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Rights attorneys jailed under lengthy sentences

Centre for Human Rights in Iran (18.08.2022) - <https://bit.ly/3e7srfe> - Two years after the prominent human rights attorney [Nasrin Sotoudeh](#) was arrested and imprisoned in Tehran, the Iranian judiciary's ongoing persecution of independent lawyers under manufactured charges is laying bare the state's disregard for international standards of law and due process.

"The crackdown is part of a decades-long campaign of muzzling individuals who challenge repressive state laws and policies," said Hadi Ghaemi, executive director of the Center for Human Rights in Iran (CHRI).

"The courts are colluding with intelligence agencies to go after the lawyers so that any last hopes for defending due process in Iran is extinguished, with the tacit approval of Judiciary Chief [Ebrahim Raisi](#) and the Rouhani government," Ghaemi added.

At least five human rights attorneys are currently imprisoned in Iran under trumped-up charges, including one who is currently being held incommunicado.

They are among a group of at least [nine known cases](#) of attorneys that have been arrested or charged in the last two years.

Payam Derafshan

Defense lawyer Payam Derafshan has been held incommunicado at an unknown location since being arrested without a warrant at his office in Tehran on June 8, 2020. His lawyer, Saeid Dehghan, told CHRI that the court is refusing to allow Derafshan to select his own counsel and instead ordering him to choose from a court-approved list of attorneys.

"We must conclude that independent lawyers will be paying a higher price for carrying out their duties and that obstacles for practicing law in Iran will increase," wrote Dehghan in a June 15 [statement](#) condemning Derafshan's arrest, which was co-signed by fellow attorneys Abuzar Nasrollahi, Arash Keykhosravi, Azita Pouladvand and Mohammad Moghimi.

In May 2020, Derafshan was denied access to counsel while being tried for the charge of "insulting the supreme leader," for which he was sentenced to [two years in prison](#) and suspended from practicing law for an additional two years. His sentence was ultimately reduced to a one-year suspended sentence that could be reinstated at any time, [according to](#) his attorney.

In June 2020, Dehghan told CHRI that his client's arrest has "nothing to do with this suspended sentence" and that "when the family and I inquired, we were told that this is a new case and a new charge but they haven't said what the charge is."

***Soheila Hejab**

Soheila Hejab has a law degree but is not a lawyer. She has been in Gharchak Prison in the city of Varamin since May 23, 2020, where she must serve at least five years of an 18-year prison sentence before becoming eligible for parole.

Hejab was sentenced at Branch 28 of the Revolutionary Court on charges of “propaganda against the state,” “forming a group for women’s rights,” and “demanding a referendum for changing the constitution.”

Shortly after her arrest in May, an [audio file](#) was posted on social media sites in which Hejab is heard saying that “after being summoned to Branch 36 of the Appeals Court in Tehran for a hearing, I was violently escorted out of a courthouse by IRGC agents from its Sarallah Headquarters [in the city of Kermanshah] and taken to Gharchak Prison.”

Sources with knowledge of her case told CHRI that she started a hunger strike on June 16, 2020, to protest the prison’s inhumane living conditions.

Hejab was previously detained in Shiraz in January 2019, reportedly for “supporting an anti-state organization” (further details are not known) and sentenced to two years in prison. She was released from Adelabad Prison in Shiraz after serving five months.

Nasrin Sotoudeh

Internationally renowned human rights defense attorney Nasrin Sotoudeh was detained by the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps’ Intelligence Organization on June 13, 2018, and nearly a year later sentenced to 38 years in prison, of which she must serve 12 years before becoming eligible for parole.

The myriad of charges she was convicted of include “[encouraging prostitution](#)” for publicly advocating against the country’s compulsory hijab law and providing counsel to women who were facing prison time for taking off their hijabs in public.

In addition to representing activists and journalists detained under politically motivated charges, Sotoudeh has [publicly criticized](#) Iranian courts’ ongoing refusals to abide by international standards of due process, by for example [refusing to allow](#) detainees to hire lawyers of their choice.

In 2010, Sotoudeh was sentenced to 11 years in prison for the charges of “acting against national security,” “collusion and propaganda against the regime,” and “membership in the Defenders of Human Rights Center.” She was released in September 2013 after serving three years in prison.

Mohammad Najafi

Imprisoned defense attorney [Mohammad Najafi](#) is currently jailed under multiple convictions related to his peaceful defense of human rights and was recently summoned to appear at Branch 8 of the Criminal Court in the city of Arak to face new charges.

A source with knowledge of his case told CHRI that the nature of the new charges he’s facing remains unclear. “They have opened so many cases against him that he himself doesn’t know all the charges,” said the source, who like all those who spoke to CHRI for this report requested anonymity for security reasons.

"He thinks they might be in connection with the interviews he gave during his time on furlough," added the source. "There are several cases against him in Tehran, Robat Karim, and Arak. There is a case brought against him in every city he gave a speech."

Najafi was practicing law in Arak, central Iran, when he investigated the suspicious death of [Vahid Heydari](#), a detained street protester who died while in the custody of the Intelligence Ministry in January 2018—a case Najafi vowed to bring to justice.

According to Najafi's lawyer, Payam Derafshan (who is now also detained), the judiciary had opened three cases against Najafi in 2018: one by Branch 1 of the Revolutionary Court and two others by Branches 101 and 102 of the Criminal Court in Arak.

In 2018, Branch 101 of the Criminal Court in Arak sentenced Najafi to three years in prison and 74 lashes for the charges of "disturbing public order," "publishing falsehoods" and "disturbing public opinion." He was subsequently taken to prison in Arak on October 28, 2018.

In addition, on December 10, 2018, Najafi was sentenced to one year in prison by Branch 102 of the Criminal Court in Arak for the charge of "publishing falsehoods" on social media.

Then, in April 2019, Najafi was sentenced to 13 years in prison by the Revolutionary Court in Arak, a sentence that was upheld on appeal. He was convicted of "propaganda against the state" (one year in prison), "insulting the supreme leader" (two years) and "collaborating with enemy states" (10 years). He would have to serve the highest punishment of 10 years, based on Article 134 of the [Islamic Penal Code](#), before becoming eligible for parole.

Amirsalar Davoudi

Attorney [Amirsalar Davoudi](#) has been behind bars since November 20, 2018, and is currently held in Ward 8 of Tehran's Evin Prison.

Davoudi, who has been the legal counsel for a number of political and civil rights activists, was sentenced at Branch 15 of the Revolutionary Court to 30 years in prison and 11 lashes, banned from social activities for two years and fined 60 million tomans (14,232 USD).

Based on Article 134 of the Islamic Penal Code, he will be eligible for release after serving 15 years under the charge of forming "an illegal group," which was a news channel for lawyers on the Telegram messaging app called "[Without Retouch](#)."

Davoudi has represented several political prisoners and prisoners of conscience, including [Zeinab Jalalian](#), a Kurdish political prisoner serving a life sentence who has repeatedly been denied medical treatment.

In March 2020, he was excluded from a temporary mass prisoner release at the height of Iran's coronavirus pandemic and has never been granted furlough, according to his wife, attorney Tannaz Kolehchian.

More Attorneys Facing Prison, Banned from Practicing

At least nine lawyers, including the five who are currently in prison, have been arrested, summoned to court to face charges, and banned from practicing law in Iran since 2018. This number only reflects the cases that have been publicized.

Arash Keykhosravi, who, along with fellow lawyer Ghasem Sholeh Sa'di, was sentenced to six years in prison by Branch 15 of the Revolutionary Court and later acquitted, is meanwhile facing a new charge.

A source with knowledge of his case told CHRI that Keykhosravi is again facing prison time under the charge of "publishing falsehoods" for writing an article criticizing the imprisonment of attorney Mohammad Najafi.

Keykhosravi and Sa'di, who have both represented activists facing politically motivated charges, had been [arrested](#) in August 2018 and charged with "propaganda against the state" and "assembly and collusion against national security" for taking part in a rally in front of parliament in Tehran to protest the signing of an accord between Caspian Sea nations, including Iran, that divides the body of water and its oil and gas resources.

Branch 34 of the Appeals Court ultimately dropped their sentences, but a source with knowledge of the case told CHRI that Keykhosravi is again facing prison time under the charge of "publishing falsehoods" for writing an article criticizing the imprisonment of attorney Mohammad Najafi.

Meanwhile, several prominent lawyers who also served prison time for doing their jobs—including [Abdolfattah Soltani](#), who spent more than seven years behind bars for defending political prisoners, and [Mohammad Ali Dadkhah](#), who was sentenced to nine years for the same "offense" but has been out on parole since 2013—are effectively banned from practicing law.

A source with knowledge of their cases told CHRI: "When Soltani was conditionally released from prison in 2018, he was banned from practicing law for two years. After that, his legal license was renewed but the Intelligence Ministry is not letting him practice. He only gives legal advice. Dadkhah has a nine-year prison sentence but he has been on furlough for several years and cannot practice law."

Refusal to Abide by International Standards of Due Process

The current state crackdown on rights lawyers in Iran has been occurring amid a backdrop of two major changes to the legal process that have facilitated the authorities' ability to convict defendants in politically motivated prosecutions on unsubstantiated charges.

In January 2018, Iranian courts began citing the [Note to Article 48](#) of [Iran's Criminal Procedures Regulations](#) as justification for [forcing defendants](#) to choose counsel from a court-approved list.

While Article 35 of Iran's constitution states "Both parties to a lawsuit have the right in all courts of law to select an attorney," and Article 48 of the [Criminal Procedures Regulations](#) stipulates that people have the right to ask for and have a meeting with a lawyer as soon as they are detained, the "Note to Article 48" states: "In cases of crimes against internal or external security...during the investigation phase, the parties to the dispute are to select their attorneys from a list approved by the head of the judiciary."

The Note to Article 48 also enables judicial authorities to [delay](#) an individual's access to counsel in cases involving alleged "national security" crimes—which are typically used against activists, human rights defenders and perceived critics of the state.

In a second blow to due process, in November 2019, Judiciary Chief [Ebrahim Raisi](#) ruled that Appeal Courts could issue verdicts [without the presence](#) of the defendants and their attorneys, effectively rendering the appeal process meaningless.

Prominent attorneys who have [spoken out](#) against this new practice include Nasrin Sotoudeh, [Abdolfattah Soltani](#) and [Mohammad Seifzadeh](#).

International Condemnation of Iran's Due Process Violations

The corrosion of Iran's justice system has persisted despite worldwide condemnation by international law groups and the UN.

In November 2019, the Council of Bars and Law Societies Of Europe (CCBE) granted its [2019 Human Rights Award](#) to Najafi, Davoudi, Sotoudeh, and formerly imprisoned attorney [Abdolfattah Soltani](#).

"All these lawyers have been imprisoned not for committing common crimes but because they carried out their professional duties," [Karim Lahidji](#), a prominent Iranian human rights attorney now based in France, told CHRI in an April 2019 [interview](#).

According to the [UN's Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers](#), attorneys should be allowed to carry out their work "without intimidation, hindrance, harassment or improper interference."

The right of lawyers to freedom of expression is also noted in Article 19 of the [International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights](#) (ICCPR), to which Iran is a party, and which cites "the right to take part in public discussion of matters concerning the law, the administration of justice and the promotion and protection of human rights."

In August 2019, the UN secretary general's [report](#) on the human rights situation in Iran expressed deep concern that human rights lawyers in the country are being "targeted for defending the human rights of others, including being harassed while undertaking their activities, arrested and detained on dubious charges, and sentenced to imprisonment and flogging."

"We object to the judiciary chief's indefensible behavior in introducing what amounts to discriminatory rules against the right to a fair defense, and if our objections do not result in reforms, we will take further action," Sotoudeh told CHRI in March 2018, before her current imprisonment.

"If the head of the judiciary can stop lawyers from practicing, it's time to say goodbye to this profession," she added.

Sotoudeh was imprisoned two months after making these comments.

Rights activist Narges Mohammadi sentenced to another eight years in prison

Situation of Political Prisoners Worsens as Iranian Government's Assault on Peaceful Dissent Intensifies.

Activists, Lawyers, Dissidents being kept behind Bars with continuous new convictions

Center for Human Rights in Iran (24.02.2022) - <https://bit.ly/3KPw70R> - In an ongoing campaign to silence human rights defenders and crush dissent in the Islamic Republic,

the prominent rights defender [Narges Mohammadi](#), already serving time at Iran's notorious Gharchak Prison for her peaceful activism, has been sentenced to another eight years in prison and more than 70 lashes, according to a [tweet](#) by her Paris-based husband.

Mohammadi's new conviction was after a 5-minute trial, her husband Taghi Rahmani [wrote](#). He stated she also had a two-year ban on "communication," but that she has not contacted the family and he did not know the details of the trial or the new sentence.

The prominent activist's latest conviction comes as the authorities intensify their efforts to squash growing dissent in Iran by [imprisoning activists and human rights attorneys](#) after grossly unfair trials, [shooting to kill protesters in the street](#), [imposing death sentences on dissidents and protesters](#), and [causing the death of political prisoners](#) by egregiously neglecting their medical needs.

"One by one, the Iranian authorities are trying to silence the voices of dissent in Iran, through imprisonment, torture, and even death," said Hadi Ghaemi, executive director of the Center for Human Rights in Iran (CHRI).

"The Iranian government fears these brave individuals because they speak truth to power and their voices carry great authority in Iranian society," Ghaemi continued.

"Yet no matter the violence and injustice that the authorities in Iran are willing to inflict on human rights defenders, they are not able to silence them; these are the voices that are speaking out for the people of Iran, and their voices are heard," said Ghaemi.

The Center for Human Rights in Iran calls on governments of the world, especially those with whom the Islamic Republic is presently negotiating, as well as all relevant UN bodies, to forcefully condemn these unlawful imprisonments and call for their immediate end.

Hunger Strikes Inside and Outside Iran's Prisons Grow to Protest Government's Actions

Outrage at the government's actions—not only the unjust imprisonments but also the treatment of political prisoners—is growing both inside and outside Iran's prisons.

[Seven political prisoners](#) in Evin Prison's Ward 8 [went on a hunger strike](#) on January 16, 2022, to protest the death of [Baktash Abtin](#), who died after contracting COVID-19 in Iran's overcrowded and unhygienic prisons, where even the most rudimentary precautions against the spread of the virus are not followed. They include: Sadegh Omid, Peyman Pourdard, Moin Hajizadeh, Mehdi Dareyni, Hamid Haj Jafar Kashani, Aliasghar Hassani-Rad, and Mahmoud Alinaghi. The latter three were transferred to an unknown prison on January 23.

In solidarity with the hunger strikers, Shakila Monfared began a hunger strike in Gharchak Prison for women on January 17; Sina Beheshti joined the hunger strike on

January 17 in the Greater Tehran Central Penitentiary; and Mohammad Abdolhassani joined the hunger strike on January 17 in the Greater Tehran Central Penitentiary.

Meanwhile, British-Iranian [dual national](#) Anoosheh Ashoori, who is being held in Iran on unsubstantiated spying charges, began a [hunger strike](#) in Evin Prison on January 23, to bring “global attention to the plight” of those unfairly held by Iran.

Outside Iran, In Vienna, journalist Jamshid Barzegar, began a hunger strike on January 18 [in solidarity](#) with hunger strikers in Iran, in front of the hotel where the nuclear talks are being held in Vienna. He has been joined by [more than a dozen](#) Iranian activists abroad. Former American hostage Barry Rosen was on [hunger strike](#) from January 16-24 in Vienna “to demand the release of all hostages being held by Iran.” Nizar Zakka, a Lebanese former hostage in Iran, [joined the hunger strikers](#) in Vienna on January 21.

These names are only part of a larger, rapidly growing group. A [list](#) from January 24 was published on Twitter that included names of more than 40 [activists hunger-striking outside prison](#) to demonstrate solidarity with the hunger strikers and protest the government’s actions.

Iran’s Foreign Ministry Spokesman Saeed Khatibzadeh, [responding](#) to a question on hunger strikers in Vienna at a January 24 press conference in Tehran, said: “These matters are not very important. What’s important is to reach a reliable and stable agreement that satisfies Iran’s interests.”

Human Rights Defenders Kept Perpetually Behind Bars with New Sham Convictions

Like other prominent activists, Mohammadi has been jailed repeatedly in Iran; she has in fact spent the better part of the last 13 years (from 2009 to 2013 and from 2015 to 2020) behind bars for her peaceful rights advocacy.

The authorities have used similar tactics against other human rights defenders, for example, with the defense attorney [Nasrin Sotoudeh](#), the activist [Atena Daemi](#) and [Golrokh Iraee Ebrahimi](#), and the teachers’ rights advocate [Esmail Abdi](#), just to name a few, issuing new convictions continuously to keep them behind bars.

Mohammadi has proved to be a particular thorn in the authorities’ side, [refusing to be silent either in prison](#) or during her [brief periods of release between convictions](#). She had already been serving a [30-month sentence](#) at Gharchak Prison after she organized a sit-in at Evin Prison’s Women’s Ward to condemn the killing of hundreds of protesters by state security forces during the November 2019 protests, and the unjust execution of wrestler [Navid Afkari](#).

“Narges Mohammadi is only one of many individuals behind bars in Iran because of their peaceful dissent and the willingness of a judiciary to do the bidding of a brutal and unlawful security state,” Ghaemi added.

