



HUMAN
RIGHTS
WATCH

LOCKED UP IN KARAJ

Spotlight on Political Prisoners in One Iranian City



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Summary

While United Nations bodies and human rights groups have frequently reported that Iran's prisons contain large numbers of political prisoners, there is little clarity on the precise number of persons the authorities in Iran are currently detaining solely because they exercised their fundamental rights such as freedom of speech, assembly or association. This report is the beginning of an effort by Human Rights Watch to address this lack of clarity and specificity by compiling a roster of political prisoners in Iran and recounting some of their stories. The report focuses on several prisons in the city of Karaj which lies about 47 kilometers northwest of the capital Tehran.

Human Rights Watch has identified 63 prisoners held in Karaj's Rajai Shahr and Central Prison all of whom appear to have been convicted solely in connection to their involvement in peaceful political activities or for exercising their rights to freedom of speech, assembly, or association. The prisoners include members of the political opposition, bloggers and journalists, a lawyer, and labor, and minority rights activists.

Human Rights Watch reviewed these prisoners' cases, including the charges against them and information from family members, lawyers, and other sources familiar with the cases. None of the information collected by Human Rights Watch suggests that any of them had any known connection to violence. Revolutionary courts have detained or convicted these persons on charges such as "acting against the national security," and "propaganda against the state."

During the course of its investigations of prisoners held in prisons in Karaj, Human Rights Watch also documented additional cases in which individuals may have been convicted for allegedly violent offenses, but which nonetheless raise serious questions whether the government may have targeted these individuals for their peaceful activities.

Of the 63 cases of political prisoners documented by Human Rights Watch, 59 were being held in Rajai Shahr prison. Rajai Shahr is thought to be the main prison in Karaj that holds political prisoners, and one of several prisons in the country known to hold prisoners charged with national security-related crimes.

Since the 1979 revolution, Iranian authorities have prosecuted thousands of critics, including political opposition members, civil society activists, and members of religious and ethnic minorities. Iranian revolutionary courts have subsequently convicted many of them, handing down often harsh sentences. Officials have invoked broadly or vaguely worded national security laws, many of which criminalize the exercise of fundamental rights protected under international law. Examples of these politicized crimes include “gathering and collusion against the national security,” “propaganda against the [state],” and “insult[ing] the Supreme Leader,” and “publication of lies.” Courts frequently hand down heavy, if not abusive, sentences on these charges, including heavy prison terms, flogging, fines, and work bans barring professionals, such as lawyers or journalists, from practicing their trade upon release from prison.

Iranian officials have also, in some cases, invoked other laws and charged government critics of violent “terrorism-related” crimes, such as *moharebeh* (“enmity against God”) and *efsad-e fel arz* (“sowing corruption on earth”), which are vague and overbroad in both definition and application. The punishments for such crimes are severe and include death. Human Rights Watch has documented cases where prosecutors have charged critics of the government for allegedly committing crimes of violence such as terrorism, without providing sufficient, or in some cases any, evidence to establish the guilt of the accused. Revolutionary courts have subsequently convicted many of these individuals, often handing down harsh sentences. There have been numerous due process violations in many of these trials, including secret hearings, lack of access to a lawyer, long periods of incommunicado and solitary confinement, and serious allegations of torture and coerced confessions.

While many Iranian officials repeatedly and brazenly deny that Iran is holding any political prisoners, others, including President Hassan Rouhani, have implicitly acknowledged the existence of political prisoners in the country. The issue of political detainees, including the cases of political opposition leaders Mir-Hossein Mousavi and Mehdi Karroubi who have been under house arrest since 2011, was a prominent theme during the 2013 presidential election campaign.

Following the election and inauguration of President Rouhani, the authorities announced the pardoning of about 80 detainees in September and October 2013. A few prominent

political activists and human rights defenders were released, but many political prisoners remain behind bars.

