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of release</i>	<i>Date tried/ sentenced</i>
Siamak Ighani	Membership in illegal groups and gatherings related to the Baha'is especially "acceptance of post of chairperson for the Semnan Khademin. Engaging in propaganda against the regime and for the benefit of the Baha'is	1) 27-Apr-2009 2) 6-Nov-2010	1) 3 years' imprisonment upheld on appeal 2) N/A	Semnan (Semnan)	Semnan	1) 2-May-2009 2) N/A	Trial: 30-Jun-2009 Appeal: Oct-2010
Feizollah Rowshan	N/A	1) 01-Nov-2006 2) 18-Nov-2007 3) 06-Dec-2008 4) 15-Jan-2011	1 year's imprisonment and 4 years internal exile to Damghan. Ordered to go to Bijar. Remaining internal exile changed to additional 6 months' imprisonment in Sari.	Sari (Mazandaran)	Sari	1) 01-Jan-2007 2) 30-Apr-2008 3) 20-May-2009 4) N/A	1) 24-Apr-2007; 19-Aug-2007 2) Obtained conditional release Began exile 26 Jul-2008 in Damghan
Farhad Amri	N/A	01-Jan-2011	N/A	Mashhad suburb (Razavi Khorasan)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Shahin Shafaie	N/A	05-Feb-2011	N/A	Ghaemshahr (Mazandaran)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Badiollah Lohrasb	N/A	21-Feb-2011	N/A	Motel Ghou (Salman Shahr, Mazandaran)	N/A	N/A	N/A

<i>Name</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Date of arrest</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Details</i>			
				<i>City of arrest</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of release</i>	<i>Date tried/ sentenced</i>
Peyman Kashfi	"Membership in an anti-Islamic group and propaganda against the regime"	1) 19-Oct-2009 2) 13-Feb-2011	4 years' imprisonment	Tehran (Tehran)	Evin	1) Nov/Dec-2009 2) N/A	1) 15-Jun-2010
Afshin Safaieyan	N/A	27-Feb-2011	N/A	Nasim Shahr, Saveh suburb (Markazi)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mesbah Monghate	N/A	18-Mar-2011	N/A	Tehran (Tehran)		N/A	N/A
Sara Mahboubi	N/A	1) 24-Jun-2010 2) 9-Apr-2011	N/A	Sari (Mazandaran)	Sari	1) 18-07-2010 2) N/A	N/A
Behzad Zabihi	N/A	1) 22-Feb-2011 2) 10-Apr-2011	N/A	Sari (Mazandaran)	Sari	1) 26-Feb-2011 2) N/A	N/A
Vesal Mahboubi	N/A	25-Apr-2011	N/A	Sari (Mazandaran)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kamran Mortezaie	"Membership of the deviant sect of Baha'ism, with the goal of taking action against the security of the country, in order to further the aims of the deviant sect and those of organizations outside the country".	22-May-2011	5 years' imprisonment	Tehran (Tehran)	Gohardasht	N/A	25-Sep-2011 17-Oct-2011

<i>Name</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Date of arrest</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Details</i>			
				<i>City of arrest</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of release</i>	<i>Date tried/ sentenced</i>
Noushin Khadem	“Membership of the deviant sect of Baha’ism, with the goal of taking action against the security of the country, in order to further the aims of the deviant sect and those of organizations outside the country”.	22-May-2011	4 years’ imprisonment	Tehran (Tehran)	Gohardasht	N/A	27-Sep-2011
Mahmoud Badavam	“Membership of the deviant sect of Baha’ism, with the goal of taking action against the security of the country, in order to further the aims of the deviant sect and those of organizations outside the country”.	22-May-2011	4 years’ imprisonment	Tehran (Tehran)	Gohardasht	N/A	27-Sep-2011
Ramin Zibaie	“Membership of the deviant sect of Baha’ism, with the goal of taking action against the security of the country, in order to further the aims of the deviant sect and those of organizations outside the country”.	22-May-2011	4 years’ imprisonment	Karaj (Alborz)	Gohardasht	N/A	N/A

<i>Name</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Date of arrest</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Details</i>			
				<i>City of arrest</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of release</i>	<i>Date tried/ sentenced</i>
Farhad Sedghi	“Membership of the deviant sect of Baha’ism, with the goal of taking action against the security of the country, in order to further the aims of the deviant sect and those of organizations outside the country”.	22-May-2011	4 years’ imprisonment	Karaj (Alborz)	Gohardasht	N/A	20-Sep-2011
Riaz Sobhani	“Membership of the deviant sect of Baha’ism, with the goal of taking action against the security of the country, in order to further the aims of the deviant sect and those of organizations outside the country”.	14-Jun-2011	4 years’ imprisonment	Tehran (Tehran)	Gohardasht	N/A	N/A

