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Situations relatives aux droits de l'homme qui requièrent l'attention du Conseil**Rapport du Rapporteur spécial sur la situation des droits de l'homme en République islamique d'Iran, Ahmed Shaheed^{*}, ^{**}***Résumé*

Dans le présent rapport soumis au Conseil des droits de l'homme en application de sa résolution 25/24, le Rapporteur spécial met en exergue l'évolution de la situation des droits de l'homme en République islamique d'Iran depuis son quatrième rapport d'activité présenté à l'Assemblée générale en octobre 2013 (A/68/503). Il se penche également sur les préoccupations de l'heure et un certain nombre de faits nouveaux intervenus concernant la situation des droits de l'homme.

Sans être exhaustif, le rapport donne une vue d'ensemble de la situation dans le pays, telle qu'elle ressort des rapports présentés au Rapporteur spécial et examinés par ses soins. En particulier, le Rapporteur spécial analyse ces rapports à la lumière des recommandations contenues dans le rapport sur le deuxième Examen périodique universel concernant la République islamique d'Iran et dont l'adoption est imminente.

* Soumission tardive.

** Les annexes sont publiées telles que reçues et uniquement dans la langue de l'original.



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I. Introduction

1. En octobre 2014, la République islamique d'Iran a fait l'objet d'un deuxième cycle d'examen dans le cadre du mécanisme d'Examen périodique universel. Au total, 104 délégations ont présenté 291 recommandations portant sur les droits garantis par les cinq traités internationaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme ratifiés par l'État iranien¹. Dans la plupart de ces recommandations, les délégations invitent le Gouvernement à envisager le renforcement des mesures de protection des droits civils et politiques et à mettre un terme aux pratiques violant ces droits. Elles l'encouragent également à adhérer aux conventions qui bannissent le recours à la peine de mort, protègent contre la torture et toute autre peine ou traitement cruels, inhumain ou dégradant, et défendent les droits des travailleurs migrants et l'égalité des sexes. Les délégations ont également formulé des recommandations concernant l'amélioration des mesures de protection des groupes vulnérables, notamment les minorités religieuses, ethniques et sexuelles, la création d'un institut national des droits de l'homme conformément aux principes concernant le statut des institutions nationales pour la promotion et la protection des droits de l'homme (les Principes de Paris), et l'établissement de liens de coopération avec les mécanismes des droits de l'homme des Nations Unies.

2. Les questions visées dans les recommandations de l'Examen périodique universel de 2014 renvoient à celles qui ont été soulevées au cours du premier Examen effectué en 2010. Parmi les nouvelles recommandations, beaucoup portent sur les lois, politiques et pratiques que le Rapporteur spécial sur la situation des droits de l'homme en République islamique d'Iran a évoquées dans ses rapports.

Aperçu des recommandations proposées, par thème

<i>Droits de l'homme</i>	<i>Recommandations issues de l'Examen périodique universel</i>				<i>Recommandations du Rapporteur spécial depuis 2011</i>
	<i>Total (2010)</i>	<i>Ratifiées (2010)</i>	<i>Rejetées (2010)</i>	<i>Total (2014)</i>	
Adhésion aux traités auxquels l'État n'est pas encore partie	15	0	15	33	1
Coopération avec les mécanismes internationaux des droits de l'homme	19	8	11	25	8
Droits civils et politiques	93	45	48	94	32
Droits économiques, sociaux et culturels	40	38	2	58	12
Égalité des sexes/droits des femmes	14	10	4	52	9
Droits de l'enfant	28	19	11	36	7
Protection des droits des communautés religieuses minoritaires	19	8	11	26	5
Protection/promotion des droits des communautés ethniques minoritaires	5	5	4	13	5
Protection des droits des membres de la communauté des lesbiennes, homosexuels, bisexuels et transsexuels	3	0	3	12	1

¹ Le Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques, le Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant, la Convention internationale sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination raciale et la Convention relative aux droits des personnes handicapées.

3. Certains aspects des lois, politiques et pratiques précédemment répertoriés par les mécanismes des droits de l'homme de l'Organisation des Nations Unies ainsi que ceux qui sont recensés dans le présent rapport continuent de compromettre la capacité du Gouvernement d'améliorer la situation des droits de l'homme. Le recours à la peine capitale et d'autres formes de sanctions cruelles, inhumaines et dégradantes se poursuit à un rythme alarmant. Le plus préoccupant est que la peine de mort est fréquemment appliquée pour des délits qui ne sont pas considérés comme «des plus graves» en droit international des droits de l'homme, tandis que les politiques et pratiques déjà signalées par les mécanismes des droits de l'homme des Nations Unies comme étant des entraves à l'administration de la justice ont toujours cours.

4. Des projets de lois et politiques qui semblent renier davantage les droits de l'homme garantis par les instruments nationaux et internationaux sont en cours d'examen, s'ils n'ont pas été adoptés depuis mars 2014. Il s'agit notamment de dispositions tendant à élargir l'influence du Gouvernement sur les médias, la société civile, les organisations politiques et la communauté juridique. Des politiques limitant encore plus les possibilités économiques offertes aux femmes et les isolant sur le lieu de travail sont actuellement à l'étude ou en cours de mise en œuvre.

5. Les incidences négatives de ces lois et pratiques transparaissent dans les rapports qui ont continué de provenir de ce pays en 2014 et évoquent les arrestations de défenseurs des droits de l'homme, avocats, journalistes, ou membres de minorités religieuses et ethniques; elles apparaissent également dans des lettres ouvertes et communications confidentielles faisant état de torture et de violations des garanties de procès équitable. Les fermetures d'organes de presse et restrictions graves sur l'Internet et les médias sociaux se poursuivent également.

II. Méthode

6. Les informations utilisées dans la préparation du présent rapport ont été recueillies lors d'une mission d'enquête au Danemark, en Allemagne et en Norvège, au cours de laquelle 39 entretiens ont été menés avec des victimes et militants de la diaspora iranienne. Le Rapporteur spécial exprime sa reconnaissance aux autorités de ces pays qui ont bien voulu l'accueillir dans le cadre de ses visites. Vingt-huit autres entretiens ont été menés avec des Iraniens résidant dans leur pays ou hors de celui-ci, entre juillet 2014 et janvier 2015.

7. Le Rapporteur spécial a également analysé les informations contenues dans les lettres ouvertes, les communications confidentielles, articles de presse et émissions produites par des organes locaux, les communiqués officiels et informations relayées dans les réponses du Gouvernement aux requêtes des titulaires de mandat au titre d'une procédure spéciale, les rapports soumis par des parties prenantes nationales et de la société civile au titre des premier et deuxième Examens périodiques universels du pays, ainsi que les rapports soumis au Rapporteur spécial par des organisations de défense des droits de l'homme fiables. Il a également étudié le contenu de divers projets de loi actuellement en cours d'examen.

III. Coopération avec le titulaire de mandat

8. En 2014, 29 communications ont été adressées au Gouvernement par des titulaires de mandat au titre des procédures spéciales, dont 27 dans le cadre de la procédure d'intervention d'urgence, faisant part de préoccupations au sujet de la torture, des arrestations et détentions arbitraires, de la persécution de minorités religieuses et des

représailles menées contre des personnes qui auraient eu des contacts avec des fonctionnaires de l'Organisation des Nations Unies chargés des droits de l'homme sur des questions relatives à la liberté d'expression et de réunion, ainsi que des conditions de détention et notamment l'accès limité des détenus aux soins médicaux. Le Gouvernement a répondu à cinq de ces communications, réduisant ainsi son taux de réponse qui est passé de 40% en 2013 à 17% en 2014.

9. Le Rapporteur spécial exprime ses remerciements au Gouvernement, qui a bien voulu organiser des réunions avec des délégations en visite à Genève, notamment celle tenue en septembre 2014 avec des représentants de la magistrature, du Conseil supérieur des droits de l'homme de la République islamique d'Iran et du Ministère des affaires étrangères, et faire des observations détaillées sur son dernier rapport à l'Assemblée générale (A/69/356).

10. Malheureusement, aucune suite n'a été donnée aux demandes faites par le Rapporteur spécial pour se rendre dans le pays afin d'approfondir le dialogue avec les représentants des pouvoirs publics et s'assurer suffisamment de la véracité des plaintes soumises aux procédures spéciales. De nombreuses demandes de visite faites par plusieurs autres titulaires de mandat au titre des procédures spéciales sont encore pendantes, même si le Gouvernement a maintes fois déclaré depuis 2011 son intention de renforcer cet aspect de sa coopération avec les mécanismes des droits de l'homme.

IV. Représailles contre des militants

11. Le Rapporteur spécial réitère ses inquiétudes au sujet d'incidents qui, apparemment, sont des représailles contre des personnes qui ont eu des contacts avec des organisations internationales de droits de l'homme et les mécanismes de défense des droits de l'homme des Nations Unies. Cinq cas ont été signalés depuis le mois d'août 2014 (voir annexe I), notamment ceux d'Atena Daemi, Saeed Shirzad, Mohammad Ali Taheri, Behnam Ebrahimzadeh et Mohammad Reza Pourjashari, qui font l'objet de poursuites. Depuis 2011, au moins 15 personnes auraient été placées en détention, inculpées ou poursuivies en justice, ou auraient fait l'objet d'intimidations pour avoir eu des contacts avec les procédures spéciales.

V. Aperçu des droits civils et politiques

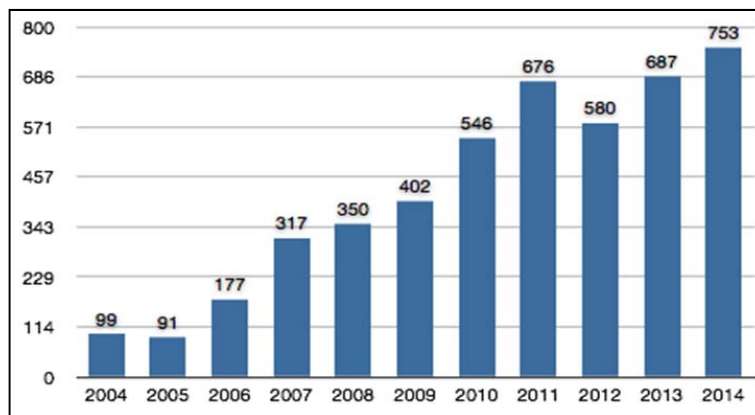
A. Droit à la vie

12. Lors de son premier Examen périodique universel en 2010, le Gouvernement a reçu 29 recommandations portant sur le recours à la peine de mort, contre 41 au cours du deuxième Examen, en 2014.

13. Au moins 753 personnes, dont 25 femmes, auraient été exécutées en 2014 (chiffre annuel le plus élevé des 12 dernières années); les exécutions publiques ont été au nombre de 53. Près de la moitié des exécutions, soit 362, sont relatives à des infractions liées à la drogue (sans compter celles qui sont assorties d'homicide) qui ne sont pas classées au rang de «crimes les plus graves» internationalement reconnu pour justifier l'application de la

peine de mort². Dans au moins 4 cas, les familles de victimes d'homicide n'ont introduit une demande de grâce qu'après le lancement de la procédure d'exécution de la sentence par pendaison; les autorités ont alors suspendu la procédure avant de consentir des réductions de peine.

Exécutions capitales en Iran – 2003-2014



14. En novembre et décembre 2014, Mohammad Javad, Chef du Haut Conseil des droits de l'homme, a réitéré les appels en vue de la modification de la loi de 1988 sur les stupéfiants en soutenant qu'une telle initiative permettrait de réduire de 80% le taux d'exécution³. La peine de mort pour des infractions liées à la drogue est régie par cette loi telle qu'amendée en 1997 et 2011, qui rend cette sentence obligatoire pour 17 types d'infractions. En outre elle est automatiquement requise lorsqu'un seuil minimum est atteint pour les produits de contrebande, comme par exemple 30 grammes d'héroïne, de morphine, de cocaïne, de méthylènedioxyméthamphétamine (MDMA/ecstasy), ou de méthamphétamine⁴.

15. Le code pénal islamique révisé qui est entré en vigueur en juin 2013 autorise l'application de la peine de mort aux délinquants juvéniles, sauf s'il est établi que ces derniers n'ont pas la capacité mentale de comprendre la nature ou les conséquences du délit commis. Les exécutions de mineurs se poursuivent et selon les rapports il y en a eu au moins 13 pour la seule année en 2014⁵.

16. Au moins 33 personnes auraient été exécutées à la Prison de Kerman entre le 26 août et le 14 novembre 2014, toutes sauf une condamnées semblent-il pour des infractions liées à

² *Iran Human Rights Documentation Centre*, graphique des exécutions de 2014, mise à jour le 1er janvier 2015, www.iranhrdc.org/english/publications/1000000425-ihrc-chart-of-executions-by-the-islamic-republic-of-iran-2014.htm.

³ Euronews, «Iran's Larijani slams West's «biais» on human rights», 7 novembre 2014, et Mizan News Agency (informations semi-officielles), 5 décembre 2014, <http://mizanonline.ir/fa/content/19246>.

⁴ University of Essex, Human Rights in Iran Unit, «The death penalty for drug crimes in Iran: analysis of Iran's international human rights obligations» (2014). Consulter www.essex.ac.uk/hri/documents/research-paper-iran-death-penalty-drug-crimes.pdf.

