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**Situaciones de derechos humanos que requieren
la atención del Consejo**

Informe del Relator Especial sobre la situación de los derechos humanos en la República Islámica del Irán* **

Resumen

En el presente informe, el Relator Especial sobre la situación de los derechos humanos en la República Islámica del Irán analiza los acontecimientos relacionados con la situación de los derechos humanos acaecidos desde la presentación de su segundo informe provisional a la Asamblea General en octubre de 2012 (A/67/369).

El Relator Especial relata sus actividades desde que el Consejo de Derechos Humanos prorrogara su mandato, examina las cuestiones de actualidad y expone algunos de los acontecimientos más recientes y merecedores de atención urgente en relación con la situación de los derechos humanos en el país. En el informe, que no pretende ser exhaustivo, el Relator Especial ofrece una visión general de la situación imperante según lo observado en la mayoría de los informes que ha recibido y examinado. El Relator Especial tiene previsto tratar en futuros informes a la Asamblea General y al Consejo varias cuestiones importantes que no se abordan en el presente informe.

* Documento presentado con retraso.

** Los anexos del presente informe se distribuyen tal como se recibieron, en el idioma en que se presentaron únicamente.



Índice

	<i>Párrafos</i>	<i>Página</i>
I. Introducción	1–10	3
II. Situación de los derechos humanos.....	11–75	5
A. Elecciones libres y justas	11–14	5
B. Libertad de expresión, de asociación y de reunión	15–18	6
C. Defensores de los derechos humanos	19–21	7
D. Tortura	22–30	8
E. Ejecuciones	31–33	11
F. Derechos de la mujer	34–49	12
G. Minorías étnicas.....	50–55	17
H. Minorías religiosas.....	56–64	19
I. La comunidad de personas lesbianas, gays, bisexuales y transgénero	65–67	21
J. Derechos socioeconómicos	68–75	22
III. Conclusiones y recomendaciones.....	76–79	25

Anexos

I. Additional reports of human rights violations in the Islamic Republic of Iran	28
II. Journalists currently imprisoned in the Islamic Republic of Iran.....	48
III. Bahá'ís currently imprisoned in the Islamic Republic of Iran as at 3 January 2013.....	54
IV. Christians currently imprisoned in the Islamic Republic of Iran.....	75

I. Introducción

1. En opinión del Relator Especial, en la República Islámica del Irán se siguen produciendo violaciones de los derechos humanos generalizadas, sistémicas y sistemáticas. Los informes recibidos de organizaciones no gubernamentales (ONG), defensores de los derechos humanos y particulares acerca de las violaciones de los derechos humanos o de los derechos de los demás siguen dibujando una situación en la que los derechos civiles, políticos, económicos, sociales y culturales se ven erosionados y vulnerados en la legislación y en la práctica. Además, el hecho de que el Gobierno no ponga en marcha investigaciones ni ofrezca reparaciones fomenta una cultura general de impunidad que contribuye a debilitar aún más el efecto de los instrumentos de derechos humanos que el Estado ha ratificado.

2. El Relator Especial continúa solicitando la cooperación del Gobierno de la República Islámica del Irán a fin de entablar un diálogo constructivo y poder evaluar cabalmente las alegaciones de violaciones de derechos humanos. Aun así, lamenta comunicar que no ha podido mejorar la relación de cooperación y consulta con el Gobierno. El Relator Especial ha comunicado, la última vez el 9 de mayo de 2012, su deseo de visitar la República Islámica del Irán a fin de iniciar el diálogo e investigar en profundidad la veracidad de las denuncias de violaciones de los derechos humanos. Sin embargo, el Gobierno sigue mostrándose reticente a esa petición y a entablar el diálogo.

3. En 2012, el Relator Especial también colaboró con los titulares de otros mandatos de procedimientos especiales del Consejo de Derechos Humanos en la transmisión de 3 cartas de denuncia, 25 llamamientos urgentes y 7 notas de prensa conjuntas. Además de esas comunicaciones, se dirigió por escrito al Gobierno en dos ocasiones para expresar su preocupación por la prolongación del arresto domiciliario de dirigentes de la oposición y por las restricciones impuestas al acceso de las mujeres a la educación.

4. El Relator Especial expresa su agradecimiento por el amplio número de informes facilitados por las ONG y los defensores de los derechos humanos obtenidos mediante entrevistas con fuentes de primera mano situadas dentro y fuera del país. A ese respecto, desde el inicio de su mandato se han realizado 409 entrevistas, 169 de las cuales se realizaron entre septiembre y diciembre de 2012 y pudieron utilizarse para la redacción del presente informe.

5. Además, el Relator Especial, de conformidad con la resolución 12/2 del Consejo de Derechos Humanos, en la que el Consejo pidió a los representantes y mecanismos que siguieran informando sobre las denuncias de intimidación o represalias, desea llamar la atención sobre dos casos de represalias que se publicaron en los medios de comunicación en noviembre y diciembre de 2012. En uno de esos casos, tres ciudadanos afganos, Mohammad Nour-Zehi, Abdolwahab Ansari y Massoum Ali Zehi, fueron presuntamente torturados y amenazados con la horca porque supuestamente habían facilitado al Relator Especial una lista de afganos ejecutados¹.

6. Según otros informes, cinco presos kurdos (Ahmad Tamouee, Yousef Kakeh Meimi, Jahangir Badouzadeh, Ali Ahmad Soleiman y Mostafa Ali Ahmad) reclusos en la prisión de Orumiyeh han sido acusados de "ponerse en contacto con la Oficina del Relator Especial", "facilitar información sobre la prisión a organizaciones de derechos humanos", "difundir propaganda contra el sistema dentro de la prisión" y "ponerse en contacto con

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

*Nawroz TV*². Según se informa, esos presos fueron recluidos en régimen de aislamiento durante dos meses, interrogados acerca de sus contactos con el Relator Especial y torturados para obtener una confesión sobre ello.

7. Al Relator Especial le preocupan profundamente los informes mencionados anteriormente y se une al Consejo de Derechos Humanos en la condena de todos los actos de intimidación o represalias contra las personas que cooperen con los instrumentos de derechos humanos³. Desea hacer hincapié en el derecho de las personas a cooperar con los mecanismos de derechos humanos de las Naciones Unidas y subraya que esa cooperación es una parte esencial de la capacidad de sus mecanismos para desempeñar sus mandatos.

8. El Relator Especial toma nota de las observaciones generales formuladas por el Gobierno de la República Islámica del Irán acerca del presente informe⁴, expresa su reconocimiento por el interés con que se han redactado esas observaciones y sigue confiando en que se producirá un contacto directo, ya que la redacción de observaciones no debe impedir la cooperación. En sus comentarios, el Gobierno expresa principalmente su preocupación por: a) la metodología de trabajo del Relator Especial; b) la credibilidad de sus fuentes de información; c) sus afirmaciones acerca de la cooperación del Gobierno con los mecanismos de derechos humanos; y d) sus conclusiones de que las denuncias de violaciones de derechos humanos que llegan hasta él demuestran la necesidad de que el Gobierno emprenda investigaciones y ofrezca reparaciones.

9. El Relator Especial ha expuesto en diversas ocasiones su metodología y mantiene en todo momento los más altos niveles de rigor y coherencia en su aplicación. Señala que las pruebas y testimonios que se le presentaron superaron las normas sobre pruebas no judiciales que aplica su mandato; que se citaron las fuentes de forma apropiada y profusa, cuando ello fue posible; que solo se presentaron aquellas alegaciones verificadas por diversas vías y manifestadas por varias fuentes; y que sus resultados satisfacían plenamente los protocolos establecidos por el sistema de las Naciones Unidas. Los nombres de las fuentes se omitieron cuando así se solicitó, como requiere el código de conducta del Relator Especial.

10. Además, el Relator Especial ha hecho referencia a lo largo de su informe a informes periódicos presentados recientemente por el Gobierno de la República Islámica del Irán a los órganos creados en virtud de los tratados de derechos humanos, pero sostiene que la participación en esos tratados o las promesas formuladas en esos informes no pueden en modo alguno ser un sustituto de la adopción de medidas para abordar de manera concreta y despejar completamente las preocupaciones planteadas en el marco de los instrumentos de derechos humanos. El Relator Especial sigue subrayando también que, a pesar de la invitación permanente cursada por el Estado, siguen en el aire varias solicitudes de visitar el país, que ninguno de los procedimientos especiales ha podido visitar desde 2005.

² Véanse International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran, "Five Kurdish Political Prisoners Face New Charges", 20 de diciembre de 2012 (puede consultarse en www.iranhumanrights.org/2012/12/kurdish_prisoners/); y Persianbanoo, "3 Kurdish Political Prisoners to be Tried on Charges of Contact with UN Special Rapporteur Ahmed Shaeed", 15 de diciembre de 2012 (puede consultarse en <http://persianbanoo.wordpress.com/2012/12/15/3-kurdish-political-prisoners-to-be-tried-on-charges-of-contact-with-un-special-rapporteur-ahmed-shaeed/>). Véase también <http://hra-news.org/1389-01-27-05-27-21/14413-1.html>.

³ Consejo de Derechos Humanos, resolución 12/2, párr. 2.

⁴ Véase A/HRC/22/56/Add.1.

II. Situación de los derechos humanos

A. Elecciones libres y justas

11. El Relator Especial recuerda la observación general N° 25 del Comité de Derechos Humanos, en la que el Comité afirmó que en el artículo 5 del Pacto Internacional de Derechos Civiles y Políticos se reconocía y protegía el derecho de todo ciudadano a tomar parte en la dirección de los asuntos públicos, el derecho a votar y a ser elegido y el derecho a acceder a la función pública⁵. Ese derecho debe disfrutarse y garantizarse sin restricciones indebidas. Cualquier condición que se imponga a ese derecho debe estar basada en criterios objetivos y razonables sin distinción por ningún motivo, incluidos la raza, el género, la religión y la opinión política o de otra índole⁶. Al Relator Especial le preocupa que las limitaciones importantes e indebidas impuestas al derecho de los ciudadanos iraníes a presentarse a las elecciones presidenciales socavan su derecho a participar en la dirección de los asuntos públicos, directamente o por medio de representantes libremente elegidos que rindan cuentas, a través del proceso electoral, del ejercicio de ese poder⁷.

12. El Gobierno de la República Islámica del Irán comunicó que, según se establecía en su Constitución, los candidatos al cargo del Presidente debían ser "políticos con un fondo religioso" y fieles creyentes en la "fundación de la República Islámica del Irán y en la religión oficial del país"⁸. Así pues, las mujeres quedaban excluidas del acceso a la Presidencia; de hecho, el Consejo de Guardianes no ha aprobado la candidatura de ninguna mujer en los 34 años de existencia de la República Islámica del Irán. La Constitución priva también del derecho a optar a la Presidencia a los ciudadanos que mantienen opiniones políticas contrarias a las de la República Islámica del Irán y a la religión oficial del país. El Comité de Derechos Humanos afirmó claramente que "las opiniones políticas no deberán usarse como motivo para privar a una persona del derecho a presentarse a elecciones"⁹.