Human Rights Watch calls on the Iranian government to immediately and unconditionally release political prisoners detained in the prisons of Karaj and all other detainees imprisoned solely for exercising their fundamental rights; to suspend key provisions of the country's penal code that violate the rights of criminal defendants; and to introduce new criminal or penal legislation in line with its international legal obligations.

Despite a provision in the 1989 Iranian constitution mandating lawmakers to define "political offenses" and that those committing such offenses should be tried before a jury, no such law currently exists. Therefore Iran should implement a law that ensures that no one can be prosecuted simply for exercising their fundamental rights, and that those charged with any such crimes are given at least the minimum fair trial protections required under international law.

Recommendations

To the Iranian Government

Arbitrary Arrests and Treatment in Detention

- Release all individuals currently deprived of their liberty for peacefully exercising their rights to free expression, association, and assembly;
- Ensure that all persons deprived of their liberty receive family visits, and inform relatives of the location and status of family members in detention;
- Abolish the use of prolonged solitary confinement;
- Investigate and respond promptly to all complaints of torture and ill-treatment;
- Discipline or prosecute as appropriate security, intelligence, judiciary, and other officials at all levels who are responsible for the torture and mistreatment of detainees in custody;

Legal Reform

- Implement laws that ensures that no one can be prosecuted simply for exercising their fundamental rights, and that those charged with any such crimes are given at least the minimum fair trial protections required under international law;
- Abolish or amend vague or overly broad crimes such as or *efsad-e fel arz* (“sowing corruption”):
 - Narrowly define and identify the elements of conduct under this offense that constitute a crime, including defining a “center of corruption,” so as to ensure that conduct that is protected under international law, such as the exercise of human rights like freedom of expression or association, is not criminalized under these provisions;
 - Remove the death penalty for this offense, beginning with crimes not considered “serious” under international law, including “publishing lies,” “damaging the economy of the country,” and “operat[ing] or managing centers of corruption or prostitution”;

- Amend or abolish the vague security laws under the Islamic Penal Code and other legislation under the Islamic Penal Code that permits the government to arbitrarily suppress and punish individuals for peaceful political expression, in breach of the government's international legal obligations, on grounds that "national security" is being endangered. The following provisions are particularly problematic:
 - Articles 498-99 which criminalize the establishment of, and membership in, any group that aims to "disrupt national security";
 - Article 500, which sets a sentence of three months to one year of imprisonment for anyone found guilty of "in any way advertising against the order of the Islamic Republic of Iran or advertising for the benefit of groups or institutions against the order";
 - Article 610, which designates "gathering or collusion against the domestic or international security of the nation or commissioning such acts" as a crime punishable from two to five years of imprisonment;
 - Article 618, which criminalizes "disrupting the order and comfort and calm of the general public or preventing people from work" and allows for a sentence of 3 months to one year, and up to 74 lashes;
 - Article 513, which criminalizes any "insults" to any of the "Islamic sanctities" or holy figures in Islam and carries a punishment of one to five years, and in some instances may carry a death penalty;
 - Article 514, which criminalizes any "insults" directed at the first leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ayatollah Khomeini, or the current leader, and authorizes punishment ranging from six months to two years in prison;
 - Article 609, which criminalizes "insults" to other government officials including the heads of the executive, legislative and judiciary branches and allows for a sentence of three to six months, 74 lashes or monetary fines;
 - Article 698, which criminalizes anyone "disrupt[ing] the opinion of the authorities or the public" by publishing "lies";

- Remove all provisions that allow for punishments that amount to torture or cruel and degrading treatment, including flogging;
- Amend the penal code by adopting a definition of torture consistent with article 1 of the Convention against Torture to ensure that all acts of torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment are criminal offenses, including criminalizing command responsibility for such acts committed by subordinates and that penalties reflect the grave nature of such offenses.
- Change provisions in the Code of Criminal Procedure that allow the right to counsel to be denied in the investigative phase of pre-trial detention. The government should guarantee the right of security detainees to meet in private with legal counsel throughout the period of their detention and trial;
- Remove any and all references to the death penalty in the penal code and abolish its use;
- Abolish the death penalty completely and immediately for child offenders, including those charged with categories of crimes for which death sentences can still be issued by courts (i.e. “crimes against God” or “retribution crimes”);

Implementation of Recent Amendments to the Penal Code

- Implement Article 134 of the new Islamic Penal Code which requires convicts with multiple charges to receive only the maximum penalty for their most serious charges, rather than consecutive penalties for each lesser charge;
- Implement recent amendments to the penal code that forbid execution of individuals convicted of *moharebeh* or *efsad-e fel arz* who have not personally used weapons or resorted to violence.