<i>Name</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Date of arrest</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Details</i>			
				<i>City of arrest</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of release</i>	<i>Date tried/ sentenced</i>
Behfar Khanjani	Forming groups and membership in groups and assemblies with intention to disturb the national security; Activity against national security through propaganda against the regime; Use, possession, and distribution of 63 illegal compact discs containing appalling and offensive material.	1) 05-Jan-2010 2) 21-Jun-2011	4 years' imprisonment	Mashhad (Razavi Khorasan)	Semnan	1) 02-Mar-2010 2) N/A	1) 26 Sep 2007 2) 04-May-2010 6-Feb-2012. Appeal denied
Sanaz Tafazoli	N/A	27-Jun-2011	N/A	Mashhad (Razavi Khorasan)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nika Barazandehniya	N/A	N/A	N/A	Isfahan (Isfahan)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jila Rezvani (Ghanei)	N/A	06-Jul-2011	N/A	Mashhad (Razavi-Khorasan)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Saideh Foroughi (Negari)	N/A	06-Jul-2011	N/A	Mashhad (Razavi-Khorasan)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mitra Azmayandeh	N/A	03-Jul-2011	N/A	Isfahan (Isfahan)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hajir Septo	N/A	11-Jul-2011	N/A	Kata (Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad)	Yasouj	N/A	22-May-2011

<i>Name</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Date of arrest</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Details</i>			
				<i>City of arrest</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of release</i>	<i>Date tried/ sentenced</i>
Samin Ehsani	N/A	17-Aug-2011	N/A	Tehran (Tehran)	N/A	10-Sep-2011*	N/A
Afshin Heyratian	N/A	03-Jun-2010	4 years' imprisonment	Tehran (Tehran)	Evin	21-Jun-10	N/A
Emamgholi Behamin	N/A	24-Aug-2011	N/A	Kata (Kohgiluyeh Boyer Ahmad)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Janali Rasteh	N/A	24-Aug-2011	N/A	Kata (Kohgiluyeh Boyer Ahmad)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kamran Rahimian	Using falsely obtained degrees, illegal counselling, running illegal classes, defrauding the public	14-Sep-2011	4 years' imprisonment	Tehran (Tehran)	Gohardasht around 5-Jan-2012	N/A	N/A
Hassanali Delavarmanesh	N/A	04-Sep-2011	N/A	Kata (Kohgiluyeh Boyer Ahmad)	Yasouj	N/A	N/A

<i>Name</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Date of arrest</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Details</i>			
				<i>City of arrest</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of release</i>	<i>Date tried/ sentenced</i>
Afshin Ighani	Formation of a group and membership in illegal groups and assemblies with the intention of disturbing national security, Actions against national security through propaganda against the regime [and in support of anti-regime groups], i.e., propaganda for the perverse sect of Bahaism.	1) 18-May-2005 2) 05-Jan-2010 3) Sep-2011	4 years' 3 months' 1 day's imprisonment	Semnan (Semnan)	Semnan	1) 20-May-2005 2) 28-Feb-2010 3) N/A	05-May-2010*
Didar Raoufi	N/A	1) 14-Jan-2009 2) 16-Oct-2011	3 years' imprisonment	Tehran (Tehran)	Evin	1) 11-Mar-2009 2) N/A	12-Feb-2011
Sousan Badavam (Farhangi)	N/A	23-Oct-2011 or 24-Oct-2011	N/A	Rasht (Gilan)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nadia Asadian (Abdu'l-Hamidi)	N/A	23 or 24-Oct-2011	N/A	Rasht (Gilan)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Shiva Kashaninejad (Samiian)	N/A	23 or 24-Oct-2011	N/A	Rasht (Gilan)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Anvar Moslemi	N/A	1) 22-Nov-2008 2) 3 or 5-Aug-2009 3) 12-Nov-2011	1) 1 year's imprisonment 2) 300,000 túman fine	Sari (Mazandaran)	Sari	1) 14-Dec-2008 2) 09-Sep-2009 3) N/A	7-Jun-2009