⁵ Voir aussi «Iran Human Rights, Another juvenile execution in Iran», 5 juillet 2014, <http://iranhr.net/2014/07/another-juvenile-execution-in-iran/> et Amnesty International, «Iran: alleged juvenile offender among 10 hunger strikers threatened with immediate execution», 16 décembre 2014, www.amnestyusa.org/news/news-item/iran-alleged-juvenile-offender-among-10-hunger-strikers-threatened-with-immediate-execution.

la drogue. Au cours de cette période les autorités n'ont fait aucune annonce publique d'exécutions dans cette prison⁶, ce qui fait craindre fortement une sous-déclaration.

B. Garanties de procès équitable

17. Suite à une visite en République islamique d'Iran en 2003, le Groupe de travail sur la détention arbitraire avait recommandé l'introduction par l'État de mesures de protection des avocats contre l'intimidation et de dispositions prévoyant leur intervention dès le début des affaires, quelle que soit la nature des allégations portées contre les accusés (voir E/CN.4/2004/3/Add.2 et Corr.1, par. 65). De même, le Gouvernement avait reçu 13 recommandations concernant les garanties de procès équitable et l'indépendance de la magistrature lors de l'Examen périodique universel de 2014, soit le même nombre que les recommandations faites sur ces questions en 2010. Dans plusieurs de ces recommandations les délégations mettaient l'accent sur la nécessité d'assurer l'accès immédiat à un avocat de son choix ainsi qu'à l'ensemble des éléments de preuve rassemblées aux fins des poursuites.

18. L'article 48 du Code de procédure pénale révisé qui doit entrer en vigueur en juin 2015 prévoit le droit des prévenus de demander la présence d'un avocat dès le début de leur détention. Toutefois une note audit article permet des exceptions: en effet, lorsque par exemple les accusés sont détenus sur des présomptions d'infractions liées à la criminalité organisée, la sûreté de l'État, au vol ou à la drogue, ils peuvent se voir refuser l'accès à un avocat pendant une durée pouvant aller jusqu'à une semaine après leur arrestation. Il convient de noter que la plupart des violations des garanties de procès équitable aurait lieu durant la phase d'enquête. Des avocats, journalistes, membres de minorités ethniques et religieuses et autres qui exercent pacifiquement des droits internationalement reconnus, sont fréquemment condamnés pour atteinte à la sécurité nationale.

C. Protection contre la détention arbitraire

19. L'assignation à résidence continue des dirigeants du Mouvement écologiste et d'anciens candidats à la présidence fait l'objet d'une attention particulière. Le pays voit approcher le quatrième anniversaire de la détention de Mehdi Karroubi, Mir-Hossein Mousavi et Zahra Rahnavard, épouse de M. Mousavi, ainsi que le jour anniversaire des manifestations de 2009. Entre 2011 et 2013 le Groupe de travail sur la détention arbitraire a rendu 10 avis concernant la détention de 13 Iraniens dont les dirigeants de l'opposition susmentionnés, plusieurs journalistes et avocats, un pasteur chrétien et un militant étudiant (voir annexe I). Le Gouvernement a répondu à 3 de ces avis.

20. Le Groupe de travail a alors estimé que 12 de ces personnes semblaient être gardées en détention pour avoir exercé leur droit à la liberté d'expression, d'opinion, de religion, de conviction ou d'association, et encouragé le Gouvernement à libérer sans délai ces personnes inculpées pour l'exercice légitime de ces libertés et à les indemniser pour leur détention arbitraire. Parmi ces détenus Nasrin Soutodeh fut libérée avant l'expiration de sa peine, tandis que Bahman Ahmadi Amouee et Kiarash Kamrani ne l'ont été qu'après avoir purgé les leurs. Aucun d'entre eux ne fut indemnisé comme le Groupe de travail l'avait recommandé.

⁶ Iran Human Rights, «Secret mass execution of drug convicts in Kerman Prison (Southeastern Iran)», 30 décembre 2014. Consulter: <http://iranhr.net/2014/12/secret-mass-executions-of-drug-convicts-in-kerman-prison-southeastern-iran/>.

D. Indépendance des avocats

21. Les normes internationales reconnaissent aux avocats le droit d'exercer leur profession conformément à la déontologie généralement établie, ce sans restriction, influence, pressions ou ingérence indue, de quelque côté que soit⁷. Un ordre des avocats indépendant et la capacité de pratiquer le droit en toute indépendance permettent de garantir la protection des droits de l'homme et l'accès à la justice. Comme l'a déclaré un représentant de l'Institut des droits de l'homme de l'Association internationale du barreau: «les avocats ne peuvent pas s'acquitter adéquatement et convenablement de leurs fonctions lorsqu'ils font l'objet d'ingérences extérieures et de contrôles par rapport à leur aptitude à pratiquer»⁸.

22. En 2012 l'Association internationale du barreau et le Rapporteur spécial avaient exprimé des inquiétudes quant au projet de loi dénommé *Bill of Formal Attorneyship* qui permettrait au Gouvernement d'avoir une plus grande influence sur l'ordre des avocats du pays. Dans le rapport soumis à l'Assemblée générale lors de sa soixante-huitième session (A/68/503), le Rapporteur spécial se félicite de la décision prise par le Gouvernement de suspendre l'examen de ce projet de loi⁹.

23. En septembre 2014 plusieurs versions modifiées du projet de loi ont été soumises au Parlement¹⁰. Il est préoccupant de constater que le projet de loi prévoit toujours une intervention et une influence considérables du Gouvernement qui empièterait ainsi sur l'indépendance de l'Ordre des avocats¹¹. En effet, en ses articles 33 et 37 il est fait état de la création d'un Conseil de surveillance travaillant en collaboration avec le Ministère du renseignement ainsi que les centres de renseignement et de protection de la magistrature pour évaluer les qualifications des avocats pour la délivrance d'un agrément, l'adhésion au Conseil suprême et au Conseil d'administration de l'Ordre des avocats iraniens. Le Conseil de surveillance regroupant des représentants de l'exécutif et de la magistrature ainsi que cinq avocats désignés par l'Association du barreau, et qui est approuvé par un comité constitué par les hauts responsables du Tribunal disciplinaire suprême pour les juges, serait habilité à suspendre les agréments, tandis que le Tribunal disciplinaire aurait l'autorité pour les retirer (art. 55, 33 et 34 du projet de la loi).

24. L'élection des membres du Conseil d'administration de l'Ordre des avocats est déjà fortement influencée par le Gouvernement. Les candidatures aux élections biennales sont approuvées par le Tribunal disciplinaire suprême pour les juges, qui communiquerait avec le Ministère du renseignement sur l'éligibilité des candidats¹². Lors de la dernière élection

⁷ Voir, par exemple, le Comité des droits de l'homme, observation générale n° 32 (2007) sur le droit à l'égalité devant les tribunaux et les cours de justice et à un procès équitable, par. 34.

⁸ Association internationale du barreau, «Iran urged to stop infringements on the independence on the legal profession by global lawyers' body», 26 mars 2013. Consulter www.ibanet.org/article/Detail.aspx?ArticleUid=ac631d72-4d4b-4b4b-b112-206e183c86b8.

⁹ Voir également l'Agence de presse des étudiants iraniens (informations semi-officielles), 22 juin 2014, www.isna.ir/fa/news/92040100629/.

¹⁰ Dolat (site Web officiel), 23 septembre 2014, www.dolat.ir/NSite/FullStory/News/?Serv=1&Id=249673, et Ictbar (site Web officiel), 22 avril 2014, <http://icbar.ir/Default.aspx?tabid=55&ctl=Edit&mid=435&Code=1403>.

¹¹ *Shargh* (informations semi-officielles), http://sharghdaily.ir/Modules/News/PrintVer.aspx?Src=Main&News_Id=43569; Centre des défenseurs des droits de l'homme, <http://cshr.org.uk/human-rights-portal/2692>.

¹² Centre des défenseurs des droits de l'homme, «M. Hossein Raeesi, avocat spécialiste des droits de l'homme», 22 décembre 2014, <http://cshr.org.uk/human-rights-portal/2692>; *Rooz Online*, www.roozonline.com/persian/opinion/opinion-article/archive/2013/may/02/article/-4723ff2b43.html

du Conseil d'administration tenue le 13 mars 2014, le Tribunal disciplinaire suprême pour juges a dans un premier temps disqualifié 29 candidats dont trois membres du Conseil, puis 14 autres qui avaient été admis à participer à de précédentes élections^{13 14}.

25. L'Ordre des avocats est actuellement chargé du renouvellement des agréments, mais semble-t-il, les avocats doivent payer des droits obligatoires à la magistrature à ce titre¹⁵. Les demandes d'agrément et de stage pour les étudiants en droit sont également soumises à l'approbation de l'appareil sécuritaire du pays. Il a été fait état de cas d'étudiants en droit disqualifiés pour militantisme étudiant ou à qui il a été demandé de s'engager à éviter le militantisme. Des fonctionnaires du Ministère du renseignement seraient constamment présents au sein de l'Ordre des avocats¹⁶.

26. Depuis juin 2009 au moins 50 avocats auraient fait l'objet de poursuites pour avoir représenté des prisonniers de conscience ou politiques et des prisonniers «de sécurité»¹⁷. Nombre d'avocats se sont dits préoccupés par l'incapacité de l'Ordre des avocats et son Conseil d'administration à défendre leurs propres membres, dans une certaine mesure parce que l'Ordre manque d'indépendance¹⁸. Hossein Raeesi avocat spécialiste des droits de l'homme a exprimé des inquiétudes face à l'ampleur de l'influence des appareils judiciaire et sécuritaire sur la communauté juridique – en particulier à l'extérieur de Téhéran et chez les avocats appartenant à des minorités ethniques – qui ont contribué à l'instauration d'un climat propre à amener les avocats à ne pas accepter des affaires liées à la sécurité nationale, où sont mis en cause des prévenus pour des raisons politiques ou de sécurité et des prisonniers d'opinion. À titre d'exemple le Conseil d'administration de l'Ordre des avocats de la province de l'Azerbaïdjan occidental Association a suspendu l'agrément de Masoud Shamsnejad, avocat kurde spécialiste des droits de l'homme qui avait représenté des prisonniers politiques kurdes, et s'était vu par la suite inculqué pour «propagande contre le système». Il a commencé à purger sa peine de quatre mois le 19 octobre 2014¹⁹.

E. Conditions de détention et traitement des détenus

27. Le Rapporteur spécial demeure préoccupé par des informations faisant état de l'insuffisance ou l'absence d'accès aux services médicaux pour les détenus et de l'insuffisance des pratiques de séparation dans les prisons. Entre avril et décembre 2014 le Rapporteur spécial et d'autres titulaires de mandats thématiques ont transmis cinq communications sur la détérioration de l'état de santé de 16 détenus qui avaient besoin de

and www.roozonline.com/persian/opinion/opinion-article/archive/2014/march/18/article/-9c61eff539.html.

¹³ *Shargh*, http://sharghdaily.ir/Modules/News/PrintVer.aspx?Src=Main&News_Id=30658, et le site Web officiel du Parlement, 17 août 2010, http://rc.majlis.ir/fa/legal_draft/show/781457.

¹⁴ *Shargh*, http://sharghdaily.ir/Modules/News/PrintVer.aspx?Src=Main&News_Id=30658, et Agence de presse des étudiants iraniens, isna.ir/fa/news/92120200683/.

¹⁵ Centre des défenseurs des droits de l'homme, «M. Hossein Raeesi».

¹⁶ Ibid. Voir également *Rooz Online*, 18 mars 2014, www.roozonline.com/persian/opinion/opinion-article/archive/2014/march/18/article/-9c61eff539.html.

¹⁷ Centre des défenseurs des droits de l'homme, «M. Hossein Raeesi».

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Lettre du Centre des défenseurs des droits de l'homme en date du 10 novembre 2014, dont une copie a été adressée au Haut-Commissaire des Nations Unies aux droits de l'homme, au Rapporteur spécial sur la situation des droits de l'homme en République islamique d'Iran, au Rapporteur spécial sur la situation des défenseurs des droits de l'homme et au Rapporteur spécial sur l'indépendance des juges et des avocats, <http://cshr.org.uk/human-rights-portal/news/2830>; voir également à la Campagne internationale pour les droits de l'homme en Iran, http://persian.iranhumanrights.org/1393/08/shamnejad_kord_lawer/.

soins médicaux spécialisés urgents hors de la prison. Certains d'entre eux semble-t-il, risquaient de mourir faute de soins médicaux adéquats. Dans très petit de cas les détenus avaient été autorisés à chercher une assistance médicale extérieure. Selon l'Ensemble de règles minima pour le traitement des détenus, il est obligatoire que les détenus malades ayant besoin de soins spécialisés aient l'accès requis aux institutions et personnel médicaux adéquats; ces règles appellent également à la séparation des détenus sur la base de leur sexe, âge et antécédents judiciaires, mais aussi des motifs de leur détention.

28. Le 20 novembre 2014 au moins 24 détenus kurdes au quartier 12 de la prison centrale d'Urumia (province de l'Azerbaïdjan occidental) auraient commencé une grève de la faim, en protestation contre la séparation inadéquate et l'insuffisance d'accès aux soins médicaux (voir annexe I). Certains d'entre eux sont condamnés pour des accusations vaguement définies relatives à la sécurité nationale, comme par exemple la distribution de brochures et des déclarations à l'occasion de la commémoration de la Journée internationale de la langue maternelle, le postage d'articles sur les réseaux sociaux, la visite de sites Web de l'opposition kurde et la prise de contact avec leurs administrateurs, la distribution de brochures politiques, et la collaboration avec des partis d'opposition ou l'adhésion à ces parties.