Cooperation with UN Rights Bodies

- Fully cooperate with all UN rights bodies and allow the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in Iran, to visit Iran to meet with officials and conduct independent investigations.

Methodology

The Iranian government does not allow international human rights groups such as Human Rights Watch to enter the country to conduct independent investigations into human rights abuses. Iranian activists, journalists, human rights lawyers, relatives of political prisoners and former political prisoners are often not comfortable carrying out extended conversations on human rights issues via telephone or email, fearing government surveillance. The government often accuses its critics inside Iran, including human rights activists, of being agents of foreign states or entities, and prosecutes them under Iran's national security laws.

In this report, Human Rights Watch uses the term “political prisoner” for anyone whose case it could review closely, based on the available information, and it believes is currently being detained by the Iranian government solely due to the peaceful exercise of their fundamental rights such as freedom of speech, assembly or association, religion, opinion or other rights protected by international human rights law. The list of political prisoners in Karaj prisons compiled here may not be exhaustive.

Human Rights Watch documented most of the cases presented in this report through telephone interviews and email correspondence conducted between November 2013 and July 2014. Those who provided information included former political prisoners, relatives of political prisoners, lawyers, activists, and others familiar with the cases.

Human Rights Watch also relied on earlier research on political prisoners in Iran we had conducted in the past five years. That research also took the form of interviews with individuals familiar with the cases. Human Rights Watch has already published the findings of this earlier research in reports, press releases, and other material released during the past five years. In cases where we relied on earlier research we updated the information where necessary.

All of the interviews were conducted in Persian (Farsi). Names of some of those interviewed have been withheld to protect their security.

The list of political prisoners included in this report has been updated through July 2014.

I. Background

Iran's "National Security" and Anti-Terrorism Laws

The Iranian penal code's national security laws constitute the government's primary legal tool for stifling dissent. These laws fall into two categories: laws which carry *ta'zir*, or "discretionary punishments,"¹ and laws which carry *hadd* (plural *hodud*) punishments, or punishments that are specified in Sharia law.² These laws are so broadly worded as to allow the authorities to punish a range of peaceful activities and free expression with the legal cover of protecting national security. The "discretionary punishment" provisions of national security offenses have been in place since 1996, and the government has frequently relied on them to severely punish perceived critics for exercising their rights to freedom of expression, association, and assembly.³

In January 2012, the Guardian Council, an unelected body of 12 religious jurists charged with vetting all legislation to ensure its compatibility with Iran's constitution and Sharia (Islamic law), approved the text of a new penal code that amended the *hodud* provisions of the penal code.⁴ The government implemented the new version of the penal code in early 2013. However, these new penal provisions failed to make any changes to address the overly broad or vaguely defined national security laws that carried "discretionary punishments, and are the criminal provisions most commonly used by revolutionary courts to prosecute and imprison government critics."⁵

Many of the penal code's national security laws criminalize the exercise of fundamental rights. Crimes that fall under these laws include "gathering and collusion against the national security,"⁶ "propaganda against the [state],"⁷ "disrupt[ing] public order,"⁸ and

¹ Islamic Penal Code, Book Five, State Administered Punishments and Deterrents, ratified May 9, 1996.

² Islamic Penal Code, Book Two, Hodud, amended 2012.

³ Human Rights Watch, Iran – Like the Dead in their Coffins, June 2004, <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2004/06/06/dead-their-coffins>.