<i>Name</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Date of arrest</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Details</i>			
				<i>City of arrest</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of release</i>	<i>Date tried/ sentenced</i>
Shahnam Golshani	N/A	30-Jan-2012	N/A	Shiraz (Fars)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Shahrokh Taef	N/A	1) 06-Mar-2005 2) 14-Jan-2009 3) Jan-2012	4 years' imprisonment sentence upheld in appeals court	1) Tehran (Tehran) 2) Tehran 3) Tehran	Evin	1) 06-Jun-05 2) 17-Mar-09 3) N/A	NA
Foad Khanjani	N/A	27-Apr-2010	4 years' imprisonment	Tehran (Tehran)	Evin	08-May-10	N/A
Payam Taslimi	N/A	03-Feb-2012	N/A	Shiraz (Fars)	Ministry of Intelligence detention centre to Adelabad prison 20- Mar-2012	N/A	N/A
Semitra Momtazian	N/A	05-Feb-2012	N/A	Shiraz (Fars)	Ministry of Intelligence detention centre to Adelabad prison 20- Mar-2012	N/A	N/A
Naghmeh Zabihian	N/A	17-Feb-2012	6 months' imprisonment	Mashhad (Razavi Khorasan)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Shahram Chiniyan Miandoab	N/A	1) 01-Mar-2009 2) 15-Jan-2012	8 years	Hassanabad (Tehran)	Evin	1) 03-Mar-2010 2) N/A	N/A

<i>Name</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Date of arrest</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Details</i>			
				<i>City of arrest</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of release</i>	<i>Date tried/ sentenced</i>
Negar Malekzadeh	Co-organizing junior youth exhibit	02-Apr-2012	6 months' imprisonment	Mashhad (Razavi Khorasan)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Iqan Shahidi	N/A	03-Mar-2010	5 years' imprisonment	Kermanshah (Kermanshah)	Gohardasht	11-May-2010	N/A
Shahram Mokhtari	N/A	24-Apr-2012	N/A	Birjand (South Khorasan)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Atiyeh Anvari	N/A	20-May-2012	N/A	Isfahan (Isfahan)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sholeh Afshari	N/A	15-May-2012	N/A	Vila Shahr, Najafabad (Isfahan)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mona Pour Pir Ali	N/A	15-May-2012	N/A	Najafabad (Isfahan)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mohammad Hosein Nakhaei	N/A	13-May-2012	N/A	Birjand (South Khorasan)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Saeed Azimi	N/A	29-May-2012	N/A	Nashtarood (Mazandaran)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Roufia Beidaghi	N/A	1) 07-Nov-2010 2) late May-2012	1 year's imprisonment	Semnan (Semnan)	Semnan	1) 16-Nov-2010 2) N/A	08-Oct-2011
Jinous Nourani	N/A	1) 18-May-2005 2) 12-Mar-2011 3) late May-2012	1) 91 days* 2) 1 year's imprisonment 3) N/A	Semnan (Semnan)	Semnan	1) 20-May-2005 2) 03-Apr-2011 3) N/A	1) 10-Sep-2006 2) 26-Nov-2011 3) N/A
Faran Khan Yaghma	N/A	09-Jun-2012	N/A	Sari (Mazandaran)	Sari	N/A	N/A

<i>Name</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Date of arrest</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Details</i>			
				<i>City of arrest</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of release</i>	<i>Date tried/ sentenced</i>
Adel Fanaiyan	Membership in a group; forming and mobilizing a group with intent to disturb the national security, Propaganda against the sacred regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the interest of anti-regime groups and organizations by promoting the teachings and ideologies of the sect of Baha'ism through publishing pamphlets and materials and producing and distributing announcements containing administrative information on the sect of Baha'ism and opposing the sacred regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Propaganda against the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran	1) 18-May-2005 2) 04-Jan-2009 3) 14-Nov-2010 4) 10-Jun-2012	1) 6 months' imprisonment 2) 6 years' imprisonment 3) N/A 4) N/A	Semnan (Semnan)	Semnan	N/A	1) 12 Apr 2006* 2) 04-Jan-2009 3) 08-Oct-2011* 4) N/A