Call for the release of Habib Asyoud, a Swedish citizen arrested in Turkey and extradited to Iran

Over a dozen human rights NGOs launch a petition to be addressed to the Iranian authorities

HRWF (01.12.2021) - In response to the fabricated charges raised against Habib Asyoud, former president of the Arab struggle Movement for the Liberation of Ahwaz in Iran, **The European Association for the Defense of Minorities, Postversa and the International Alliance for the Defense of Rights and Freedoms (AIDL), Peace Action Group Pimpampoentje** condemn the Mullahs' regime's false accusations against the Ahwazi leader, arrested in Turkey and now detained in Iran, who risks to be sentenced to the death penalty for his political activities.

Manel Msalmi, Brussels leader of the European coalition of the organisations for the liberation of Habib Asyoud and Andy Vermaut from AIDL denounce the Iranian authorities' practice of obtaining false confessions under torture, to continue their arrest campaign in Al-Ahwaz and to pass more death sentences. As a result, **The European Association for the Defense of Minorities, Postversa, the International Alliance for the Defense of Rights and Freedoms (AIDL) and Peace Action Group Pimpampoentje** reject all of the Iranian regime's accusations against Habib Asyoud and call for his immediate release. Habib Asyoud was already acquitted in European courts following the Iranian regime's request addressed to Interpol to arrest him. It is worth noting that Asyoud previously rejected all Iranian charges during a European fair court trial.

Since his arrest on November 9th 2020, Habib Asyoud has been subjected to the most heinous forms of psychological torture by the Iranian intelligence service.

Furthermore, during a speech at the UN Human Rights Council's headquarters in 2019, the susmentioned NGOs emphasized that Ahwazi activists and refugees in exile are in a perilous situation. As a result, they called on international human rights organizations to protect the Ahwazi people in exile.

According to some reports, the Swedish embassy in Tehran attempted to meet Habib Asyoud but its efforts were unsuccessful. It is worth noting that Habib Asyoud has held Swedish nationality for a number of years.

As a result, **The European Association for the Defense of Minorities, Postversa, the International Alliance for the Defense of Rights and Freedoms (AIDL), and Peaceactiongroup Pimpampoentje** call on human rights organizations and the UN Human Rights Council to immediately intervene in favor of Habib Asyoud who was previously protected by the HRC.

Furthermore, they urge the international community to exert additional pressure on the Iranian regime and to share their concerns about Habib Asyoud, who risks the death penalty.

List of signatories open to NGOs (Send the name of your NGO to HRWF international.secretariat@hrwf.org)

**The European Association for the Defense of Minorities
Postversa
International Alliance for the Defense of Rights and Freedoms (AIDL)
Peace action group Pimpampoentje
Human Rights Without Frontiers**

CAP, Conscience et Liberté
Noodt Foundation
Soteria International
ARCHumankind
Baloch Human Rights Council
Forum for Religious Freedom Europe (FOREF)
International Human Rights Committee
Set My People Free
International Organization to Preserve Human Rights (IOPHR)

Analysis of the nuclear negotiations opening today in Vienna

HRWF (29.11.2021) - Human Right Without Frontiers had access to an information session about the JCPOA crisis and is authorized to reproduce the paper below authored by Dr Majid Golpour, University of Brussels (ULB)

Key issues and a leading role for Europe

By Dr Majid Golpour, Université Libre de Bruxelles majid.golpour@ulb.ac.be

Copyright - All rights reserved – Majid Golpour November 28, 2021

The Joint commission for the Joint comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) will convene on November 29 in Vienna. Going into the meeting, there are however issues that pose real challenges to achieving a definitive outcome which could meet both Iran's economic expectations and the world's security needs.

- • Iran's speculative and contradictory diplomacy has led to ambiguous information on the enrichment of uranium and their strategy and readiness regarding atomic capabilities to fabricate the bomb. The confusion is compounded by Iran's non-respect of the transparency and monitoring requirements set out by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as part of the JCPOA;
- • The international community and JCPOA signatories are unable to agree on the main objectives or approach and terms of a possible new agreement. China and Russia defend their specific economic interests; the United States blows hot and cold between maximum pressure and maximum diplomacy; and Europe's voice is largely absent;
- • There is no agreed strategic plan for, or transparency on the process, nor are there experienced, expert negotiators capable of leading and framing the negotiations.

None of this bodes well for a positive or definitive outcome from the negotiations in Vienna.

1. What's on the November 29 agenda?

There is disagreement over the agenda, and it is unclear which points will be focused on as a priority, as there is no agreed approach or plan. At this point, while EU statements only confirm the remaining parties of the deal – Britain, China, France, Germany, Russia and Iran will be represented, the Islamic Republic have their own agenda.

Iran continues its rhetoric of condemning the unilateral withdrawal of the US as wholly responsible and demands financial retribution. In [Paris last week](#), Deputy Foreign Minister Mr. Bagheri Kani, said “We have no such thing as nuclear negotiations.” Instead, he refers to “negotiations to remove unlawful and inhuman sanctions.” Iran insists on the lifting of both nuclear and non-nuclear sanctions, and on a guarantee that no future president could unilaterally abandon the agreement, as Mr. Trump did. Biden administration officials say the president would never make such a commitment.

In contrast, the [international community led by the European Troika](#), strongly urge Iran to reverse all activities inconsistent with the JCPOA and return, without further delay, to its full implementation.

Even before formal talks begin, these differences in the views and interests of the main parties, particularly the contradictory statements and positions of the Islamic Republic, weaken and limit the possibility of intelligent review and rational, balanced and rapid classification of reasonable disputes, to seek effective and lasting solutions.

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2. Iran: growing nuclear capabilities and mixed messages

The flailing JCPOA negotiations have given Iran the time to continue their offensive rhetoric and hidden goals in a dual ideological and nuclear orientation, domestically and regionally.

The [last IAEA report](#) details Iran's violations – of the JCPOA and the nuclear non-proliferation treaty (NPT). The EU is gravely concerned that for the past two and half years, Iran has been steadily undertaking a series of actions inconsistent with the JCPOA, with severe and in certain cases, irreversible proliferation implications.

“The continued accumulation of enriched uranium, with increased quantities of material at 20% and 60% level of enrichment, far beyond the JCPOA thresholds; the pace of production at 60% remains particularly alarming – the continued installation, testing and accumulation of uranium with additional IR-1 and advanced centrifuges, including progress related to two IR-6 cascades at Fordow (and modification of their sub-headers that will enable Iran to change the operating configuration of the cascade more easily and to enrich to higher levels efficiently) – significant work on uranium metal, including uranium enriched up to 20%.”

Despite six years of JCPOA implementation, and all attempts of pressure and diplomacy, the Islamic Republic has succeeded in increasing the enrichment of its uranium reserves 14 fold, with impunity, and without any civilian justification.

Following his recent visit to Tehran, [IAEA Director R. Grossi](#) said that no progress was made on several outstanding disputes, and emphasized that the Agency will soon be unable to guarantee that equipment is not being diverted to make an atom bomb. The US and Europe should normally pressure Iran on this issue by trying to pass a resolution against it at the Board of Governors, but diplomats say it will not happen this time for fear of jeopardising the wider JCPOA talks.

Iran's fragmented and often contradictory positions could well end in a nasty surprise, with a refusal to come back under the red line ceiling of enriched uranium at 3.67%, which has already reached 60%. It is also not sure that Iran will be willing to give up its stockpile of highly enriched uranium, as they did last time by sending it to Russia.

Uranium enrichment beyond the limits authorized by IAEA, along with the mastery of nuclear technology, de facto positions Iran as having the latent capacity for nuclear weapons. The Islamic Republic itself proclaims loud and clear through the [spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#), "Iran must be considered as a state which has reached the nuclear threshold." The decision to actually produce a weapon could thus be taken whenever it suits the regime.

The speculative diplomacy employed to defend its interests, without establishing direct or objective dialogues, serves the political will of an invisible circle of power which, in the absence of transparency and consensus, seeks to endow the country with a nuclear weapon to preserve its own future. The linking of its nuclear activities and the survival of the regime simultaneously causes tensions at the domestic level (between multiple factions and the circle of central power); regionally, and even internationally.

In such a situation, to simply say that the international community "will not allow the Islamic republic to manufacture the atomic bomb," will not really help to untangle the crisis.

3. Russia: strengthening its position in Iranian energy markets

Russia, as a chess specialist, is playing a game of alliances and geostrategic calculation to advance its pawns and ensure its regional military hegemony, and access to the South Seas.

Since their 2015 military intervention in Syria, which began two months after the initial signing of the nuclear deal, Russia has established itself as a regional master. Even Israel, a strategic US ally of recognises this, and Prime Minister Naftali Bennett recently met Vladimir Putin in Sochi. Turkey is also aligning more with Russia to ensure its own position in in Syria and Iraq.

In mid-2015, the JCPOA did not really suit the Russians but they now have the capacity to control and limit the Iranian energy market, which earlier posed a competitive risk. Thus, for Russia, the immediate interest of a possible new agreement consists in reinforcing their control of the domestic Iranian energy markets and production (gas and oil).

Iran is indeed less of a trading partner than a potential competitor of Russia, as their markets are similar, both in terms of energy exports and weapons. What interests Moscow more are the juicy diplomatic transactions it can carry out in the region, thanks to the influence it can exert over Tehran. The JCPOA is an instrument that can strengthen Russia's energy resources to better dominate the Middle East.

4. China: winning by silent economic diplomacy whatever the outcomes

China is positioned to be the real winner whatever the JCPOA situation: of continued/increased sanctions or the resumption of relations. Whether under sanctions or with a new agreement, China remains the primary holder of billions of blocked Iranian funds, as well as being the first beneficiary of its oil (no matter the modalities of the US sanctions).

Their MIC 2025 project will increase the level of production and the growth rate of their increasingly global economy, with a double engine of internal and external economic growth. All the while controlling their debt and with building the global network with the famous Belt across the Silk Road. As such, what matters most to China is getting the business which allows them to run their production machinery and export their products.

With Iran, Beijing's interest is to obtain their energy resources easily, without having to use parallel channels to circumvent the sanctions. Hence, the newly signed 25-year economic partnership with Iran, which in the total absence of transparency, will allow China to exploit all Iranian mining and energy resources.

5. United States: hedging their bets and biding time

American diplomacy continues to vacillate between Trump's maximum pressure and Biden's maximum diplomacy, which risks an overload of ideas and projects. To reach an agreement, the US administration is examining and advancing on all fronts; from intense diplomatic activities and strengthening its alliances with Europe, to building consensus with Russia and China regarding their request for Iran's return to the prior uranium enrichment commitments.

Thus, Washington can continue dispersing multiple initiatives (with little result since last year) and is even considering including in their exchanges with allies in the region and above all Israel, the idea of an interim agreement - "less for less."

The main idea is that in exchange for a freeze from Iran (on enriching uranium to 60%), the US and its allies would release some frozen Iranian funds or provide sanctions waivers on humanitarian goods. All of this means that one possible scenario for the coming months could be to not take any decision at all, hoping that the diplomatic framework of the talks will "miraculously" provide solutions.

Israel's concern is that any interim deal will become a permanent agreement which would allow Iran to maintain its nuclear infrastructure and uranium stockpile. They could live with a diplomatic resolution, if it were effective in the long term to deconstruct the military aspect of the Iranian nuclear program, however Israel prefers a plan which sees an continuation of military options against Iranian nuclear installations, with or without their American allies.

6. At the Gordian heart of the negotiations

The "Gordian knot" metaphor refers to a difficulty that is difficult to resolve. The multiplicity of domestic, regional and international actors engaged in these negotiations, with strong competition or fears (Israel and the Arab Gulf countries) and differing national interests, make the collective capacity to undo or cut through this nuclear knot even more difficult.

The regional situation, and the diplomacy carried out by the Islamic Republic, which refuses and challenges the legal constraints of the JCPOA for its nuclear activities, while claiming its financial advantages and economic support is complex.

Add to this the varied interpretations of the JCPOA signatories, and it is crucial that each components of the crisis be properly specified and, through dialogue and negotiation, the content of the acts and operations to be adopted is crystallized, so that it becomes substantial for the future agreement.

As of today, no one has taken on this overseer role, which presents a golden opportunity for Europe to take the lead. Otherwise we risk ending up in an inextricable impasse.

7. Europe: a voice of reason and a way forward?

Strengthened by its strategic autonomy, more than a mediator, Europe should be able to take on a leadership role in bringing the United States and Iran together.

Over the last 15 years, the consistent course of European diplomacy on the nuclear issue, its attachment to the rule of law and its general good image in the eyes of the Middle East people, allow Europe to use its strategic autonomy to refocus the scope of the agreement so that each party can win in some measure.

This could indirectly restore confidence between Tehran and Washington, without having to go through Russia or China, who have other agendas. In the event of failure or significant delay in resuming dialogue, a "European plan" with a precise implementation timetable to orchestrate the negotiations, becomes more than vital. Such a plan should:

Firstly: identify the sticking points in the current agreement by bringing together the two main parties – the United States, which formally withdrew, and Iran, which as a consequence also de facto left the agreement. Europe could take charge of the timetable for the organization of the negotiations, within a specific time limit, and also take on the arbitration authority.

In this way, Europe could synchronize the lifting of the economic and financial sanctions requested by Iran and the return to the enriching limits of the agreement requested by the United States.

It would be a question of proposing a "reasonable" lifting of the sanctions, neither progressive nor unconditional, and an equally "reasonable" return to the limits set in the JCPOA – the choice and the possibility of deciding being Europe's responsibility. Regarding the limits to be restored, European inspectors should be sent to Iran to assess to what level it should refocus its civilian nuclear activities.

Secondly: Europe could (this should have been done 3 years ago) examine the disputes which the withdrawal of the United States has given rise to on the economic level. The interests of the Iranian people have been harmed, as have the interests of European affairs. These shortfalls must be assessed and the invoice presented to the United States. Europe was wrong not to encourage the Islamic Republic to activate the Joint Commission (headed by the European Union) as provided for in the agreement for the peaceful settlement of disputes. The American withdrawal was legal, but not the damage it caused.

This situation has prompted Iran to unfairly turn on Europe, asking it to compensate for Washington's departure. Instead of trying to get around US sanctions by creating a non-monetary trading mechanism like Instex, Europe should have told Iran it could help if it activated the Commission. However, if Iran failed to harness the legal aspects of the agreement, it was because the attention of its leaders wasn't focused on the national interest.

On the one hand, some underground networks (such as the Supreme Leader's holdings) were enriched by this situation. On the other hand, the teams of president Rohani, of the chief diplomat Zarif and [of his deputy Araghchi](#) were absorbed by the activation of their business networks and the potential windfall from which they would benefit.

European leadership which favours a multi-pronged strategy, capable of combining and connecting all the political, economic, legal and human rights issues in Iran, will also de facto strengthen European leadership in the region. These challenges can be transformed into multilateral opportunities, especially for regional allies in the Persian Gulf.

To ensure its own security and in line with the rule of law, Europe should take a strong stance; to get the most out of the diplomatic tussle to bring Iran's abusive enrichment of uranium to a halt – going so far as imposing a complete diplomatic rupture if that is what it takes.

With a transparent, orderly and fairly positioned leadership of the negotiations, November 29 could then be the start of a real nuclear discussion to re-establish the red line not to be crossed by the Islamic Republic's nuclear activities.

Without this, Iran will be able to cement its newly found position as a regional nuclear force to be reckoned with, which will not sit well with anyone.

Renowned activist Narges Mohammadi arrested on anniversary of historic protests

Center For Human Rights in Iran (17.11.2021) - <https://bit.ly/3kQgPxM> - The prominent rights advocate [Narges Mohammadi](#) was detained on the anniversary of the country's violently repressed [November 2019 protests](#) and could be flogged and serve a 30-month prison term if the international community remains silent, the Center for Human Rights in Iran (CHRI) said today.

"By arresting Narges on the anniversary of these historic protests, Iran's brutal security establishment is sending a clear message to the world: Peaceful dissent will be punished as a crime under President Ebrahim Raisi," said CHRI Executive Director Hadi Ghaemi.

"The Iranian government welcomes silence on the part of other nations, and it is now—not later—that the international community should present a united front against this crushing of freedom of speech and thought in Iran," added Ghaemi.

Arrested, Placed in Solitary, for Honoring Bystander Killed by Security Forces During Protests

Mohammadi was arrested on November 16, 2021, in the city of Karaj at a ceremony honoring [Ebrahim Ketabdar](#), a father of two who was shot and killed during the security forces' indiscriminate firing at civilian protesters two years ago that day.

"Narges Mohammadi is in Evin Prison," [tweeted](#) her husband Taghi Rahmani on November 16. "In a phone call she said they informed her that she is to serve 30 months in prison [a sentence issued earlier that had not been enforced] and they want to flog her."

"I emphasize that she was informed of her 30-month sentence enforcement while in solitary confinement," said Taghi who lives in France with their children. "Also, the flogging sentence is 80 lashes. By cutting off the phone, we have been denied the ability to get information on her condition."

Mohammadi had previously announced the sentence in a September 26, 2021, [Instagram post](#). It was issued against her almost one year after she'd been released from prison and was intended to punish her for filing a [complaint](#) against Evin Prison Director [Gholamresa Ziaei](#).