⁴ Human Rights Watch, *Codifying Repression: An Assessment of Iran's New Penal Code*, August 2012, <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2012/08/28/codifying-repression>, p. 9. As noted above, the *hodud* provisions are codified in Book Two of the penal code. The amendments also made changes to Books One, Three and Four of the penal code which covered general penal provisions, *qesas* provisions (related to retributive justice punishments), and *diyeh* provisions (related to payment of "blood money" or compensation to victims, respectively).

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Islamic Penal Code, Book Five, State Administered Punishments and Deterrents, ratified May 9, 1996, art. 610.

establishing or membership in groups “aiming to disrupt the national security.”⁹ Additionally, to silence government critics courts have resorted to other “discretionary punishments” related to criminal defamation laws such as “insult[ing] the sacred values of Islam or any of the Great Prophets or [twelve] Shi’ite Imams,”¹⁰ “insult[ing] the Supreme Leader,”¹¹ “insult[ing] other public officials (such as the Head of the Judiciary or President)¹² and “disrupt[ing] the opinion of the authorities or the public” by publishing lies.¹³

Courts have handed down heavy sentences to those convicted on these charges including prison terms of up to 10 years per crime, flogging, fines, and work bans barring professionals, such as lawyers or journalists, from practicing their trade upon release from prison.¹⁴ Human Rights Watch has documented cases where authorities have sentenced peaceful activists convicted of these national security crimes to imprisonment of 20 years or more in cases where the individuals are found guilty of several crimes.¹⁵ In certain circumstances, new provisions of the amended penal code allow for a reduction of prison sentences for individuals convicted of multiple national security crimes.¹⁶ It is not clear, however, whether the Judiciary is systematically reassessing appeals by lawyers of clients whose cases may qualify for judicial review.¹⁷

Prior to the implementation of the amended penal code in 2013, Iran’s judiciary generally charged defendants alleged to have taken part in violent or terrorism-related

⁷ Ibid., art. 500.

⁸ Ibid., art. 618.

⁹ Ibid., arts. 498-99.

¹⁰ Ibid., art. 513.

¹¹ Ibid., art. 514.

¹² Ibid., art. 609.

¹³ Ibid., art. 698.

¹⁴ “Iran: Quash Convictions and Free Rights Advocates,” Human Rights Watch news release, March 8, 2012, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/03/08/iran-quash-convictions-and-free-rights-advocates>.

¹⁵ “Iran: Free Baha’i Leaders,” Human Rights Watch news release, August 10, 2010, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2010/08/10/iran-free-bahai-leaders> (discussing case of Baha’i leaders sentenced to 20 years imprisonment).

¹⁶ Islamic Penal Code, Book One, Preliminary Provisions, amended 2012, arts. 131-134 (obligating judges to sentence an individual to the most severe “discretionary punishment” instead of aggregating prison terms for multiple crimes).

¹⁷ “Imprisoned Human Rights Lawyer Eligible for Release if New Code Enforced,” International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran, January 24, 2014, <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/01/soltani/> (accessed May 11, 2014).

activities with the crime of *moharebeh* (“enmity against God”) or *efsad-e fel arz* (“sowing corruption on earth.”)¹⁸

For example, under articles 186 and 190-91 of the old penal code (which the judiciary invoked to sentence some of those currently serving time in Karaj prisons), anyone found responsible for taking up arms against the state, or belonging to an organization taking up arms against the state, was considered guilty of “enmity against God” and sentenced to death.¹⁹ Furthermore, under these old code provisions there was no legal distinction between individuals who were supporters or members of armed opposition groups who did not participate in violence, and those who were involved in armed activities—both could receive the death penalty.