<i>Name</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Date of arrest</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Details</i>			
				<i>City of arrest</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of release</i>	<i>Date tried/ sentenced</i>
Taherverdi "Taher" Eskandarian	N/A	1) N/A 2) 04- Jan-2009 3) 23-Jun-2012	1) 6 months' imprisonment 2) N/A	Semnan (Semnan)	N/A	1) N/A 2) 2-Jul- 2009 3) N/A	N/A
Azizollah Samandari	An active member of the perverse Baha'i sect with the intention to act against the national security	1) 14-Jan-2009 2) 07-Jul-2012	5 years' imprisonment	Tehran (Tehran)	Evin	1) 11-Mar- 2009 2) N/A	1) N/A 2) 04-Oct-2011
Adel Naimi	N/A	10-Jul-2012	N/A	Tehran (Tehran)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Khashayar Tafazzoli	N/A	11-Jul-2012	N/A	Mashhad (Razavi Khorasan)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Shayan Tafazzoli	N/A	1) 17 Feb-2012 2) 11-Jul-2012	6 months' imprisonment	Mashhad (Razavi Khorasan)	N/A	1) N/A 2) N/A	1) N/A 2) N/A
Sina Aghdasizadeh	N/A	11-Jul-2012	N/A	Mashhad (Razavi Khorasan)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rahman Vafaie	N/A	14-Jul-2012	N/A	Shiraz (Fars)	Adelabad 20-Sep-2012	N/A	N/A
Hamid Eslami	N/A	14-Jul-2012	N/A	Shiraz (Fars)	Adelabad 20-Sep-2012	N/A	N/A

<i>Name</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Date of arrest</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Details</i>			
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Faran Hesami (Rahimian)	Conspiracy and assembly with the intention to act against the national security by membership in perverse Baha'i sect as the primary director of the Department of Psychology at the illegal Baha'i university under the direction of the House of Justice, Earning illegal income in the sum of 7,000,000 tuman.	1) 14-Sep-2011 2) 15-Jul-2012	4 years' imprisonment	Tehran (Tehran)	1) Evin 2) N/A	1) 29-Nov-2011 2) N/A	1) 09-May-2012 2) N/A
Goudarz Beidaghi	Propaganda against the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Disturbance of the general public's opinion through distribution of flyers (letter of the Baha'i community of Iran addressed to the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran).	1) 01-Mar-2010 2) 16-Jul-2012	1) 2.5 million rial fine 2) 1 year's imprisonment under Ta'zír 3-year exile from Semnan; confiscation of all documents and materials pertaining to the sect of Bahá'ism. 4 October 2011	1) Semnan 2) Sangsar (Semnan)	Sangsar	1) 8-Sep-2007 2) 26-Apr-2010	1) 9 Sep 2007* 2) 17 Aug 2011 04-Oct-2011* 08-Oct-2011*
Ramin Eidelkhani	Spreading propaganda against the regime, insulting the supreme leader	1) 05-May-2010 2) 19-Aug-2012	2 years' imprisonment + 5 years of internal exile	Parsabad Moghan (Ardabil)	Meshkin Shahr	15-May-2010	

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				<i>City of arrest</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of release</i>	<i>Date tried/ sentenced</i>
Mr. Vahed Kholousi	“Involvement in subversive political activities against the regime through providing assistance to the earthquake victims” later changed to “distributing contaminated food”	1) 23-Aug-2011 2) 22-Aug-2012	N/A	1) Tehran (Tehran) 2) Tabriz (East Azerbaijan)	Evin	N/A	N/A
Navid Khanjani	Engaging in human rights activities, illegal assembly” (in support of university students deprived of higher education), and disturbance of the general public’s opinion”.	1) 02-Mar-2010 2) 22-Aug-2012	12 years' imprisonment + 5 million rial (~US\$500) fine	1) Isfahan (Isfahan) 2) Tabriz (East Azerbaijan)	Nikbakht detention center in Isfahan 3-Mar-2010 (Evin)	03-Apr-2010	07-Dec-2010 10-Aug-2011 verdict upheld
Shayan Vahdati	“Involvement in subversive political activities against the regime through providing assistance to the earthquake victims” later changed to distributing contaminated food”	22-Aug-2012	N/A	Tabriz (East Azerbaijan)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Leva Khanjani (Mobasher)	N/A	1) 3-Jan-2010 2) 25-Aug-2012	N/A	Tehran (Tehran)	Evin and Gohardasht	1) 1-Mar-2010 2) N/A	N/A

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				<i>City of arrest</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of release</i>	<i>Date tried/ sentenced</i>
Kayvan Rahimian	Assembly and collusion with intent to commit acts of crime against national security, membership in the perverse sect of Baha'ism, and earning illegal income (last charge dismissed).	1) 06-Mar-2005 2) 14-Sep-2011 3) 30-Sep-2012	5 years' imprisonment + 97,877,000 rial fine (~US\$8,000)	Tehran (Tehran)	N/A	1) 16-Mar-2005 2) 21-Sep-2011 3) N/A	12-Jun-2012
Payman Hejbian	Propaganda against the regime, activity against national security, and insulting the President.	25-Aug-2012	1 year's imprisonment under Ta'zir law	Karaj (Alborz)	Karaj	N/A	N/A