13. El 11 de febrero de 2013, el Relator Especial se unió al Presidente-Relator del Grupo de Trabajo sobre la Detención Arbitraria y al Relator Especial sobre la libertad de reunión y de asociación en una declaración en la que se instaba al Gobierno de la República Islámica del Irán a que liberase de manera inmediata e incondicional a los candidatos en las elecciones presidenciales de 2009 Mehdi Karroubi y Mir Hossein Mousavi, a la esposa de este, Zahra Rahnavard, y a centenares de otros presos de conciencia que seguían encarcelados por ejercer pacíficamente su derecho a la libertad de opinión y de expresión o a la libertad de asociación y de reunión durante las manifestaciones que siguieron a esas elecciones presidenciales. Los titulares de esos mandatos subrayaron el hecho de que los dos dirigentes de la oposición no habían sido acusados de delito alguno desde su detención y que en un dictamen del Grupo de Trabajo sobre la Detención Arbitraria adoptado en 2012, el Grupo de Trabajo había confirmado que el Sr. Mousavi y el Sr. Karroubi habían sido objeto de una detención arbitraria por el Gobierno, en contravención de lo establecido en el artículo 9 del Pacto Internacional de Derechos Civiles y Políticos¹⁰. En el caso del Sr. Mousavi y el Sr. Karroubi, se informó de que el Fiscal General del Irán había propuesto a los dirigentes opositores que mostraran arrepentimiento y ofrecieran una plena restitución

⁵ CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.7, párr. 1.

⁶ Pacto Internacional de Derechos Civiles y Políticos, arts. 2 1) y 25; *ibid.*, párrs. 4, 6 y 17.

⁷ CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.7, párr. 7.

⁸ CCPR/C/IRN/3, párr. 885. Constitution, art. 115; *ibid.*, párr. 15.

⁹ CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.7, párr. 17.

¹⁰ A/HRC/WGAD/2012/30.

por las transgresiones cometidas contra el Gobierno y el Estado si deseaban participar en las elecciones presidenciales que habían de celebrarse en 2013¹¹.

14. Al Relator Especial le preocupa también que el Gobierno no haya establecido una autoridad electoral independiente, en cumplimiento de la observación general N° 25, que "supervise el proceso electoral y garantice que se desarrolla en forma justa e imparcial y de conformidad con disposiciones jurídicas compatibles con el Pacto"¹². También le preocupa la disponibilidad de información y material para la votación en los idiomas minoritarios de la República Islámica del Irán¹³. Por último, el Relator Especial recuerda, de manera más general, que la libertad de expresión, de reunión y de asociación "son condiciones esenciales para el ejercicio efectivo del derecho de voto y deben protegerse plenamente"¹⁴. Los informes de que funcionarios iraníes lanzan advertencias contra los ciudadanos que piden que las elecciones sean libres sugiriendo que esas demandas tienen carácter de conspiración y atentan contra el Estado o contra el principio de *velayat madari* (obediencia al Líder Supremo)¹⁵ van en detrimento del pleno disfrute del artículo 25 del Pacto Internacional de Derechos Civiles y Políticos, en el que se consagra la libre transmisión de información e ideas acerca de cuestiones de carácter público y político entre los ciudadanos, los candidatos y los representantes electos.

B. Libertad de expresión, de asociación y de reunión

15. Al Relator Especial le sigue preocupando que continúen las detenciones, encarcelamientos y procesamientos de docenas de periodistas y usuarios de la Internet al amparo de las disposiciones de la Ley de Prensa de 1986, que contiene 17 categorías de contenido "no permisible". El 4 de febrero de 2013, tras la detención de al menos 17 periodistas, la mayoría de los cuales trabajaban para agencias de noticias independientes, el Relator Especial, junto con el Relator Especial sobre la promoción y protección del derecho a la libertad de opinión y de expresión y el Presidente-Relator del Grupo de Trabajo sobre la Detención Arbitraria, pidió a la República Islámica del Irán que pusiera inmediatamente fin a la ola de detenciones de periodistas y liberase a los que ya habían sido encarcelados¹⁶. Los titulares de esos mandatos subrayaron su temor a que esas 17 detenciones formaran parte de una campaña más amplia contra los medios de comunicación y los periodistas independientes acusados de haber colaborado con organizaciones de derechos humanos y medios de comunicación extranjeros "antirrevolucionarios".

16. Antes de que se produjeran las detenciones mencionadas más arriba, ya había 45 periodistas presos en la República Islámica del Irán¹⁷. Los 5 periodistas a los que se entrevistó para el presente informe acerca de su detención y enjuiciamiento sostuvieron que no habían tenido un juicio público con jurado, como se establecía en la Ley de Prensa. Dos de ellos dijeron que habían sido reclusos de manera arbitraria sin cargos y sin que se les sometiera a juicio; 1 fue presuntamente encarcelado durante varios meses y puesto en libertad posteriormente con una advertencia verbal, en tanto que el otro estuvo al parecer

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

¹² CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.7, párr. 20.

¹³ *Ibid.*, párr. 7.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, para 12.

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 "UN experts call on Iran to stop journalist arrests and release those detained", nota de prensa, puede consultarse en www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12967&LangID=E.

¹⁷ Véase Committee to Protect Journalists, 2012 prison census, puede consultarse en <http://cpj.org/imprisoned/2012.php>.

encarcelado durante tres años, sin cargos ni juicio, tras lo cual se le puso en libertad bajo fianza. Dos mujeres periodistas dijeron también que habían sido objeto de un intenso acoso sexual durante su reclusión.

17. Mehdi Khazali comenzó a cumplir una condena de 14 años por criticar al Gobierno en su bitácora de Internet en octubre de 2012. Alireza Roshan, reportero de la publicación reformista *Shargh* comenzó a cumplir una condena de un año de prisión en noviembre de 2012. Zhila Bani-Yaghoub, editora del sitio web del Club de Mujeres Iraníes, comenzó a cumplir una condena de un año de prisión por "propaganda contra el sistema" y por "insultar al Presidente", en tanto que su esposo, el periodista Bahman Ahmadi Amouee, cumple actualmente una condena de cinco años por "delitos contra el Estado"¹⁸.

18. Al Relator Especial le preocupan también los informes que hablan de hostigamiento contra los familiares de periodistas que viven y trabajan en el extranjero. En una declaración pública, 104 periodistas pidieron que se pusiera fin al acoso y la intimidación que se ejercían contra sus familiares a fin de presionarles para que dejaran de trabajar con agencias de noticias como *BBC Persian*, *Voice of America* y *Radio Farda*. Una periodista al que se entrevistó para el presente informe afirmó que se había confiscado el pasaporte a dos de sus familiares y que se había amenazado a su familia con la confiscación de sus bienes si ella seguía trabajando (véase el anexo I, párrafos 15 a 17).

C. Defensores de los derechos humanos

19. De las entrevistas realizadas se desprende que los defensores de los derechos humanos siguen siendo objeto de acoso, detención, interrogatorios y torturas y frecuentemente se les acusa de delitos difusos relacionados con la seguridad nacional. La mayoría de los defensores de los derechos humanos entrevistados para el presente informe sostenían que habían sido detenidos sin orden judicial y sometidos a coacciones de naturaleza física y psicológica durante los interrogatorios con el fin de obtener una confesión firmada (y televisada). La mayoría de los entrevistados dijeron que se les había mantenido en régimen de incomunicación durante períodos que iban de un día hasta casi un año. Se les había negado el acceso a un abogado de su elección, habían sido sometidos a un juicio que no era imparcial o, en algunos casos habían sido sometidos a graves torturas físicas, violación (tanto hombres como mujeres fueron violados por funcionarios y funcionarias de prisiones), descargas eléctricas, suspensión por las manos o los brazos o contorsiones forzadas del cuerpo.

20. El Relator Especial sigue compartiendo las preocupaciones de la Asociación Internacional de Abogados con respecto a la erosión de la independencia de la profesión jurídica y del Colegio de Abogados de la República Islámica del Irán¹⁹. Puede citarse un caso puntual de la actuación legislativa, como la aprobación del proyecto de ley sobre la abogacía formal, que incrementa la supervisión del Colegio de Abogados de la República Islámica del Irán por el Gobierno. Al Relator Especial le preocupa también el artículo 187 de la Ley del Tercer Plan de Desarrollo Económico, Social y Cultural, que condujo al establecimiento de un órgano asociativo paralelo de los abogados conocido como "letrados asesores de la judicatura". Aunque esa Ley parece haber tenido el efecto de aumentar el número de profesionales de la abogacía en el país, en parte mediante un procedimiento más simple de concesión de licencias, en última instancia es la judicatura la que controla la concesión de licencias a todos esos letrados asesores. El Relator Especial recibió también

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ Asociación Internacional de Abogados, "Iran: IBA concern over access to justice and independence of the legal profession", 11 October 2007 (puede consultarse en www.ibanet.org/Article/Detail.aspx?ArticleUid=8281ffa3-1ce7-4976-a93d-e488cc0fa333).

informes de casos que habían acarreado la revocación de la licencia a letrados asesores que habían representado a presos de conciencia.

21. Además, en virtud de la Ley sobre los Requisitos para la Obtención de la Licencia de Abogado se permite a los miembros del Colegio de Abogados elegir a los miembros de su Junta de Directores, pero se requiere que el Tribunal Disciplinario Supremo de los Jueces, un órgano bajo la autoridad del poder judicial, consulte con el Ministerio de Inteligencia, el Tribunal Revolucionario y la policía para aprobar las posibles candidaturas para formar parte de dicha Junta. Algunos abogados iraníes dijeron que, como resultado práctico, se había prohibido a los candidatos que representaban a defensores de los derechos humanos obtener un puesto en la Junta.

D. Tortura

22. En el informe que presentó a la Asamblea General²⁰, el Relator Especial expresó su preocupación por los informes acerca del uso generalizado de la tortura. Comunicó que el 78% de las personas que habían denunciado violaciones de su derecho a disponer de garantías procesales afirmaron también que habían sido golpeados durante los interrogatorios con el fin de obtener una confesión, que las autoridades judiciales habían hecho caso omiso de sus denuncias de tortura y malos tratos y que, a pesar de esas denuncias, se habían utilizado contra ellos confesiones obtenidas bajo coacción.

23. En respuesta al informe mencionado anteriormente, el Gobierno de la República Islámica del Irán afirmó que las acusaciones de que en el país se recurría a la tortura eran infundadas, puesto que en las leyes del Estado se prohibía el uso de la tortura y la aceptación de pruebas obtenidas bajo coacción. No obstante, el Relator Especial sigue sosteniendo que la existencia de esas salvaguardias jurídicas no invalida por sí misma las denuncias de tortura y no exime al Estado de la obligación de investigar exhaustivamente dichas denuncias. También hace hincapié en que la impunidad generalizada y la admisión como pruebas de confesiones obtenidas bajo coacción siguen contribuyendo a la prevalencia de la tortura.

24. El 15 de noviembre de 2012, el Relator Especial se unió al Relator Especial sobre las ejecuciones extrajudiciales, sumarias y arbitrarias, el Relator Especial sobre la tortura y otros tratos o penas crueles, inhumanos o degradantes y el Relator Especial sobre la promoción y protección del derecho a la libertad de opinión y de expresión en una petición dirigida al Gobierno para que investigara la muerte de Sattar Beheshti, autor de una bitácora iraní²¹. El Sr. Beheshti fue presuntamente detenido el 30 de octubre de 2012 por la Unidad de Delitos Informáticos de la Policía bajo la acusación de "actuar contra la seguridad nacional en las redes sociales y Facebook". Al parecer, siete días más tarde se comunicó a su familia que podía hacerse cargo de sus restos mortales. Durante una entrevista realizada para el presente informe, una fuente informó al Relator Especial de que el Sr. Beheshti había sido torturado para que revelara su nombre de usuario y su contraseña en Facebook, se le había amenazado de muerte durante el interrogatorio y se le había golpeado en la cara y el pecho con un bastón. Esa fuente afirmó también que el Sr. Beheshti se había quejado de dolor en el pecho a otros presos y que la situación se había puesto en conocimiento de las autoridades, pero estas no habían tomado medida alguna. Un informe interno publicado en enero de 2013 por la Comisión sobre Seguridad Nacional y Política Exterior del *Majles* (Parlamento) criticó a la Unidad de Delitos Informáticos de la Policía de Teherán por haber

²⁰ A/67/369.