29. Le 9 décembre 2014 les Forces de sécurité de la prison centrale d'Urumia auraient encerclé le quartier 12 et menacé d'attaquer les manifestants s'ils continuaient leur grève de la faim. Plusieurs manifestants auraient été convoqués au Bureau du renseignement où ils auraient fait l'objet de diverses menaces telles que l'inculpation pour de nouvelles accusations, l'isolement cellulaire, l'incarcération «en exil» et l'arrestation de membres de leur famille. D'autres grévistes de la faim, notamment Ali Afshari, Mohammad Abdollahi et Saman Nasim, un présumé délinquant juvénile, furent menacés d'accélération de l'exécution de leurs peines. Le 10 décembre des responsables des services de renseignement auraient exigé de la famille de M. Nasim qu'elle amène ce dernier à mettre un terme à sa grève de la faim, faute de quoi sa peine d'exécution serait appliquée sans tarder²⁰. Le 22 décembre 2014, 26 détenus auraient mis fin à leur grève après que les autorités se furent engagées à cesser de harceler les membres de leurs familles et d'enquêter sur leurs griefs.

F. Liberté d'expression et accès à l'information

30. En 2014 le Gouvernement a reçu 19 recommandations relatives à la liberté d'expression et d'opinion ainsi qu'à l'accès à l'information, lors de son Examen périodique universel. Du 8 au 14 novembre 2014 le Ministère de la culture et de l'orientation islamique a organisé la vingtième foire nationale de la presse sur le thème «La liberté dans la responsabilité». Malheureusement, les observations positives faites par certains responsables sur la liberté de la presse au cours de cette manifestation, notamment ceux du Ministère de l'intérieur, sont en porte-à-faux avec le traitement actuel réservé aux journalistes et blogueurs dans le pays.

31. Depuis le mois de juillet 2014, au moins 13 journalistes et blogueurs ont été arrêtées ou détenus (voir annexe I), et au moins huit journalistes remis en liberté après avoir purgé leur peine. À la date de décembre 2014, 30 journalistes étaient en détention (voir annexe I)²¹. Les chefs d'accusation portent entre autres sur des délits vaguement formulés afférents à «la sécurité nationale», comme «propagande contre le système»,

²⁰ Informations fournies au Bureau du Représentant spécial en juin 2015.

²¹ Voir également «the Committee to Protect Journalists», rapport spécial, 17 décembre 2014, <https://cpj.org/reports/2014/12/journalists-in-prison-china-is-worlds-worst-jailer.php>.

«association et collusion contre le système», «insulte au Guide suprême» et «propagation de fausses nouvelles dans l'intention d'agiter la conscience publique». En septembre 2014 la Cour suprême de la République islamique d'Iran a confirmé la peine de mort prononcée contre Soheil Arabi, un blogueur reconnu coupable de *sabb al-nabi* (insultes au Prophète de l'Islam) pour des commentaires postés sur plusieurs comptes Facebook. Il a également été reconnu coupable «d'outrage à agents de l'État», «d'insultes au Guide suprême et de «propagande contre le système». Dans ses observations sur le présent document le Gouvernement estime que M. Arabi a «insulté (*sic*) la sensation publique de religion».

32. En outre les autorités iraniennes continueraient de fermer des journaux et chaînes de télévision jugés subversifs envers certains membres de l'establishment politique. Les journaux *Ghanoun*, *Bahar* et *Aseman* furent autorisées à paraître de nouveau après avoir été fermés pour contenu jugé insultant²². Le 23 décembre 2014, *Roozan*, un autre journal, a été fermé sur ordre du Bureau du Procureur de Téhéran, apparemment pour un article marquant le cinquième anniversaire du décès de l'Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri. En août 2014 cinq stations religieuses privées (Imam Hossein, Abolfazal Abass, Alghaem, Alzahra et Almehti) furent fermées sur accusation par le Ministère du renseignement, de travail illégal pour des chaînes de télévision par satellite basées aux États-Unis d'Amérique et au Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, provocation de tensions sectaires dans l'Islam, projection d'une image dégradante du Shi'ism et insultes aux saintes figures de l'Islam. Le 8 janvier 2015 le Ministère a annoncé que les bureaux de 17 chaînes de télévision par satellite «soutenant des ennemis qui provoquent des tensions sectaires dans l'Islam» seraient fermées²³.

33. Le blocage et le filtrage des sites Web, apparemment sur ordre de diverses agences, reste de mise. L'on ne sait pas bien si les lois nationales donnent aux agences l'autorité juridique de s'occuper de sites Web. En octobre 2014, le Chef du Tribunal administratif et le Bureau du Procureur général ont critiqué le Ministère de la culture et de l'orientation islamique pour avoir directement fermé des sites Web qui n'avaient pas d'autorisation, en faisant valoir le fait que ni le Ministère ni le Conseil de surveillance de la presse, n'a le pouvoir de le faire sans l'ordre préalable du Bureau du Procureur général²⁴. Au mois de novembre, le Groupe de travail chargé de déterminer les contenus délictueux a confirmé que le Ministère de l'information et de la technologie continuerait de filtrer l'accès aux données sur Instagram²⁵. En décembre 2014 «Fars News Agency» fit fait savoir que les pages «immorales» sur Instagram avaient été bloquées.

34. En novembre 2014 le Gouvernement du Président Hassan Rouhani a approuvé des amendements à la loi de 2009 sur l'accès à l'information, pour permettre l'accès à des renseignements détaillés sur l'utilisation des fonds publics par le Gouvernement²⁶. Dans une note connexe Sadegh Larijani, chef de la magistrature, annonçait avoir instruit le Bureau du Procureur de surveiller et convoquer toute personne coupable «d'exagérer» la corruption du Gouvernement²⁷.

²² British Broadcasting Corporation, 13 novembre 2014, www.bbc.co.uk/persian/iran/2014/11/141113_l45_aseman_daily.

²³ Fars News Agency (informations semi-officielles), 4 janvier 2015, www.farsnews.com/newstext.php?nn=13931014000459.

²⁴ Radio Farda, 14 octobre 2014, www.radiofarda.com/content/f6_iran_websites_filtering/26637464.html.

²⁵ Agence de presse des étudiants iraniens, 11 novembre 2014, <http://isna.ir/fa/news/9308201026/>.

²⁶ Mehr News Agency (informations semi-officielles), 15 octobre 2014, <http://mehrnews.com/news/2389693/>.

²⁷ Mehr News Agency, 12 octobre 2014, <http://mehrnews.com/news/2387790/>.

1. **Projet de loi portant création d'un Conseil des médias**

35. Le 10 août 2014 un projet de loi portant création d'un Conseil des médias qui semble élargir le contrôle du Gouvernement sur les médias, a été publié²⁸. Des journalistes et juristes ont exprimé leur vive préoccupation par rapport à des dispositions du projet de loi conférant au Gouvernement un rôle dans la délivrance d'agrément aux journalistes, les enquêtes et la prise de mesures punitives pour «faute professionnelle», notamment l'interdiction temporaire d'exercer et le retrait d'agrément²⁹. L'on ne sait pas bien quelles sont le cas échéant les mesures applicables à ceux qui se livrent à des activités journalistiques sans avoir d'agrément. Le Gouvernement aurait décidé de suspendre la préparation du projet de loi face aux critiques, en faisant savoir que de plus larges consultations avec les journalistes étaient nécessaires³⁰.

2. **Projet de loi sur les crimes politiques**

36. Introduit par le Parlement en septembre 2013 et révisé en juin 2014, il définit les infractions politiques comme des activités favorisant toute intention d'exercer une influence sur les affaires du pays, ses institutions administratives, politiques nationales ou étrangères, sans intention de porter atteinte aux principes fondamentaux de l'État. Il s'agit notamment d'insultes ou de diffamation à l'encontre des membres du Parlement et du Conseil des gardiens, des ministres et autres représentants du Gouvernement³¹. Le projet de loi prévoit un procès public devant un jury pour les délits politiques et de presse.

G. **Droit de réunion pacifique et de libre association**

37. En 2011 le Comité des droits de l'homme a noté que les réunions et la création d'associations en République islamique d'Iran étaient subordonnées au respect des «principes de l'Islam», que la législation ne définit pas (voir CCPR/C/IRN/CO/3, par. 26). Le Comité a encouragé le Gouvernement à libérer quiconque se trouvait en détention uniquement pour avoir exercé pacifiquement ces droits, et l'a instamment prié de retirer sa proposition de loi relative à la création et la supervision des organisations non-gouvernementales (ONG), qui permettrait de mettre en place un comité présidé par le Ministère de l'intérieur et des représentants du Ministère du renseignement chargé de gérer lesdites organisations.

38. Au cours de l'Examen périodique universel du pays effectué en 2014, le chef du Conseil supérieur des droits de l'homme a indiqué que plus de 17 000 ONG opéraient en République islamique d'Iran et travaillaient sur diverses questions, notamment la promotion et la protection des droits de l'homme. Les informations faisant état de l'arrestation de militants des droits de l'homme qui ne faisaient qu'exercer pacifiquement leurs droits légitimes démontrent que les mesures de protections de ces droits sont capricieusement appliquées; qui plus est, les derniers projets de loi risquent d'aggraver la situation.

²⁸ Site Web officiel du Parlement, <http://rc.majlis.ir/fa/law/show/790196>.

²⁹ Iranian Labour News Agency (informations semi-officielles), 27 août 2014, <http://ilna.ir/news/news.cfm?id=199081>.

³⁰ *Shahrvand* (informations semi-officielles), 15 décembre 2014, http://shahrvand-newspaper.ir/?News_Id=16826.

³¹ Site Web officiel du Parlement, http://rc.majlis.ir/fa/legal_draft/state/856746.

1. Projet de loi sur les organisations non gouvernementales

39. Un projet de loi présenté le 9 novembre 2014³² par le Ministère de l'intérieur semble menacer encore plus l'indépendance de la société civile. En effet, il prévoit des conseils aux niveaux national, provincial et municipal, en partie chargés de la délivrance d'autorisations d'exercer à des ONG s'occupant de questions à caractère «social, culturel, artistique, sanitaire, l'environnemental», afférentes au «patrimoine culturel, aux droits de l'homme, à l'ethnie et au développement», et dont les activités ne sont pas actuellement soumises aux autres lois régissant les associations professionnelles ou entités politiques telles que les partis (art. 2 et 4 du projet de loi).

40. Selon le projet de loi, les conseils seraient également chargés de la supervision et de l'appui des ONG, et s'occuperaient de tout acte délictueux de leur part. Les ONG pourront mener officiellement leurs activités après avoir reçu une autorisation de s'installer et un agrément (art. 21). Les procédures prévues par le projet pour la création d'une association semblent particulièrement lourdes et soumettent les ONG à la supervision administrative et la discrétion, qui pourraient ensuite être utilisées pour taire les convictions ou points de vue discordants, en violation de la législation et des normes internationales.

2. Projet de loi sur la formation et les activités de partis et groupes politiques

41. Un projet de loi relatif à la formation et aux activités des partis et groupes politiques a été présenté au Parlement pour la première fois le 20 juillet 2012. Le 20 juillet 2014, celui-ci a décidé de suspendre son examen pour trois mois, en raison des inquiétudes soulevées par ses dispositions³³.

42. Certains aspects de ce projet sont particulièrement déconcertants car ils semblent effectivement priver de leur droit de vote les personnes arrêtées ou traduites en justice pour avoir exercé pacifiquement leurs droits à la liberté d'expression, d'association et de réunion. Il s'agit notamment de ceux qui ont été arrêtés ou poursuivis durant les mois qui ont suivi les élections présidentielles de 2009, ainsi que des avocats, journalistes et militants des droits de l'homme qui ont pu exprimer des points de vue discordants ou critiques sur un large éventail de questions.

43. Le projet interdit aux partis politiques de mener des activités en l'absence de deux autorisations délivrées par une commission de neuf membres³⁴ composée de représentants du Gouvernement, notamment des fonctionnaires du Ministère de l'intérieur, du Ministère du renseignement et du Parlement, du Procureur général et du Chef de la magistrature³⁵.

44. Pour obtenir l'autorisation initiale, les demandeurs devront soumettre une liste des membres proposés en même temps que le programme du parti, notamment sa vision du monde, ses fondements intellectuels et idéologiques, ses objectifs et les plans d'action qu'ils comptent mettre en œuvre pour les atteindre, ainsi que leur vision générale des questions culturelles, économiques, sociales politiques, administratives et juridiques dans le pays³⁶. Le respect de la Constitution et du principe de la tutelle du juriste islamique³⁷ devront également être déclarés de manière explicite dans les statuts et le programme des demandeurs.

³² Fars News Agency, 12 novembre 2014; www.farsnews.com/newstext.php?nn=13930905000787.

³³ Site Web officiel du Parlement, http://rc.majlis.ir/fa/legal_draft/state/814244.

³⁴ Club des jeunes journalistes, 13 juillet 2014, www.yjc.ir/fa/print/4908729.

³⁵ Site Web officiel du Parlement, http://rc.majlis.ir/fa/legal_draft/state/814244.