In a February 2021 [video message, translated into English by CHRI](#), Mohammadi detailed how Ziaei personally [beat her for participating](#) in a peaceful sit-in inside Evin Prison in December 2019.

Earlier that month, Mohammadi had confirmed that [leaked cell phone footage](#) from Evin Prison showing blood on the ground was the blood she lost the day she was violently assaulted by Ziaei and other security agents.

Continuous Harassment by Security Agents Aimed at Silencing Dissent

Mohammadi has been repeatedly harassed and assaulted by security agents since her release from prison in October 2020 after completing a five-year prison sentence for her peaceful rights advocacy.

Yet she has refused to allow the government's intimidation tactics to stop her peaceful activism.

She has [appeared in person](#) in solidarity with [grieving family members](#) of protesters who were killed by security agents during the November 2019 protests, as well as spoken out against the unjust execution of champion wrestler [Navid Afkari](#)—whose two brothers are currently serving [lengthy sentences](#) after trials lacking any semblance of due process.

She has also spearheaded a major lawsuit by civil rights activists against Iranian authorities' unlawful and routine use of [prolonged solitary confinement](#)—a form of [white torture](#) that she is currently experiencing and underwent as a political prisoner.

Repression Intensifying under Iran's New President Ebrahim Raisi

Mohammadi is among the many [activists](#), [human rights lawyers](#), and [artists](#) who have been threatened with imprisonment or have been imprisoned since President [Ebrahim Raisi](#), a known gross violator of human rights, and fellow rights violator Judiciary Chief [Gholam-Hossein Mohseni Ejei](#) came to power in August 2021.

In May 2021, the European Union [called on Iran](#) to review Mohammadi's sentence, yet countries that are working to restart nuclear talks with Iran have since remained largely silent as the country's new government solidifies its power by choking civil society.

"On the day Mohammadi was arrested, she was peacefully observing the anniversary of the killing of a father of two who happened to step into the street while security forces were firing indiscriminately at protesters," said Ghaemi.

"Paying lip service to human rights without signaling that the international community will exact meaningful diplomatic and economic costs for these egregious rights violations gives the Iranian government a green light to stifle, torture, and kill those who peacefully resist with impunity," said Ghaemi.

Water shortage protests spread in Iran as anger boils over

Will the Al Ahwaz protests inspire Hindus of Bangladesh to demonstrate too?

By Rachel Avraham

The J.ca (28.07.2021) - <https://bit.ly/3rEWDkC> - "We are thirsty," protesters have chanted in the province of Khuzestan, as bullets and tear gas have been fired at them to disperse angry crowds in a region where temperatures approach 50 C. Calling Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei a dictator, they accuse the government of Iran of creating a scarcity of water in 700 villages by diverting it for use in oil drilling and for populations in other provinces. Citizens were already suffering as the worst drought in Iran in half a century is underway.

Eighty percent of Iran's oil fields and sixty percent of natural gas reserves are located in the region and incoming president Ebrahim Raisi will face continued protests against policies seemingly designed to force ethnic Arabs off the land.

In an exclusive interview, Hamid Mutashar, the founder of the Ahwazi Liberal Party, proclaimed: "On July 15, the people of Ahwaz revolted due to a lack of water. The people demonstrated in Muhammarah, Ma'ashur, Busaiteen, Sweya, Umdia and Hamidiyah. In Al Zaiya, Al Salinhiday and in Ma'ashur, the people closed the main roads to the city by burning tires."

Since then, the protests inside Iran have become widespread, which led to the regime increasingly clamping down on them. At least eight civilian casualties have occurred. Human Rights Activists News Agency, HRANA, reported that the Intelligence Ministry arrested Iranian Azeri activist Siamak Koushi, released him after a few hours and then the Revolutionary Guard Intelligence Organization arrested him again (one of a hundred such detentions). He was also arrested last year during the war between Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The question remains, will the Al Ahwaz protests be an inspiration for the Hindus of Bangladesh and other repressed minorities inside of Iran and across the Islamic world, or will these protests share the same fate as the Green Movement?

[Brenda Shaffer, a senior energy advisor at the Foundation for the Defence of Democracies, wrote](#): "At present, other anti-regime forces are unlikely to join the Ahwaz protests. Indeed, most of Iran's mainstream opposition does not support the political activity of Iran's ethnic groups, which they fear could undermine the integrity of Iran."

"The impact, for now, is likely to remain isolated to the [oil and gas industry sector](#), where ongoing protests could disrupt production," she added. "Regime crackdowns will almost certainly continue."

Nevertheless, even though the Persians of Iran have not joined these protests yet, [there have been reports of Azerbaijanis, Baloch and Kurds](#) protesting in solidarity with the Ahwaz protesters. All three groups face repression in Iran very similar to the Ahwaz. As one Iranian Kurdish source noted, "The protests in Iran have gone national among Iran's ethnic minorities. The people don't want the mullahs to rule anymore."

As [one Free Balochistan Movement activist added](#): "If we want to defeat the tyrannical state of Iran and free our land and nation from slavery, we need to move towards a political alliance. The people of Kurdistan, Ahwaz, Balochistan, and South Azerbaijan

have come to advance their struggle for independence and to wage a joint struggle for national salvation.”

However, while the Ahwaz, Kurds, Baloch, and South Azerbaijanis have united in Iran, the Hindus of Bangladesh have yet to wage their revolution, even though their grievances are very similar to the Ahwaz of Iran.

Shipan Kumer Basu, who heads the World Hindu Struggle Committee, noted in an exclusive interview that Hindus are frequently accused of insulting Islam and imprisoned in Bangladesh for allegedly committing this crime, yet whenever Muslims insult Hinduism, no one blinks an eye.

“The government is working to advance legislation, which will result in the deportation of Hindus from the country, just as many Ahwaz in Iran faced eviction orders,” he added. “The minorities in the country are systematically repressed. The time has come for them to revolt, just like the Ahwaz in Iran.”

Can new Iran talks avoid mistakes of the original JCPOA?



• *Iran's gains across the Middle East since 2015 have spurred a realignment of security interests, most notably the historic Abraham Accords negotiated between Israel and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), plus later Bahrain, Morocco, and Sudan (Photo: EUobserver)*

By **NICOLAS TENZER**

EU Observer (11.05.2021) - As a [new round of negotiations](#) over the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) continue in Vienna, the European Union and the E3 (France, Germany, and the United Kingdom) have already achieved a key objective: bringing Iran and the United States back to the table to secure a halt on Iran's nuclear programme.

Washington and Tehran [both stress the "constructive" nature](#) of the discussions, and even the Israeli intelligence services admit the US will soon [return to compliance](#).

New talks between [Iranian and Saudi officials](#) indicate Europe's Persian Gulf allies share that view.

While Joe Biden's election reversed the fortunes of the nuclear deal, the new American president and his advisors understand the dynamics at play have changed since its original ratification in January 2016.

Biden, secretary of state Antony Blinken, and national security advisor Jake Sullivan have learned from president Barack Obama's mistakes, taking a clear view of the price the international community paid for the JCPOA in strategic setbacks and human lives – particularly in Syria, where Iranian and [Russian war crimes](#) have kept Bashar al-Assad's regime in power.

European negotiators have learned those lessons as well, even if [Europe's Iran strategy](#) still wants for coherence.

While president Biden promises re-engagement with Europe and the world, the question remains whether the EU can take advantage of the latest talks, and other shifts in the Middle East, to reverse its own diplomatic marginalisation.

Europe, Israel, UAE, change approach

Even if president Emmanuel Macron has [stressed the shortcomings](#) of the original nuclear deal and the EU has [adopted Magnitsky-style sanctions](#) against Iranian leaders, a senior European official recently explained to me that the European powers are only now opening their eyes to the threats posed by Iran, whose Revolutionary Guards and proxies such as Hezbollah target Western interests in the Middle East and [in Europe itself](#).

That belated realisation is spurred on by the growing perception of parallel Russian and Chinese threats to European interests.

Circumstances have also changed for the EU's regional allies.

Iran's gains across the Middle East since 2015 have spurred a realignment of security interests, most notably the [historic Abraham Accords](#) negotiated between Israel and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and subsequently joined by other Arab states, including Bahrain, Morocco, and Sudan. Israel and the UAE have also sealed a [parallel agreement within the EU](#), forming a quartet with Greece and Cyprus in response to Turkish provocations in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Far from disavowing the Abraham Accords, a senior European diplomat recently informed me the Biden presidency could mark a new chapter for Donald Trump's signature foreign policy achievement.

While Biden takes a starkly different view on Israeli-Palestinian negotiations and US allies' handling of human rights and conflict zones such as Yemen, increased US involvement in the Israeli-Emirati rapprochement will ultimately benefit broader security interests in the Middle East. Europe's [capacity to exert influence](#) over this realignment, by contrast, is less clear.

Even if EU leaders [accepted the new circumstances in principle](#), one European official admitted to me that the diplomatic realities of the Trump era kept the EU from anything beyond a minimal level of engagement with this emerging Arab-Israeli partnership. The

Biden administration, by contrast, offers Europe a new opportunity to shape these developments and secure European interests in collaboration with Middle Eastern partners such as the UAE.

Four EU interests

Failing to do so would harm [European objectives in the region](#) on at least four fronts.

The first remains the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, where Biden's arrival augurs a convergence between American and European [positions on the issue](#).

While critics of the Abraham Accords lament their neglect of the Palestinians, the agreement could also constitute an incentive for Palestinian and Israeli negotiators to resume discussions under the eye of a more objective US administration. In any event, security cooperation between Israel and the Arab world, and particularly the UAE, long predates the accords.

The second is Iran.

Of the [many obstacles to Iran's return](#) to an amended JCPOA, president Macron has stressed that [not involving regional powers](#) in negotiations was a mistake – one the Abraham Accords now offer an opportunity to correct.

At the same time, president Biden is approaching these negotiations from a stronger position than his predecessor. As one American diplomat told me, the key difference between these negotiations and those of 2015 is that the JCPOA is no longer the overriding US foreign policy priority, a circumstance which reduced president Obama's margin for manoeuvre.

The third is Syria.

In addition to committing the most harrowing crimes against humanity seen this century, Bashar al-Assad's regime will destabilise the region for as long as it remains in power.

No long-term resolution is possible in Syria without Iranian and Russian withdrawal, and Brussels must work both to renew US commitments in this area and to keep Europe's Persian Gulf partners from having to accept a fait accompli orchestrated by Tehran and Moscow.

From this point of view, Europe must make every effort to dissuade Riyadh from [seeking a rapprochement with the regime in Damascus](#).

The fourth issue, and perhaps the most unpredictable, concerns Russia and Turkey.

Continued European disengagement could force Israel, the Persian Gulf states, and Turkey to accept separate deals with Putin's regime that harm their own interests as well as those of the US and the EU.

As a French diplomat told me, the United States is the only actor capable of convincing Recep Tayyip Erdoğan to change his tone towards Europe and issues such as Russia's involvement in Ukraine, but the Abraham Accords could nonetheless incite Ankara to pursue its own normalisation of relations with Israel and the Nato alliance – even if Turkey's initial reaction was to [threaten to break off diplomatic relations](#) with the UAE instead.

Dangers of an uncertain approach

The ultimate significance of developments like the Abraham Accords depends on the direction of European, American, and regional leaders' policies in the Middle East.

Incoherence from Brussels and Washington abandons the region to leaders such as Vladimir Putin and Iran's Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, whose regime ultimately wants to secure nuclear capabilities while pursuing regional ambitions unchecked.

By contrast, a concerted, united approach bringing together Europe, the United States, and regional partners such as the UAE and Israel can both reinvigorate longstanding alliances and prevent the type of destabilisation that carries such dramatic costs for European interests.

Middle East home to 88% of global executions in 2020

Iran, Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia occupy four of the top five positions globally according to data from Amnesty International. People executed by Riyadh (down 85%) and Baghdad (down 50%) are decreasing. Dizzying increase in Cairo of more than 300%. The global figure is the lowest in the last decade.

AsiaNews (21.04.2021) - <https://bit.ly/2QnG6TV> - Four of the top five countries at a global level - excluding China, which does not provide official data - to perform executions last year are in the Middle East.

Amnesty International's latest report reveals that 88% of the total executions worldwide in 2020 took place in Iran, Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. Tehran, moreover, is the first in the world for people executed in relation to the population.

The global figure of executed death sentences is the lowest in the last decade. However, the numbers do not include the executions in China, where there are thousands of annual executions and the use of capital punishment is widespread, but the figures remain state secrets.

According to the activist group, there is a "ruthless and chilling persistence" of executions in the Middle East, in spite of the global Covid-19 pandemic which for the first months of last year had resulted in a partial reduction.

Analyzing the data, the overall number fell from 579 in 2019 to 437 in 2020. Among the countries that recorded the most consistent decline, Saudi Arabia with a minus 85% (27 in total) and in Iraq with a reduction of 50% (45 executions).

However, the decline in some countries is overshadowed by the 300% increase recorded in Egypt, which executed 107 people in one year, becoming the third nation in the world. Of these, at least 23 were convicted of crimes related to "political violence" within unfair trials and with "confessions" extrapolated by force, combined with other psychological and physical abuse and harassment.

Iran, with at least 246 official executions, is the second nation in the world behind China, whose numbers remain unknown. For activists, Tehran adopts an increasing use of the death penalty as a "weapon of political repression" against dissidents, protesters and members of minorities.

Among the nations reported there is also Qatar which, last year, carried out a death sentence for the first time in 20 years, recording an "alarming step backwards". He is a Nepalese immigrant convicted of murder and executed by a firing squad last May.

Tehran frees 157 prisoners convicted of security offenses

Those released include Nasrin Sotoudeh, who tested positive for the coronavirus. The amnesty provision, granted by Khamenei for the anniversary of Muhammad's birth, relates to 3,780 prisoners. This is the most important mass release of citizens indicted for conspiracy offenses.

AsiaNews.it (11.11.2020) - <https://bit.ly/32vAE48> - The Iranian judiciary yesterday afternoon announced the pardon of 157 prisoners accused of "security" offenses, in the context of a broader amnesty provision granted by the supreme leader, the great ayatollah Ali Khamenei.

The decision dates back to last week, coinciding with the anniversary of the birth of the Prophet Muhammad. According to the spokesman for the judges Gholamhossein Esmaili, on the occasion the authorities cancelled or reduced the terms of the sentence of 3,780 detainees.

Among those who benefited from pardon, Esmaili continues, there are "157 convicted of propaganda against the state, illegal gathering, collusion against national security, or participation in the riots". Analysts and experts point out that it is the most important mass release of prisoners charged with crimes of opinion, linked to protests or demonstrations of dissent.

In announcing the measure, the spokesman for the judiciary has repeatedly referred to people detained for participating in the 2017 and 2019 protests against a devastating economic crisis, exacerbated by the sanctions imposed by the outgoing US President Donald Trump. In particular, the demonstrations in November last year, triggered by extortionate fuel costs, resulted in the deaths of at least 304 Iranians, most of whom were shot to death by the security forces.

In recent weeks, Tehran has released thousands of prisoners in the context of measures taken to contain the spread of the new coronavirus, which in the Islamic Republic has recorded the highest number of victims and infections among the nations of the Middle East. In the past, prisoners for conspiracy offenses or related to street protests were largely excluded from the measures in spite of appeals launched by the UN and human rights NGOs.

Over the past 18 months, says Esmaili, "Iran has forgiven or anticipated the terms of release for 20,000 prisoners". Among those who have been released in recent days is the activist Nasrin Sotoudeh, for weeks on a hunger strike to raise awareness of the risks for detainees in times of pandemic. According to the latest information, the activist would test positive for the molecular swab confirming the massive circulation of the virus in prisons.

Majid Golpour : "The polarization of Iranian society is much more important than yesterday"

See the video on France24

ENGLISH: <https://www.france24.com/en/video/20200117-majid-golpour-the-polarization-of-iranian-society-is-much-more-important-than-yesterday>

FRANCAIS: <https://www.france24.com/fr/video/20200117-majid-golpour-la-republique-islamique-n-est-plus-capable-de-subvenir-aux-besoins-de-ses-citoyens>

The sociologist Majid Golpour explains that Khamenei's sermon didn't bring any solutions to the economical or political problems, but was just extremely vindictive against the USA.

Majid Golpour: "Avec l'Iran, l'Union européenne doit constituer des zones de guerre du droit"

<https://www.lalibre.be/international/asia/majid-golpour-avec-l-iran-l-union-europeenne-doit-constituer-des-zones-de-guerre-du-droit-5e178ed3d8ad58130d09815c>



AsieInterview

Vincent Braun

LaLibre (10.01.2020) - L'Europe doit s'engager dans une "bataille juridique" avec l'Iran et se poser en "médiateur", estime M. Golpour.

Quel est aujourd'hui l'enjeu pour l'Union européenne dans le contentieux avec l'Iran ? Et comment peut-elle agir ?

L'enjeu pour l'Europe, c'est de faire un choix, à la fois pour sa sécurité et son approvisionnement énergétique.

Majid Golpour: "Avec l'Iran, l'Union européenne doit constituer des zones de guerre du

droit"

L'Europe doit s'engager dans une "bataille juridique" avec l'Iran et se poser en "médiateur", estime M. Golpour, sociologue et spécialiste de l'Iran.