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Zohreh Nikayin (Tebyanian) and infant child	Forming illegal administrative groups known as moral education classes with intent to attract Muslims and to promote the ideologies of the perverse sect of Baha'ism, and being present among Muslims. Membership in groups and illegal organizations, including the Ruhi institute, organizing gatherings, science and technology [sic], and Nineteen Day Feasts for the purpose of propaganda [against] the sacred regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran and in the interest of Bahatism, 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"	1) 12-Mar-2011 2) 22-Sep-2012	23 months' imprisonment reduced on appeal from 7 years'	Semnan (Semnan)	N/A	03-Apr- 2011	08-Dec-2011 sentenced; Appeal

<i>Name</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Date of arrest</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Details</i>			
				<i>City of arrest</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of release</i>	<i>Date tried/ sentenced</i>
Taraneh Torabi (Ehsani) and infant child	N/A	1) 12-Mar-2011 2) 22-Sep-2012	5 years and 10 months' imprisonment was commuted to 2.5 years' imprisonment on appeal	Sangsar (Semnan)	N/A	1) 3-Apr-2011 2) N/A	N/A
Adib Shoaie	N/A	06-Oct-2012	N/A	Mashhad (Razavi Khorasan)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Farzin Shahriari	N/A	Late Oct-2012	N/A	Tehran (Tehran)	Evin	N/A	N/A
Ramin Shahriari	N/A	Late Oct-2012	N/A	Tehran (Tehran)	Evin	N/A	N/A
Afshin Seyyed-Ahmad	N/A	08-Nov-2012	N/A	Tehran (Tehran)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Erfan Ehsani	N/A	1) Shortly before 26-Jan-2012 2) 21-Apr-2012 3) 30-Oct-2012	1 year's imprisonment under Ta'zir law	Sangsar (Semnan)	Semnan	1) 1 day after arrest 2) 06-May-2012 3) N/A	N/A
Farhad Fahandej	N/A	17-Oct-2012	N/A	Gorgan (Golestan)	Gorgan	N/A	N/A
Farahmand Sanaie	N/A	17-Oct-2012	N/A	Gorgan (Golestan)	Evin 22-Nov-2012	N/A	N/A
Kamal Kashani	N/A	17-Oct-2012	N/A	Gorgan (Golestan)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Shahram Jazbani	N/A	17-Oct-2012	N/A	Gorgan (Golestan)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Navid Moallemi	N/A	17-Oct-2012	N/A	Gorgan (Golestan)	N/A	N/A	N/A

<i>Name</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Date of arrest</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Details</i>			
				<i>City of arrest</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Date of release</i>	<i>Date tried/ sentenced</i>
Behnam Hassani	N/A	17-Oct-2012	N/A	Gorgan (Golestan)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sasan Badi'i	N/A	1) 20-Apr-2008 2) Oct/Nov-2012	not yet announced	Karaj (Alborz); Fardis, Karaj (Alborz)	N/A	NA	N/A
Siamak Sadri	N/A	18-Nov-2012	N/A	Gorgan (Golestan)	Evin 22-Nov-2012	N/A	N/A
Payam Markazi	N/A	18-Nov-2012	N/A	Gorgan (Golestan)	Evin 22-Nov-2012	N/A	N/A
Foad Fahandej	N/A	18-Nov-2012	N/A	Gorgan (Golestan)	Evin 22-Nov-2012	N/A	N/A
Kourosh Ziari	N/A	20-Nov-2012	N/A	Gonbad (Golestan)	Gorgan	N/A	N/A
Sina Aghdasi	N/A	05-Dec-2012	N/A	Tabriz (East Azerbaijan)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Behnam Momtazi	N/A	11-Dec-2012	N/A	Ghazvin (Ghazvin)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adnan Rahmatpanah	N/A	12-Dec-2012	N/A	Shiraz (Fars)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Neda Majidi	N/A	17-Dec-2012	N/A	Sangsar (Semnan)	Semnan	N/A	N/A
Nadia Khalili	N/A	15-Dec-2012	N/A	Mehrshahr, Karaj (Alborz)	N/A	20-Dec-2012 if released	N/A
Sahar Vadaie	N/A	15-Dec-2012	N/A	Mehrshahr, Karaj (Alborz)	N/A	20-Dec-2012 if released	N/A