²¹ Véase "Iran: UN experts call for an independent and impartial investigation into the death in custody of a blogger", ACNUDH, 15 de noviembre de 2012. Puede consultarse en www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12792&LangID=E.

recluido al Sr. Beheshti en su propio centro de detención (no reconocido), pero no llegó a formular acusaciones directas sobre la participación en su muerte o a solicitar una investigación, debido a la, al parecer, existencia generalizada de centros de detención ilegales operados por unidades de los servicios de inteligencia, en contravención de la legislación iraní²².

25. Al Relator Especial le preocupan también los informes aparecidos en los medios de comunicación según los cuales, durante el funeral del Sr. Beheshti los servicios de seguridad llevaron a cabo una redada en la que se golpeó y detuvo a miembros de la familia y a varias personas que asistían a la ceremonia. Se informó también de que cinco oficiales de seguridad golpearon y arrastraron por el pelo a la anciana madre del Sr. Beheshti y que su hermano, Asghar, fue detenido y encarcelado durante dos horas²³.

26. Según otros informes, a fines de octubre de 2012, el hogar de Jamil Sowaidi fue asaltado y él fue detenido por oficiales no uniformados que afirmaron pertenecer al Cuerpo de Guardias de la Revolución Islámica. Al parecer, los frecuentes intentos de la familia del Sr. Sowaidi por conocer su paradero fueron rechazados por las autoridades. El 6 de noviembre, las autoridades supuestamente confirmaron que el Sr. Sowaidi había muerto mientras se encontraba bajo custodia y aconsejaron a su familia no denunciar el caso. La petición de la familia de que se realizara una autopsia fue denegada y el Sr. Sowaidi fue enterrado el 8 de noviembre de 2012. El Relator Especial insta decididamente al Gobierno a que lleve a cabo una investigación exhaustiva y transparente sobre la muerte del Sr. Sowaidi y lo alienta a que adopte medidas para ofrecer las reparaciones correspondientes, con arreglo a las normas internacionales²⁴.

27. A raíz de las 169 entrevistas que se realizaron para el presente informe, se examinaron 81 casos de denuncias de tortura durante el encarcelamiento. Se encontró que aproximadamente el 76% de los entrevistados dijeron haber sido objeto de tortura; el 56% mencionaron torturas físicas, incluidos abusos sexuales y violación; y el 71% comunicaron haber sufrido tortura psicológica. En un esfuerzo por investigar más detalladamente los métodos de tortura denunciados por los entrevistados, el Relator Especial examinó un estudio sobre la República Islámica del Irán realizado por uno de los centros más importantes del mundo en el tratamiento de la tortura, Freedom from Torture, que investiga y documenta las pruebas de tortura, desde el punto de vista forense, con arreglo a las normas del Manual para la Investigación y Documentación Eficaces de la Tortura y Otros Tratos o Penas Crueles, Inhumanos o Degradantes (Protocolo de Estambul)²⁵. Los datos recogidos eran tanto cuantitativos como cualitativos, y en ellos constaban los relatos sobre el encarcelamiento, la descripción de formas concretas de tortura y la documentación forense de las consecuencias físicas y psicológicas de la tortura²⁶. Las pruebas médicas y

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

²³ Véanse <http://hra-news.org/1389-01-27-05-27-51/14403-1.html>; y "Sattar Behesti's 40th Day Passing Memorial Services Raided, His Mother Beaten and Injured", Persianbanoo, 13 de diciembre de 2013 (puede consultarse en <http://persianbanoo.wordpress.com/2012/12/13/sattar-beheshtis-40th-day-passing-memorial-services-raided-his-mother-beaten-and-injured/>).

²⁴ "Ahwazi Arab political activist Jamil Sowaidi reportedly tortured to death in custody", Iran Human Rights Documentation Center, 9 de noviembre de 2012. Puede consultarse en www.iranhrdc.org/english/news/inside-iran/1000000206-ahwazi-arab-political-activist-jamil-sowaidi-reportedly-tortured-to-death-in-custody.html#.UN0sr6UTszU.

²⁵ Véase "We will make you regret everything": Torture in Iran since the 2009 election, Freedom from Torture Country Reporting Programme, March 2013. Puede consultarse en http://www.freedomfromtorture.org/sites/default/files/documents/iran%20report_A4%20-%20FINAL%20web.pdf.

²⁶ *Ibid.*

legales presentadas en el estudio parecen corresponderse con el importante número de declaraciones presentadas al Relator Especial en las que se hicieron denuncias de tortura.

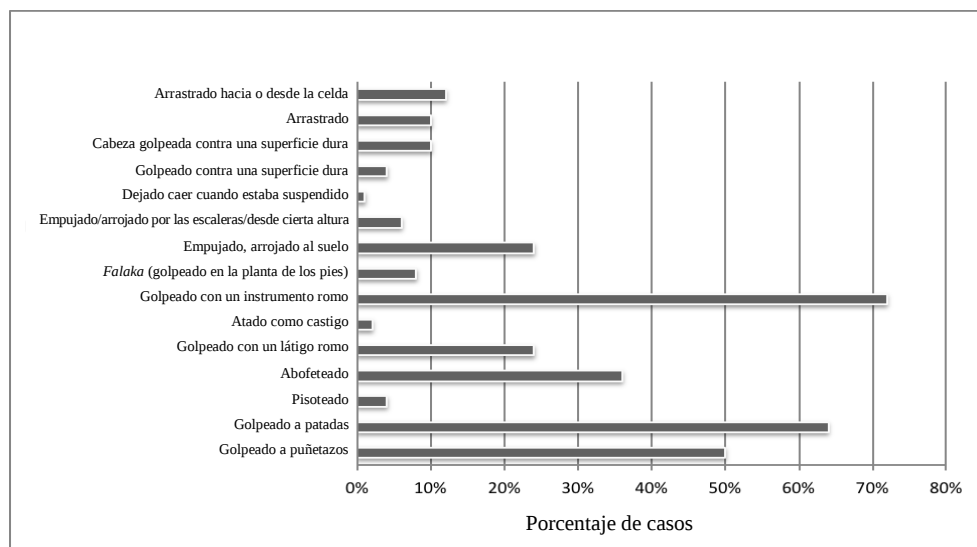
28. En el estudio mencionado anteriormente se analizaron 50 de los cerca de 5.000 casos documentados de tortura comunicados por ciudadanos iraníes al centro Freedom from Torture desde 1985. Veintinueve de las personas cuyos casos se examinaron para el estudio habían sido encarceladas en 2009, 14 en 2010 y 7 en 2011. En el 56% de los casos, las personas afectadas fueron encarceladas tan solo una vez en el período 2009-2011, mientras que el 44% fueron encarceladas más de una vez, y hasta tres veces, antes de abandonar la República Islámica del Irán.

29. En el estudio se exponía que entre los métodos de tortura física descritos en los 50 casos mencionados figuraban los traumatismos por golpes (véase el cuadro 1)²⁷, incluidas las palizas, los latigazos y las agresiones (100% de los casos); y se determinó que:

Las principales formas de traumatismo por golpes consistían en agresiones repetidas y prolongadas en forma de patadas, puñetazos, bofetadas o golpes con diversos instrumentos romos, como porras, cables, látigos, bastones, tubos de plástico, barras de metal, culatas de armas, cinturones y grilletes. Las víctimas dijeron haber sido agredidas o golpeadas en todas las partes del cuerpo, aunque lo más habitual era que los golpes se dirigieran a la cabeza y la cara, los brazos y piernas y la espalda. La mayoría tenían los ojos vendados cuando se les golpeaba y muchos de ellos estaban atados, con lo que no podían defenderse o protegerse.

Cuadro 1

Traumatismos por golpes – tipo de traumatismo/incidencia



30. En el estudio se determinó también la prevalencia de los métodos de tortura entre los casos examinados tal como aparece a continuación (véase el cuadro 2):

- Tortura sexual, incluida la violación, la agresión sexual, los actos violentos en los genitales y la penetración con un instrumento (60% de los casos);
- Suspensión y adopción de posturas dolorosas (64%);
- Uso de agua (32%);

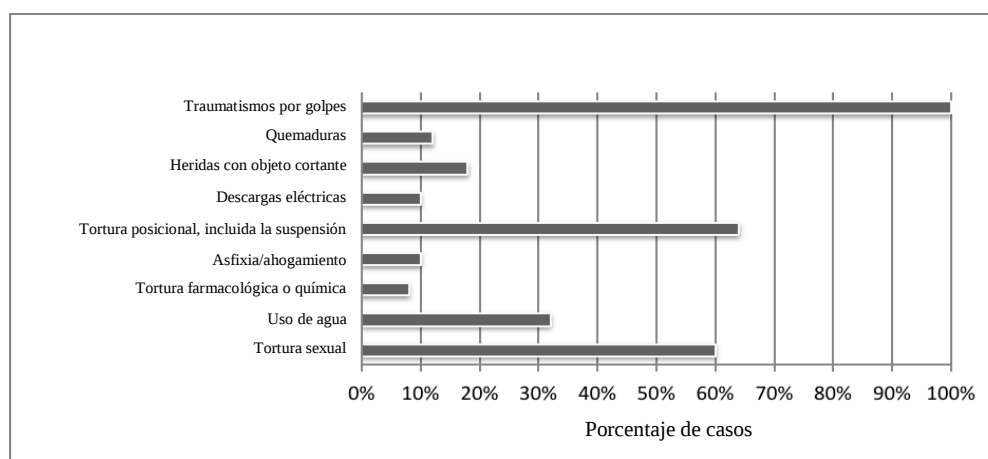
²⁷ A menos que se indique otra cosa, la información que aparece en los cuadros contenidos en el presente informe fue facilitada por la organización Freedom from Torture.

- Traumatismo por objeto cortante, como hojas, agujas y uñas (18%);
- Quemaduras (12%);
- Descargas eléctricas (10%);
- Asfixia (10%);
- Tortura farmacológica o química (8%).

De los casos objeto del estudio, el 60% de las mujeres y el 23% de los hombres dijeron haber sido violados.

Cuadro 2

Incidencia de formas específicas de tortura "física", todas las detenciones entre 2009 y 2011

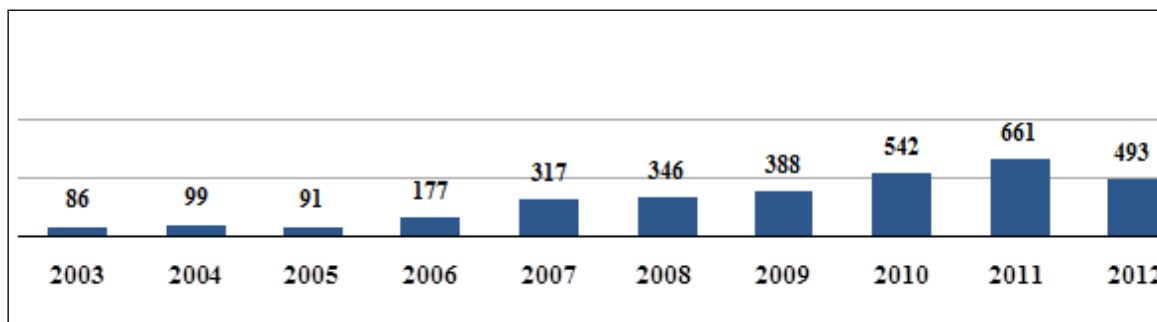


E. Ejecuciones

31. El Relator Especial sigue profundamente preocupado por el aumento del número de ejecuciones (véase el cuadro 3), especialmente cuando se vulneran las normas relativas a un juicio imparcial, y la aplicación de la pena capital por infracciones que no pueden considerarse entre los "delitos más graves" según el derecho internacional (como el consumo de alcohol, el adulterio y el tráfico de estupefacientes). Se ha informado de que el Gobierno anunció oficialmente unas 297 ejecuciones y que familiares de las víctimas, funcionarios de prisiones o miembros de la judicatura reconocieron otras cerca de 200 "ejecuciones secretas", con lo que el número más probable de ejecuciones en 2012 se cifra entre 489 y 497²⁸.