Quel est aujourd'hui l'enjeu pour l'Union européenne dans le contentieux avec l'Iran ? Et comment peut-elle agir ?

L'enjeu pour l'Europe, c'est de faire un choix, à la fois pour sa sécurité et son approvisionnement énergétique. Un choix qui doit refléter ses valeurs et ses principes, qu'elle ne peut se permettre de laisser malmener par la République islamique. Jusqu'ici, l'Union européenne ne parvient pas à transformer ses valeurs en actes. Son attachement aux principes de droit doit la guider dans sa diplomatie et la résolution des conflits. Un exemple : elle dit souhaiter que la République islamique reste dans les limites de l'accord sur son programme nucléaire alors que celle-ci décide d'en transgresser cinq points auxquels elle avait pourtant souscrit, parmi lesquels le taux d'enrichissement de son uranium. Elle doit signifier à l'Iran que ce n'est pas acceptable et que son interprétation des dispositions de l'accord sur lesquelles elle se fonde pour ce faire est erronée et abusive. L'Iran impose à l'Europe de compenser le retrait des États-Unis au niveau des retombées économiques de l'accord qui avaient motivé son adhésion. Pourquoi l'Europe accepte-t-elle ce rôle ? Elle n'est pas garante de la défaillance d'un État qui a choisi de partir. Et pourquoi l'Europe ne rétablit-elle pas l'état de droit pour cet accord ? Il suffirait de confier l'affaire à un cabinet d'avocats. La République islamique travaille dans une zone de non-droit et ne respecte pas objectivement le droit international

L'Europe doit donc agir en priorité sur le plan juridique...

Aujourd'hui, la bataille n'est pas militaire contrairement à ce que les événements peuvent faire penser. C'est une bataille juridique. Dans les quatre dossiers qui cristallisent les tensions (les programmes nucléaire, balistique, l'influence régionale et les droits de l'homme), nous avons besoin d'une armée d'avocats qui démonte les abus juridiques de la République islamique et les lui notifie pour susciter une réflexion. Si l'Europe ne renforce pas son éclairage de l'état de droit, qui est sans doute ce qu'il y a de mieux dans le monde pour définir les contraintes et les libertés des uns et des autres, on ne réussira jamais à comprendre et régler les problèmes au Proche et au Moyen-Orient. L'Europe doit constituer des zones de guerre du droit. Et c'est sur ce travail de l'Europe pour le respect du droit international que les États-Unis pourraient s'appuyer pour obtenir le nouvel accord global qu'il souhaite conclure avec l'Iran.

Pourquoi l'Europe n'a-t-elle pas investi pleinement cette voie juridique ? Par peur de déplaire à Téhéran ?

L'Europe a toujours estimé que si elle durcissait son langage à l'égard de la République islamique cela risquait de la braquer. C'est toujours la même chose : une erreur de diagnostic mène à une erreur d'analyse et à une erreur d'appréciation. L'Iran est par compte très clair dans son discours, dans ses besoins. Mais il a l'art d'entretenir la confusion sur toutes les réalités. N'oublions pas que la République islamique est l'héritière de quatorze siècles d'histoire du chiisme durant lesquels il a entretenu la confusion et préservé la grande discorde, la fitna, concernant le message du prophète relatif à sa succession. C'est l'art de la diplomatie de ces gens : entretenir un état de tension permanente pour gagner sur tout ce qui est lié au pouvoir et à la richesse.

Comment l'Europe doit-elle s'y prendre concrètement avec l'Iran pour l'inciter à respecter le droit international ?

D'abord, il faut une prise de conscience urgente de la situation réelle dans les quatre dossiers à négocier. On ne peut plus séparer le dossier nucléaire du balistique, de

l'expansion régionale et des droits de l'homme. Je pense qu'il faut faire un bilan d'étape. Il faut que l'Europe propose au peuple iranien un soutien pour le combat des libertés et des droits fondamentaux. Il faut faire prévaloir les droits fondamentaux avant toute autre chose.

La guerre n'est pas un droit. La guerre est une nécessité. Et elle peut déclencher davantage de zones de non-droit. Donc pour prévenir ce moment d'exception, il vaut mieux élargir les zones de droit. Dans les négociations, il faut que l'Europe soit très ferme et qu'elle demande des comptes sur ce qui s'est passé lors des manifestations et de la contestation de fin 2019. S'il y a des concessions par le droit et pour le droit c'est acceptable. L'Europe est concernée par ces droits. La République islamique n'a pas le droit de considérer cela comme une violation de sa souveraineté nationale puisqu'elle fait partie du système de droit international. Elle n'y échappe pas, surtout si elle veut revenir dans le système des relations commerciales avec le monde. C'est cette thérapie de choc du droit que l'Europe doit appliquer à l'Iran.

La politique de sanctions à l'égard de l'Iran, dont les effets sont réels mais limités, est-elle compatible avec cette thérapie de choc juridique ?

Je pense qu'il faut transformer la politique des sanctions en une politique de sanctions et promotions. Pour l'instant, avec l'Amérique, ce ne sont que des sanctions. Il faut que les modérés du régime voient que l'on peut cultiver autre chose que ces restrictions agressives. Il faut récompenser les changements de comportement positifs. À ce moment-là on rentre dans ce que j'appelle des sanctions intelligentes. Si on réussit à transformer cette bataille inutile agressive en une bataille de droit, on a toutes les chances de voir une floraison d'initiatives de la société civile iranienne. C'était d'ailleurs le cas lors des mouvements populaires en novembre et décembre, il y a eu énormément de manifestations et de propositions.

L'action de l'Europe passe donc aussi par un appui "moral" à la société civile, à travers le droit.

Oui. L'Europe est dans une illusion d'optique par rapport au système politique de la République islamique. Il ne s'agit pas d'un régime présidentiel, c'est un régime mixte avec ses organes élus et religieux non élus. L'Europe doit contribuer à isoler par le droit les institutions et les organes non élus qui ont interféré pendant toute la négociation de l'accord nucléaire et continuent à entretenir la confusion dans ce dossier et ceux qui restent à boucler. Il convient d'identifier les obstacles réels qui ont empêché la mise en œuvre et la réussite de l'accord. En ce sens, nous pouvons espérer réduire les tensions qui ne viennent pas des institutions élues et des acteurs qui ont une responsabilité officielle. L'Iran est rempli de ses bonnes graines qui ne demandent qu'à germer. Malgré la révolution khomeiniste, l'intelligentsia iranienne, la jeunesse iranienne demandent des droits sans aucune agressivité ou violence. Les Iraniens veulent le droit à l'emploi, ils veulent le droit à la liberté d'expression, le droit de vivre décemment. En ce sens, ils sont déçus de l'Europe qui ne parvient pas à les aider sur ce chemin du droit.

L'Europe devrait être un modèle avec ses principes et ne l'est pas...

Oui, et la tâche est rude face à cette diplomatie iranienne des faux-semblants. L'Europe doit rester fidèle à ce qu'elle est. Elle doit se poser en médiateur, en source d'inspiration. Quand vous êtes une source d'inspiration, vous ne pouvez pas vous arrêter de jaillir de ce que vous avez de plus inspirant, c'est-à-dire le droit. L'Europe doit montrer, dans toutes ces négociations qu'elle a aujourd'hui, le besoin vital et immédiat du respect de l'expression libre des Iraniens. C'est peut-être très pacifiste et idéaliste mais si nous portons ce message de patience, nous voyons que les Iraniens sont capables, avec leurs propres ressources, de traduire leur propre volonté en actes. À mon sens, la vocation de

l'Europe n'est pas d'intervenir directement mais d'être un phare qui diffuse la lumière du droit. Sans succomber dans les moments difficiles.

Four women prisoners executed by hanging in 1 week

Call against the death penalty in Iran

WUNRN (23.07.2019) – Two women were hanged at the Central Prison of Urmia at dawn on Tuesday, July 23, 2019.

According to an informed source, the two women had been previously given one month to attract the agreement of the victim's parents but they had not managed to do so, and their death penalties were carried out.

The two women hanged on July 23, 2019, were identified as Arasteh Ranjbar and Nazdar Vatankhah who had already spent 15 years in prison on the charge of murder and complicity in murder, respectively. They were transferred to solitary cells Monday morning, July 22, to be prepared before being sent to the gallows.

With these two women, the number of women executed during six years of the current Iran presidency reaches 93.

The Iranian regime has recently further stepped up executions and executed at least four women in the past week, alone.

Maliheh Salehian from Miandoab was hanged on July 16, 2019, on charges of murder in the central prison of Mahabad.

On July 17, 2019, another female prisoner, Zahra Safari Moghadam, 43, was hanged in the Prison of Nowshahr, in northern Iran.

Some 3,700 persons have been executed in Iran in the past six years under Rouhani. The Iranian regime is the world's top record holder of per capita executions. It deploys the death penalty as a tool for maintaining its grab on power and for silencing a disgruntled populace the majority of whom live under the poverty line, while unemployment is rampant in the country and there is no freedom of speech.

Rule 61 of the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) reads, "When sentencing women offenders, courts shall have the power to consider mitigating factors such as lack of criminal history and relative non-severity and nature of the criminal conduct, in the light of women's caretaking responsibilities and typical backgrounds."

The Women's Committee of the National Council of Resistance of Iran condemns the hanging executions of the two women by the mullahs' regime since they are victims of misogynist laws and policies of the clerical regime and their destruction of the economy. The NCRI Women's Committee urges international organizations defending human rights and women's rights to intervene and stop the death penalties in Iran.

UN human rights chief condemns Iran's execution of woman convicted as teenager

Radio Free Europe Radio Liberty (06.10.2018) - <https://bit.ly/2RB2jtp> - The UN human rights chief is condemning Iran's execution of a woman convicted of murdering her husband five years ago when she was 17 years old.

The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Michelle Bachelet said on October 5 that Zeinab Sekaanvand Lokran had insisted she was coerced into confessing to the 2012 murder and she was beaten by police after her arrest.

Moreover, it said, her claims of being a victim of domestic violence were not adequately considered during her trial, and she was not allowed access to a lawyer until her final trial session, when she recanted the confession that she made under duress.

Sekaanvand was executed on October 2 after her family was given only one day's notice to pay a last visit and "despite a number of appeals from UN Special Rapporteurs and the UN Secretary-General," the UN said.

"The sheer injustice in the case of Zeinab Sekaanvand Lokran is deeply distressing," Bachelet said. "The serious question marks over her conviction appear not to have been adequately addressed before she was executed. The bottom line is that she was a juvenile at the time the offense was committed and international law clearly prohibits the execution of juvenile offenders."

Bachelet called on Iran's government to honor two international treaties it signed requiring nations to end use of the death penalty against juvenile offenders.

Dozens of other convicted juvenile offenders reportedly remain on death row in Iran, which has already executed at least five juvenile offenders so far this year. The UN rights office opposes the death penalty in all cases.

Leading Iranian human rights defender sentenced to 16 years in prison

By Golnaz Esfandiari

RFL/RE (19.05.2016) - <http://bit.ly/1YUL6rl> - A leading Iranian human rights activist has been sentenced to a total of 16 years in prison after being convicted of charges that include membership in a campaign for the abolition of the death penalty.

The heavy sentence against Narges Mohammadi, the deputy head of the Defenders of Human Rights Center (DHRC) co-founded by Iranian Nobel Peace Prize laureate Shirin Ebadi, was issued on top of a six-year-prison sentence she is already serving.

"It's revenge [against] a human rights defender to keep her in prison and intimidate other rights activists," Mohammadi's husband, Taghi Rahmani, told RFE/RL's Radio Farda.

Rahmani, who is based in Paris with their two children, said that 10 years of the 16-year prison sentence was issued for "establishing" the outlawed campaign called Step By Step To Stop The Death Penalty in Iran.

But he said Mohammadi was merely a member of the campaign, not a founder.

"She's not one of the founding members of the campaign," Rahmani said in a May 19 telephone interview.

"Why is working to decrease the high number of executions in Iran a crime?" Rahmani asked.

He said Mohammadi was sentenced to five years in prison for "meeting and conspiring against the Islamic republic," and one year for "acting against Iran's national security."

Rahmani said the charges stem from Mohammadi's interviews with Persian-language media based outside of Iran and also for a 2014 meeting in Tehran with former EU foreign policy chief Catherine Ashton.

Under Iranian laws, a person sentenced to multiple prison sentences will serve only the most severe, which means that in practice Mohammadi has been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

The sentence can be appealed.

The French media watchdog Reporters Without Borders (RSF) condemned the sentence as the outcome of "a flawed trial" held on April 20 under the influence of Iran's intelligence ministry and the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC).

"Such a heavy sentence shows the iniquitous character of Iranian justice," the group's secretary-general, Christophe Deloire, said in a May 19 statement.

He added: "President [Hassan] Rohani cannot remain silent in the face of such a judicial outrage even if everyone knows the judicial system takes its orders from the supreme leader."

Amnesty International said the "shocking" prison sentence against Mohammadi was "an all-out attack on human rights defenders in Iran."

"The authorities have made clear their ruthless determination to silence human rights defenders and instill fear in would-be critics of their policies," Philip Luther, director of the Middle East and North Africa program at Amnesty International, said in a statement.

Luther said it is shameful for the Iranian authorities to treat a prominent human rights defender as a criminal.

"It exposes their lip service to human rights as utterly meaningless and shows their deep disdain for the basic principles of justice," he said.

Mohammadi, who has been honored by RSF as an information hero for her defense of human rights, was arrested in May 2015.

She had been detained before and sentenced to prison over her human rights activities on several other occasions.

Iranian musicians possibly facing execution for playing metal

Onehallyu (16.02.2016) - <http://bit.ly/1OhFMae> - Nikan Siyanor Khosravi and Khosravi Arash Chemical Ilkhani, of the Iranian band, Confess, have both been arrested by the Army of the Guardians of the Islamic Revolution and are facing charges of blasphemy, advertising against the system, running an illegal and underground band and record label promoting music considered to be Satanic, writing anti-religious lyrics and granting interviews to forbidden foreign radio stations. These serious charges resulted in the two band members, aged 23 and 21 sitting in solitary [confinement] since last November until finally making bail on February 5th, paying the equivalent of \$30,000 US.

The musicians are lawyering up and could face a minimum of six months to six years in prison, and worse, if they are found guilty of the blasphemy charge, they could be executed! Unfortunately, it might very well be possible that they could be charged with blasphemy, considering the content of some of their songs such as, I Am Your God.

Call for Prime Minister Trudeau to secure release of imprisoned Iranian-Canadian

Iranhumanrights.org (01.02.2016) - <http://bit.ly/1Kni01D> - Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau should extend all efforts to obtain the release of Saeed Malekpour, a Canadian resident and web developer imprisoned in Iran since 2008 on false charges, three prominent human rights campaigners wrote in a letter to the Prime Minister on January 29, 2016.

The letter was signed by Paul Haggis, founder of Artists for Peace and Justice and an Oscar-winning Canadian film writer and director; Nazanin Boniadi, actor and board member of the International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran, and Hadi Ghaemi, executive director of the International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran.

The letter stated, "In light of the lack of any evidence of his wrongdoing, the egregious denial of due process during his trial, and Tehran's recent demonstrated willingness to release dual nationals imprisoned in Iran in order to hasten its international re-integration, we urge you to make any and all efforts to obtain the freedom of Saeed Malekpour."

Malekpour, now 39, was arrested in Tehran in 2008 during a visit to Iran to see his dying father. He was charged with "insulting the sacred" for allegedly creating a pornographic website, because he had developed software that was used, without his knowledge, to post photos.

He made a televised "confession" in 2009 after being severely beaten, held in solitary confinement, and threatened with harm to his family. International human rights groups have documented Iran's practice of forcing political prisoners to make televised "confessions." Malekpour was sentenced to death in 2010, later reduced to life in prison. The letter noted that Malekpour had "suffered severe injuries due to beatings, and serious illnesses while in prison, including kidney problems and rheumatism, none of

which have been properly treated,” and implored the Prime Minister to “take action to release this young man who has suffered grievously after committing no crime.”

Arrests gather pace in Iran after Khamenei gives green light for crackdown

Fear of post-nuclear deal rapprochement with West drives intensified repression

IranHumanRights.org (09.11.2015) - <http://bit.ly/1QfspO8> - Several journalists were arrested in Iran over the past week in an intensifying campaign of repression that is based on the belief, spearheaded by Iran’s supreme leader Ayatollah Khamenei, that the US intends to use any post-nuclear deal opening in Iran to “infiltrate” and undermine the Islamic Republic.

The journalists, arrested by Iran’s Revolutionary Guards Intelligence Organization, include Isa Saharkhiz, Ehsan Mazandarani, Afarin Chitsaz, and Saman Safarzaei, with a probable fifth whose identity is unconfirmed. All were critical of hardline policies or close to the Rouhani administration, which pushed for the nuclear negotiations and Iran’s re-engagement with the world. The seizures follow the arrests of numerous activists, dual Iranian-American nationals, and cultural figures over the last several months.

The crackdown, which has been building in intensity over the past months, appears to be aimed at squashing any expectations of a broader rapprochement with the US following the nuclear deal. It has been kicked into high gear with vitriolic statements first made by Khamenei regarding a US-led “infiltration plot,” and then echoed by Iran’s Revolutionary Guards and Members of Parliament demanding the arrest of such “infiltrators” and “spies.”