³⁶ Agence de presse des étudiants iraniens, 13 juillet 2014, <http://isna.ir/fa/news/93042212597>.

³⁷ Ibid.

45. Le projet de loi interdit à toute personne liée à des groupes «contre-révolutionnaires» ou condamnée pour atteinte à la sécurité intérieure et extérieure, de créer un parti politique; de même, il est interdit aux anciens membres de partis précédemment dissous par un tribunal, et qui y avaient une certaine influence au moment de la dissolution, d'adhérer à un parti politique ou d'en créer un³⁸. Le 14 décembre 2014 les autorités ont déclaré que la nouvelle loi serait adoptée avant les élections législatives de 2016.

H. Liberté de religion ou de conviction

46. Selon la législation iranienne, le Ministère de la culture et de l'orientation islamique est chargé de délivrer aux minorités religieuses reconnues par la Constitution³⁹ des autorisations pour des activités culturelles, artistiques et de plaidoyer. Aux termes de la loi sur les partis, les minorités religieuses reconnues par la Constitution sont autorisées à constituer des sociétés de minorités religieuses composées de volontaires partageant la même religion, dans le but d'œuvrer au règlement de questions religieuses, culturelles, sociales et touchant au bien-être de leur propre communauté⁴⁰. Le Bureau des minorités religieuses est chargé de coordonner et de superviser toutes les cérémonies organisées par celles-ci, y compris les activités marquant la célébration de fêtes religieuses. Pour que des publications soient faites ou que des missionnaires étrangers puissent se rendre en République islamique d'Iran à l'invitation d'églises ou de conseils religieux⁴¹, une autorisation doit être obtenue du Ministère de l'intérieur.

47. Malgré les déclarations selon lesquelles la procédure de délivrance de permis de construire des mosquées aux chiites et aux sunnites ne souffre d'aucune discrimination, ces derniers font savoir qu'ils n'ont pas obtenu d'autorisation de construction de mosquée à Téhéran depuis 1979⁴², et les autorités auraient limité la construction d'églises chrétiennes, y compris pour les Arméniens orthodoxes et les Assyriens depuis 35 ans⁴³. Des rapports sont toujours reçus sur l'interdiction faite aux églises chrétiennes de faire des offices religieux en persan⁴⁴.

1. Bahaïs

48. En dépit des déclarations de hauts responsables selon lesquelles les bahaïs doivent jouir des droits de citoyenneté, ces derniers continuent de faire l'objet de discrimination, d'arrestations et de détention arbitraire dans le cadre de leur religion. Entre septembre et décembre 2014, les Forces de sécurité auraient arrêté au moins 24 bahaïs dans les villes d'Isfahan, Téhéran, Chiraz, Hamedan, Karaj et Semnan, portant ainsi à 100 le nombre total de personnes de confession bahaïe en détention.

49. Les restrictions discriminatoires se sont accentuées concernant l'enterrement des bahaïs dans les cimetières du pays. Les autorités de la ville de Semnan auraient dissuadé

³⁸ Tasnim News Agency (informations semi-officielles), 15 juillet 2014, www.tasnimnews.com/Home/Single/432095.

³⁹ Site Web officiel du Ministère de la culture et de l'orientation islamique, www.farhang.gov.ir/fa/intro/duty.

⁴⁰ Site Web officiel du Parlement, <http://rc.majlis.ir/fa/law/show/90226>.

⁴¹ Comité juif de Téhéran, www.iranjewish.com/Essay/Essay14.htm.

⁴² Campagne internationale pour les droits de l'homme en Iran, 17 janvier 2012, http://persian.iranhumanrights.org/1390/10/sunni_mps/.

⁴³ Campagne internationale pour les droits de l'homme en Iran, «Iran: the cost of faith: persecution of Christian Protestants and converts in Iran» (2013). Consulter www.iranhumanrights.org/wp-content/uploads/Christians_report_Final_for-web.pdf.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

des familles de graver des épitaphes sur les pierres tombales, et les inscriptions se limitent aux prénoms et noms, dates de naissance et de décès. Les autorités ont également limité les nouvelles constructions pour des besoins d'enterrement au cimetière bahai de Semnan. Dans trois cas au moins, les autorités iraniennes auraient également retardé l'enterrement de bahaïs dans les villes de Tabriz et Ahvaz⁴⁵.

50. Il ressort de rapports que des étudiants bahaïs ont fait l'objet de discrimination concernant l'admission dans des établissements d'enseignement supérieur pour l'année universitaire 2014/15. Shadan Shirazi, un bahaï classé 113^e parmi quelque 1 million d'étudiants qui avaient passé l'examen national de mathématiques, se serait vu refuser l'inscription à une université publique. Le Rapporteur spécial invite les étudiants bahaïs à porter plainte pour violation de leurs droits auprès du Haut Conseil pour les droits de l'homme.

51. Les provocations contre les bahaïs semblent s'être poursuivies en 2014. Le 15 décembre de cette année, l'Ayatollah Bojnourdi, grand dignitaire religieux et ancien membre du Conseil supérieur de la magistrature déclarait: «nous n'avons jamais dit que les bahaïs ont droit à l'éducation; ils n'ont même pas de droits civiques»⁴⁶. Suite aux réactions négatives suscitées par cette déclaration, il a précisé que les bahaïs qui collaborent avec Israël ou mènent des campagnes contre l'islam ne peuvent pas prétendre à des droits civiques⁴⁷. Ils peuvent exercer leurs droits de l'homme mais ne peuvent jouir de certains privilèges comme aller à l'Université en la République islamique d'Iran⁴⁸.

2. Chrétiens

52. Au 1^{er} janvier 2015 au moins 92 chrétiens étaient en détention dans le pays du fait semble-t-il de leur confession et de leurs activités⁴⁹. Pour la seule année 2014, 69 convertis au christianisme auraient été arrêtés et placés en détention pendant au moins vingt-quatre heures en République islamique d'Iran. Les autorités auraient continué de prendre pour cible les dirigeants des maisons-églises et de manière générale ceux issus de milieux musulmans. Les convertis au christianisme continueraient toujours de faire face à des restrictions par rapport à la célébration de leurs fêtes religieuses.

53. Le 25 décembre 2014, les autorités iraniennes auraient fait une descente dans une maison-église de la ville de Rudehen et arrêté neuf personnes qui s'y étaient réunies pour célébrer Noël⁵⁰. Le 26 décembre, elles ont également arrêté le pasteur Victor Bet Tamarz, l'ancien chef de l'Église pentecôtiste assyrienne de Shahrara à Téhéran alors qu'il faisait une messe de Noël, ainsi que deux autres convertis chrétiens. Le pasteur Tamarz serait soumis à des pressions depuis 2009⁵¹ pour faire la messe en langue persane. Le 19 octobre 2014, le Tribunal révolutionnaire de la province d'Alborz a condamné les pasteurs Behnam Irani, Reza Rabbani et Abdolreza (Mathias) Haghnejad à six ans de prison pour «atteinte à la sécurité nationale» et «constitution de groupes en vue de renverser le Gouvernement». Le pasteur Irani et le pasteur Rabbani sont actuellement en train de purger leur peine. Le Gouvernement a précisé que la Cour d'appel de la province d'Alborz a acquitté M. Haghnejad.

⁴⁵ Informations livrées au Rapporteur spécial par la communauté bahaïe en décembre 2014.

⁴⁶ Campagne internationale pour les droits de l'homme en Iran, 18 décembre 2014, <http://persian.iranhumanrights.org/1390/09/bojnoordi-bahais/>.

⁴⁷ Tasnim News Agency, 18 décembre 2014, www.tasnimnews.com/Home/Single/592485.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Informations communiquées au Rapporteur spécial par l'organisation non gouvernementale dénommée art. 18.

⁵⁰ La Voix des chrétiens iraniens, <http://vocir.org>.

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

VI. Droits économiques, sociaux et culturels

A. Droits économiques

1. Droit d'organisation et de négociation collective

54. S'il est partie à cinq des huit principales conventions de l'Organisation internationale du Travail (OIT), le Gouvernement n'a pas encore signé les deux relatives au droit à la liberté d'expression et d'association, à savoir la Convention de 1948 sur la liberté syndicale et la protection du droit syndical (n°87) et la Convention de 1949 sur le droit d'organisation et de négociation collective (n°98). Le Gouvernement fait valoir que le fait de ne pas adhérer à ces traités n'a aucune incidence sur les droits et mesures de protection.

55. Le Rapporteur Spécial note avec satisfaction que plusieurs organisations syndicales ont été autorisées à faire valoir leurs droits, citant comme exemples les actions lancées par des centaines de travailleurs de la cimenterie «Stephan Cement Copán» à Dizicheh Yaz, et de l'industrie à Yaz Khorramshahr. Toutefois, le respect des mesures de protection des droits des syndicalistes demeure incertain. La loi de 1990 sur le droit du travail contient de nombreuses dispositions progressistes sur les droits des travailleurs eux-mêmes, mais exclut effectivement leur droit de s'organiser de manière indépendante, sans supervision ni contrôle du Gouvernement. Ladite loi rend obligatoire la supervision par le Ministère du travail et des affaires sociales, de la création, la portée des obligations et des fonctions des organisations syndicales et de leurs représentants. Ces conditions et restrictions exposent les militants qui travaillent pacifiquement sans l'approbation du Gouvernement aux arrestations et poursuites pour atteinte à «la sécurité nationale».

56. En décembre 2014 au moins trois membres du Comité de coordination pour l'aide à la constitution d'organisations de travailleurs ont été arrêtés lors d'une manifestation, et au moins 27 sont encore en détention pour l'exercice de droits qui sont protégés en vertu du droit international.

2. Plan de protection du *hijab* et de la pudeur et ségrégation professionnelle fondée sur le sexe

57. Le 8 octobre 2014, 36 membres du Parlement ont soumis un projet de loi visant à protéger le *hijab* et la pudeur⁵², mais qui semble imposer des restrictions supplémentaires sur le droit des femmes au travail. L'article 5 du projet de loi limite les heures de travail des femmes à la période entre 7 heures et 22 heures, et appelle à la ségrégation professionnelle sur la base du sexe. Certaines professions comme les médecins, infirmières et hôtesses de l'air, ne sont pas soumises aux restrictions sur les heures de travail prévues par le projet de loi, et les lieux de travail où la présence des femmes est nécessaire ne seront pas concernés par les politiques de ségrégation. Le projet de loi contient également une disposition visant à réglementer les codes vestimentaires sur le lieu de travail, qui stipule que employés des secteurs public et privé qui ne respectent pas les normes islamiques d'habillement décent peuvent être sanctionnés par le biais de coupes pouvant aller jusqu'au tiers de leur salaire, pour une période de 1 à 12 mois.

58. Le 30 août 2014 les autorités déclarèrent qu'il était interdit aux femmes de travailler dans des cafés-restaurants et que celles qui voulaient des autorisations pour ces établissements devaient désigner des hommes faisant office de superviseurs⁵³. Un certain nombre d'événements musicaux furent annulés dans différentes villes du pays entre août et

⁵² Site Web officiel du Parlement, http://rc.majlis.ir/fa/legal_draft/show/907753.

⁵³ Tasnim News Agency, 30 août 2014, www.tasnimnews.com/Home/Single/478110.

décembre 2014, parce que des femmes devaient y participer. Le 2 septembre 2014 le journal *Shargh* laissait entendre que les femmes ne pouvaient pas participer à des événements musicaux à Ispahan et dans 13 autres provinces dans l'ensemble du pays. Le Ministère de la culture et de l'orientation islamique soutient que «lorsque des femmes portant le hijab sont présentes et travaillent dans un environnement sain avec des hommes, il n'y a aucune raison d'interdire leur apparition sur scène. Nous n'avons aucune restriction religieuse par rapport à la prestation des femmes»⁵⁴.

B. Droit à la santé

1. Le brouillage de satellite et ses incidences sur la santé

59. Les autorités iraniennes continueraient de poursuivre des personnes pour la possession et l'utilisation d'antennes paraboliques. Depuis quelques mois, les responsables iraniens reconnaissent de plus en plus les problèmes de santé éventuels liés au brouillage de satellite, méthode utilisée par le Gouvernement pour bloquer l'accès du public à certaines chaînes de télévision. En février 2014 le Ministre de la santé Dr Seyyed Hassan Ghazizadeh a annoncé la constitution d'un Comité spécial regroupant des représentants des Ministères de la santé, de l'information et de la technologie et de l'Organisation iranienne de l'énergie atomique, pour étudier les effets potentiels sur la santé du brouillage de satellite⁵⁵. Le Comité n'a pas encore annoncé ses conclusions. Au mois d'octobre Saeed Motassadi du Ministère de l'environnement, a déclaré que la question de savoir si le brouillage pouvait provoquer le cancer a fait l'objet de plusieurs études, et qu'il était possible que cette maladie se manifeste chez l'individu suite aux effets du brouillage⁵⁶.

2. Iraniens transsexuels

60. Lors de l'examen de la République islamique d'Iran en 2013, le Comité des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels s'est dit préoccupé par le fait que les membres de la communauté des lesbiennes, homosexuels, bisexuels et des transsexuels fassent l'objet de discrimination par rapport à l'accès à l'emploi, au logement, à l'éducation et aux soins de santé, mais aussi de stigmatisation et de marginalisation sociales (voir E/C.12/IRN/CO/2, par. 7).