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

Cuadro 3
Ejecuciones (2003-2012)



32. Se ha comunicado que en 2013 se llevaron a cabo al menos 58 ejecuciones públicas. El Relator Especial se une al Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos en la condena de las ejecuciones públicas, que siguen produciéndose, a pesar de la publicación en enero de 2008 de una circular del Presidente del poder judicial en la que se prohibía ese tipo de ejecuciones. Se une también al Secretario General en su opinión de que las ejecuciones públicas añaden a la naturaleza ya de por sí cruel, inhumana y degradante de la pena de muerte y no puede tener sino un efecto de deshumanización de la víctima y de brutalización de quienes las presencian²⁹. Al Relator Especial le siguen preocupando las disposiciones del nuevo Código Penal que, aunque aún no se han aprobado, parecen ampliar la gama de delitos que pueden castigarse con la pena de muerte.

33. El 22 de octubre de 2012, Saeed Sedighi, propietario de una tienda en Teherán, fue ejecutado junto con otras nueve personas tras ser condenado por tráfico de drogas³⁰, a pesar del llamamiento a favor de que se detuvieran las ejecuciones que, el 12 de octubre de 2012, hicieron tres titulares de mandatos de procedimientos especiales³¹. El Gobierno todavía no ha dado respuesta a las preguntas planteadas en relación con el respeto de las garantías procesales, incluidas las alegaciones de que no permitió al Sr. Sedighi tener acceso a un abogado ni defenderse a sí mismo durante el juicio. Esos derechos están garantizados en virtud del artículo 14 del Pacto Internacional de Derechos Civiles y Políticos, los artículos 32 y 34 a 39 de la Constitución de la República Islámica del Irán y la Ley de Respeto de las Libertades Legítimas y Protección de los Derechos de la Ciudadanía (2004), en la que se establece el procedimiento penal y se definen las normas de lo que es un juicio imparcial.

F. Derechos de la mujer

34. De las estadísticas que se han facilitado se desprende que en los últimos 30 años la República Islámica del Irán ha conseguido destacables avances en los ámbitos de la alfabetización, la salud de la mujer y su acceso a la educación. Las tasas de alfabetización y de matriculación en la escuela primaria de las mujeres y niñas se estiman en más del 99% y en el 100% respectivamente, y la desigualdad por motivos de género en los niveles

²⁹ Véase "Iran: UN Human Rights chief concerned about recent spate of executions", OHCHR, 2 de febrero de 2011. Puede consultarse en www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=10698&LangID=E.

³⁰ Véase "UN Special Rapporteurs outraged with recent executions in Iran", ACNUDH, 23 de octubre de 2013. Puede consultarse en www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12688&LangID=E.

³¹ "Iran: UN Special Rapporteurs call for the immediate halt of executions, including eleven scheduled for tomorrow", ACNUDH, 12 de octubre de 2012. Puede consultarse en www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12656&LangID=E.

educativos secundario y terciario parece ser inexistente³². Las estadísticas indican también que las mujeres gozan de un mejor acceso a la atención primaria de la salud. La tasa de mortalidad materna se sitúa en 24,6 muertes por cada 100.000 nacidos vivos, y la tasa de asistencia especializada durante el parto alcanza el 94,5%, cifras que ponen al país "en el buen camino" en lo que se refiere a alcanzar el Objetivo de Desarrollo del Milenio consistente en mejorar la salud materna³³.

35. Además, en el Quinto Plan Nacional de Desarrollo del país se presta "especial atención a las necesidades y la creación de oportunidades constructivas para las mujeres y los jóvenes". En el Plan también se hace referencia a los principios de igual salario para las mujeres y la ampliación del apoyo social con el fin de garantizar la igualdad de oportunidades para hombres y mujeres y el empoderamiento de estas mediante el acceso a posibilidades de trabajo adecuadas³⁴. Según parece, se han elaborado varios programas encaminados a promover esos objetivos, incluido un sistema para generar empleo "en el hogar" para las mujeres. El Presidente de la Comisión de Salud y Tratamiento del *Majlis* también anunció recientemente la ampliación de la licencia de maternidad de seis a nueve meses, además de dos semanas de licencia obligatoria para los padres³⁵.

36. Con todo, las disparidades por motivos de género en el ámbito de la participación económica y el empoderamiento en el ámbito político siguen siendo cuestiones problemáticas (véase el cuadro 4), y algunos hechos recientes amenazan con dar al traste con los logros en materia educativa mencionados más arriba³⁶. Entre ellos cabe citar los fallidos (hasta la fecha) intentos legislativos por fortalecer la poligamia y por reducir el horario laboral para las mujeres, así como propuestas en materia de políticas que discriminan a las mujeres en la esfera de enseñanza y limitan aún más sus derechos civiles.

Cuadro 4

Posición en cuanto a la igualdad entre los géneros (2006-2012)

	2006 <i>De 115 países</i>	2007 <i>De 128 países</i>	2008 <i>De 130 países</i>	2009 <i>De 134 países</i>	2010 <i>De 135 países</i>	2011 <i>De 115 países</i>
Aprovechamiento educativo	80°	90°	92°	96°	96°	105°
Participación y posibilidades económicas	113°	123°	118°	131°	125°	125°
Empoderamiento político	109°	122°	128°	132°	129°	130°
Salud y supervivencia	52°	58°	60°	63°	83°	85°

*Foro Económico Mundial: Gender Gap Reports: 2006-2012*³⁷.

1. Obligaciones internacionales

37. En 1993, el Comité de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales señaló que la obligación de la República Islámica del Irán de garantizar la igualdad de oportunidades para las mujeres merecía especial atención, especialmente en relación con el derecho al trabajo,

³² Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF), Iran: MENA Gender Equality Profile: Status of Girls and Women in the Middle East and North, octubre de 2011 (puede consultarse en www.unicef.org/gender/files/Iran-Gender-Eqaulity-Profile-2011.pdf), p. 3.

³³ E/C.12/IRN/2, párr. 257.9.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, párrs. 36.8 a 36.10.

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

³⁶ Véase Ricardo Hausmann, Laura D. Tyson y Saadia Zahidi, The Global Gender Gap Report 2012, Foro Económico Mundial. Puede consultarse en www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GenderGap_Report_2012.pdf.

³⁷ Véase www.weforum.org/reports.

los derechos relacionados con la familia y el derecho a la educación³⁸. En 2006, las autoridades acordaron aplicar parcialmente las recomendaciones formuladas por la Relatora Especial sobre la violencia contra la mujer, sus causas y consecuencias tras su visita al país. Eso incluía el acuerdo para modificar las disposiciones discriminatorias contenidas en las leyes civiles y penales del país, especialmente con respecto a la igualdad de derechos de las mujeres en cuanto al matrimonio y el acceso a la justicia. En febrero de 2010, el Gobierno también recibió y aceptó 8 de las 13 recomendaciones relativas a los derechos de la mujer formuladas con ocasión del examen periódico universal³⁹.

38. En su segundo informe periódico presentado al Comité de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales, que el Comité examinará en su 50º período de sesiones⁴⁰, el Gobierno de la República Islámica del Irán expuso su programa para la revisión de "la normativa vigente" con el fin de promover la participación de la mujer, fomentar la sensibilización del público acerca de sus "cualificaciones" y potenciar sus aptitudes⁴¹. El Gobierno también sostuvo que los asuntos de la mujer habían recibido "especial atención en los planes de desarrollo económico, social, cultural y político del país", en consonancia con su opinión de que "hombres y mujeres gozan por igual de la protección de la ley y disfrutan todos los derechos humanos, políticos, económicos, sociales y culturales, de conformidad con criterios islámicos"⁴². Al cualificar su postura, los representantes del Gobierno han asegurado que "hombres y mujeres son iguales en dignidad y en derechos humanos; lo que no ha de confundirse con que hombres y mujeres desempeñen las mismas funciones en la familia, en la sociedad y en el proceso de desarrollo"⁴³.

39. Ese punto de vista se explica más detalladamente en la Carta de Derechos y Responsabilidades de la Mujer, que el Estado aprobó en 2004. Según el preámbulo, la Carta se redactó de acuerdo con la opinión de que "hay varias tradiciones y perspectivas en cuanto a los derechos de la mujer basadas en culturas distintas". Así pues, en la Carta se enumeran los derechos que, en opinión del Gobierno, pertenecen a ambos sexos y se hace hincapié en los derechos que considera específicos de la mujer sobre la base de sus características diferenciadoras "físicas y psicológicas".

40. A la luz de lo anterior, el Relator Especial se une a la declaración formulada en su último informe por la Relatora Especial en la esfera de los derechos humanos, en el que afirmaba que, si bien la tendencia a percibir la cultura como un impedimento para los derechos de la mujer es a la vez simplista y problemática, muchas prácticas y normas que discriminan a las mujeres se justifican haciendo referencia a la cultura, la religión y la tradición⁴⁴. A ese respecto, el Relator Especial sostiene que el énfasis que se ha hecho anteriormente en las funciones de los distintos sexos impone limitaciones a la obligación del Gobierno de la República Islámica del Irán de proteger el pleno disfrute por las mujeres de sus derechos civiles, políticos, sociales, culturales y económicos. El Relator Especial cree que esa opinión cualifica de manera arbitraria la medida en que las mujeres deben disfrutar de esos derechos y la hace coincidir con la medida que el Gobierno considera

³⁸ E/C.12/1993/7, párr. 8.

³⁹ A/HRC/14/12.

⁴⁰ E/C.12/IRN/2.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, párr. 25.

⁴² *Ibid.*, párrs. 25 y 27.

⁴³ Intervención de Eshagh Al-Habib, Embajador y Representante Permanente de la República Islámica del Irán ante las Naciones Unidas, en nombre de Maryam Mojtahedzadeh, asesor del Presidente y Director del Center for Women and Family Affairs, durante el debate general celebrado por la Comisión de la Condición Jurídica y Social de la Mujer en su 56º período de sesiones, 28 de febrero de 2012. Puede consultarse en www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/csw56/general-discussions/member-states/Iran.pdf

⁴⁴ A/67/287, párr. 3.

acorde con los criterios islámicos. El Relator Especial sostiene también que ese argumento concreto menoscaba la noción de los derechos universales y compromete los derechos protegidos en el Pacto Internacional de Derechos Civiles y Políticos y en el Pacto Internacional de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales para virtualmente la mitad de la población del país.

2. Derechos socioeconómicos

41. Los logros conseguidos por las mujeres iraníes en el ámbito de la educación no se han visto reflejados en su condición económica actual. Las estadísticas muestran que sigue habiendo una importante disparidad por motivos de género en la participación en el mercado de trabajo; además, las mujeres siguen ocupando tan solo un pequeño porcentaje de los cargos superiores de gestión. Según el UNICEF, tanto solo el 32% de las mujeres iraníes participan activamente en el mercado de trabajo, en comparación con el 73% de los hombres y el 52% de las mujeres cuando la cifra se amplía al ámbito mundial⁴⁵.