Annex IV

[English only]

Christians currently imprisoned in the Islamic Republic of Iran

<i>Name</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Date of arrest</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Details</i>			<i>Notes</i>
				<i>City of arrest</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Status</i>	
Youcef Nadarkhani	Apostasy	13-Oct-2009	Death	Rasht	Lakan	Was released following a court hearing on 8 September 2012. The pastor was acquitted of apostasy, but found guilty of evangelising Muslims. He was sentenced to three years imprisonment for evangelising, but was released on minimum bail as he had already served the vast majority of this time. On Christmas day, (December 25th), 2012 Pastor Yousef was rearrested to serve the 45 remaining days of his sentence at Lakan Prison, Rasht.	N/A

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Behnam Irani	December 2006 charged with "national security crimes". Found guilty on February 23, 2008. This verdict recommended prosecutor pursue apostasy death sentence. January 2011 - convicted of "action against the order" & "national security threat".	December 2006; April 14, 2010	February 23, 2008, 5-year suspended sentence; January 2011, 1-year sentence. After serving almost the entire year, told must also serve 5 year from previous suspended sentence from 2008 verdict.	Karaj	Ghezal Hezar	Serving sentence	* In poor health and not receiving proper medical treatment.
Farshid Fathi Malayeri	"Actions against national security, being in contact with enemy foreign countries, religious propaganda" -- part of the evidence offered at trial was having Farsi language Bibles, unlawful distribution of Bibles, and possessing Christian literature	26-Dec-2010	Six years prison	Tehran	Evin	In prison serving sentence. On 5 February 2012, Pastor Fathi Malayeri, was tried before the Revolutionary Court in Evin Prison. On 22 February 2012, his six years sentence was upheld by the by the Iranian Revolutionary Court.	* Asked not to make public* Paid over \$400K for bail. Fathi was detained without an indictment for 16 months, and kept in solitary confinement most of those months. Fathi's lawyer was deprived of full access to his client's case: "When the lawyer went to court they wouldn't give him the file ... Until ... a few days [before the trial] they gave him the file, but not even the full file."

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				<i>City of arrest</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Status</i>	
Mojtaba Houseini	No formal charges brought	08-Feb-2012	N/A	Shiraz	Adel-Abad	Still detained awaiting trial	He was previously arrested on 11 May 2008 along with eight other Christians on the charge of having a Christian faith. At that time he was asked to renounce his faith. 15 October 2012 they were tried, at branch 3 of the Revolutionary Court in Shiraz. The court session finished without issuing any specific verdict.
Homayoun Shokoohi	No formal charges brought	08-Feb-2012	N/A	Shiraz	Adel-Abad	Still detained awaiting trial	Fariba Nazemian's husband
Vahid Hakkani	No formal charges brought	08-Feb-2012	N/A	Shiraz	Adel-Abad	Still detained awaiting trial	N/A
Mohammad-Reza Paroei (Kourosh)	No formal charges brought	08-Feb-2012	N/A	Shiraz	Adel-Abad	Still detained awaiting trial	N/A
Saeed Abedini	N/A	26-Sep-2012	N/A	Tehran	Evin	Saeed could not have a lawyer until Dec 2012. He has not appeared before a court for formal sentencing.	He was supposed to travel back to his family in US from Iran on July 30, but his passport confiscated and was called for questioning several time before his arrest.
Mehdi Amerooni	No formal charges brought	12-Oct-2012	N/A	Shiraz	N/A	Still being held in custody.	Was arrested when security authorities raided a gathering place of the group located at Jomhuri Street in Shiraz

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				<i>City of arrest</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Status</i>	
Mohammad (Vahid) Roghangir	No formal charges brought	12-Oct-2012	N/A	Shiraz	N/A	Still being held in custody.	Was arrested when security authorities raided a gathering place of the group located at Jomhuri Street in Shiraz
Soroush Sarae	No formal charges brought	12-Oct-2012	N/A	Shiraz	N/A	Still being held in custody.	Was arrested when security authorities raided a gathering place of the group located at Jomhuri Street in Shiraz
Eskandar Rezaee	No formal charges brought	12-Oct-2012	N/A	Shiraz	N/A	Still being held in custody.	Was arrested when security authorities raided a gathering place of the group located at Jomhuri Street in Shiraz
Shahin Lahooti	No formal charges brought	12-Oct-2012	N/A	Shiraz	N/A	Still being held in custody.	Was arrested when security authorities raided a gathering place of the group located at Jomhuri Street in Shiraz