61. Le Rapporteur spécial note avec satisfaction que la législation et la pratique en Iran permettent aux transsexuels de subir une opération chirurgicale de confirmation de leur sexe⁵⁷. Toutefois il ressort des informations reçues de victimes ayant subi des interventions chirurgicales que la qualité des soins reçus pouvait parfois laisser à désirer et ne pas être conforme aux normes professionnelles ou au droit à un état de santé adéquat et susceptible d'être atteint tel qu'énoncé dans le Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques et le Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels⁵⁸. Les personnes

⁵⁴ Agence de presse islamique, 17 septembre 2014, www.irna.ir/fa/News/81313979/.

⁵⁵ Campagne internationale pour les droits de l'homme en Iran, «Government committee to review satellite signals' jamming effects on public health», 5 février 2014. www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/02/satellite-jammin/.

⁵⁶ AlMonitor, «Iran official say satellite jamming can cause cancer», 2 octobre 2014. <http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2014/10/iran-satellite-jamming-cancer.html#>.

⁵⁷ International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission, et Iranian Queer Organisation, «Violations des droits de l'homme en République islamique d'Iran sur la base de l'orientation sexuelle et de l'identité de genre» (2014). <http://iglhrc.org/sites/default/files/UPRSubmission.pdf>.

⁵⁸ E Coleman et autres, «Standards of Care (SOC) for the Health of Transgender and Gender Nonconforming People, Version 7», *International Journal of Transgenderism*, vol. 13, (2011). www.wpath.org/uploaded_files/140/files/IJT%20SOC%20V7.pdf.

interrogées ont affirmé que les interventions chirurgicales de confirmation de sexe sont souvent à l'origine de graves complications comme les hémorragies, infections graves, cicatrices, douleurs chroniques et fistules recto vaginales. Des transsexuels iraniens ont également fait savoir que les opérations ont conduit à une malformation ou une mauvaise position de leurs organes sexuels, voire une sténose vaginale.

62. Des informations font état de tarifs réduits pour des interventions chirurgicales pratiquées par des médecins agréés qui finissent par s'écarter des procédures normales. Ces opérations pour petits budgets seraient effectuées hors des salles d'opération, avec une anesthésie et des soins postopératoires limités, parfois sans reconstruction génitale. Plusieurs transsexuels interrogés ont déclaré que les interventions à «tarif réduits» étaient intéressantes du fait des difficultés d'accès à des soins chirurgicaux coûteux en raison de l'insuffisance de subventions, et de la lourdeur du processus préopératoire. Le Rapporteur spécial prend note de la nécessité pour les transsexuels de subir une intervention chirurgicale de confirmation de leur sexe pour pouvoir obtenir une reconnaissance légale de leur appartenance sexuelle en République islamique d'Iran, ce qui peut du reste les amener à redouter indûment l'opération.

C. Mines terrestres

63. Lors de l'Examen périodique universel de la République islamique d'Iran en 2014, des inquiétudes ont été exprimées quant à la question des mines terrestres dans le pays. Selon les rapports, la phase initiale des opérations de déminage a été réalisée et 2 millions de membres des communautés concernées ont été sensibilisés sur les mines terrestres et les risques qu'elles posent⁵⁹. En avril 2011 un membre de l'armée déclarait que près de 85% des zones polluées avaient été déminées et des millions de mines terrestres qui n'avaient pas explosé détruites, mais que celles plus profondément enfouies et plus tard mises à nu par la pluie et l'érosion continuaient de représenter une menace⁶⁰.

64. Depuis 2013, 89 civils auraient été blessés par l'explosion de mines terrestres, dont 12 âgés de moins de 15 ans⁶¹. Onze personnes en 2013 et 9 en 2014 ont été tuées par des explosions de mines terrestres et de munitions⁶². En octobre 2013 le Gouverneur de Marivan dans la province du Kurdistan faisait savoir que 7 enfants du village de la Neshkash avaient été blessés à la suite de l'explosion d'une mine terrestre dans une zone déminée mais exposée à la menace des engins remis en surface par la pluie et les glissements de terrain.

65. Des plaintes ont été formulées pour la sensibilisation insuffisante aux risques surtout chez les enfants, ainsi que les lacunes des programmes d'appui aux victimes de mines terrestres mis en œuvre par l'État. Des victimes estiment que ces programmes sont non seulement trop longs mais aussi mis en œuvre de manière arbitraire puisque certaines

⁵⁹ Mehr News Agency, 2 novembre 2014, <http://mehrnews.com/news/2414195/>.

⁶⁰ Jamejam Online (informations semi-officielles), 17 avril 2014, <http://www1.jamejamonline.ir/papertext.aspx?newsnum100841075238>.

⁶¹ Association des droits de l'homme du Kurdistan iranien-Genève, rapport sur les victimes de mines terrestres au Kurdistan iranien soumis au bureau du Rapporteur spécial, www.kmmk-ge.org/?p=633&lang=en.

⁶² Ibid.

d'entre elles n'ont pas bénéficié de mesures de soutien, en raison de vagues critères régissant la procédure d'octroi de services⁶³.

66. En octobre 2014 un avocat représentant les enfants victimes de mines terrestres dans l'affaire Neshkash a informé le Bureau du Président du fait que les autorités locales n'ont pas répondu aux préoccupations des victimes des mines terrestres, et demandé la prise de mesures appropriées pour faire face aux menaces qui subsistent, aider et traiter les blessés⁶⁴. En novembre 2014 Omid Karimian un parlementaire du Kurdistan, l'une des cinq provinces qui seraient affectées par les mines terrestres depuis la guerre entre la République islamique d'Iran et l'Iraq, a fait part de ses inquiétudes quant à l'accès des victimes aux soins de santé et à une pension de retraite⁶⁵. Dans la suite donnée au présent rapport, le Gouvernement soutient que le Parlement a ratifié une loi assurant protection et soutien aux familles de ceux qui retournent dans les zones du pays touchées par la guerre, et perdent la vie où sont blessés dans l'explosion de mines terrestres ou autres munitions explosives.

VII. Égalité des sexes et droits des femmes

67. Cinquante-trois recommandations relatives aux droits des femmes et des filles ont été faites au cours de l'Examen périodique universel de 2014. Elles portent entre autres sur la discrimination fondée sur le sexe, les mariages précoces, l'accès à la santé et à l'éducation, la participation politique et économique et la violence domestique. Plusieurs États ont demandé à la République islamique d'Iran d'améliorer la condition de la femme de manière générale aux plans social, culturel, économique et politique. Les préoccupations déjà exprimées au sujet de l'inégalité entre les sexes persistent dans la législation et dans la pratique. Les actes posés récemment par le Parlement au niveau législatif semblent restreindre davantage le droit des femmes d'exercer pleinement et sur un pied d'égalité les droits internationalement reconnus.

A. Législation concernant les femmes

1. Plan d'excellence pour la promotion de la population et de la famille

68. En octobre 2014, un vote sur le projet de loi introduisant le Plan d'excellence pour la promotion de la population et de la famille qui vise à encourager les jeunes à se marier et à avoir des enfants, a été reporté⁶⁶. Le 21 octobre 2014, la Vice-présidente chargée des questions féminines et familiales, Mowlaverdi Shahindokht, s'est opposée à une disposition du projet de loi qui interdirait le recrutement de femmes célibataires comme membres du corps enseignant dans les universités, et a déclaré que les mesures de cette nature n'encourageaient pas le mariage dans la société. Elle a noté que la Commission parlementaire sur la santé avait précédemment examiné le projet de loi et voté contre les articles 9 et 10, qui imposeraient une hiérarchie à l'embauche fondée sur le sexe et l'état

⁶³ Rapports du Centre des défenseurs des droits de l'homme et de l'Association des droits de l'homme au Kurdistan iranien – Genève soumis au Bureau du Rapporteur spécial le 3 décembre 2014 et le 6 février 2015 respectivement.

⁶⁴ Azad News Agency (informations semi-officielles), 6 octobre 2014, www.ana.ir/Home/Single/109068.

⁶⁵ Site Web d'Omid Karimian, 3 novembre 2014, www.omidkarimian.ir/Default.aspx?NewsId=261.

⁶⁶ Shabestan News Agency (informations semi-officielles), 19 novembre 2014, www.shabestan.ir/detail/News/418119.

civil et interdiraient le recrutement de femmes célibataires à des postes d'enseignant dans les universités⁶⁷.

2. Projet de loi sur la protection des femmes contre la violence

69. En réponse aux préoccupations exprimées par le Rapporteur spécial dans son rapport 2014 à l'Assemblée générale (A/69/356) concernant la prévalence de la violence à l'égard des femmes dans le pays et les insuffisances notées dans les législations nationales et le cadre institutionnel de la recherche d'une solution au problème, le Gouvernement a soutenu que la violence domestique est un crime passible de la peine de mort et qu'une législation visant à donner une définition légale de toutes les formes de violence domestiques était en cours d'examen (ibid., par. 20). Il a été annoncé le 29 novembre 2014 que le projet de loi sur la protection des femmes contre la violence a été déposé auprès du Comité de l'Administration chargé des projets de loi. M^{me} Mowlaverdi a fait savoir que son Bureau a recommandé la création par le pouvoir judiciaire de foyers d'accueil pour les femmes victimes de maltraitance, conformément aux recommandations du Rapporteur spécial.

70. Après les attaques à l'acide contre des femmes à Ispahan, l'Administration a annoncé son intention de collaborer avec les autorités judiciaires en vue d'alourdir les peines pour des actes de cette nature. Toutefois, les protestations contre ces attaques et appelant à l'ouverture d'enquêtes furent interdites par les autorités. Le 24 octobre 2014 Abdel Fatahi un parlementaire originaire d'Urumiah a défendu les droits des manifestants⁶⁸. Les acteurs de la société civile dont Narsin Sotoudeh, Peyman Aref et Giti Pourfazel, qui avaient participé à une manifestation devant le Ministère de l'intérieur à Téhéran pour protester contre les attaques, ont été arrêtés⁶⁹.

71. Dans des attaques similaires qui ont eu lieu dans la ville de Jahrom, province de Fars, au moins six femmes étudiantes à l'université pour la plupart, auraient été poignardées dans le dos pour avoir porté des vêtements impudiques. Le 28 novembre 2014 le Gouverneur de cette ville a annoncé l'arrestation d'un suspect. Le 5 janvier 2015, le tribunal de première instance a condamné l'auteur de ces attaques à l'exécution pour *moharebeh* (généralement traduit par «hostilité à l'égard de Dieu»)⁷⁰.

B. Les femmes dans le budget

72. Le projet de budget proposé pour la période allant de mars 2015 à mars 2016 augmente de 87% les ressources du Département des affaires féminines et familiales (7,9 milliards à 15 milliards de Tomans)⁷¹. Un montant total de 15 milliards de Tomans y est réservé à l'assurance pour les femmes au foyer, la priorité étant accordée aux ménages dirigés par des femmes⁷².

⁶⁷ Tasnim News Agency, 21 octobre 2014, www.tasnimnews.com/home/single/534745.

⁶⁸ Aftab News, <http://aftabnews.ir/fa/news/267949/>.

⁶⁹ Deutsche Welle, 25 octobre 2014, <http://dw.de/p/1Dc56>.

⁷⁰ Bahar News (informations semi-officielles), 29 novembre 2014, <http://baharnews.ir/vdccc44qe.2bqsx8laa2.html>.

⁷¹ Le budget total proposé pour la période allant de mars 2015 à mars 2016 s'élève à 219 000 milliards de Tomans.

⁷² Salamat News (informations semi-officielles), 30 novembre 2014, www.salamatnews.com/news/130757/.

VIII. Réponse de la République islamique d'Iran

73. Dans la suite donnée au présent rapport, le Gouvernement de la République islamique d'Iran réfute la plupart des allégations communiquées au titulaire de mandat. Il s'élève également contre le fait que le Rapporteur spécial considère la teneur d'une législation en cours d'examen comme posant problème et estime qu'il s'agit là d'une «intervention hâtive dans les fonctions souveraines du Gouvernement» qui «n'est pas conforme» au Code de conduite pour les titulaires de mandat au titre des procédures spéciales du Conseil des droits de l'homme.

74. Le Gouvernement a approuvé quelques 65% de l'ensemble des recommandations qui lui ont été soumises lors de son deuxième Examen périodique universel, dont un bon nombre ont été entièrement ou partiellement mises en œuvre. Il a aussi fait part de son intention de répondre à l'ensemble des communications en suspens et de poursuivre ses réunions avec le Rapporteur spécial, tout en réitérant son intention d'inviter deux rapporteurs spéciaux en République islamique d'Iran.

75. Le Gouvernement a estimé que la démarche adoptée par le Rapporteur Spécial pour recueillir des informations était contestable, affirmant que «Nous ne pensons pas que le simple fait de se rendre dans un certain nombre de pays d'Europe et d'écrire un rapport en y ajoutant de longs additifs sur la base de simples entretiens avec un nombre limité de personnes soit une bonne manière de préparer un rapport crédible».

76. Le Rapporteur spécial convient que cette démarche est loin d'être idéale, et réitère sa demande de visite en République islamique d'Iran. Entretemps, il continuera de recueillir des informations à travers des entretiens avec des iraniens résidant dans le du pays ou hors de celui-ci. Le Rapporteur spécial se réjouit à la perspective de réunions avec les autorités en vue de discuter plus à fond de toutes les possibilités de coopération.