42. El Relator Especial opina que algunas de las limitaciones legales que se imponen al empleo de la mujer, junto con las recientes modificaciones de leyes que afectan a sus derechos en el ámbito socioeconómico, debilitan gravemente la capacidad del Gobierno para promover la igualdad entre los géneros y progresar en la aplicación de las recomendaciones formuladas por el Comité de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales⁴⁶ y en el cuarto período de sesiones del examen periódico universal⁴⁷. Entre esas limitaciones se encuentra el artículo 1.117 del Código Civil, en el que se reconoce a los hombres el derecho a prohibir a sus esposas que trabajen fuera del hogar si demuestran que el trabajo es incompatible con los intereses de la familia. Además, al parecer, algunos miembros del *Majlis* propusieron recientemente cuatro artículos en virtud de los cuales se requería que una mujer estuviera casada para poder formar parte de un comité científico universitario o trabajar en el Ministerio de Educación y Formación. El portavoz de la Comisión de lo Social del *Majlis* comunicó que la imposición de esos requisitos aún no se había aprobado⁴⁸.

43. En junio de 2012, el Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología anunció que las mujeres que se presentaran al examen nacional de admisión no podrían matricularse en 77 líneas de estudio impartidas en 36 universidades públicas del país⁴⁹. Se informó también de que durante el curso académico 2012/13 se había restringido sustancialmente la matriculación de mujeres en centenares de cursos ofrecidos en las universidades públicas iraníes, entre los que figuraban los de ingeniería del petróleo, gestión de datos, comunicaciones, tecnología para emergencias médicas, ingeniería mecánica, derecho, ciencias políticas, criminología, ciencias sociales y estudios religiosos⁵⁰. Además, en virtud de las políticas encaminadas a imponer la segregación por sexos, en lugar de prohibirse directamente el acceso a los candidatos, hombres o mujeres, se ofrecen líneas de estudios universitarios "para un solo sexo"⁵¹. En respuesta a las críticas de los parlamentarios, que solicitaron una explicación, el Ministro de Ciencia y Educación Superior respondió que el 90% de las titulaciones seguían estando abiertas a ambos sexos, que los cursos para un solo sexo eran necesarios para lograr el "equilibrio" y que algunas líneas de estudio "no eran muy apropiadas para las mujeres".

⁴⁵ UNICEF Gender Equality Profile (véase la nota de pie de página 32), pág. 4.

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=1666033.

⁵⁰ "Iran: Ensure Equal Access to Higher Education", Human Rights Watch, 22 de septiembre de 2012 (puede consultarse en 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.

A la luz de las obligaciones internacionales de la República Islámica del Irán dimanantes del Pacto Internacional de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales y de su Constitución, el Relator Especial insta al Gobierno a que revise las políticas que pudieran tener carácter discriminatorio y anular los progresos que el Estado ha conseguido en el ámbito de la educación de las mujeres.

3. Derecho a circular libremente

44. Una mujer casada no puede obtener un pasaporte ni abandonar el país sin el consentimiento por escrito de su esposo. En noviembre de 2012, el Presidente de la Comisión de Seguridad Nacional y Política Exterior del *Majlis* anunció una enmienda de la legislación en materia de expedición de pasaportes en virtud de la cual, en el caso de las mujeres solteras menores de 40 años y los hombres menores de 18, se requeriría el consentimiento de un tutor o un mandamiento de un juez de la *sharia* para obtener el pasaporte⁵². Aunque la enmienda fue rechazada en última instancia, al parecer la Comisión anunció nuevas enmiendas del proyecto de ley sobre la expedición de pasaportes en virtud de las cuales se seguiría permitiendo a las mujeres solteras mayores de 18 años obtener el pasaporte sin el mencionado permiso, pero tendrían que contar con la autorización de su padre o tutor por parte del padre para abandonar el país⁵³.

45. En defensa de las enmiendas mencionadas, el Presidente de la Comisión de Seguridad Nacional y Política Exterior afirmó que el Gobierno recibía con frecuencia solicitudes de mujeres solteras para viajar fuera del país, en particular para realizar una peregrinación, y que ese fenómeno había impulsado al Gobierno a establecer políticas que garantizaran su salud y su seguridad⁵⁴.

4. Derechos civiles y políticos

46. Se han recibido informes de que los activistas a favor de los derechos de la mujer siguen siendo hostigados por formular declaraciones en las que critican las políticas o las medidas adoptadas por el Gobierno; de que se siguen dispersando las reuniones de organización; de que se sigue negando el permiso para organizar reuniones pacíficas; y de que las mujeres que se cree que están asociadas con entidades como las Madres de Luto y la Campaña Un Millón de Firmas a Favor de la Igualdad siguen siendo objeto de acoso, detención y encarcelamiento. A menudo se acusa a los defensores de los derechos de la mujer de delitos relacionados con la seguridad nacional y de "propaganda contra el sistema".

47. Al parecer, a los activistas también se les prohíbe viajar y realizar otras actividades protegidas. La activista a favor de los derechos de la mujer y miembro de la Campaña Un Millón de Firmas a Favor de la Igualdad Maryam Behraman fue recientemente condenada a una pena de ocho meses de prisión, cuyo cumplimiento fue suspendido, por el cargo de "propaganda contra el Estado". Se la declaró inocente de los cargos de haber "insultado al líder y fundador de la República Islámica del Irán"⁵⁵. La Sra. Behraman fue detenida el 11 de mayo de 2011 en Shiraz bajo la acusación de "actuar en contra de la seguridad nacional", un cargo aparentemente vinculado con su participación, en marzo de 2011, en el 55º período de sesiones de la Comisión de la Condición Jurídica y Social de la Mujer, y permaneció encarcelada durante 128 días en un centro de detención. El 15 de septiembre fue puesta en libertad bajo fianza de 300.000 dólares. La abogada de la Sra. Behraman dijo

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

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

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

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

que había podido leer ocho volúmenes de su expediente y se le había permitido tomar notas y presentar su defensa durante tres sesiones relativamente largas ante el tribunal⁵⁶.

48. Varias leyes iraníes siguen conteniendo disposiciones discriminatorias contra la mujer. En virtud del artículo 1.108 del Código Civil, por ejemplo, se exige a las mujeres que obedezcan a sus esposos. Las mujeres no pueden transferir su nacionalidad y ciudadanía a su esposo o a sus hijos, una situación que ha convertido en apátridas a millares de hijos de mujeres iraníes casadas con refugiados afganos o iraquíes, así como de mujeres iraníes expatriadas casadas con hombres de otras nacionalidades.

49. La escasa representación de la mujer en puestos de adopción de decisiones sigue suponiendo un problema en cuanto a la participación de la mujer en la vida pública, un derecho consagrado en el artículo 25 del Pacto Internacional de Derechos Civiles y Políticos. Se permite a las mujeres actuar como asesores legales, por ejemplo, pero no pueden pronunciar y firmar sentencias definitivas⁵⁷. Nunca se ha designado a una mujer para formar parte del Consejo de Guardianes o del Consejo de Discernimiento del Interés del Régimen. De las 490 mujeres que presentaron su candidatura durante las elecciones parlamentarias celebradas en marzo de 2012 solo 9 resultaron elegidas, con lo que tan solo ocupan el 3,1% de los 290 escaños del *Majlis* (aunque la cifra supone un ligero aumento en comparación con las 8 mujeres presentes en el anterior Parlamento). Antes de las elecciones, grupos de mujeres iraníes pidieron al Presidente del *Majlis* que mejorase la representación de la mujer, mencionando como motivos de su petición el "número cada vez mayor de mujeres profesionales, la importancia de incorporar la perspectiva de la mujer en determinadas cuestiones en los órganos encargados de la adopción de decisiones, el tratamiento de cuestiones relacionadas con la mujer y la familia y la eliminación de vacíos legales"⁵⁸.

G. Minorías étnicas

1. Los árabes ahwazíes

50. Al Relator Especial le siguen preocupando los informes recibidos de miembros de la comunidad árabe que hacen referencia a casos de detención, encarcelamiento y procesamiento por realizar actividades protegidas encaminadas a promover los derechos sociales, económicos, culturales, lingüísticos y ambientales. La mayoría de los entrevistados dijeron que habían sido detenidos sin un mandamiento judicial y habían sido objeto de malos tratos durante el encarcelamiento. Sostuvieron que se les había encarcelado sin cargos durante períodos que iban de varios días a varias semanas. Algunos dijeron haber sufrido torturas físicas y psicológicas durante el interrogatorio, incluidos latigazos o palizas, y que se les había obligado a presenciar ejecuciones, amenazas contra sus familiares e incluso el encarcelamiento real de sus familiares para conseguir que implicaran a otras personas o para inducir a otras personas a que actuaran como informadores de las autoridades.

51. Uno de los entrevistados dijo que en junio de 2012 detuvieron a un primo, un sobrino y un hermano suyos con el fin de coaccionar a sus hijos, que vivían en el extranjero, para que regresaran al país. El entrevistado afirmó que funcionarios del Ministerio de Inteligencia habían detenido, encarcelado e interrogado diariamente durante más de dos semanas a sus familiares acerca de posibles contactos en el extranjero, sin que

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*; véase también <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>.

⁵⁸ "Iranian women call for greater representation in Parliament, *Payvand Iran News*, 16 de enero de 2012. Puede consultarse en www.payvand.com/news/12/jan/1167.html.

se presentara ningún cargo. Al parecer fueron sometidos a torturas físicas y psicológicas, incluidos latigazos y palizas hasta quedar inconscientes. Las personas a que se refiere esa información continúan en prisión.

52. Una fuente bien informada comunicó que Sattar Sayyahi, poeta, había muerto en circunstancias sospechosas en noviembre de 2012 tras haber sido liberado y posteriormente amenazado por el Ministerio de Inteligencia. También se afirmó que un tío y un vecino del Sr. Sayyahi fueron detenidos, interrogados y torturados por las autoridades después de que lo llevaran al hospital. El entrevistado afirmó que el tío y el vecino del Sr. Sayyahi fueron interrogados acerca de las conversaciones que habían mantenido con él antes de su muerte. Según otros informes, las autoridades atacaron y detuvieron a entre 130 y 140 personas que asistieron al funeral, incluido un primo del Sr. Sayyahi de 17 años de edad, Ali, que sufrió la fractura de una mano como resultado de las torturas que sufrió mientras estuvo encarcelado.

2. Los baluchi

53. Podría decirse que Sistan-Balochistan es la región más subdesarrollada de la República Islámica del Irán, donde se encuentran las tasas más elevadas de pobreza y de mortalidad de niños y de recién nacidos de todo el país y los menores índices de alfabetización y esperanza de vida. Se dice que los baluchi son objeto de una discriminación social, racial, religiosa y económica sistemática y también que están sumamente infrarrepresentados en los órganos del Estado⁵⁹. También se ha dicho que los derechos lingüísticos de los baluchi se ven menoscabados por el rechazo sistemático de las publicaciones en esa lengua y las limitaciones impuestas al uso público y privado de sus lenguas nativas, en contravención del artículo 15 de la Constitución y del artículo 27 del Pacto Internacional de Derechos Civiles y Políticos. Además, la aplicación del criterio Gozinesh, en virtud del cual los funcionarios y empleados del Estado están obligados a demostrar su adhesión al islam y al concepto de *velayat-e faqih* (defensa de la legitimidad islámica) complica aún más la difícil situación socioeconómica de ese grupo étnico al limitar sus posibilidades de empleo⁶⁰.