“Hardliners have thrived on isolation and vilification of the US. They are terrified of re-engagement with the West,” said Hadi Ghaemi, executive director of the International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran. “And Iranian citizens are paying the price for their fear.”

During a speech to commanders of the Revolutionary Guards on September 16, 2015, Khamenei urged the Guards’ Intelligence Organization to counter a US-led “infiltration plot,” stating, “The enemies’ attempts to infiltrate are one of the biggest threats...economic and security infiltration is obviously dangerous and can have serious consequences but political and cultural infiltration by the enemy is a much more dangerous issue.”

Hardliners seized upon Khamenei’s exhortations to launch an accelerated assault on perceived foes. Soon after the leader’s remarks, Member of Parliament Bijan Nobaveh Vatan, noted in an interview with Khabar Online that 12 MPs had signed a letter addressed to Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance Ali Jannati and Minister of Intelligence Seyed Mahmoud Alavi on September 21, 2015, demanding that the authorities “seriously confront” the infiltration of Iranian (reformist) newspapers and media by “hundreds” of spies from Western intelligence services. “A list of twelve or thirteen of these [spies] has been announced, and this issue is under investigation and the relevant ministers are also informed of the issue,” said Nobaveh Vatan.

On November 2, 2015, Mohammad Ali Jaafari, the Commander of the Revolutionary Guards, who reports directly to Khamenei, weighed in as well, warning of a “new sedition which is being led by the US government to infiltrate the country” and asserting that

Americans were looking to use the post-deal era “to normalize relations beyond the nuclear issue [and] find ways to infiltrate the country.”

The Guards have their own reasons to fear an opening to the West. New business competition from foreign investors will threaten the Revolutionary Guards’ dominance in the economy, and bring a standard of transparency that could create problems for corrupt networks. Indeed, a number of the arrests seemed tailor-made to dissuade foreign investors from setting up shop.

In an unusually direct response that challenged Khamenei’s entire premise of “infiltration,” President Rouhani said in a cabinet meeting on November 4, 2015, “We mustn’t pick one or two people from here and there on excuses, in order to fabricate a case for them, and then aggrandize this case in the country and say this line is the “line of infiltration,” or that current is the “current of infiltration.” He added, “We must not play with the word ‘infiltration.’ Playing with words is to the detriment of our country. It is to the detriment of national unity.”

But Khamenei made clear his views and apparent intention to clip Rouhani’s wings when he stated to Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif and high-level Iranian diplomats on November 1, 2015, “The foreign policy of Iran is based on long-term interests, principles and values. It does not change with the coming and going of different administrations [holding] various political outlooks. Administrations only have a role in tactics and executing foreign policy principles.”

The crackdown has gathered urgency as the country approaches Parliamentary elections in February 2016. The Rouhani administration has gained political standing amongst the Iranian citizenry from the deal, and hardliners in the Revolutionary Guards, the Parliament, and the Judiciary are using the supreme leader’s green light for a crackdown to try to weaken Rouhani and his allies.

The seriousness with which hardliners perceive the threats arising from the nuclear deal cannot be overstated. Officials themselves liken the present situation to the periods of greatest threat to the Islamic Republic.

In the November 2, 2015, comments by Revolutionary Guards Commander Jafaari, he called the [post-nuclear deal] era the “fourth sedition,” noting that the Iran–Iraq war was the first (sedition), the 1998 student uprisings the second, and the 2009 post-presidential election protests the third. He added, “If the public begins to believe that now that we have reached an agreement in the nuclear issue, agreements can be reached in other issues, then that is a danger and sedition.”

The current arrests and those over the last months are a visible expression of the crackdown, but there has also been an intensifying harassment campaign against journalists out of the public eye. Numerous journalists in Iran have been called, harassed, and threatened by security and intelligence organizations, the Campaign has learned, in a clear pattern of intimidation.

This pattern has a precedent: In January 2012, two months before Iran’s previous Parliamentary election, a wave of arrests of Iranian journalists, bloggers, and civil activists took place. The sitting Minister of Intelligence at that time, Heydar Moslehi, claimed on January 8, 2012, one day after several arrests, that individuals who were pursuing US goals had been arrested, and that the arrested “spies” had been in touch with contact points abroad through social media networks.

Those 2012 elections resulted in a hardline Parliament that has blocked most of Rouhani's more moderate initiatives and propelled forward ultraconservative and repressive legislation.

"These arrests are a blatant campaign of intimidation," said Ghaemi. "Rouhani should speak out in defense of his citizens and the international community should forcefully register its utter rejection of such unlawful behavior."

Iran: UN rights experts outraged at the execution of two juvenile offenders

UN (16.10.2015) – <http://bit.ly/1jthnaK> - United Nations human rights experts today expressed their outrage and profound sadness at the execution of Fatemeh Salbehi, a juvenile offender convicted for the death of her husband, whom she had been forced to marry at the age of 16.

Ms. Salbehi was hanged on Tuesday 13 October in breach of international law banning juvenile executions, and despite reported flaws in her trial and appeal process. She is the 11th woman to be executed so far this year in Iran, where at least 700 other people have been executed.

A week earlier, another juvenile offender was executed in secret in Iran: Samad Zahabi. No notice was provided to Mr. Zahabi's family, nor was the required 48 hour notice provided to his lawyer. He was sentenced to death in March 2013 for the killing of a fellow shepherd, when he was only seventeen years old.

"These executions are disturbing examples of surging execution rates and questionable fair trial standards in the Islamic Republic of Iran," said the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iran, Ahmed Shaheed. "The Iranian authorities must comply with its international law obligations and put an end to the execution of juvenile offenders once and for all."

The UN Special Rapporteur on summary executions, Cristof Heyns, stated "Let us be clear – these are unlawful killings committed by the State, the equivalent of murders performed by individuals. These are profound tragedies that demean the value of human life and sully the reputation of the country."

He added that "executing a juvenile offender, especially after a questionable trial, directly contravenes the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, to which Iran is a party. Iran must immediately stop killing children".

"The lack of judicial consideration for Ms. Salbehi's circumstances is emblematic of the struggles victims of domestic abuse face in the judicial system," said the UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women, Dubravka Šimonović. "We cannot ignore the serious consequences of psychological, sexual and physical violence in the home on a woman's physical and psychological health." While highlighting Ms. Salbehi's young age at the times of her marriages and her lack of consent, Ms. Šimonović expressed concern for the high numbers of early and forced marriages in Iran.

The UN human rights experts strongly urged the Iranian Government to immediately establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty.

The Special Rapporteurs are part of what is known as the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council. Special Procedures, the largest body of independent experts in the UN Human Rights system, is the general name of the Council's independent fact-finding and monitoring mechanisms that address either specific country situations or thematic issues in all parts of the world. Special Procedures' experts work on a voluntary basis; they are not UN staff and do not receive a salary for their work. They are independent from any government or organization and serve in their individual capacity.

To learn more, log on to:

Human rights in Iran: <http://bit.ly/1FZa29k>

Summary executions: <http://bit.ly/1EIUV8o>

Violence against women: <http://bit.ly/1GCJVJ1>

UN Human Rights, Country Page – Iran: <http://bit.ly/1FZa29k>

Stop FGM Middle East: Iran

By Toyohara

Stop FGM Middle East (06.2015) - <http://www.stopfgmmideast.org/countries/iran/> In the Islamic Republic of Iran female genital mutilation (FGM) is acknowledged as a problem. There have been a number of scientific surveys in the past years and the topic was addressed on conferences. Only recently, several researchers have started looking into the issue in a more systematic way.

Several activists are tackling the issue. It seems that there is some awareness raising, but generally FGM remains a taboo.

About 50% among Sunni minorities

Small-scale surveys indicate a similar cluster to other areas in the Middle East: FGM seems to occur in irregular patterns, with high prevalence in regional and local hotspots. Local studies show that FGM is practiced in the provinces of Kurdistan, Western Azerbaijan, Kermanshah, Illam, Lorestan and Hormozghan. No studies have been conducted in other provinces. The existing studies have found prevalence rates between 40 and 85%. In most cases type I is performed but there is also a relevant number of type II mutilations. The researcher Rayehe Mozafarian has collected several studies and conducted interviews herself which she published in 2013 in a book [Tigh o Sonat](#) and in summer 2014 in the study [Child Marriage and FGM in the I.R. Iran](#).

For a comprehensive research published in 2015, Kameel Ahmady and his team have surveyed 3000 women and 1000 men in Iran over the course of six years. The research shows that FGM is practiced by Sunni minorities in West Azerbaijan, Kurdistan, Kermanshah and Hormozgan. Repeated surveys in the same provinces show that the practice is in decline, yet still highly prevalent in some areas. In Western Azerbaijan prevalence has dropped from 39% to 21% today. In Hormozghan 68% affirmed to be mutilated in 2011 while only 60% said so in 2014.

In 2011, the topic was discussed on a national [congress on health education](#) in Tabriz. A medical survey was presented which found an FGM prevalence of 55% in a group of 348 interviewed women in Kermanshah province.

From the existing studies it can be assumed that FGM is only or at least mostly practiced by Sunni minorities in Iran. Most regions are bordering Iraq, but prevalence is also high in some places in the very South, among them the city of Hormozgan and the ports of Bandar Kang and Jask.

Ayatollahs: FGM not Islamic, not acceptable today

The official position on FGM seems to be ambivalent. In response to various queries by the webjournal [Gozaar](#) about the stance of Islam in regard to female circumcision, Grand Ayatollah Seyyed Hossein Fazlollah answered in 2010, "Our studies of the existing texts on this subject show that female circumcision is not of Islam's doing and that it does not have an Islamic origin. Female circumcision was a ritual from the era of ignorance (the pre-Islamic era), when it was considered a way for a woman to make herself more attractive to her husband. What has been handed down to us by the Imams proves that the tradition of female circumcision was negated."

Mozafarian also collected the opinions of Shia clerics on female genital mutilation with mixed results. While the majority did not distance themselves from the practice, the [Supreme Leader Ayatollah Khamenei](#) calls the practice not acceptable: "*Today, female genital mutilation is not common among Shiites but the usage narrative show that it does not hurt if it can be done with its conditions, including compliance with health issues. But because the social norms have changed today, this action would not be acceptable like many other topics which their sentences were changed due to circumstances and facts.*"

Ongoing activities against FGM in the provinces of Kermanshah and Kurdistan do not meet resistance from state institutions, but are observed with some suspicion by local authorities.

Iranian government takes positive steps

This was different a few years ago when Azarmehr Association of the Women of Kurdistan in Iran, an association active in voicing the general demands of women, started working against FGM. According to the activist Parvin Zabihi, who has written a book on the subject, a number of Kurdish university students started an association against FGM after having written their thesis on FGM. However, no permit was issued for this association. Another anti-FGM activist recounted according to Gozaar: "Officials in the Intelligence Ministry in Kurdistan have summoned us repeatedly and told us bluntly that we do not have the right to be active in this matter and that they have pronounced the establishment of our association to be an act against national security." To the knowledge of Stop FGM Middle East, one of the reasons given was that the Ministry considered FGM a Sunni business.

During the last years, a vivid debate developed in the Kurdish region after several TV specials on FGM had been aired by Iraqi-Kurdish television stations which are popular among Iranian Kurds. It seems that the Iranian government is reconsidering its reserved position on the issue and is planning to take steps against the practice.

Female genital mutilation practised in Iran, study reveals

First authoritative research shows FGM is carried out in four major provinces

The Guardian (04.06.2015) - <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jun/04/female-genital-mutilation-iran-fgm> - The first authoritative study into female genital mutilation in [Iran](#) has found the practice is being carried out in at least four major provinces while officials are silent on the matter.

According to [research by social anthropologist Kameel Ahmady](#) released on Thursday, FGM is more prevalent in the southern province of Hormozgan and its nearby islands (Qeshm and Hormuz) than in any other parts of the country.

It is also being practised to a lesser degree in Kurdistan, Kermanshah and West Azerbaijan provinces, which are situated in western Iran close to the Iraq border.

Ahmady's research shows that FGM is mainly an issue concerning the Shafi'i sect of Sunni Muslim Iranians, a minority in the Shia-dominated country. Only a small fraction of the Shia population living in proximity of Sunni communities practise FGM.

"FGM is practised in Iran in some cases to tame girls' sex drive before marriage; it is made to preserve their chastity," said Ahmady. "The attitude of officials and authorities is that FGM doesn't exist in Iran. The Iranian public is also largely ignorant about the subject."

Ahmady first decided to focus on FGM in Iran when he was working with relief NGOs in Africa in early 2000s. Over the course of 10 years he has spoken to around 3,000 Iranian women who have experienced FGM in Iran, as well as 1,000 men. His research was published to coincide with the International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression, observed every year on 4 June.

"I returned to Iran in 2005 to study FGM in my home country and instantly I was shocked to discover that it even happened to the closest members of my own family and relatives," he said. "In fact, many in Iran don't have a clue that [FGM] is being practised in some parts of the country."

FGM, which has [affected millions of girls and women alive](#) worldwide, predates Islam and Christianity and has been practised in many different cultures and societies, from Coptic and Catholic Christians in Eritrea and in Ethiopia, to Beta Israel society, Australian aboriginal tribes and some parts of the Middle East and Asia. It is usually performed on girls between the ages of four and 12 and can include partial or in extreme cases total removal of external parts of female genitalia.

In Iran, the practice, referred to as *Khatne* or *Sonat*, is usually carried out outside hospital without anaesthesia or prior consent by amateur midwives. The tools used include sharp razors.

Mehrangiz Kar, a leading Iranian human rights lawyer, said it was tragic that such mutilation was carried out by women. "It's one of those instances where the violence against women is carried out by women in unhygienic circumstances," she told the Guardian. "In areas where FGM exists, unfortunately it's usually the mothers who insist that their daughters should be cut."

In at least one extreme case which had involved stitching up after cutting, Kar said an Iranian mother refused to allow her daughter to have her stitches removed before marriage. "The daughter told me that she was afraid of marriage; she feared she would have pain during sexual intercourse."

Although Ahmady's research is unprecedented in its depth, other people have also studied FGM in Iran, including Fatemeh Karimi and Rayehe Mozafarian, who have both published books on the subject. Mozafarian said that the Iranian authorities had let activists research FGM in Iran and had allowed those books to be published.

"When people in Iran learned for the first time seven or eight years ago that women are being cut there, it was a cultural shock," she said. "People didn't believe that it was being practised."

Mozafarian said she had reached out to the country's vice president for women's affairs, Shahindokht Molaverdi, who is considering her proposal for a nationwide campaign to end FGM. Iran's penal code criminalises mutilation but does not specifically mention FGM.

Mozafarian warned that in some parts of Khuzestan province, home to many Arab Iranians, an extreme form of FGM known as infibulation, which involves the removal of the clitoris as well as the narrowing of the vaginal opening by creating a covering seal, is being practised.

Influenced by events in the neighbouring Kurdistan region of Iraq, which prohibited FGM in 2007, female circumcision is in decline in Iran's Kurdistan but still goes on. Hormozgan is less affected by that change.

Not all Sunni Iranians practise FGM, such as those belonging to the Hanafi sect or those living in other provinces. In West Azerbaijan, FGM exists among Sunni Shafi'i Kurds of Sorani dialect but not among Sunni Shafie [Kurds](#) of Kermanji dialect, Ahmady's report shows. In Iran's Kurdistan, where prevalence of FGM is patchy, it is mainly seen in rural areas, some villages and communities but not usually in urban areas. Even in provinces where FGM exists, many communities do not practise it.

"The majority of women I spoke to who were circumcised defended FGM, saying that it is a tradition that had existed for hundreds of years," said Ahmady. "Some Sunni mums even boasted that their daughters were more virtuous than the majority Shia girls because they were cut."

Shia clerics also avoid interfering in what they see as a Sunni issue. The government, wary of inciting anti-Shia sentiment among the country's Sunni minority, is also largely quiet. In Hormozgan, minimal traces of FGM is seen in Shia communities in some village, the report shows.

HRWF Footnote

See the full report at <http://kameelahmady.com/wp-content/uploads/Kameel%20-%20EN%20Final.pdf>

Women still banned from sports stadiums

WUNRN (01.05.2015) - Following the announcement that the ban against women in stadiums would stay intact, two Friday imams have called for Iranians to pursue "religious and revolutionary values" in their daily lives.

"The idea of letting women to go to sport stadiums to watch matches has many immoral and negative social consequences," said Hassan Mosleh during his sermon in Borazjan, Bushehr province, on Friday, 17 April.

Another Friday Imam echoed Mosleh's comments, saying most Iranian women were not interested in such immoral behavior. "Those who support this idea have unfortunately lost the right and straight path," said Ali Rahdoust, Friday imam in Delvar, in the southern part of the province. "They imagine that the dignity and virtuosity of our girls and women is about going to sport stadiums, while the majority of our women are chaste and noble and are repulsed by such conduct."

"Men and women sitting next to each other to watch matches will destroy religious and revolutionary values," Mosleh said, as reported by Persian Gulf Website.

At the beginning of April, the Director of Information and International Affairs at the Ministry of Interior contradicted earlier statements by the Minister of Sport, who had said the government was reviewing the law prohibiting women from watching sports in stadiums. Abdolhamid Ahmadi had said that changes were likely to be implemented.