77. Le Gouvernement a déclaré que nul n'a été poursuivi sur la seule base de relations avec les mécanismes des droits de l'homme de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, «à moins que la personne n'ait commis un acte considéré comme une violation de la loi, comme par exemple des actes criminels ou atteintes à la sécurité».

78. Le Gouvernement a déclaré que la loi iranienne prévoit la peine de mort pour des infractions telles que le trafic à grande échelle de drogues illicites. Il a également affirmé que la loi iranienne fait preuve d'indulgence vis-à-vis des délinquants juvéniles, avec l'utilisation d'un système judiciaire distinct pour les enfants et à travers l'évaluation de leur capacité à comprendre leurs actes.

79. Il a ajouté que «nul n'a été arrêté pour avoir exercé son droit de prendre part à des réunions pacifiques», et que le Code pénal islamique n'avait pas encore prescrit de peine pour les actes politiques. Contrairement aux conclusions du Groupe de travail sur la détention arbitraire, il a soutenu qu'en République islamique d'Iran, personne n'est détenu arbitrairement, et que tous les accusés ont eu droit à une procédure régulière et bénéficié de la garantie d'un procès équitable conformément à la législation nationale applicable. Dans ce contexte, le Gouvernement a affirmé que les lois relatives à la conduite des juges et des membres de l'Ordre des avocats garantissent l'indépendance des avocats et des juges.

80. Il a également déclaré que «les détenus ont un accès raisonnable aux soins de santé, tant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur des prisons.» Il a informé le Rapporteur spécial que les conseils de surveillance mis en place par la magistrature effectuent des visites régulières dans les prisons pour garantir le respect des normes nationales. Il a également fait une annonce appréciée, à savoir que le Gouvernement envisage actuellement d'adhérer à la Convention contre la torture et autres peines ou traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants.

81. Le Gouvernement a souligné que la législation protège la liberté d'expression «sauf lorsqu'elle porte préjudice aux principes fondamentaux de l'Islam ou aux droits du public». Il a fait valoir que les membres des médias emprisonnés avaient commis des infractions «graves» en diffusant des mensonges, «perturbant l'ordre public» et publiant des contenus qui ont suscité la haine ethnique et religieuse, l'extrémisme et la violence. Il a affirmé que les acteurs de la société civile sont libres et «extrêmement actifs» et que «toute forme d'activité sociale» de la part de «partis politiques, sociétés ou associations» nécessite un permis, ainsi que le respect des lois et règlements.

82. S'agissant de la liberté de religion, le Gouvernement a indiqué également que le critère le plus important pour la construction de nouveaux lieux de culte est le nombre d'adeptes de chaque confession, et que la population chrétienne compte plus d'églises par rapport à ce nombre. En réponse aux plaintes selon lesquelles les musulmans sunnites n'ont pas été autorisés à construire de nouveaux lieux de culte, le Gouvernement a déclaré que rien ne les empêche d'aller aux mosquées chiites et vice-versa, ce qui constitue un obstacle la propagation de l'extrémisme.

83. Le Gouvernement a déclaré que les mines terrestres dans les cinq provinces de l'ouest du pays ont été posées par l'ancien «régime iraquien» pendant la guerre qui a opposé les deux pays et qu'il tient l'Iraq et «les pays qui l'ont soutenu lorsqu'il imposait cette guerre à l'Iran» pour responsables de la présence de ces mines. Il a également fait savoir que les opérations de déminage nécessitent une coopération avec les organisations internationales et que les efforts qu'il a déployés jusqu'ici à cette fin sont restés vains. Le Gouvernement a par ailleurs évoqué d'autres difficultés, notamment l'insuffisance des équipements spéciaux de déminage, les problèmes rencontrés partout dans le monde à localiser les mines terrestres enfouies à plus de 30 centimètres, et les sanctions qui lui «bloquent» l'accès à «certaines technologies de pointe» dans ce domaine.

84. Il a affirmé son rejet total des «comportements homosexuels» et mis l'accent sur son soutien aux transsexuels. Sur les sections du rapport traitant des politiques de ségrégation fondées sur le sexe, le Gouvernement a souligné «qu'il importe de prêter toute l'attention requises aux considérations culturelles et sociales face à ce phénomène. Le port du hijab est obligatoire selon nos lois».

IX. Conclusions et recommandations

85. Dans son premier rapport d'étape à l'Assemblée générale (A/66/374), le Rapporteur spécial soulignait que les conclusions de l'examen de la République islamique d'Iran fait au titre de l'Examen périodique universel avaient fourni une base solide de collaboration entre les autorités iraniennes et lui. Il déclarait également qu'il s'efforcerait de contribuer aux efforts déployés par le Gouvernement pour mettre en œuvre les 123 recommandations qu'il avait acceptées (Ibid., par. 12). Depuis lors, ses rapports ont souligné les progrès réalisés par le Gouvernement par rapport aux lois, politiques, et pratiques recensées par les mécanismes internationaux des droits de l'homme et lors de l'Examen périodique universel de 2010, et dressé l'inventaire des nouveaux problèmes.

86. Le Rapporteur spécial reconnaît que le Gouvernement a déployé des efforts pour tenir les engagements pris dans le cadre de l'Examen périodique universel en 2010, mais regrette que la plupart de ces engagements n'aient toujours pas été tenus jusqu'en 2014, tandis que les causes sous-jacentes des violations mises en évidence lors de l'Examen et dans ses rapports annuels et rapports d'étape n'ont pas été traitées. Les préoccupations soulevées au cours de l'Examen périodique universel du pays en 2014 et les appels répétés des mécanismes des droits de l'homme de

l'Organisation des Nations Unies face aux violations des droits civils, politiques, économiques, sociaux et culturels, traduisent de cette réalité.

87. Le Rapporteur spécial réitère sa ferme conviction que le Gouvernement peut améliorer considérablement la situation des droits de l'homme dans le pays en mettant en œuvre les recommandations faites lors des deux cycles de l'Examen périodique universel et celles formulées par le Secrétaire général, le Commissaire aux droits de l'homme, les organes conventionnels et les titulaires de mandat au titre des procédures spéciales. Il s'agira notamment de réexaminer les recommandations précédemment rejetées visant l'adhésion à la Convention contre la torture et autres peines ou traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants, à la Convention sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination à l'égard des femmes, ainsi qu'aux deux conventions de l'Organisation internationale du Travail relatives à la négociation collective et à la constitution de syndicats.

88. Une priorité élevée devrait être accordée à la modification des lois et des politiques qui mettent en péril ou violent les droits et normes reconnus à l'échelle internationale, et qui, par conséquent, réduisent la capacité des autorités de régler les problèmes mis en évidence lors de l'Examen et figurant dans le présent rapport et dans d'autres rapports établis par les mécanismes relatifs aux droits de l'homme. Le Gouvernement devrait abroger les lois qui considèrent comme des infractions les activités menées pour exercer des droits légitimes en vertu du droit international, notamment celles qui limitent la liberté de presse, érigent en infraction pénale la liberté d'expression, limitent l'accès à l'information et donnent lieu à l'arrestation des acteurs de la société civile et membres des groupes vulnérables, en l'occurrence les minorités religieuses et ethniques, ainsi que les lois qui appliquent la peine de mort pour des infractions comme le trafic de drogues, qui ne sont pas considérées comme faisant partie «des crimes les plus graves» en vertu du droit international. Qui plus est, le recours obligatoire à la peine de mort n'est pas compatible avec les garanties d'un procès équitable requises en vertu du droit international pour l'application de cette peine, et doit être reconsidéré⁷³.

89. Les autorités devraient immédiatement annuler les condamnations à la peine de mort prononcées à l'encontre de tous les prisonniers politiques et prisonniers d'opinion, notamment Sohail Arabi et d'autres, dont les actions présumées ne constituent pas une infraction grave en vertu du droit international. Le Gouvernement devrait également noter que le droit international et le consensus définissent l'exécution des mineurs comme l'exécution de personnes qui âgées de moins de 18 ans au moment où l'infraction a été commise, et non pas au moment de la mise à exécution de la peine. Le Rapporteur spécial renouvelle l'appel lancé aux autorités iraniennes en faveur de l'interdiction officielle de cette pratique et de l'alignement de leurs pratiques sur les obligations qui leur incombent en vertu du droit international. D'ici là, il réitère son appel en faveur de l'application d'un moratoire complet sur la peine de mort. Ces mesures peuvent permettre de réduire considérablement les exécutions dans le cas des infractions n'emportant la peine de mort et de mieux assurer les mesures de protection du droit à la vie.

90. Par ailleurs, le Gouvernement devrait accélérer le retrait des mines terrestres et des explosifs qui continuent d'être une menace pour la vie et la sécurité des populations vivant à proximité, améliorer les dispositions relatives à l'enseignement

⁷³ Voir le rapport du Secrétaire général sur la peine capitale et l'application des garanties pour la protection des droits des personnes passibles de la peine de mort (E/2010/10 et Corr.1) pour une discussion détaillée sur la jurisprudence pertinente concernant les droits de l'homme.

public, en particulier pour les enfants à risque, et assurer l'accès immédiat et sans discrimination au traitement médical adéquat et aux régimes de retraite pour les victimes et leur famille⁷⁴.

91. Le Rapporteur spécial se félicite de la libération de prisonniers politiques et prisonniers d'opinion, mais demeure préoccupé par la première source de poursuites engagées contre eux. Il fait siennes les préoccupations renouvelées du Rapporteur spécial sur la situation des défenseurs des droits de l'homme concernant l'interprétation trop large que les autorités ont de la sécurité nationale et de la propagande contre l'État (voir A/HRC/25/55/Add.3, par. 2015). Il leur demande de libérer toutes les personnes dont le Groupe de travail sur la détention arbitraire estime qu'elles sont détenues arbitrairement, ainsi que les autres prisonniers politiques et prisonniers d'opinion.

92. Le Rapporteur spécial regrette la situation difficile dans laquelle se trouvent les minorités religieuses reconnues et le fait que des communautés continuent de signaler des arrestations et des poursuites pour l'exercice de leur culte et leur participation à des événements religieux, même dans des maisons privées. Il demande instamment aux autorités de reconnaître que la liberté de religion ou de conviction va de pair avec la liberté de choisir une religion ou une conviction, et que les mesures restreignant les privilèges civils, politiques, sociaux et économiques, ou imposant des restrictions spéciales sur la pratique ou les manifestations des convictions des autres confessions, violent l'interdiction de la discrimination fondée sur la religion ou la conviction ainsi que la garantie d'égale protection consacrée par l'article 26 du Pacte International relatif aux droits civils et politiques⁷⁵.

93. Le Gouvernement devrait modifier les lois et politiques et revoir les projets de loi portant atteinte au droit de libre association et de réunion avec des groupes de pression ou personnes de même sensibilité, ainsi qu'au droit de promouvoir des idéaux et activités pacifiques. Les organisations non gouvernementales, notamment les associations non enregistrées devraient être autorisées à fonctionner librement et leurs membres s'adonner à leurs activités dans un environnement sûr⁷⁶. Le Rapporteur spécial se fait l'écho de la recommandation formulée par le Rapporteur spécial sur le droit de réunion pacifique et la liberté d'association, selon laquelle la création d'associations devrait être facilitée par une procédure de notification simple, facilement accessible, non discriminatoire, peu coûteuse ou gratuite⁷⁷. En outre, le droit de réunion pacifique ne devrait pas faire l'objet d'une autorisation préalable des autorités mais tout au plus satisfaire une procédure de notification préalable peu contraignante, et les autorités devraient accepter le fait que les réunions spontanées ne nécessitent pas de notification préalable⁷⁸.

94. Le Rapporteur spécial se réjouit à la perspective des incidences que les modifications au Code de procédure pénale auront sur l'amélioration de l'accès à l'assistance d'un conseil, et engage les autorités à garantir ce droit pour tous les

⁷⁴ Dans les zones où les mines terrestres constituent une menace à la sécurité des enfants, des investissements doivent être faits pour éliminer complètement ces engins et autres bombes à sous-munitions. Voir Comité des droits de l'enfant, observation générale n° 17 (2013) sur le droit de l'enfant au repos et aux loisirs, de se livrer au jeu et à des activités récréatives et de participer à la vie culturelle et artistique, par. 57 e).

⁷⁵ Voir Comité des droits de l'homme, observation générale n° 22 (1993), art. 18, par. 9.

⁷⁶ Voir le rapport du Rapporteur spécial sur le droit de réunion pacifique et la liberté d'association (A/HRC/20/27), par. 96.

⁷⁷ Ibid., par. 95.

⁷⁸ Ibid., par. 90-91.

accusés, quels que soient les allégations formulées à leur encontre. Il note que l'État devrait en outre veiller à ce que les lois nationales soient favorables à l'indépendance des avocats, conformément aux normes et règles internationales, et prie la République islamique d'Iran de libérer tous les avocats qui auraient été emprisonnés pour avoir mené des activités protégées dans le cadre de la défense de leurs clients, telles que la sensibilisation au droit à un procès équitable⁷⁹.