54. También se han escuchado relatos sobre la destrucción de mezquitas y escuelas religiosa sunníes y denuncias del encarcelamiento y asesinato de clérigos de esa denominación. Se ha informado de que activistas baluchi han sido objeto de detención arbitraria y tortura. En la provincia de Sistan-Balochistan se ha llevado a cabo un gran número de ejecuciones por delitos relacionados con las drogas o infracciones consideradas como *Moharebeh* ("enemistad contra Dios") sin que se hubiera celebrado un juicio imparcial⁶¹. También se recibieron denuncias de que el Gobierno utilizaba la pena de muerte en esa provincia como medio para eliminar a la oposición⁶². En un ruego dirigido a la comunidad internacional, el Partido del Pueblo de Balochistan informó de que dos presos

⁵⁹ Irán: exposición ante el Comité de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales, 49º período de sesiones, Amnistía Internacional. Puede consultarse en www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cescr/docs/ngos/AI_CESCRWG49_Iran.pdf.

⁶⁰ Véase Organización de Naciones y Pueblos no Representados, exposición ante el Comité de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales (puede consultarse en www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cescr/docs/ngos/UNPO_IranWG49.pdf), y Religious Discrimination and Injustice To Ahlesunnat (Ginebra, 22 de julio de 2012), Nasser Nabatzahi (puede consultarse en www.ostomaan.org/articles/human-rights/13351).

⁶¹ "Iran executions send a chilling message", Amnistía Internacional, 30 de marzo de 2010. Puede consultarse en www.amnesty.org/en/news-and-updates/iran-executions-send-chilling-message-2010-03-30.

⁶² "Balochistan: Urgent Appeal to Stop Mass Arrests and Executions", Organización de Naciones y Pueblos no Representados, 26 de octubre de 2012. Puede consultarse en www.unpo.org/article/15045.

baluchi encarcelados en la prisión de Zahidan habían sido condenados a muerte a raíz de las manifestaciones celebradas en Rask City y otras poblaciones de Sarbaz en mayo de 2012. Los presos políticos internados en el centro de detención que protestaron contra las condenas a muerte fueron, al parecer, enviados al exilio⁶³.

55. También se recibieron informes de que el *netizen* Abdol Basit Rigi y los activistas políticos Abdoljalil Rigi y Yahyaa Charizahi habían sido acusados de *Moharebeh* y condenados a muerte tras confesar bajo coacción. Abdol Basit Rigi había sido detenido tres años antes, internado en régimen de aislamiento durante 11 meses y torturado. Se informó además de que los activistas fueron trasladados al Ministerio de Inteligencia e internados en régimen de aislamiento dos días antes de su ejecución, y allí fueron sometidos a violentas torturas y obligados a grabar una confesión televisada⁶⁴.

H. Minorías religiosas

56. Al Relator Especial le sigue preocupando profundamente la situación de los derechos humanos de las minorías religiosas en la República Islámica del Irán. Los informes y las entrevistas con miembros de las comunidades bahaí, cristiana y musulmana sunní siguen describiendo una situación en la que los seguidores de religiones reconocidas y no reconocidas sufren discriminación con arreglo a la ley o en la práctica, como diversos grados de intimidación, detención y encarcelamiento. Varios de los entrevistados afirmaron que se les había interrogado repetidamente acerca de sus creencias religiosas. La mayoría de las personas entrevistadas dijeron que se les había acusado de delitos relacionados con la seguridad nacional o de realizar propaganda contra el Estado por realizar actividades religiosas. Varios de los entrevistados declararon que habían sufrido tortura física y psicológica.

1. Los bahaíes

57. En sus observaciones sobre el informe que el Relator Especial presentó a la Asamblea General (A/67/369), el Gobierno afirmó que, a pesar de que la religión bahaí no estaba reconocida en el país, sus seguidores gozaban de igualdad de derechos en la ley y que no podían ser procesados o encarcelados por mantener sus creencias. El Gobierno sostuvo, sin embargo, que la propagación de la fe bahaí era una "violación de las leyes y reglamentos vigentes" y que las actividades de proselitismo perturbaban el orden público y, por tanto, podían imponerse límites, de conformidad con lo establecido en los artículos 18 y 19 del Pacto Internacional de Derechos Civiles y Políticos. No obstante, en su observación general N° 22, el Comité de Derechos Humanos hizo hincapié en que la enseñanza de las creencias religiosas era una actividad protegida y que la práctica de enseñar una religión o creencia incluía la realización de actos que eran consustanciales a la forma en que los grupos religiosos llevaban a cabo sus asuntos básicos, como la libertad de establecer seminarios o escuelas religiosas y la libertad de preparar y distribuir publicaciones o textos religiosos⁶⁵.

58. Se recibieron informes de que 110 bahaíes se encontraban encarcelados en la República Islámica del Irán por profesar su fe, incluidas dos mujeres, Zohreh Nikayin (Tebyanian) y Taraneh Torabi (Ehsani), que al parecer estaban amamantando a sus hijos en prisión. Se estimaba que 133 bahaíes se encontraban a la espera de una orden de cumplimiento de sentencia y que otros 268 estaban a la espera de juicio. Se dijo que las

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

⁶⁴ "Iran Executes Three Baluch Political Prisoners", Balochistan Peoples Party, 23 de octubre de 2012. Puede consultarse en <http://eng.balochpeople.org/articles/human-rights/411>.

⁶⁵ CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.4, párr. 4.

autoridades habían detenido al menos a 59 seguidores de esa religión entre agosto y noviembre de 2012, algunos de los cuales ya habían sido puestos en libertad. Varias fuentes comunicaron que, desde octubre de 2012, las autoridades habían asaltado las casas de al menos 24 bahaíes y habían detenido a 25 personas en la ciudad de Gorgan y sus alrededores, 10 de las cuales permanecían en custodia al finalizar el período a que se refiere el presente informe. Se informó además de que los bahaíes de la ciudad septentrional de Semnan habían sido objeto de una intensa persecución durante los últimos tres años. Al parecer, los bahaíes de Semnan tenían que hacer frente a actos de violencia física, detenciones, incendios y vandalismo contra sus hogares y cementerios. La mayoría de los negocios propiedad de los bahaíes de Semnan y de la ciudad septentrional de Hamadan habían sido cerrados⁶⁶.

59. Según se comunica, los miembros de la comunidad bahaí están siendo sistemáticamente privados de una serie de derechos económicos y sociales, incluido el acceso a la educación superior. Fuentes bien informadas informan de que las autoridades de tres universidades diferentes expulsaron a cinco alumnos bahaíes en noviembre de 2012. Al parecer, a cuatro de esos estudiantes se les ofreció la posibilidad de ser readmitidos si apostataban o prometían abandonar sus prácticas religiosas. Parece que los alumnos fueron expulsados cuando rechazaron el ofrecimiento.

2. Los cristianos

60. En sus comentarios y observaciones sobre el informe que el Relator Especial presentó a la Asamblea General (A/67/369), el Gobierno de la República Islámica del Irán hizo hincapié en que "el reconocimiento del cristianismo en la Constitución... no conlleva la inmunidad judicial" para sus fieles. El Relator Especial cree que los cristianos no deben ser sancionados por manifestar y practicar su fe y, por tanto, sigue preocupado por el hecho de que los cristianos estén siendo detenidos y procesados por delitos vagamente definidos contra la seguridad nacional por ejercitar sus creencias.

61. Algunas fuentes han informado de que al menos 13 cristianos protestantes permanecen en centros de detención en todo el país y que más de 300 cristianos han sido detenidos desde junio de 2010. Entre los que se encuentran encarcelados cabe mencionar al pastor Behnam Irani y al dirigente religioso Farshid Fathi, que cumplen condenas de seis años por cargos como "actuar contra la seguridad nacional", "mantenerse en contacto con países extranjeros enemigos" y "realizar propaganda religiosa". Esas fuentes sostienen que las pruebas esgrimidas contra el Sr. Fathi guardaban relación con sus actividades en la iglesia, incluida la distribución de biblias en idioma persa y la coordinación de viajes para que miembros de la iglesia asistieran a conferencias y seminarios religiosos fuera del país. Varias iglesias protestantes con congregaciones mayoritarias de lengua asiria o armenia también se han visto obligadas a poner fin a los servicios en idioma persa; además, recientemente se informó de que la Iglesia de las Asambleas de Dios Janat Abad, en Teherán, que celebraba todos sus servicios en idioma persa, fue cerrada el 19 de mayo de 2012⁶⁷.

⁶⁶ "Inciting Hatred: the Bahá'ís of Semnan. A case study in religious hatred", Bahá'í International Community, octubre de 2012. Puede consultarse en www.bic.org/sites/default/files/pdf/Bahais-of-Semnan-Report.pdf.

⁶⁷ "Protestant Church shutdown sparks fears of coming closure spree", Campaña Internacional para los Derechos Humanos en el Irán, 8 de junio de 2012 (puede consultarse en www.iranhumanrights.org/2012/06/protestant-church/); "Iranian Church closed down amid government concerns over church growth", *Mohabat News*, 13 de junio de 2012 (puede consultarse en 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).

62. El Relator Especial se manifiesta preocupado también por que el derecho de los iraníes a elegir su propia fe corre cada vez mayor peligro. Los entrevistados cristianos decían habitualmente que habían sido señalados por las autoridades por promover su fe, participar en "iglesias domésticas" informales con congregaciones mayoritariamente constituidas por conversos, permitir a los conversos unirse a sus congregaciones y servicios religiosos o abandonar el islam para abrazar otra religión. La mayoría de los entrevistados que se identificaron como conversos dijeron que, mientras estaban bajo custodia, se les había amenazado con presentar cargos penales por apostasía contra ellos, y varios otros afirmaron que se les había pedido que firmasen documentos en los que se comprometían a abandonar sus actividades religiosas a cambio de conseguir su libertad.

3. Los derviches

63. En las entrevistas que se han celebrado y en la información facilitada al Relator Especial siguen apareciendo indicaciones de que los derviches gonabadi, que son musulmanes chiíes, sufren ataques en sus lugares de culto y son arbitrariamente detenidos, torturados y procesados. Algunas fuentes señalaron que, en diciembre de 2012, 12 derviches gonabadi permanecieron bajo la custodia del Estado, incluidos 4 abogados (Farshid Yadollah, Amir Eslami, Omid Behrooz y Mostafa Daneshjoo). Esas fuentes informaron también de que, el 12 de diciembre de 2012, 6 derviches de la ciudad de Kovar fueron procesados ante un tribunal revolucionario en Shiraz, algunos de ellos acusados del delito de *Moharebeh*, castigado con la pena de muerte.

4. Otros grupos religiosos y prácticas espirituales

64. Algunos representantes de los yarsan, una minoría religiosa activa entre los kurdos iraníes, informaron de que sus reuniones religiosas eran reprimidas habitualmente. Además, el líder de los yarsan, Seyyed Nasradin Heydari, se encuentra presuntamente sometido a medidas de arresto domiciliario. Al parecer, los yarsan que aprueban los exámenes de acceso a la universidad son rechazados si reconocen que practican la fe yarsan. Al Relator Especial le preocupan también los informes acerca de la detención de dirigentes de grupos espirituales, semiespirituales y de meditación en la República Islámica del Irán; por ejemplo, algunas fuentes afirman que Peyman Fattahi, líder de la comunidad espiritual de los El-Yasin, fue encarcelado durante casi tres semanas entre octubre y noviembre de 2012.