The issue has been widely covered in the Iranian and international media, with particular attention being paid to the case of Ghoncheh Ghavami, who was jailed for five months for trying to attend a volleyball match in Tehran.

Rahdoust said those calling for women to be allowed to watch sport in stadiums should shift their focus. "It is better for those who support such ideas to defend the less

problematic idea of women getting into universities and prepare the grounds for them to achieve higher scientific qualifications," he said.

"It's better to be worried and concerned about women's unemployment or the increasing rate of divorce in society."

RAHA awards for Iranian Human Rights Defenders

Declaration of Dr Aaron Rhodes President of the Forum for Religious Freedom Europe; co-founder of the Freedom Rights Project at the UN Human Rights Council

Aaron Rhodes (17.03.2015) - The people being recognized today have all affirmed, in the most vivid way possible, the core human rights and freedoms to which the members of the international community have committed themselves. They have done so by their actions: They have exercised the freedoms that are supposed to be guaranteed by international law, despite illegal laws and practices aimed at repressing such actions.

The classical view of freedom is that freedom means the ability to make choices, and to take responsibility for choices, for one's own destiny. Freedom is what bestows dignity on a person, but freedom does not really exist unless it is exercised. The people we are honoring today have exercised choice in a restrictive, coercive system enforced by brutality and fear. They have undertaken peaceful, public acts, on their own initiative, supporting human rights. They have shown themselves to be true human rights defenders, because they have sacrificed for the human rights of others. And they have been harshly persecuted.

Among those being honored today are journalists who, as independent professionals dedicated to exposing the truth, are human rights defenders. Independent journalism is often similar to human rights documentation, and subject to the same kinds of repressions, for the same reasons. There is a difference between an independent journalist and an opposition political activist. But in a repressive country like the Islamic Republic of Iran, independent journalism is considered a threat to a system sustained by falsehoods and propaganda. Iran is the second worst state in the world in terms of detaining journalists, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists. There has been an increase in internet-related prosecutions. One person has recently been sentenced to death for "insulting the prophet" on Facebook.

Another person being honored is in prison but exercising her freedom of religion. She made a choice, the choice to honor her obligations to a transcendent moral deity in the face of a harsh governmental ban, demonstrating that the place in all of us, where we find our relationship to God, and our sovereignty as individuals, is sacrosanct. At least 100 Baha'i are imprisoned in the Islamic Republic; their crime: being Baha'i. The current administration has done nothing to address discrimination and persecution against religious and other minorities as it promised. According to a statement by 36 human rights organizations as evidence of the need to renew the mandate of the Special Rapporteur,

"Despite constitutional guarantees of equality, members of ethnic minorities, including Ahwazi Arabs, Azeri Turks, Baluch, Kurds, and Turkmen, continue to face a range of discriminatory laws and practices, affecting their access to basic services such as housing, clean water and sanitation, employment and education."

Those being honored today have protested the imprisonment of citizens because of their political beliefs, and in have become political prisoners themselves, risking their liberty

for the liberty of others. According to the 36 human rights groups, they join a diverse group that includes "journalists, lawyers, human rights defenders, artists, bloggers, aid workers, members of the political opposition, student activists, and ethnic and religious minority activists."

We hope these awards will help those being honored to continue their important work on behalf of all citizens of Iranian.

I would like to add a word about the geo-political position of the Islamic Republic today, and the human rights situation. It is clear that Iran's regional and international influence are increasing; Iran is seen as a partner in the struggle against violent extremism. Yet when we look objectively at the treatment of political prisoners, and at the kinds of punishment that are meted out to citizens usually after unfair trials, we must conclude that is extremism. Iran seems to be normalizing its relationship to the international community; does that mean these practices will henceforth be accepted, considered normal?

Aaron Rhodes, President of the Forum for Religious Freedom Europe; co-founder of the Freedom Rights Project (aaronrhodes@gmail.com)

- *Faran Hesami is a Baha'i psychologist, teacher and author. She is sentenced to four years in prison for teaching psychology at the Baha'i University.*
- *Khosrow Kurdpour and Masoud Kurdpour are two brothers. Khosrow is the chief editor of Mukrian News Agency, an online news agency, has been involved in civil and human rights activities for more than two decades. Masoud Kurdpour also works for this agency and as a civil activist.*
- *Kayvan Samimi is the managing editor of the banned Nameh monthly, a member of National Council of Peace and furthermore co-founder of the Kharabat website, Kayvan Samimi was also among political activists arrested through post-election riots in 2009.*
- *The 45 year-old Hakimeh Shokri is a supporter of mourning mothers and is serving a three-year sentence for her peaceful activities. Shorki used to visit the families of those who were killed or arrested during post-election riots in 2009.*

Supreme Court upholds Sohail Arabi's death sentence

Mohabat news (28.11.2014) - According to the report of Human Rights Activists , Branch 41 of the Supreme Court upheld Soheil Arabi's death sentence for alleged insults the Prophet and Imams and referred his case to the county Execution Office, Branch 76 of the Penal.

Sohail Arabi, according to his job as a photographer, had asked cyberspace and social networks activists, including Facebook, to write articles criticizing the government and sometimes with a humorous approach and he had publicized them. This prisoner of conscience is one of the victims of Revolutionary Guard Intelligence Service's project to deal with active citizens in Facebook during last year.

Sohail Arabi and his attorney objected the alleged insults the Prophet, and have repeatedly denied the charge. They also refer to Article 263 of the Penal Code about the charge of insulting the Prophet which says: "If the accused to insult, claims that his statements was on reluctantly, neglect, omission or drunk or anger or retrospectively

language or no attention to the meaning of Quote of the words of the others, then it is not considered as insulting Prophet."

He is currently being held in ward 350 of Evin prison.

Iran executes Reyhaneh Jabbari despite global appeals for retrial

Activists say designer killed man in self defence after he tried to sexually assault her, and confession came under duress

The Guardian (25.10.2014) <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/oct/25/iran-reyhaneh-jabbari-executes-appeals> - Iran has ignored an international campaign to spare the life of a 26-year-old woman convicted of murder by hanging her at dawn on Saturday.

Reyhaneh Jabbari had spent five years on death row for stabbing a 47-year-old surgeon who had previously worked for the intelligence ministry, the official IRNA news agency reported.

The UN and bodies including the European Union and Amnesty International had said that the interior designer's confession for killing Morteza Abdolali Sarbandi in 2007 was obtained under intense pressure and threats from Iranian prosecutors, and she should have had a retrial.

Ahmed Shaheed, the UN's human rights rapporteur on Iran, said in April that the killing was an act of self defence. Sarbandi had offered to hire Jabbari to redesign his office and took her to an apartment where he tried to sexually abuse her.

Iranian actors and other prominent figures had also appealed for a stay of execution.

Efforts for clemency had intensified in recent weeks. Jabbari's mother was allowed to visit her for one hour on Friday, Amnesty said - a custom that tends to precede executions in Iran.

However, Sarbandi's family insisted the murder was premeditated and that Jabbari had confessed to buying a knife two days before the killing.

According to Jalal Sarbandi, the victim's eldest son, Jabbari testified that a man was present in the apartment where his father was killed but she had refused to reveal his identity.

He said in April that his family "would not even contemplate mercy until truth is unearthed".

"Only when her true intentions are exposed and she tells the truth about her accomplice and what really went down will we be prepared to grant mercy," he said at the time.

Jabbari's plea of self-defence failed to persuade judges at various stages of the appeal process up to Iran's Supreme Court and she remained in prison throughout.

Her last chance of reprieve lay with the supreme leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, but he failed to intervene.

After the execution was carried out, the Tehran state prosecutor's office issued a statement that appeared aimed at countering sympathy for Jabbari. It said: "Jabbari had repeatedly confessed to premeditated murder, then tried to divert the case from its course by inventing the rape charge.

"But all her efforts to feign innocence were proven false in various phases of prosecution. Evidence was firm. She had informed a friend through text message of her intention to kill. It was ascertained that she had purchased the murder weapon, a kitchen knife, two days before committing murder."

Amnesty said Jabbari had admitted stabbing the man once from behind, but she insisted another man killed him. The human rights group said her claim was never properly investigated.

According to the UN, more than 250 people have been executed in Iran this year.

Britain said it is "concerned and saddened" by the execution. Foreign Office minister Tobias Ellwood said there were "questions around due process" in the case, which he warned would not help Iran revive relations with the rest of the world.

The hanging comes at an inopportune time for President Hassan Rouhani, who was elected last year partly on promises of liberal reform. He has been treading a precarious path to rapprochement with the West after decades of mutual hostility largely rooted in Iran's disputed nuclear programme and human rights practices.

Rouhani has come under fire from secular Iranians, his main political constituency, over a spate of acid attacks on young women deemed by their attackers to have insufficiently covered their hair in accordance with sharia law.

Many Iranians believe the attacks have been provoked by Islamist hardliners in a continuing campaign to thwart the political and social reforms pledged by the president during his electoral campaign.

However, many of Iran's more secular voters have also voiced frustration that domestic reforms appear to have taken a back seat to foreign policy under Rouhani, in particular the tortuous negotiations with world powers to resolve the nuclear stand-off.

Iran executes man for heresy

Mohsen Amir-Aslani convicted of insulting prophet Jonah and making 'innovations in religion' through interpretations of Qur'an

The Guardian (29.09.2014)

<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/sep/29/iranexecutes-man-heresy-mohsen-amir-aslani> - A 37-year-old man has been executed in Iran after being found guilty of heresy and insulting prophet Jonah, according to human rights activists.

Mohsen Amir-Aslani was arrested nine years ago for his activities which the authorities deemed were heretical. He was engaged in psychotherapy but also led sessions reading and reciting the Qur'an and providing his own interpretations of the Islamic holy book, his family said.

Amir-Aslani was hanged last week for making "innovations in the religion" and "spreading corruption on earth", but human rights activists said he was a prisoner of conscience who was put to death because of his religious beliefs. He had interpreted Jonah's story in the Qur'an as a symbolic tale.

Iran's judiciary, which was responsible for the handling of his case, has since denied that Amir-Aslani's execution was linked to his religious beliefs.

Instead, the authorities allege that he had illicit sexual relationships with a number of people who participated in his sessions and the type of activities he was involved in did not follow an official interpretation of the religion. It was not clear if Amir-Aslani had official permission to conduct his sessions.

"Mohsen held sessions in his own house dedicated to reciting the Qur'an and interpreting it. He had his own understandings [of the religion] and had published his views in the form of a booklet and made it available to his fans," an unnamed source told the New York-based group, the International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran (ICHRI).

According to the source, Iran's ministry of intelligence was behind Amir-Aslani's arrest. "He was initially held for making innovations in Islam and providing his own interpretations of the Qur'an but later he was accused of insulting prophet Jonah and also faced accusations of having sex outside marriage," the source said. "They alleged that he had sexual relationships with a group of the people who participated in his classes."

Iran's judiciary has presented little evidence in public relating to the allegations of illicit sexual activities. The judge who presided over his case, Abolghassem Salavati, is known in Iran for leading numerous unfair trials, including many that resulted in execution.

Amir-Aslani's wife, Leila, told the opposition website Roozonline that she was hoping a high court would strike down his conviction but his sentence was eventually upheld. She told Roozonline that his conviction stemmed from his religious views and no evidence was presented to back up the charges related to his alleged sexual activities.

Iranian authorities are sensitive towards those practising Islam in ways not conforming to the official line. In recent years, several members of Iran's Gonabadi dervishes religious minority have been arrested and are currently serving lengthy prison terms.

Amnesty said last week that a group of nine Gonabadi dervishes were on hunger strike in protest at their treatment in prison. They were Mostafa Abdi, Reza Entesari, Hamidreza Moradi and Kasra Nouri, as well as the five lawyers representing them who have also been jailed: Amir Eslami, Farshid Yadollahi, Mostafa Daneshjoo, Afshin Karampour and Omid Behrouzi.

"The men were mostly detained in September 2011, during a wave of arrests of Gonabadi dervishes. They were all held in prolonged solitary confinement, without access to their lawyers and families, and were sentenced, after two years and following grossly unfair trials, to jail on various trumped-up charges," Amnesty said. "The men are prisoners of conscience, imprisoned solely for practising their faith and defending the human rights of dervishes through their legitimate activities as journalists and lawyers."

In Iran, Gonabadi dervishes face persecution, discrimination, harassment, arbitrary arrests and attacks on their prayer houses, Amnesty said.

Young Iranians sentenced to lashes, jail time for dancing in 'Happy' Pharrell video

The Huffington Post (18.09.2014) - Seven young Iranian men and women have been sentenced to jail time and 91 lashes for the crime of being "Happy" and letting the world know.

The group posted a video of themselves dancing with woman unveiled to the Pharrell hit "Happy" in April which led to their arrest in May for offending "public chastity."

The arrest of the six dancers and one director sparked the hashtag #FreeHappyIranians, and the following day hashtag creator Kambiz Hosseini tweeted that all but the director had been released.

IranWire reported on Wednesday, however, that the six dancers in the video have been sentenced to six months in prison and 91 lashes, while the director has been sentenced to one year in prison and 91 lashes.

Farshid Rofugaran, the group's lawyer, told IranWire that the sentences have already been suspended, but that he could not be sure of group's fate until he received official notification. Rofugaran said:

"A suspended sentence becomes null and void after a certain period of time. When it's a suspended sentence, the verdict is not carried out, but if during this period a similar offense is committed, then the accused is subject to legal punishment and the suspended sentence will then be carried out as well."

IranWire reports that the time period for the Happy group's sentence suspension will be three years.

Shortly after their release three days after being arrested, members of the group spoke out on their harsh treatment while in prison. IranWire reported that a source close to the group said they were interrogated and not permitted to use toilet facilities. The women in the group were also reportedly forced to strip naked and perform squats in front of female guards.

"It is beyond sad that these kids were arrested for trying to spread happiness," Pharrell said on his Facebook page.

Neda, one of the video's stars, told IranWire prior to the group's arrest that despite the joyous appearance of the video she was frightened throughout much of the filming.

"We were really afraid," Neda said. "Whenever somebody looked out of a window or someone passed by, we ducked behind a door to make sure we were not seen."

Rofugaran said the group may try to appeal the court's decision.

"I will do what my clients want me to do," Rofugaran told IranWire. "We are happy that both the prison sentences and the lashes are suspended."

During the last 9 months of 2013 more than 30,000 girls below the age of 15 were forced to marry

Justice For Iran (07.07.2014) / <http://justice4iran.org/english/j4iran-activities/during-the-nine-months-of-2013-more-than-30000-girls-below-the-age-of-15-were-forced-to-marry/> - On Thursday 3 July 2014, Navi Pillay, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, expressed her concerns regarding the impending execution of juvenile offender, Razieh Ebrahimi, who murdered her husband following her marriage at the age of 14. During 1385-1392 (2006-2007 and 2013-2014), more than 1/3 of Iranian brides were below 19 years of age.

New research carried out by Justice for Iran (JFI) shows that during 1385-1392 (2006-2007 and 2013-2014) the rate of marriages among girls below 15 years of age was on the rise. Based on statistics published by Iran's [National Organization for Civil Registration](#), during the first nine months of 1392 (March-December 2013) more than 5% of women married were below the age of 15. According to the same source, more than 1/3 of women whose marriages were registered were below the age of 19. Based on Iran's international commitments, citizens below the age of 18 are considered as minors. Although statistics published by Iran do not specify those below the age of 18 or those between 18 and 19, the high rate of women married below the age of 19 serves as a warning pointing to the need for more precise research in this field.

During the 3 July meeting of the 5+1 talks in Vienna, the High Commissioner for Human Rights highlighted the need for inclusion of human rights in nuclear negotiations: "I do encourage that any talks with Iran fully cover the human rights situation. We do need a commitment on the part of Iran that they will protect the human rights of their citizens." [1] Prior to this development, in a [statement](#) issued on 26 June she pointed out that according to international laws Razieh Ebrahimi's death sentence is illegal.

Razieh Ebrahimi was forced to marry at the age of 14. At 15 she gave birth to her first child. As a result of continued physical and emotional abuse by her husband, at 17 she murdered him. Condemned to death, at 21 years of age, her death sentence for committing murder as a minor was halted, but once again she is facing execution.

JFI welcomes Navi Pillay's remarks regarding inclusion of human rights in nuclear negotiations, and demands particular attention to the issue of early marriage given the fact that 1/3 of Iranian women, like Razieh Ebrahimi, are victims of early marriage.