95. Le Rapporteur spécial se félicite des poursuites engagées contre Saeed Mortazavi, pour le rôle qu'il a joué dans la facilitation des cas de détention illégale, mais note que de telles enquêtes et jugements semblent extrêmement rares, notamment au regard du volume considérable d'informations similaires émanant du pays et faisant état de détention arbitraire, de torture et de mauvais traitements infligés aux détenus. Il appelle les autorités à poursuivre et à condamner comme il convient tous ceux dont la responsabilité est avérée dans des cas de torture et de mauvais traitements infligés aux détenus, conformément au droit iranien et au droit international. Il encourage le Gouvernement à remédier aux mauvaises conditions de détention précédemment recensées par des mécanismes des droits de l'homme, évoquées dans le présent rapport et les rapports précédents du Rapporteur spécial, ou qui peuvent avoir été répertoriées à l'issue de contrôles qu'il aura lui-même effectués. Il implore le Gouvernement d'assurer un accès adéquat aux soins médicaux, dans le respect des normes internationales en la matière.

96. Le Rapporteur spécial demande au Gouvernement de modifier les lois qui portent atteinte aux droits des femmes ou au plein exercice de leurs droits civils, politiques, économiques et sociaux, notamment le droit au travail et à la protection contre la discrimination, en particulier dans le domaine de l'enseignement et sur le lieu de travail. Les projets de loi actuellement à l'examen et qui semblent porter atteinte à ces droits suscitent de graves préoccupations et devraient être reconsidérés.

97. Le Rapporteur spécial encourage le Gouvernement à envisager de mettre un terme au brouillage des satellites en raison de ses effets sur la santé de ses citoyens et de leur droit à l'accès à l'information. Il demande également le renforcement des politiques régissant les interventions chirurgicales de confirmation de sexe pour les transsexuels et la protection du droit à la santé des personnes qui pourraient les envisager.

98. L'Examen périodique universel de la République islamique d'Iran effectué en 2014 a offert à toutes les parties prenantes l'occasion de réfléchir sur les efforts déjà déployés pour promouvoir le respect des droits de l'homme dans le pays, et servi de plateforme pour étudier les possibilités d'améliorer la situation actuelle. Le Rapporteur spécial continuera de s'appuyer sur les résultats de cette étude pour définir les bases d'une collaboration entre les autorités iraniennes et lui, et de chercher à instaurer une coopération sous forme de dialogue et de visites dans le pays pour une évaluation plus approfondie de la situation. Il encourage le Gouvernement à envisager un examen à mi-parcours volontaire, qui pourrait influencer positivement sur sa capacité de mettre en œuvre les engagements qu'il peut être amené à prendre en mars 2015, dans le cadre de l'adoption du rapport sur les résultats de son deuxième Examen périodique universel.

⁷⁹ Comité des droits de l'homme, observation générale n° 32 (2007) sur le droit à l'égalité devant les tribunaux et les cours de justice et à un procès équitable.

Annexe I

[English only]

Supplementary and additional information

I. Introduction

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

II. Methodology

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

III. Cooperation with the mandate holder

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

V. Overview of civil and political rights

A. Right to life

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

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

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

19. On or around 20 February 2015, Mr. Saman Naseem, a juvenile offender, was seemingly executed, although authorities have not yet confirmed this.⁵ Mr. Nasim was arrested on 17 July 2011 at the age of seventeen for allegedly engaging in an armed conflict

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

22. Messrs. Ali and Habib Afshari had been arrested in December 2010 in the West Azerbaijan Province and transferred to Mahabad and Urumia Detention Centers, where they were allegedly held incommunicado for four months, interrogated, and tortured.¹⁰ Ali and Habib Afshari were reportedly charged with moharebeh (sometimes translated as «enmity with God» and sometimes as «drawing a weapon to the populace with intent to instill fear») through «propaganda» activities and membership in a State opposition party.¹¹ On 5 December 2011, they were tried at the Mahabad Revolutionary Court, and were

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

⁷ Statement – November 2014.

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

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

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

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

reportedly informed on 16 January 2012 that they had been sentenced to death. The Supreme Court has since upheld the sentence.¹² On 22 April 2014, their execution sentences were reportedly communicated to Urumia Prison's Office for the Implementation of Sentences.¹³ Throughout the entire judicial process they were allegedly not allowed to choose their lawyer and instead were assigned court-appointed representation.¹⁴

B. Fair trial standards

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

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

C. Freedom from arbitrary detention

25. Between 2012 and 2014, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (WGAD) issued ten opinions regarding the detention of 13 Iranians. They include the aforementioned opposition leaders along with several journalists, lawyers, a Christian pastor, and a student activist. The Government only responded to three of the WGAD's ten communications. In its Opinions, the WGAD concluded that all individuals appear to have been detained for exercising their rights to freedom of expression, opinion, religion, belief, or association, and encouraged the government to immediately release individuals charged with peacefully exercising fundamental freedoms and to compensate them for their arbitrary detention. Ms. Nasrin Soutodeh, was released prior to the expiration of her sentence, and Mr. Bahman Ahmadi Amouee and Mr. Kiarash Kamrani were released following the completion of their sentences. None of the other individuals has been released or compensated, as recommended by the WGAD.

26. Green Movement leaders and former presidential candidates Mr. Mehdi Karubi and Mr. Mir Hossein Mousavi, along with Ms. Zahra Rahnavard, Mr. Mousavi's wife, have been under house arrest since February 2011. On 29 August 2012, the United

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

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

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

Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (WGAD) issued an Opinion concerning the case and stated that the Iranian government did not only violate «international human rights laws, but also Iranian laws on the subject» by detaining them. The WGAD judged the deprivation of their liberty to be arbitrary and requested that the Government release them and accord them with «an enforceable right to compensation.»¹⁵ In February 2013, the Special Rapporteur joined the Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association in a statement calling for their immediate and unconditional release.¹⁶

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

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

29. Reports surfaced that the Prosecutor's Office allegedly pledged the furlough of Mr. Abdolfattah Soltani if his family posted bail of one-billion toman. The family attempted to post the bail in August 2014, yet the Prosecutor's Office failed to grant the furlough. On 19 November 2012, the WGAD adopted an Opinion concerning Mr. Abdolfattah Soltani, human rights lawyer and co-founder of the Defenders of Human Rights Centre (DHRC), deeming the deprivation of his liberty to be «arbitrary» and encouraged the Government to «take necessary steps to remedy the situation, which include his immediate release.»²⁴ Mr. Soltani was reportedly arrested on 10 September 2011, and on 4 March 2012 the Revolutionary Court sentenced him to 18 years in prison and a 20-year ban from practicing law on charges of «forming or running a group or association

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

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

¹⁷ <http://www.kalame.com/1393/10/06/klm-205874/>; <http://sahamnews.org/1393/09/271227/>.

¹⁸ <http://alimotahari.com/?p=2358>.

¹⁹ <http://alimotahari.com/?p=2358>; www.isna.ir/fa/news/93072614099/; <http://sahamnews.org/1393/09/271030/>.

²⁰ <http://alimotahari.com/?p=2358>.

²¹ www.isna.ir/fa/news/93071609462/.

²² www.mehrnews.com/news/2453608/.

²³ <http://sahamnews.org/1393/09/271326/>; <http://www.rahesabz.net/story/87831/>.

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

outside or inside the country which seeks to undermine the security of the country,» «assembly and collusion against national security,» «propaganda against the system,» and «earning illegitimate assets.» On appeal the sentence was reduced to 13 years imprisonment. Mr. Soltani is currently serving his sentence. He has reportedly contracted numerous illnesses and suffers from heart complications. Despite his ongoing medical issues, to date, he has been deprived of furlough or access to specialized health care outside prison.

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

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

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

33. In October 2014, Branch 36 of the Iranian Supreme Court accepted a request for the retrial of academic and scientist Mr. Omid Kokabee. Mr. Kokabee was a post-doctoral student at the University of Texas at Austin in the United States at the time of his arrest in January 2011. He initially was charged and sentenced for «cooperating with enemy state[s].» The Supreme Court overturned this conviction on the basis that the Islamic Republic of Iran is not officially at war with any other country. The Special

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rapporteur welcomed the Supreme Court decision and echoed the hope of dozens of Nobel Laureates, expressed in an open letter dated September 2014, advocating for Mr. Kokabee's immediate and unconditional release. In December 2014, 161 Iranian academics also signed a petition calling for urgent medical attention and judicial review of Mr. Kokabee's case. In January 2015, Branch 54 of the Tehran Appeals Court re-confirmed his original sentence, disregarding the Supreme Court's prior ruling, and, according to Mr. Kokabee's lawyer, contravening established procedures regarding cases, overturned by the Supreme Court. Advocates for Mr. Kokabee claim that his detention is based, partially on his refusal to work for an organization within the Iranian security apparatus.

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

D. Independence of lawyers

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

36. On 6 August 2014, it was reported that Mr. Massoud Shafiee, a human rights lawyer who represented three American hikers that were detained in Iran in 2009 on charges of «espionage» and «illegal entry» into the country, currently faces a foreign travel ban and pressure by authorities. Six days after the release of two of the hikers on 21 September 2011, security forces conducted a search of Mr. Shafiee's home and detained him in Evin Prison where he was allegedly interrogated for several hours regarding representation of the hikers and another case involving union activists Mr. Reza Shahabi and Mr. Rasoul Bodaghi. Mr. Shafiee reportedly attempted to leave the country the following week. His passport was allegedly confiscated at the airport and he was informed of a foreign travel ban placed against him. His potential clients also reportedly face pressure by authorities to cancel agreements retaining him as their attorney.³³

37. On 18 October 2014, Branch 2 of the Lawyers' Disciplinary Court at the Iranian Bar Association, allegedly under pressure from Intelligence agencies, banned Ms. Nasrin Sotoudeh from practicing law for three years. Ms. Sotoudeh began an indefinite sit-in on

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

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

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

21 October 2014 at the Bar Association in Tehran to protest the ruling, and in protest of the general state of legal representation in Iran. She was arrested and detained for a few hours on 25 October and again on 10 December 2014.³⁴ Ms. Sotoudeh was originally sentenced to six years in prison on charges of spreading «propaganda against the system» and «acting against national security» in September 2010 and was released without formal pardon or furlough on 18 September 2013.

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

E. Detention conditions and treatment of prisoners

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

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

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

41. In November 2014, prisoners at Minab (Hormozgan Province) and Urmia (West Azerbaijan Province) Prisons embarked on hunger strikes, calling for immediate access to medical care, and for the separation of prisoners by crimes committed. Prisoners were also reportedly protesting alleged threats to expedite the implementation of the execution sentences of several protesters — including the death sentence of convicted juvenile offender Mr. Saman Nasim — as well as threats of «prison-in-exile» transfers and sentences, threats to add new charges to case files, and threats to arrest family members.³⁷

42. On 20 November 2014, at least 24 Kurdish prisoners in Ward 12 of Urmia Central Prison (in the West Azerbaijan Province) reportedly began a hunger strike protesting the insufficient segregation of prisoners that committed civil crimes from those that committed violent ones. Reportedly, prisoners who participated in the hunger strike were summoned to

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

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

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

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

the Intelligence Office and threatened with new charges, transfer to solitary confinement, and with having family members arrested. On 9 December 2014, the Prison's special guard forces allegedly surrounded Ward 12 and threatened to attack the prisoners if they continued the hunger strike.

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

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

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

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

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

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

he end his hunger strike, or else have his execution sentence immediately imminently implemented.³⁸

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

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

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

52. Ms. Shamis Mohair, a Baha'i reportedly imprisoned for organizing group prayers, is serving her one-year sentence for «propaganda against the system» in the women's ward of Evin Prison. When Ms. Mohajer reported to prison, she was undergoing a medical evaluation to determine if she had uterine cancer. The Prison health facility reportedly does not have a gynecologist on staff, and authorities have allegedly refused to transfer Ms. Mohajer to a hospital for medical care. She reportedly also suffers from chronic uterine bleeding, fatigue, and weight loss. It was recently reported that authorities agreed to a transfer her to a hospital for a surgical biopsy, but no date for such transfer has been set.

53. Ms. Motahareh Bahrami, the wife of Mr. Daneshpour Moghadam, was arrested on 27 December 2009 and sentenced to 15 years in prison for allegedly supporting the *Mojahedin-e-Khalq* Organization. Mrs. Bahrami is serving her sentence in the women's

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

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

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

ward of Evin Prison and suffers from advanced rheumatoid arthritis, which has reportedly contributed to severe difficulty with mobility.⁴¹

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

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

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

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

58. Mr. Rasoul Mazraeh, from Ahwaz, is currently suffering from prostate cancer and kidney pain. Prison officials have allegedly refused to grant his transfer to a hospital for treatment. Mr. Mazraeh was allegedly arrested in Syria. He was sentenced to 15 years at Yasouj Prison (Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad Province) by Branch 1 of the Revolutionary Court of Ahwaz for acting against national security.

59. Mr. Jaber Sakhravi, reportedly imprisoned at the Karoun Prison in the Khuzestan Province, is suffering from a brain tumor and needs surgery immediately, as his health

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

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

condition is deteriorating. Mr. Sakhravi's eyesight and physical health have reportedly suffered from alleged torture he has endured while in prison.