I. La comunidad de personas lesbianas, gays, bisexuales y transgénero

65. El Relator Especial sigue compartiendo la preocupación expresada por el Comité de Derechos Humanos de que los miembros de la comunidad de personas lesbianas, gays, bisexuales y transgénero sufren acoso, persecución y castigos crueles, y se les niegan los derechos humanos básicos. En el nuevo proyecto de Código Penal Islámico se tipifican como delito las relaciones sexuales consentidas entre adultos del mismo sexo. En los artículos 232 y 233 del nuevo Código Penal se establecería la pena de muerte para el varón que practique la sodomía de forma "pasiva", sin tener en cuenta si su participación en ese acto fue o no consentida. En virtud de la nueva ley, los varones musulmanes y solteros que practiquen la sodomía de forma "activa" pueden recibir 100 latigazos, siempre que no hayan cometido una violación. Los varones casados o que no sean musulmanes pueden ser condenados a la pena de muerte por realizar ese mismo acto. Según el Nuevo Código Penal, los varones que realicen actos sexuales sin penetración con otros varones o las mujeres que practiquen actos sexuales con otras mujeres podrán también recibir 100 latigazos.

66. Al Relator Especial le preocupa que la penalización de las relaciones entre personas del mismo sexo pueda desembocar en la vulneración de algunas garantías básicas de los derechos humanos, incluidos el derecho a la vida, el derecho a la libertad, el derecho a no sufrir discriminación y el derecho a ser protegido contra la injerencia indebida en la intimidad, establecidos en los instrumentos internacionales de derechos humanos, en particular el Pacto Internacional de Derechos Civiles y Políticos. El Relator Especial se une al Secretario General y al Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos en su llamamiento para que se ponga fin a la violencia y a la discriminación contra todas las personas, sean cual sean su orientación sexual y su identidad de género⁶⁸.

67. Las entrevistas que se mantuvieron con 24 miembros de la comunidad de personas lesbianas, gays, bisexuales y transgénero del Irán para la preparación del presente informe sirvieron para ratificar muchas de las observaciones finales formuladas por el Comité de Derechos Humanos⁶⁹. Quince de los entrevistados afirmaron que habían sido detenidos al menos una vez por su orientación sexual o por asociarse con otras personas de esa comunidad. Trece de los entrevistados informaron de que, durante su encarcelamiento, los oficiales de seguridad les habían sometido a alguna forma de tortura o agresión física, incluidos puñetazos, patadas o bastonazos en la cabeza o en el cuerpo y, en unos pocos casos, agresiones sexuales y violación. Varias personas dijeron que se les había coaccionado para que firmasen una confesión. La tipificación como delito de las relaciones sexuales entre personas del mismo sexo también facilita la agresión física en el entorno doméstico. La mayoría de esas personas dijeron que habían sido golpeados por familiares en su casa, pero no podían denunciar esas agresiones a las autoridades por miedo a verse acusados a su vez de algún acto delictivo.

J. Derechos socioeconómicos

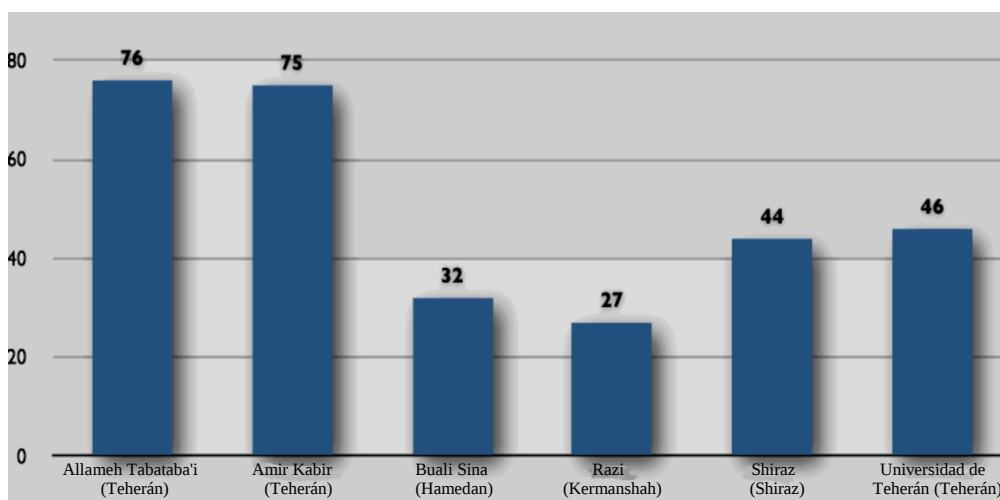
1. Derecho a la educación

68. Además de las limitaciones impuestas al acceso a la educación en el caso de las mujeres y algunas minorías religiosas, en los informes se sigue indicando que se priva de su educación a los estudiantes que realizan actividades políticas (véase el cuadro 5). En una carta dirigida al Relator Especial, una organización estudiantil iraní, Daftar Tahkim Vahdat, informaba de un aumento de las medidas punitivas contra las actividades, publicaciones y organizaciones estudiantiles como reacción a los esfuerzos pacíficos encaminados a mejorar la vida académica y a defender a los estudiantes y los derechos humanos.

⁶⁸ Véase "Born Free and Equal: sexual orientation and gender identity in international human rights law", ACNUDH, 2012. Campaña Internacional para los Derechos Humanos en el Irán. Puede consultarse en www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/BornFreeAndEqualLowRes.pdf.

⁶⁹ Véase CCPR/C/IRN/CO/3, párr. 10.

Cuadro5

Alumnos privados de su educación (2005-2012): las seis universidades principales

69. Citando estadísticas basadas en la información recogida de agencias de noticias, la Comisión sostiene que, desde marzo de 2005, se han producido al menos 945 casos de estudiantes a los que se ha impedido continuar su educación durante uno o más semestres, y al menos 41 casos de profesores expulsados de la universidad. De los 986 casos comunicados, más de 140 correspondían a la Universidad Allameh Tabataba'i (14 profesores y 57 alumnos), dirigida por Sadreddin Shariati, y a la Universidad Politécnica Amirkabir de Teherán (72 alumnos), dirigida por Alireza Rahaei. Además se han clausurado tres publicaciones o asociaciones de estudiantes.

70. Las personas a las que se entrevistó para la redacción del presente informe afirmaron que se les había negado el acceso a la universidad a causa de sus actividades políticas, a pesar de haber logrado buenas notas en los exámenes de acceso para los títulos superiores. Un destacado estudiante de ciencias políticas, por ejemplo, dijo que se le había denegado el acceso al programa de master hasta que firmase una promesa de abstenerse de realizar actividades de defensa de los estudiantes. A esa persona se le denegó posteriormente el acceso a los estudios de doctorado, supuestamente por haberse recibido información de que el Ministerio de Inteligencia había incluido su nombre en una lista de estudiantes a los que se les impedía continuar su educación.

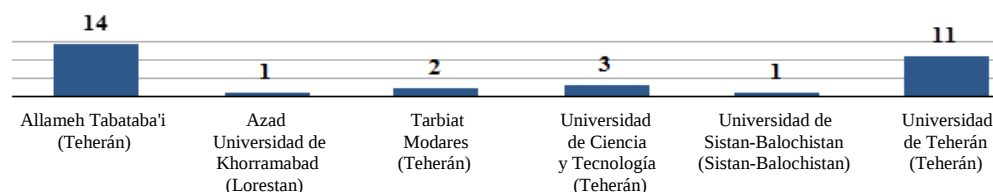
71. Al Relator Especial le preocupan también las denuncias de que se sigue expulsando por sus opiniones a profesores universitarios en la esfera de las humanidades (véase el cuadro 6). El Ministro de Ciencia y Tecnología, Kamran Daneshjoo, dijo, al parecer, que en la República Islámica del Irán no se necesitan profesores que no estuviesen comprometidos con la *velayat-e faqih* (defensa de la legalidad islámica) o que tuvieran "un punto de vista seglar o liberal-demócrata"⁷⁰. Un profesor dijo que había sido objeto de una enorme presión por parte del director de la universidad para que probase su devoción a los valores islámicos y al Estado iraní y le había exigido que se uniera a las oraciones diarias en la universidad. Su negativa a cooperar fue seguida, al parecer, de amenazas de muerte procedentes del Ministerio de la Inteligencia, que informó al profesor de que la negativa a cooperar con las directrices islámicas de la universidad conduciría a que fuera "expulsado, muerto y enterrado en una tumba sin nombre". El profesor dijo también que, en los últimos cinco

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

años, 12 colegas habían sido expulsados u obligados a solicitar la jubilación anticipada presuntamente por no cooperar con las directrices islámicas de la universidad.

Cuadro 6

Profesores expulsados: las seis universidades principales (2005-2012)



2. Sanciones económicas

72. El Relator Especial se une al Secretario General al reiterar su preocupación por los efectos negativos que las sanciones económicas generales impuestas contra la República Islámica del Irán pueden tener en la situación humanitaria⁷¹. En su observación general Nº 8, el Comité de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales señaló que los habitantes de un determinado país no renuncian a sus derechos económicos, sociales y culturales básicos solo porque se determine que sus dirigentes han violado las normas relativas a la paz y la seguridad internacionales⁷². El Comité añadió también que la imposición de sanciones internacionales no anula ni reduce la obligación de un Estado parte en el Pacto Internacional de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales de hacer cuanto sea posible por garantizar que todas las personas, sin discriminación, disfruten de los derechos consagrados en el Pacto y adoptar medidas para proteger a los grupos vulnerables⁷³.

73. Además, el Comité aclara que la imposición de sanciones hace recaer también sobre las partes que las imponen ciertas obligaciones con respecto a los derechos económicos y sociales de la población del país sancionado⁷⁴. En los principios enumerados en un documento oficioso sobre los efectos de las sanciones en la situación humanitaria que sus cinco miembros permanentes presentaron al Consejo de Seguridad en 1995 se mencionaba la solicitud de "acceso sin trabas a la ayuda humanitaria" en el país objeto de las sanciones y la vigilancia de los efectos de las sanciones en la situación humanitaria, mientras que en una carta dirigida al Consejo de Seguridad por el Secretario General se instaba a los regímenes de sanciones a que tuvieran en cuenta los derechos humanos y las normas humanitarias⁷⁵.

74. Si bien el Relator Especial toma nota de los esfuerzos realizados por las partes que imponen sanciones, incluida la adopción de "exenciones humanitarias" en virtud de las cuales las sanciones no se aplican a los productos alimentarios, suministros médicos y otros artículos humanitarios, las informaciones acerca de la escasez de medicamentos utilizados en el tratamiento de enfermedades como el cáncer, las enfermedades coronarias, la hemofilia y la esclerosis múltiple suscitan la preocupación de que esas exenciones tal vez no alcancen siempre su objetivo previsto⁷⁶. A la luz de esos informes, al Relator Especial le

⁷¹ A/67/327.

⁷² E/C.12/1997/8, párr. 16.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, párr. 10.

⁷⁴ E/CN.4/Sub.2/2000/33.

⁷⁵ Véase S/1995/300.

⁷⁶ Véase "What the women say: Killing them softly: the stark impact of sanctions on the lives of ordinary Iranians", International Civil Society Action Network, Brief 3: July 2012 (puede consultarse en <http://www.icanpeacework.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/WWS-Iran-Killing-Them-Softly-2013->

sigue preocupando la eficacia de las salvaguardias internacionales que tienen por objeto reducir las repercusiones negativas de las sanciones generales en la población iraní. Así pues, seguirá recabando la cooperación del Gobierno de la República Islámica del Irán y la de los países que imponen las sanciones para conocer la eficacia de las salvaguardias humanitarias. Algunos informes señalan que las sanciones impuestas al sector financiero del país podrían suponer un impedimento para las transacciones relacionadas con los artículos a los que no se aplican las sanciones, a pesar de las exenciones humanitarias⁷⁷. Al Relator Especial le preocupan también el fuerte aumento de la inflación, el incremento de los precios de los productos básicos y los recortes de los subsidios, que podrían dificultar también el acceso a artículos esenciales⁷⁸. Según algunas fuentes, las autoridades nacionales podrían adoptar medidas para mitigar algunas de las repercusiones negativas de las sanciones en la situación humanitaria y cumplir mejor sus obligaciones dimanantes del Pacto Internacional de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales.