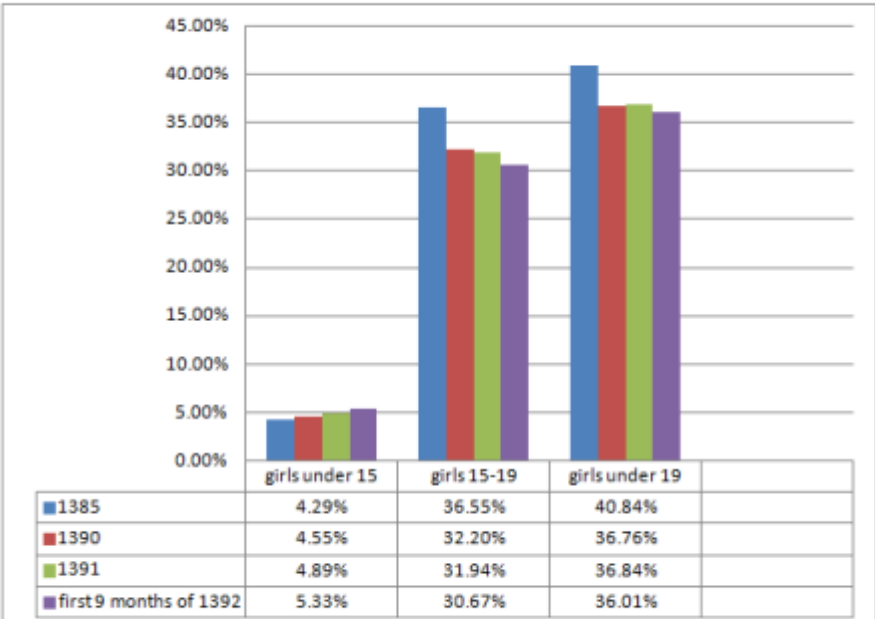
Steady increase in the rate of early marriage among girls below the age of 15

New official statistics published towards the end of 1391 (2012-2013) and the first nine months of 1392 (March to December 2013) point to an insignificant drop in the number of girls between 15 and 19 who faced early marriage, however, there is a significant rise in the number of early marriages among girls below the age of 15. In addition, each year a greater number of girls below the age of 10, who are less able to resist their parents' decisions and forced measures based on law and religion, fall victim to early marriage.

Based on official statistics published by the National Organization for Civil Registration, in 1391 (2012-2013) [2] 406,53 marriages involving girls below the age of 15 were

registered, while more than 265,000 marriages registered involved girls between the ages of 15 and 19. Meanwhile in 1390 (2011-2012)[3] the number of registered marriages of girls below the age of 15 was 39,831 and in 1385 (2006-2007) more than 33,000.

Iran is a signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Both instruments ban marriage at an early age and without informed consent. The UN Special Rapporteur on Slavery indicates forced marriage as a cause of modern slavery. While in Iran the minimum age for marriage is set at 13, pending a judge’s permission, fathers or paternal relatives can marry their children at any age.



Percentage of early marriages during 1385-1392 (2006-2007 and 2013-2014) in Iran

Official statistics show that at least 36.84% of Iranian women whose marriages were registered in 1391 (2012-2013) were below the age of 19. More specifically, 31.94% of registered marriages during the same year involved girls between the ages of 15 and 19 and 4.89% of those were below 15 years of age.

They also point out that in 1391 (2012-2013) at least 235 girls below the age of 15 were married to men above the age of 35 and nearly 100 girls below the age of 15 were married to men above the age of 40, while 602 girls between 15 and 19 were married to men above 40 years of age. Percentage of early marriages involving girls and men below the age of 20 during 1385 and 1392 (2006-2007 and 2013)

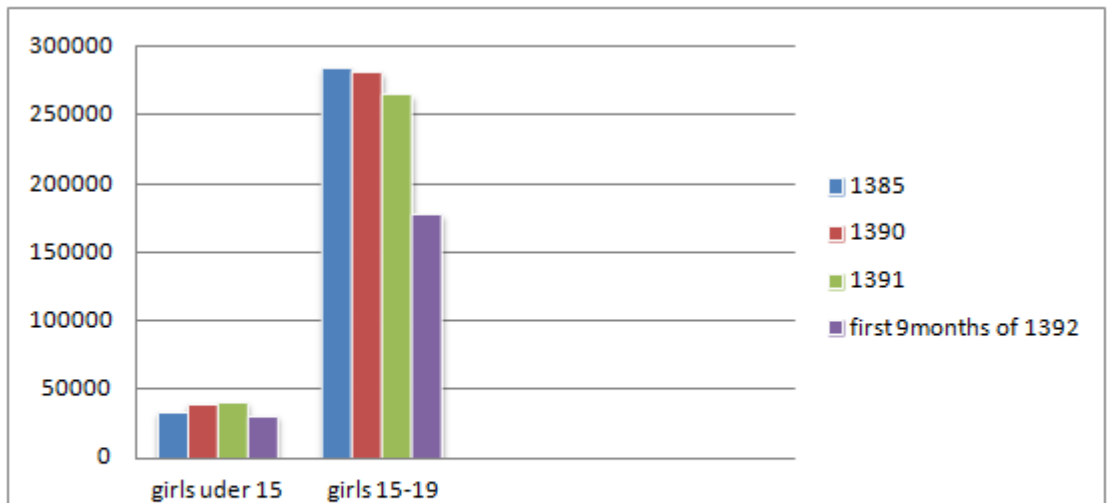
Age distribution at the time of marriage

Total number of marriages	Men	Girls		Year
	Below 19	15-19	Below 15	
778,023	48,904	284,396	333,383	1385 (2006-07)
874,792	48,144	281,747	39,831	1390 (2011-12)
829,968	43,905	265,117	406,53	1391 (2012-13)
579,871	27,208	177,903	177,903	First nine months of 1392 (March to December 2013)

The latest statistics indicate marriages of 31,000 girls below the age of 15 were during the first nine months of 1392 (2013)[4] and 178,000 women married during this same period were between 15 and 19 years of age. However, at least 36.01% of women whose marriages were registered in Iran were below the age of 19.

They also show that during the first 9 months of 1392 (2013) the number of girls married who were below the age of 15 in 1391 (2012-2013) increased by 5.33%. Likewise marriage registrations of 3.67% of women belonged to those between the ages of 15 and 19.

This report is based on statistics published on the websites of Iran’s national and provincial organizations for Civil Registration. It is certain that the number of unregistered marriages is far higher than those registered.



Comparison of annual statistics on girl marriages between 1385 and 1392 (2006-2007 and 2013-2014)

Statistics of early marriages in various provinces of Iran

National Organization for Marriage Registration has published statistics based on different age categories for the first nine months of 1392 (2013-2014). However, statistics at the provincial level are not yet available. Nevertheless, limited statistics from various provinces demonstrate the fact that early marriages are not limited to specific regions of Iran. For instance, seven provinces of Tehran, North Khorassan, South Khorassan, East Azerbaijan, Gilan, Mazendaran and Kermanshah have published their statistics based on age categories for 1391 (2012-2013), all of which indicate high rates of early marriages. Although in Hamedan[5] no exact statistics are published, according to its Organization for Civil Registration, during the first nine months of 1391 (2012-2013), at least 38.12% of all marriages involved girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

Although some provinces have yet to publish the relevant statistics based on age, the age groups of mothers who have borne children in that year indicate the extent to which girls face early marriage. For instance, in Ardebil[6] in 1391 (2012-2013) 53 mothers of new born babies were below the age of 15 and 3177 girls between 15 and 19 became mothers during the same year. In 1392 (2013-2014) at least 54 girls below the age of 15 became mothers and 2240 were between 15 and 19.[7]

Number of registered early marriages in 1391 (2012-2013) in some Iranian provinces

Below 15 years of age	North Khorassan: 1225 ¹	Kermanshah: 783 ²				
Between 10 and 14	East Azerbaijan: 3920 ³	South Khorassan: 360 ⁴	Mazendaran: 1591 ⁵	Gilan: 930 ⁶	Tehran: 1752 ⁷	
Between 15 and 19	East Azerbaijan: 15545	South Khorassan: 3481	Mazendaran: 9502	Gilan: 8262	North Khorassan: 4801	Tehran: 1752

In October 2013 JFI published an in depth statistical [report](#) on early marriages between 1385 (2006-2007) and 1390 (2011-2012). Based on findings of this report early marriages among girls below the age of 15 in 1390 (2011-2012) compared to 1385 (2006-2007) increased by at least 35% while in 1390 (2011-2012) at least 1537 girls below the age of 10 and 29,827 girls between 10 and 14 years of age were faced with marriage.

[1]Please see report: <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/07/03/us-iran-nuclear-un-idUSKBN0F812020140703>

[2]National Organization for Civil Registration, marriage statistics for 1391 (2012-2013)

[3]National Organization for Civil Registration, marriage statistics for 1390 (2011-2012)

[4]National Organization for Civil Registration statistics published for the first nine months of 1392 meaning 21 March to December 2013.

[5] Provincial Organization for Civil Registration, <http://www.sabteahval.ir/Upload/Modules/Contents/asset87/azdvaj-9-%2091.pdf>

[6] Statistical report of the Ardebil Organization for Civil Registration for 1391 (2012-2013), <http://www.sabteahval.ir/Upload/Modules/Contents/asset84/asset13151/v91.pdf>

[7] Statistical report of the Ardebil Organization for Civil Registration for 1392 (2013-2014), <http://www.sabteahval.ir/Upload/Modules/Contents/asset84/k-%209-%2092.pdf>

[8] Report on age distribution of marriages registered in 1391 (2012-2013) in North Khorassan <http://www.sabteahval.ir/Upload/Modules/Contents/asset240/e3-1391-12.pdf>

[9] Analytical report on marriages and divorces registered in 1391 (2012-2013) in Kermanshah (2011) http://www.sabteahval-ksh.ir/fa/ftps/E-html/Ezdevaj_Talagh1391.pdf

[10] Analytical report on marriages and divorces registered in 1391 (2012-2013) in East Azerbaijan <http://www.eanocr.ir/amar/ezdevajtalag91.pdf>

[11] Report on age distribution of marriages registered in 1391 (2012-2013) in South Khorassan http://skocr.ir/User_Files/amar/new/91/91year/e2-91.pdf

[12] Report on age distribution of marriages registered in 1391 (2012-2013) in Mazandaran <http://www.sabteahval.ir/Upload/Modules/Contents/asset82/e291.pdf>

[13] Analytical report on marriages and divorces registered in 1391 (2012-2013) in Gilan <http://www.nocrgilan.ir/fa/upload/bf83de0/d7839821.pdf>

[14] Analytical report on marriages and divorces registered in 1391 (2012-2013) in Tehran http://www.sabteahval-tehran.ir/App_Upload/Statistic/A392013257175044.pdf

The plight of Iraq's civilian population

The current conflict in Iraq is affecting all ethnic and sectarian groups, regardless of their political affiliations.

By Donatella Rovera

Al Jazeera (05.07.2014) / <http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/2014/07/iraq-minorities-islamic-state-201474133540646195.html> - Thousands of Iraqi civilians displaced by the current conflict are stranded at checkpoints separating the areas controlled by the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and the rest of Iraq. At first civilians, who fled after the Islamic State (formerly known as the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant - ISIL) captured large areas of northwestern Iraq, were being allowed to enter Iraqi Kurdistan, but in recent weeks and days, access has been severely restricted by the KRG.

Some of those who fled are seeking refuge in Iraqi Kurdistan while others want to travel southwards to the capital and beyond. The former are mostly Sunni Muslims who fear air strikes by government forces and their allies and the harsh rule of the Islamic State. The latter are Shia Muslims from the Turkmen and Shabak communities who are trying to flee southwards to government-controlled areas of Iraq where the majority of the population is Shia and where they feel there is no risk of an Islamic State takeover.

The sudden capture of Mosul, Iraq's second largest city, on June 10 by the Islamic State prompted a mass exodus of hundreds of thousands of frightened residents who have poured into the neighbouring autonomous Kurdish region, administered by the KRG.

With the withdrawal of the Iraqi army from northwestern Iraq, the KRG has gained control of the disputed oil-rich town of Kirkuk and other areas, and in recent days, it has

announced plans for a referendum on independence, a move fiercely opposed by the Iraqi central government.

Regardless of the political wrangling between Baghdad and Erbil, it is imperative that civilians displaced by the conflict are granted refuge in and safe passage through KRG-controlled areas.

While Iraqi and international political discourse seems largely out of step with the rapidly changing reality on the ground, the sectarian dimension of the conflict is becoming more marked by the day and Iraq's diverse communities are struggling to grapple with the new reality. They increasingly wonder where and how they can be safe.

The Turkmen community is a telling example. When I first arrived in Iraq, just after the capture by the Islamic State of Tal Afar - home to some 200,000 people - and other areas mostly inhabited by members of the Turkmen community, local residents mostly identified themselves as Turkmen. Now, only a few weeks later, virtually all those I meet identify themselves as Turkmen Shia or Turkmen Sunni. The Turkmen Shia are trying to flee to the Shia stronghold in the south, the Turkmen Sunni are not even contemplating going there; they are staying put in the north, terrified of government air strikes against areas controlled by the Islamic State.

"We are not with ISIL, but when the government bombs ISIL we are in the middle and when we get killed nobody cares," said a woman whose relatives - two young children and their parents - were killed in an air strike in Tal Afar on June 22.

Shia Shabak who have fled villages east of Mosul recently seized by the Islamic State, told me that some of their relatives had been killed or captured, while their Shabak Sunni neighbours had remained in the villages and faced no trouble from the Islamic State.

Many Shia Turkmen and Shabak civilians I met have alleged that their Sunni neighbours are cooperating with the Islamic State, while Sunni Turkmen and Shabak have accused Shia members of their community of being linked to pro-government armed Shia militias.

While no evidence is generally provided to support such polarising narratives, perception can be as important as reality, poisoning relations between communities and adding fuel to an already inflamed situation.

Minorities in Iraq, including Christians, Yazidis and others feel particularly vulnerable, and rightly so. The Islamic State referred to their Yazidi hostages as "devil worshippers" in one of their recent videos, and the abduction of two Christian nuns in Mosul on June 28 are just two examples of a string of recent incidents targeting minority groups.

However, members of Iraq's majority communities do not feel safe either. Indeed, most of those killed and displaced in this conflict are from the Shia- and Sunni-majority communities, who happened to be a minority in a particular place at a particular time.

Increasing speculation about a possible three-way split of Iraq into Shia, Sunni and Kurdish states or entities, is raising serious concerns about the massive population displacement which would likely ensue. Minorities are very concerned about whether, if this came to fruition, their communities would still have a future in Iraq. Iraqi leaders and would-be leaders and their backers in the international community must act responsibly and work towards finding solutions to the current crisis which ensure that members of all communities are protected and their rights respected.

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The views expressed in this article are the author's own and do not necessarily reflect Al Jazeera's editorial policy.

Parliamentarians demand stronger veil enforcement

Proponents fear Western cultural influence against the veil

Arab News (15.06.2014) / <http://www.arabnews.com/news/587126> - Two thirds of Iran's MPs have written to the president urging him to take measures to ensure women correctly observe Islamic dress, denouncing Western cultural influence against the veil.

The 195 members of the 290-strong parliament who signed the letter in part blamed satellite television for feeding the trend, ISNA news agency reported on Sunday.

A defining feature of Iran's interpretation of Islamic law since the 1979 revolution, hijab obliges women to cover their hair and much of their body in loose clothing when outside, regardless of their religion.

A dedicated "morality police" has long handed out fines, verbal notices or even arrested women it considers are not properly observing the rules, but lawmakers have in recent months criticized lax enforcement.

In the letter, the MPs wrote: "One of the main areas of cultural invasion is in trying to change the way of life of Iranians regarding the veil. We ask that you give the necessary orders to enforce the law."

Iran's parliament is dominated by conservative males.

However, President Hassan Rouhani, a self-declared moderate who was surprisingly elected last June, has expressed a desire to expand social freedoms — to the disapproval of hard-liners.

In October, he asked police to be moderate when enforcing the hijab requirements and recently said, "We cannot take people to heaven by using whips," a remark that was condemned by conservatives.

Rather than wearing a full length traditional "chador" that drapes the head and body, many women wear a thinner head scarf, leggings and shirt.

Police in Tehran earlier this month launched a new drive against non-compliance of the female dress code. Officers were deployed on the capital's biggest roads, and women — drivers and passengers — checked.

The MPs letter and push for stronger enforcement coincides with an online campaign in which hundreds of Iranian women posted pictures of themselves flouting the dress code inside Iran.

The Facebook page "Stealthy Freedoms of Women in Iran," was launched by a London-based Iranian woman who said she wanted a debate on having the right to choose to wear the hijab.

The campaign did not generate a reaction from the government.

At least two protests to demand enforcement of hijab have taken place in Tehran in the past two months.

Human Rights under President Rouhani

Presentation at the conference "Religious Minorities in Iran under President Rouhani" organised by HRWF at the European Parliament on 18 March 2014

Dr Majid Golpour

HRWF (25.03.2014) - Honorable MEPs, ladies and gentlemen, thank you for your presence, and thank you to the HRWF Executive Director Mr. Fautré for inviting me to speak at this conference to focus our attention on the complex Iranian situation and the state of fundamental freedoms and rights in Iran. To gain a view on why human rights are not respected and understand who is responsible for these violations.

Many national, European and NGO reports provide data on human rights' violations in Iran, but few explain the reasons and systems behind it. I also feel that we need to look more closely at which international sanctions should be directed towards who, to help bring about the restoration of human rights for all Iranian men and women.

We will start from the constitutional point of view, pointing to the underlying reasons that the Islamic Republic of Iran's political system restricts human rights. We will then have a quick look at some of the data on human rights abuses, including those of the religious minorities (which will be detailed by the speakers who will follow). Finishing with a review of the current situation, to understand if, under Rouhani's presidency, the regime is respecting human rights, even partially, or not?