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

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

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

F. Freedom of expression and access to information

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

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

64. At least 29 journalists, bloggers, and netizens have reportedly been detained, imprisoned or prosecuted since May 2014. (Mr. Serajeddin Miramadi; Ms. Mahnaz Mohammadi; Mr. Ali Asghar Ghavari; Mr. Jason Rezaian; Mr. Mohammad Reza Pourjashari; Mr. Ali Ghazali; Ms. Sajedeh Arabsjorkhi; Ms. Zahra Ka'abi, Mr. Hamid Hekmati, Mr. Ismael Izadi, Mr. Farid Saremi, Mr. Farjad Salehi, Mr. Ali Chinisaz; Mr. Hamed Taghipour; Mr. Masoud Behnam; Ms. Yeganeh Salehi; Mr. Amar Kalantari; Ms. Yaghma Fashkhami; Mr. Saeed Pourheydar; Ms. Reyhaneh Tabataba'ei; Mr. Arash Honarvar Shoja'ei; Ms. Zahra Khandan; Mr. Mohammed Ghoochani; Ms. Abbas Salimi Namin; and five journalists from ISNA, including Mr. Arya Jafari.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

72. In October 2014, Mr. Arya Jafari and four other ISNA journalists were arrested for covering protests following the October 2014 acid attacks on several women in Esfahan. The four journalists were released within hours but Mr. Jafari was reportedly detained for a week.⁴⁷

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

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

⁴⁴ http://en.rsfs.org/press-freedom-violations-recounted-23-01-2014_45705.html.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Recently closed publications

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

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

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

⁵¹ Ibid.

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

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

⁵⁴ Ibid.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Censorship / access to information

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

91. In November, the Working Group on Determining Instances of Criminal Content confirmed that the Information and Technology Ministry would continue to filter access to some data on Instagram.⁵⁸ In December, FarsNews reported that «immoral» pages on Instagram had been blocked.⁵⁹ In January 2015 it reported that authorities were attempting to block access to *Whatsapp* and *Tango*, in addition to sites similar to *Facebook*, which are already blocked.⁶⁰

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

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

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

⁵⁸ مهلت دوم ماه می وزارت ارتباطات برای کنترل <http://www.isna.ir/fa/news/93082010296>.

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

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

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

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

G. Freedom of peaceful assembly and association

1. Non-Governmental Organization Bill

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

2. Relevant provisions of the Bill

95. **Councils:** The National Council would consist of 32 officials, including 16 government officials and 16 elected representatives from NGOs.⁶⁵ Provincial and City Councils will be headed by Governors, City Governors, four NGO representatives, and at least five government officials. Councils will be supported by secretariats responsible for reviewing applications to establish NGOs, for pursuing the implementation of programs and policies that facilitate research activities adopted by the National Council, for cooperating with other executive and supervisory agencies to monitor NGOs, and to review and present reports of misconduct to the National Council.⁶⁶

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

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

⁶³ Art. 2 and 4.

⁶⁴ Art. 21.

⁶⁵ Art. 2 and 9.

⁶⁶ Art. 11.

⁶⁷ Art. 24.

⁶⁸ Art. 18.

by the NGO.⁶⁹ Government agencies must act within a week of receiving establishment requests for permits.⁷⁰

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

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

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

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

H. Freedom of religion or belief

1. Dervishes

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

102. On 27 December 2014, Mr. Hojatoleslam Younesi, the President's Special Assistant on Religious and Ethnic Minorities, admitted in an interview that the treatment of the

⁶⁹ Art. 18.

⁷⁰ Art. 18.

⁷¹ Art. 26.

⁷² Art. 28.

⁷³ Art. 31.

⁷⁴ Art. 32.

⁷⁵ Art. 34.

⁷⁶ Art. 34.

⁷⁷ Art. 37.

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

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

Dervishes was «arbitrary» and outside the scope of the Islamic Republic's states policies. He also added that harsh treatment of the community that occurred in the past was contrary to the country's interest, and that it has not been repeated.

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

2. Baha'is

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

105. Les restrictions discriminatoires se sont accentuées concernant l'enterrement des bahaïs dans les cimetières du pays. Authorities in the city of Semnan have reportedly discouraged families from inscribing epitaphs on tombstones, allowing inscriptions to only include first and last names, and dates of birth and death. Authorities have also restricted the construction of additional buildings to accommodate burials in the Baha'i cemetery there. In at least three cases, Iranian authorities have also delayed the burial of Baha'is in the cities of Tabriz and Ahvaz.⁸²

106. Baha'i students also faced discrimination in the 2014-2015 national entrance exam for institutions of higher education. Mr. Shadan Shirazi, a Bahá'í student who took the national mathematics exam and placed 113th out of an estimated million students, was reportedly barred from registering at the public university. The Special Rapporteur welcomes statements by officials inviting Baha'i students to submit complaints of violations of their rights to the High Council for Human Rights.⁸³

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

108. In 2011, Mr. Behnam Roghani, a shop-owner in Esfahan's bazaar, converted to the Bahai faith and began distributing DVDs and pamphlets about his faith. He reportedly received threatening mail from unknown individuals, which led to his decision to leave the country on 26 June 2012. In 2013, he produced a documentary about violations of the rights of Baha'is in Iran. He has also worked on various campaigns to address the persecution of the Baha'is in Iran. In July 2014, Mr. Roghani claims he received a copy of a threatening

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

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

⁸² Informations livrées au Rapporteur spécial par la communauté bahaïe en décembre 2014.

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

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

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

religious Fatwa from Iran, declaring him *Mahdor-Al-Dam* (meaning he is not entitled to *Diyah* «blood money» in case he is the victim of a violent crime).⁸⁶

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

3. Christians

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

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

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

4. Erfan Halgheh

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

5. Sunni Muslims

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

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

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

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

VI. Economic, social, and cultural rights

A. Economic rights

1. Right to organize and collectively bargain

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

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

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

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

2. Labor actions permitted by authorities

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

120. In August 2014, the head of administrative affairs at the security office of the *Iran-Shahr* Steam Power Plant claimed that the plant discriminated against members of the Balouch minority group. According to Mr. Mohammad Anvar Amiri, less than 40 of 400 employees there of the Balouch minority group, and more than 85% of plant supervisors were non-Balouch.⁹¹ Balouch people largely inhabit the region the plant is in.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Public statements

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

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

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

4. Workplace safety

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

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

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

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

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

⁹⁵ <http://www.ilna.ir/news/news.cfm?id=192832>.

⁹⁶ <http://www.ilna.ir/news/news.cfm?id=194078>.

⁹⁷ <http://www.tasnimnews.com/Home/Single/499224>.

⁹⁸ <http://www.ilna.ir/news/news.cfm?id=193999>.

⁹⁹ <http://www.ilna.ir/news/news.cfm?id=235136>.

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

¹⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁰² <http://www.ilna.ir/news/news.cfm?id=235136>.

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

(See Report for details of Bill).

C. Right to health

1. Satellite jamming and its health impacts

130. Les autorités iraniennes continueraient de poursuivre des personnes pour la possession et l'utilisation d'antennes paraboliques. In September 2014, police reportedly attempted to enter the home of 65-year-old Tehran resident Mr. Mohammad Ali Khoei. Mr. Kouei requested the police to produce a warrant to comply with Iranian law and produce proper identification. The police apparently failed to produce identification and proceeded to search the rooftop for satellite dishes. Due to the stressful nature of the event, Mr. Khoei, a war veteran, apparently suffered a fatal heart attack, which was witnessed by neighbors.¹⁰³

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

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

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

133. Mr. Ahmad Farzanpour was detained twice in Tehran; once in 2006 by authorities for confronting officials in a local mosque about the volume of the call-to-prayer, which he felt was contributing to his mother's seizures, and once in 2011, after he returned to Iran from abroad, in connection with alleged participation in political protests while outside of the country. In 2006, Mr. Farzanpour was beaten while in detention in part because authorities had found videos on his mobile phone indicating that he is a member of the LGBT community. While detained in 2011, Mr. Farzanpour was held incommunicado without access to a lawyer or contact with family and was reportedly psychologically and psychologically abused. He was released informally and fled the country. He continues to suffer from medical conditions reportedly related to beatings while in detention.

D. Land mines

134. In October 2013 the City Governor of Marivan, in the Kurdistan province, reported that seven children from the Neshkash village in Marivan were injured due to a land mine

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

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

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

explosion.¹⁰⁶ The children were reportedly unfamiliar with the risks of land mines and were playing with the object at an abandoned military base.¹⁰⁷ As a result of the explosion, Garshin, an 11-year-old, lost her right leg; Ala, a six-year old, suffered an eye injury; Behnoush, a nine-year-old, suffered injury to both hands, feet, and abdomen; Sima, a five-year-old, suffered injury to the face, body, and feet; Zana, a 13-year-old suffered injury to the ear, head, and body; Khebat's right eye was injured; and Matin, an eight-year old boy, was also injured.¹⁰⁸

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

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

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

VII. Gender equality and women's rights

A. The plan to promote virtue and prevent vice

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

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

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

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

¹⁰⁹ Ibid.

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

B. Violence against women

1. Acid attacks

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

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

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

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

143. Following the Esfahan attacks, the administration announced its intent to work with the Judiciary to intensify punishment for such attacks. Authorities, however, prohibited protests against the attacks and in support of investigations. Although, on 24 October 2014, MP Abed Fatahi from Urumiah defended the rights of protestors. Civil society actors, including Ms. Nasrin Sotoudeh, Mr. Peyman Aref and Ms. Giti Pourfazel, who participated in a demonstration to protest the attacks in front of the Interior Ministry in Tehran, were arrested.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

145. In its response to concerns raised by the Special Rapporteur in his 2014 Report to the General Assembly about the prevalence of violence against women in the country, and on shortcomings in national laws and institutional frameworks for addressing the problem, the Iranian Government maintained that domestic violence was a capital offence and noted that legislation to legally define all forms of domestic violence was being considered. The Vice President for Women and Family Affairs announced on 29 November 2014 that the draft legislation to «Protect Women Against Violence» has been submitted to the Administration's Bills' Commission, and said that her office had recommended that the Judiciary establish safe houses for abused women.

2. Freedom of assembly for protestors of acid attacks

146. On 22 October, over 2, 000 protestors gathered in front of the Esfahan Justice Department calling on authorities to investigate the attacks. On the same day in Tehran, dozens of people demonstrated in solidarity with the victims in Esfahan, staging a gathering in front of the Iranian parliament and calling for investigations of the attacks and the provision of security for women in society.¹¹⁸

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

148. On 24 October 2014, Parliamentarians Mr. Abed Fatahi, an Urumiah (the only Members of Parliament to visit the protestors) disagreed with negative views towards protests stating, «women have the right to protest. Even if they sit in all the city squares as a sign of protest, they still have the right because the peace and comfort of women in our society has been negated; this is not a good thing. I'm sorry that some of the Members of Parliament are still trying to reduce the tragic story of acid attacks to [a story of] 'love revenge.' In my mind, there was something else behind the acid attacks, which I hope is not proven by the police investigation.»¹²²

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

C. Women's rights activists

150. A British-Iranian woman, Ms. Ghoncheh Ghavami, was arrested along with ten other women who attempted to enter Azadi Stadium for a volleyball match between Iran and Italy's national teams on 20 June 2014, with intention to protest laws that prohibit women from sports arenas. Ms. Ghavami was arrested again on 30 June, allegedly due to content on her mobile phone, including text messages and photos. She was charged with «propaganda against the system,» and tried before Branch 26 of the Revolutionary Court on

¹¹⁸ <http://www.tabnak.ir/fa/news/443827>.

¹¹⁹ http://www.bbc.co.uk/persian/iran/2014/10/141028_103_acid_attacks_isfahan.

¹²⁰ <http://www.ajaz-e-brgzar-i-tajme-hay-ghir-qanuni-ranmi-dehim/news/2411458/com.http://mehrnews>.

¹²¹ <http://www.ilna.ir/news/news.cfm?id=218142>.

¹²² <http://aftabnews.ir/fa/news/267949/>.

¹²³ Rezan Khandan's Facebook page, <https://www.facebook.com/reza.khandan.5/posts/868813436462339>.

14 October 2014. She was detained in solitary confinement for 41 days and transferred to Gharchak Varamin Prison on 5 November 2014. On 2 November 2014, Ms. Ghavami's lawyer announced that he had been shown court documents stating that Ms. Ghavami was found guilty and had been sentenced to one year in prison. Ms. Ghavami was released on bail on 23 November 2014.

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

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

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

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

155. Ms. Nazafarin Sabouri, advocates for her brother Mr. Alireza Sabouri, who was shot near a *basij* station while attending the «silent march» on 15 June 2009, following the 2009 presidential election. According to Ms. Sabouri, one of the bullets fired from the station

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

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

ricocheted and passed through his forehead. Protestors reportedly helped Mr. Sabouri to a hospital, where he was in a coma for about a month during which time his family was searching for him. Mr. Sabouri's medical record allegedly states that Mr. Sabouri endured blunt force trauma from a baton used to strike him at least three dozen times. Mr. Sabouri reportedly suffered loss of speech, urinary incontinence, and required a feeding-tube upon regaining consciousness. He was discharged from the hospital approximately a month after the incident, and reportedly suffered from amnesia and numbness in his hands and feet, and required additional surgery to remove four remaining bullet fragments from his head. He has since left the country for Turkey and ultimately the United States, but prior to his departure Mr. Sabouri reportedly underwent eight months of speech and physiotherapy at home. He passed away on 17 November 2011 in the United States.

Annex II

[English only]

List of detained Baha'is and student activists

5 Detained Iranians from the Baha'i Community

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1
Imprisoned student activists

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

Table 2
Imprisoned students

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

Table 3
Recently arrested students

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