75. El Relator Especial subraya que es necesario seguir investigando las cuestiones enumeradas más arriba y, con ese fin, solicita la asistencia y la cooperación del Gobierno de la República Islámica del Irán para realizar una visita sin trabas al país con el fin de llevar a cabo una evaluación de las consecuencias de las sanciones en la situación humanitaria y su repercusión en los derechos económicos y sociales de los iraníes. Solicita también a los organismos competentes de las Naciones Unidas y a los gobiernos que imponen las sanciones que presten su ayuda en la evaluación de las repercusiones de las sanciones en la población general.

III. Conclusiones y recomendaciones

76. Tras reflexionar acerca de los dos últimos años de su mandato y los resultados contenidos en el presente informe, el Relator Especial concluye que la gravedad de las violaciones de los derechos humanos en la República Islámica del Irán ha ido en aumento. Los frecuentes y desconcertantes informes sobre la adopción de medidas punitivas por parte del Estado contra diversos miembros de la sociedad civil, medidas que socavan el pleno disfrute de los derechos humanos por las mujeres y las minorías étnicas y religiosas, y la adopción de represalias contra algunas personas por la

Edit.pdf; Saeed Kamali Dehghan, "Haemophiliac Iranian boy 'dies after sanctions disrupt medicine supplies'", *Guardian*, 14 de noviembre de 2012 (puede consultarse en www.guardian.co.uk/world/2012/nov/14/sanctions-stop-medicines-reaching-sick-iranians); Thomas Erdbrink, "Iran Sanctions Take Unexpected Toll on Medical Imports", *New York Times*, 2 de noviembre de 2012 (puede consultarse en www.nytimes.com/2012/11/03/world/middleeast/iran-sanctions-take-toll-on-medical-imports.html?pagewanted=all&_r=1&); y Arshad Mohammed, "Of diapers and drugs, Iran's trouble paying bills", *Reuters*, 20 de marzo de 2012 (puede consultarse en www.reuters.com/article/2012/03/20/us-iran-usa-sanctions-idusbre82j05n20120320).

⁷⁷ "SWIFT instructed to disconnect sanctioned Iranian banks following EU Council decision", SWIFT, 15 de marzo de 2012. Puede consultarse en www.swift.com/news/press_releases/SWIFT_disconnect_Iranian_banks.

⁷⁸ www.bbc.co.uk/persian/iran/2012/11/121111_l21_medicine_sanction_health.shtml. Véase también, de Joby Warrick y James Ball, "Food prices, inflation rise sharply in Iran", *Washington Post*, 4 de octubre de 2012 (puede consultarse en http://articles.washingtonpost.com/2012-10-04/world/35498613_1_cliff-kupchan-iranian-behavior-price-hikes); "A red line and a reeling rial", *Economist*, 6 de octubre de 2012 (puede consultarse en www.economist.com/node/21564229); "IMF forecasts for Iran show limited sanction hit", *Reuters*, 9 de octubre de 2012 (puede consultarse en www.reuters.com/article/2012/10/09/us-iran-economy-imf-idUSBRE8980GX20121009); "Iran's Ahmadinejad sacks only female minister", *Aljazeera*, 28 de diciembre de 2012 (available from www.aljazeera.com/news/asia/2012/12/20121227171414934991.html); y www.bbc.co.uk/persian/iran/2012/11/121114_l10_shahriari_health_crisis.shtml.

sospecha de haberse comunicado con el titular del mandato suscitan graves preocupaciones acerca de la disposición del Gobierno para promover el respeto de los derechos humanos en el país.

77. Al Relator Especial le sigue preocupando el número de ejecuciones que se llevan a cabo en el país, especialmente por infracciones que no satisfacen los requisitos para ser consideradas entre los delitos más graves, en particular a la vista de las alegaciones del ejercicio generalizado y continuado de la tortura con el fin de obtener confesiones de los acusados. La capacidad del Gobierno para abordar seriamente los asuntos planteados por diversos instrumentos de derechos humanos y por el Consejo de Derechos Humanos se ve dificultada por la ausencia de una verdadera cooperación, su postura intransigente acerca de la existencia de violaciones de los derechos humanos en el país, y las prácticas que, *de jure y de facto*, dificultan el cumplimiento de sus obligaciones en materia de derechos humanos en los planos nacional e internacional.

78. Así pues, el Relator Especial recomienda al Gobierno de la República Islámica del Irán que adopte las medidas que se enumeran a continuación para hacer frente a las cuestiones que se plantean en el presente informe y en los informes que ha elaborado anteriormente:

- a) Extender su plena cooperación al titular del mandato entablando un diálogo sustantivo y constructivo y facilitando su visita al país;
- b) Investigar inmediatamente todas las denuncias de represalias contra las personas que cooperan con las organizaciones e instrumentos internacionales de derechos humanos y adoptar medidas para garantizar una protección apropiada frente a la intimidación o las represalias a las personas y los miembros de los grupos que colaboren o hayan colaborado con las Naciones Unidas, sus representantes y sus mecanismos en la esfera de los derechos humanos;
- c) Desistir de adoptar medidas encaminadas a causar daños o intimidación a quienes trabajan para detectar violaciones de los derechos humanos y fomentar la reparación y a quienes cooperan con los mecanismos internacionales de derechos humanos;
- d) Considerar la puesta en libertad inmediata e incondicional de los agentes de la sociedad civil y los defensores de los derechos humanos encausados por realizar actividades protegidas, incluidos los periodistas, *netizens*, abogados y activistas en los ámbitos estudiantil, cultural, ambiental y político que trabajan para promover los derechos civiles, políticos, económicos, sociales y culturales que se encuentran actualmente detenidos por realizar actividades protegidas por la legislación nacional e internacional;
- e) Acelerar su compromiso voluntario de establecer una comisión nacional de derechos humanos en consonancia con los Principios de París;
- f) Examinar y modificar aquellas leyes que vulneren la obligación internacional que incumbe al Estado de eliminar todas las formas de discriminación, en la legislación y en la práctica, incluidas todas las leyes y políticas que menoscaban la igualdad entre los géneros y los derechos de la mujer y discriminan a las minorías étnicas y religiosas y a los miembros de la comunidad de lesbianas, gays, bisexuales y transgénero del país;
- g) Considerar la inmediata puesta en libertad de los presos de conciencia, como los pastores Behnam Irani y Farshid Fathi y los dirigentes de la comunidad bahá'í, y respetar cabalmente los compromisos contraídos en virtud del artículo 18 del Pacto Internacional de Derechos Civiles y Políticos, en el que se garantiza el derecho a

la libertad de pensamiento, de conciencia y de religión, que fue aceptado sin reservas por la República Islámica del Irán;

h) Investigar todas las denuncias de tortura, combatir la impunidad y poner fin a la cultura de la investigación mediante la confesión, que queda reflejada en buen número de las informaciones transmitidas al Relator Especial;

i) Considerar la adopción de una moratoria de la aplicación de la pena capital hasta que pueda demostrarse satisfactoriamente la eficacia de las salvaguardias judiciales, y detener las ejecuciones de las personas que hayan alegado la violación de su derecho a las debidas garantías procesales;

j) Mejorar la transparencia en cuanto a los efectos de las sanciones e informar sobre las medidas que se hayan adoptado para proteger a sus habitantes de las repercusiones negativas, posibles o reales, de dichas sanciones.

79. El Relator Especial pide también al sistema de las Naciones Unidas y a los países que imponen las sanciones que hagan un seguimiento de las consecuencias de dichas sanciones y adopten todas las medidas necesarias para velar por que las disposiciones adoptadas a ese respecto, como las exenciones de carácter humanitario, satisfagan realmente el fin previsto de evitar los posibles efectos negativos de las sanciones económicas generales en los derechos humanos.

Anexo I

[Inglés únicamente]

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 charged 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, Suroush 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 dissident 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 dissident 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. Пострадавшие сообщали о физическом насилии и нанесении ударов по всем частям тела, но в большинстве случаев по голове, лицу, рукам, ногам и спине. В процессе избиения большинству людей завязывали глаза, и многие были ограничены в движении и поэтому не могли обороняться или защищаться.

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.

Anexo II

[Inglés únicamente]

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	Rajaei 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	Rajaei Shahr Prison	N/A	Worsening health conditions
Bahman Ahmadi Amouee	N/A	19-Jun-2009	5 years prison, 34 lashes	Rajaei Shahr Prison	Wife also a journalist and currently in prison	N/A

Name	Charges	Date of arrest	Sentence	Details		
				Prison	Conditions of detention	Health condition
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	Rajaei 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	Rajaei 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

Name	Charges	Date of arrest	Sentence	Details		
				Prison	Conditions of detention	Health condition
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 Behshiti 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

Name	Charges	Date of arrest	Sentence	Details		
				Prison	Conditions of detention	Health condition
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

Name	Charges	Date of arrest	Sentence	Details		
				Prison	Conditions of detention	Health condition
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

Anexo III

[Inglés únicamente]

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

Name	Charges	Date of arrest	Sentence	Details			
				City of arrest	Prison	Date of release	Date tried/ sentenced
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

Name	Charges	Date of arrest	Sentence	Details			
				City of arrest	Prison	Date of release	Date tried/ sentenced
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 (Kohgiluyeh 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 Bahaism	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)

Name	Charges	Date of arrest	Sentence	Details			
				City of arrest	Prison	Date of release	Date tried/ sentenced
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

Name	Charges	Date of arrest	Sentence	Details			
				City of arrest	Prison	Date of release	Date tried/ sentenced
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

Name	Charges	Date of arrest	Sentence	Details			
				City of arrest	Prison	Date of release	Date tried/ sentenced
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

Name	Charges	Date of arrest	Sentence	Details			
				City of arrest	Prison	Date of release	Date tried/ sentenced
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

Name	Charges	Date of arrest	Sentence	Details			
				City of arrest	Prison	Date of release	Date tried/ sentenced
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, 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	1) 6 months' imprisonment	Semnan (Semnan)	Semnan	N/A	1) 12 Apr 2006*
		2) 04-Jan-2009	2) 6 years' imprisonment				2) 04-Jan-2009
		3) 14-Nov-2010	3) N/A				3) 08-Oct-2011*
		4) 10-Jun-2012	4) N/A				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

Name	Charges	Date of arrest	Sentence	Details			
				City of arrest	Prison	Date of release	Date tried/ sentenced
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 تومان.	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'zir 3-year exile from Semnan; confiscation of all documents and materials pertaining to the sect of Bahaism. 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	

Name	Charges	Date of arrest	Sentence	Details			
				City of arrest	Prison	Date of release	Date tried/ sentenced
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

<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>
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 Hejarian	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

				Details			
Name	Charges	Date of arrest	Sentence	City of arrest	Prison	Date of release	Date tried/ sentenced
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 Bahaism, 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

Name	Charges	Date of arrest	Sentence	Details			
				City of arrest	Prison	Date of release	Date tried/ sentenced
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

Anexo IV

[Inglés únicamente]

Christians currently imprisoned in the Islamic Republic of Iran

Name	Charges	Date of arrest	Sentence	Details				Notes
				City of arrest	Prison	Status		
Yousef 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

Name	Charges	Date of arrest	Sentence	Details			Notes
				City of arrest	Prison	Status	
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."

<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>		
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

				Details			
				City of arrest	Prison	Status	Notes
	<i>Name</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Date of arrest</i>	<i>Sentence</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 Saraee	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