It is vital to understand the constitutional concept and reality of the 'Islamic Republic' as Ayatollah Khomeini built it. It is a mix of theocratic and republican regimes, continuously engineered over 35 years of Islamic Revolution – and still a work in progress! As such, the Iranian constitutional framework is extremely complex and equally paradoxical, based on its presupposed "divine laws".

It is written in constitutional black and white that the central power and absolute authority is in the hands of the Supreme Leader – Mr. Khamenei. He is chosen by, and takes his legitimacy from the Assembly of Experts. He is in charge of the regime's complete ideology and runs, and has the right to impose his will – in God's name – on all the institutions.

This specific mode of governance – Welayat al- Faqih – means that sovereignty is not in the peoples' hands, but comes from God via the Supreme Leader.

It is within this constitution where the process of legitimation comes from the top-down, that the Iranian people are invited to choose their representatives – the President and members of Parliament. But all candidates are 'pre-selected' by the unelected Guardian Council of the Constitution, totally under the influence of the Supreme Leader.

In June 1989, Mr. Khamenei became the guardian of Khomeini's ideological principles and revised the Constitution in July 1989 with his new status as the "absolute ruler". In the name of "Divine Truth," the Supreme Leader took total control of foreign relations, defense, security and justice, with a heavy hand on the media.

The Islamic Republic of Iran is a two-headed system, with one head claiming "God's sovereignty," imposing its "divine right", and the other head which in principle at least, provides choices and safeguards the rights of the Iranian people. The President, Mr. Rouhani is, in theory, part of this second head. It is a constant struggle between the two

heads and many different factions, with, until today, the Supreme Leader winning by polarizing society ideological lines.

Of the 11 presidential elections organized since the 1979 Revolution, this system, theocratic, modern and totalitarian, systematically ejects the 'elected' leaders, as the following details confirm:

- Mr. Bani Sadr, the first president, elected in 1980 with 78% of the votes, was impeached and forced into exile, not even 19 months into his mandate;
- Mr. Rajai, his successor, elected with 91% of the votes, was assassinated along with his Prime Minister, Mr. Bahonar;
- Mr. Rafsanjani, with 96% of the votes for his first mandate and 64 % for the second, strangely had his 2013 election bid 'rejected' by the 'Guardian Council';
- Mr. Khatemi who was elected twice with unprecedented levels of participation, is himself forbidden to leave the country and under house arrest.
- The guillotine of the ideology which was previously in the hands of its supposedly favorite twice-elected candidate Mr. Ahmadinejad, has turned against him, and he is now banished from the public sphere.

If the republic openly and publicly tramples the rights of its own Presidents, how could it honor the rights of its citizens? Can we really expect respect for human rights under a regime that represses the rights of elected presidents, parliamentarians...? Or presidential candidates like Mr. Moussavi and Mr. Karoubi? Or even its own religious leaders, such as Ayatollah Montazeri, founding father of the Islamic Republic and the Welayat al- Faqih? All of whom are under house arrest, with others exiled for life, imprisoned or in the worst cases, executed or assassinated.

Indeed, Iranians are 'free' to vote, but for whom, under what conditions and with what control over the outcome of their own votes? A system that is constitutional in principle, but is in reality controlled from start to finish by the Council of Guardians, the Assembly of Experts and as necessary, the national intelligence and security.

For more than 25 years, under the leadership of the Welayat al- Faqih, freedom of expression, association and assembly have seen a violent degradation, for the Iranian people, and for the multiple factions within the regime itself. The 2009 presidential election clearly demonstrated that at an institutional level, there are no human rights and the entire system and social setup works to keep the regime intact, at whatever cost.

For any sanctions to have any impact on human and women's rights in Iran, they need to be aimed in the right direction. Firstly, the institutions responsible for the different human rights abuses need to be clearly targeted. Knowing that the majority of abuses originate from non-elected institutions, the people need to be supported in their struggle to gain justice from these same institutions. If in Iran, they are only 'accountable to God'... Internationally at least they should be made accountable through the sanctions.

Let's have a look at some of the human rights abuses being played out on the Iranian stage.

Religious intolerance and discrimination, and organized hatred have increased tensions, with wider and larger-scale restrictions applied across all spheres of society, including for ethnic groups (Kurd, Baluch, Arabic)- and religious minorities (Sunni,

Zoroastrians, Jews, Christians) for whom the regime does not even recognize their status as a minority.

The very concept of minority/majority is completely stripped of any sense, with the majority of the population – women and young people – having no rights either.

Both in number and scope, Iranian women are the first victims of religious fanaticism: administratively through the Family Code which deprives them of their most basic rights regarding marriage, divorce, inheritance, child custody... and morally, persecuted daily at the hands of Iran's morality police patrols.

Statistics show that between 2003 and 2013, more than 30,000 women were arrested in Iran. Official reports also point to nearly half a million warnings issued against women and 7,000 women then being forced to pledge to observe Islamic hijab laws. A further 4,400 cases were referred to the judiciary. The Tehran Deputy Chief of Police announced that on average, 150 women are arrested each day and 1,500 receive warnings.

The government maintains a legal interpretation of Islam that enforces gender segregation across the country without regard to religious affiliation, with women of all religious groups obliged to adhere to Islamic dress in public – full head covering and loose full body clothing.

The constitution itself, along with other laws and policies, greatly restrict freedom of religion and the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance (Ershad) and the Ministry of Intelligence and Security closely monitor all religious activity.

In theory, so-called 'minority religions' are free to worship and to form 'religious societies,' as long as they do not proselytize'. The paradox of this government is that they don't actually recognize minorities, so how can the rights and responsibilities be fixed for them? In reality, non-Muslims cannot engage in public religious expression, persuasion, or conversion amongst Muslims, and proselytizing is punishable by death.

Needless to say that the government does not recognize groups such as the Sufi Muslims and Bahais, who have no freedom to practice their beliefs. While there are no official figures, estimates of Sufi numbers are up to 5 million in Iran. A very large 'minority'!

The government guards a close eye on religious material, with Government officials frequently confiscating Christian Bibles and pressuring their publishing houses.

And don't think the situation is any better for "majority" Shiite Muslim citizens. Within Shia Islam, the interpretation is ever-changing and many of this "majority" find also themselves in trouble with the government – including highly esteemed religious leaders.

As the Constitution does not allow Shia Muslims to change, or renounce their religious beliefs. A child born to a Muslim father is legally considered as a Muslim and conversion from Islam is considered as apostasy, which is punishable by death.

The interpretation of Islamic law is very wide and very flexible, with blasphemy a common charge, which can be punishable by death, and could end in a public hanging. A crime against Islam can be considered as a crime against the Islamic Republic, meaning treason against the State, also punishable by death... not to

mention the torture, intimidation and 'accidental' deaths that occur on a daily basis in Iranian prisons.

It is not without reason that Iran is leading the world in the per-capita number of executions.

So, has any of this changed since Rouhani came to office in August of 2013?

No.

Unfortunately the numbers continue to rise as statistics show.

During his election campaign, Rouhani denounced the repressive climate, but without questioning the regime's ideology which limits the fundamental rights and freedoms of Iranians to practically zero.

Social advances made up the biggest promises of his campaign, and national and international public opinion is waiting for results, which according to all the latest reports are slow in coming.

But as we have seen, the Islamic Republic's constitution does not confer Rouhani with either the status or the authority to deliver on such promises. In 7 months, the only noticeable move is the change of tone and mastery of the rhetorical and cooperative language.

But to believe that the system and its ideological orientation is changing is ill-informed and will create analytical errors with serious consequences for the Iranian people.

Following his 'preselected' election win, Rouhani's number one priority is to secure an end to the international sanctions that jeopardize the survival of the regime. Given the magnitude of effects of sanctions on the economy, his government is willing to grant certain well-calculated concessions at the international and national level. And to do this, he needs to be recognized as having philosophical-political positions that are beyond both conservative and reformist factions.

The Rouhani government is made up of, and surrounded by, networks of intelligence and security, as well as technocrats advocating economic liberalism. But, they will not move towards political liberalism unless pressured by the international community, and especially as a concession to Europe, such as Ms. Ashton's recent trip showed – to help bring an end to the sanctions.

Human rights improvements should be a non-negotiable part of the final resolution of the nuclear crisis.

To survive the inner power struggles, and with the Assembly, the armed forces and the Supreme Leader, Rouhani needs to play a winning financial-economic hand, in a rather tight window of time. From this imperative comes his determination to get a win-win solution with the five plus one group. All the while getting battered at home by the extremist wings of the administration, notably the Ministries of Justice and Internal Affairs.

But here again, caution should be applied to the Rouhani government's cry, who to gain strength and credibility with the 5 +1 group, feels compelled to go through the motions of pleading for the release of certain prisoners, defend freedom of the press,

or respect the freedom of association and meetings for some artists, writers, lawyers, or even women's groups women or ethnic minorities, etc. Only going through the motions...

But there is some light...

Initiatives to solve the nuclear crisis could be an opening to bring about more flexible policies towards sectors of civil society, and some of the religious and ethnic minorities, provided that the issue of human rights gets on the nuclear negotiations agenda in the first place.

It is a window of opportunity that should not be missed, to enable some real positive change for the Iranian people.

Moreover, firmness on human rights is the only credible guarantee to diminish the military involvement – controlled by the Revolutionary Guards – in Iran's nuclear project. This military aspect, far from being the paternal sponsor of a national project, is a thinly disguised continuation of Khomeini's unfinished revolution, orchestrated by the Supreme Leader.

It symbolizes all the aspects of poor governance, which as always, justifies its obvious mismanagement of Iran's immense resources, by violent rhetoric against the Israeli-American scapegoat.

Iran has a long history and culture with human and religious rights. 2,500 years back, the Persian King of Kings Cyrus the Great ruled over one of the largest empires ever seen in the history of mankind, on the principles of religious freedom and harmony. And more recently, it was a renewed respect for human rights in 1977 that helped usher in the beginnings of regime change at that time.

So today's question is how can Europe participate in helping to bring human rights and religious freedom can back to their rightful place in Iran, to relieve the unspeakable suffering of Iranian men, women and children for over 35 years.

Thank you for your attention.

Thirty-five years of forced hijab

Justice for Iran (08.03.2014) - Thirty-five Years of Forced Hijab: The Widespread and Systematic Violation of Women's Rights in Iran points out over the past ten years more than 30,000 women have faced arrest throughout Iran due to hijab laws. Iran is the first country where the state forces all girls and women to observe uniform hijab laws. Without a clear definition of hijab, Islamic Republic laws consider women who lack "Islamic veil" in "public" as criminal and punishable by imprisonment and fines. The call for enforced hijab was first raised 35 years ago by Ayatollah Khomeini, the founder of the Islamic Republic, just 24 days after the revolution was declared victorious, on 7 March 1979. However, given the resistance of a considerable percentage of Iranian women, it took three years of tension and violence to enforce this law.

Although Islamic Sharia laws deem hijab compulsory at age 9, Islamic Republic requires all girls to begin observing hijab laws at the outset of primary education at age 7. It also imposes hijab laws on women of all faiths regardless of their sacred teachings on the

issue of hijab. Furthermore, it is used as a tool for segregation and imposition of a wide range of limitations on women including violations of fundamental rights, including the right to education, work and movement.

The report documents over past 35 years many women have been deprived of education, employment, driving, travelling by air, access to public medical services as well as cultural and recreational facilities because of their hijab. It also refers to instances involving arrest and other violations of the articles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child through impositions of hijab rules on girl children.

In addition, the report embodies a comparative look at the Islamic Republic's efforts to enforce hijab laws in contradiction to its international commitments. As a signatory to the International Bill of Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child Iran is duty bound to implement the articles. However, many of its domestic codes and procedures on hijab violate the rights enshrined in these documents.

The report goes on to point out how a high number of women are not only exposed to insult, harassment and physical abuse at the hands of the authorities, but that they also face detention and various forms of torture, including lashing. The report describes the process of arrest and prosecution of women based on the charge of improper Islamic hijab and unjust sentences. It also presents an overview of the psychological abuse where in some cases women have faced death or suicide. However, it also highlights an important historical fact that despite 35 years of violent enforcement measures, Iranian women continue to resist hijab laws and through their daily struggles provide an example for women in other Muslim majority countries, in particular those in transition, to demand their rights and freedom.

In addition, based on official statistics, reports by human rights organizations and victim statements instances involving harassment, such as expulsion of women from governmental offices, refusal to grant promotion on the grounds of lacking proper Islamic hijab, banning access to education, summoning female students to disciplinary bodies and expulsion from dormitories continue unabated. Furthermore, despite many promises there has been no tangible improvement since Mr. Rowhani took office.

"Thirty-five Years of Hijab" offers a number of recommendations and highlights the need for the international community to shine a spotlight on forced hijab as a symbol and means of advancing serious and systematic human rights violation of more than half of Iran's population. JFI calls on the Islamic Republic to lift the mandatory hijab laws and instead safeguard women's rights to education, work, participation in cultural life, access to public services, and freedom of movement. JFI also calls on the United Nations, in particular the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, the United Nations Working Group on Discrimination Against Women look into gender-based discrimination in policies and practice; and the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in Iran, to include the issue of "forced hijab" in Iran in their agenda and use all means at their disposal to force the Islamic Republic to lift the law on mandatory hijab.

Full Report:

<http://justice4iran.org/english/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/Hejab-Report-JFI-English.pdf>

Hashem Shaabani Nejad, Iranian poet, executed for 'waging war on God'

The World Post (13.02.2014) - Arab-Iranian poet and human rights activists Hashem Shaabani Nejad was executed in Iran at the end of January on charges including "waging war on god," [the Iran Human Rights Documentation Center reports](#).

According to IHRDC, Shaabani was executed in an undisclosed prison alongside Hadi Rashedi. Both men were members of the Dialogue Institute, an organization in Iran's Khuzestan Province that promotes the understanding of Arabic culture and literature in Iran.

Arrested in early 2011, Shaabani appeared with three other men in a documentary on Iran's Press TV in December 2011 in which they appeared to confess to being part of an armed Arab terrorist group. Shaabani later said the confession was coerced. Even so, the poet was sentenced to death in July 2013 on charges of waging war on god, sowing corruption on earth, producing propaganda against the Islamic Republic and acting against national security.

[According to independent watchdog Freedom House](#), Shaabani's execution shows that despite promises by Iranian president Hassan Rouhani after his 2013 election to fight discrimination of ethnic minorities, violent repression remains government policy.

Iran's Arab minority is believed to constitute [between 3 and 8 percent of the population](#) and mostly lives in the oil-rich Khuzestan province, which is known as Ahwaz in the Arab community. Amnesty International warned in January 2014 that [minority groups, including the Ahwazi Arabs, are subject to discriminatory laws](#) and suffer from restricted social, cultural, linguistic and religious rights.

In addition, the organization says members of the Arab minority disproportionately receive unfair trials, sometimes culminating in the death penalty. According to Amnesty, authorities have remained focused on the Ahwazi since major unrest erupted in the region in 2005.

The poet Iran executed

The hanging of poet Hashem Shaabani tells you everything you need to know about Iran's regime.

By David Keyes

The Daily Beast (11.02.2014) - As Iranian poet Hashem Shaabani was dangling from a noose two weeks ago, desperately grasping for his last breath of air, one wonders what he would have thought about Western leaders who call President Hassan Rouhani a moderate. What exactly is moderate, Shaabani could have thought, about a regime which brands a poet an "enemy of God" and strangles him to death?

The crazy thing is that by the logic of the Iranian government, Shaabani had to be killed. He criticized God and the punishment for blasphemy is clear: death. Technically, Shaabani criticized the regime by speaking out against repression of ethnic Arabs in the Khuzestan province, but since the regime sees itself as the representative of God on Earth, his fate was sealed. It's not called a theocracy for nothing.

Islamic scholar and former Iraqi parliamentarian, Iyad Jamal al Din, once told me of Iran's Supreme Leader:

Ayatollah Khamenei is a man just like me. He's a cleric and I'm a cleric. But he says, "I am the representative of God." From him, these words make me sleepless. You all [in America] sleep normally because you don't know what that means. I know what it means. He means that he is right and the others are wrong. And wrong must not live. You should be defeated and destroyed.

President Rouhani and foreign minister Mohamed Zarif are making quite a show of Iran's supposed moderation. They speak at ritzy conferences in Davos and Munich, maintain Twitter and Facebook accounts (despite banning them in Iran) and talk of Iran's commitment to peace and justice. But behind the soothing rhetoric is a regime which tortures journalists, imprisons bloggers and hangs poets.

As world powers attempt to negotiate an accord with Iran, they would do well to keep Shaabani in mind. What does the hanging of a poet have to do with nuclear negotiations? Everything. It gets to the heart of the nature of the regime.

Can the world trust a government which doesn't even trust its own people? Can the West rely on a regime which so fears dissidents that it puts them to death? Can nukes be entrusted to the murderers of Neda, the young Iranian woman whose bloody death was captured on YouTube at a 2009 protest?

Shaabani, and the more than 300 Iranians executed since Rouhani took power, are powerful reminders that the Iranian government remains as fanatic as it is dangerous. The scores of students, bloggers and peaceful activists languishing in Evin prison are living testaments to Iran's ongoing brutality.

When the Iranian government no longer fears its own people, then we will no longer have any reason to fear it.