The amended penal code retains the crime of *moharebeh*, but limits its definition to anyone who threatens public security by “drawing arms” with the intent to kill, injure, steal, or frighten others.²⁰ This definition is different from the definition in the old code, which allowed for the death penalty for individuals who were members of any group (including political opposition groups) that engaged in armed resistance or terrorism against the state. The crime of enmity against God in the new code also covers robbery and trafficking involving armed activities.²¹ As in the old code, the penalty for this offense may be death,

¹⁸ “An Analysis Given to the Responses of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Human Rights Committee,” Mohammad H. Nayyeri, 2011, <http://www.iranhrdc.org/english/publications/legal-commentary/3536-an-analysis-of-the-responses-given-by-the-iranian-delegation-to-the-human-rights-committee.html#.U4jclmxOXcs> (accessed May 15, 2014). “Iran: Set Immediate Moratorium on Executions”, Human Rights Watch news release, October 28, 2013, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2013/10/28/iran-set-immediate-moratorium-executions>;

“Iran: Stop Execution of Ahwazi Arab Political Prisoners”, Human Rights Watch news release, January 24, 2013, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2013/01/24/iran-stop-execution-ahwazi-arab-political-prisoners>. Both of these crimes are considered *hadd* or *hodud* (pl.) defined as “crimes against God.” *Hodud* punishments are specified in shari’a law, as opposed to *ta’zir* (“discretionary crimes”), punishments for criminal acts that do not have specific or fixed sentences or penalties under Sharia law but are considered to be in conflict with religious or state interests. Under articles 186 and 190-91 of the old penal code anyone found responsible for taking up arms against the state, or belonging to an organization taking up arms against the state, was considered guilty of “enmity against God” and sentenced to death. The crime of *efsad-e fel arz*, or “sowing corruption on earth” had been used almost interchangeably with “enmity against God,” and the definitions were one and the same.

¹⁹ The crime of *efsad-e fel arz*, or “sowing corruption on earth” had been used almost interchangeably with “enmity against God,” and the definitions were one and the same.

²⁰ Islamic Penal Code, Book Two, *Hodud*, amended 2012, art. 279. In the old code the definition of “Enmity against God” also covered anyone found responsible for taking up arms against the state, or belonging to an organization taking up arms against the government. Islamic Penal Code, Book Two, *Hodud*, amended 2012, arts. 183-88.

²¹ Islamic Penal Code, Book Two, *Hodud*, amended 2012, art. 281.

amputation, crucifixion (not entailing death), or internal exile, and lies at the discretion of the judge.²²

The amended penal code greatly expands the crime of *efsad-e fel arz* for which the penalty is death. Under the new definition of “sowing corruption on earth,” a court may convict someone of sowing corruption if he is found to have “committed crimes against the physical well-being of the public, internal or external security, published lies, damaged the economy of the country, engaged in destruction and sabotage...or operated or managed centers of corruption or prostitution in a way that seriously disturbs the public order and security of the nation.”²³

The amended code also introduces the wholly new *hadd* crime of *baghi*, or “armed rebellion,” which targets individuals engaged in armed resistance against the state.²⁴ It provides that the members of any group that opposes the ideals of the Islamic Republic and who take up arms to further the group’s goals will be sentenced to death.²⁵ In instances where authorities arrest members of the armed or terrorist group who have not used weapons or resorted to violence, however, courts will sentence the members to imprisonment not exceeding 15 years (though the group will still be considered an armed or terrorist group).²⁶

This second provision is arguably an improvement over article 186 of the old code in that it distinguishes between members of armed or “terrorist groups” who use or carry arms, and those who do not. The new, more restricted, definition of *moharebeh*, and the newly defined crime of *baghi*, do not necessarily infringe on the exercise of fundamental rights that are protected under international law, but the punishments available for these crimes (death, amputation, and crucifixion) violate the right to life or the prohibition against

²² Ibid., art. 282-3.

²³ Ibid., art. 286. This new definition covers serious national security crimes and other organized criminal activities, such as operating prostitution and racketeering rings or engaging in corruption and embezzlement, but provides no criteria to determine when and how the listed offenses “seriously disturb[] the public order and security of the nation.” This new expanded definition of “sowing corruption on earth” is so overly broad and, in some cases, vaguely defined that it infringes on fundamental rights protected under international law, including the right to freedom of expression, assembly, and association. It also violates the right to life because it requires the death penalty for a whole host of offenses that would not be considered “most serious” under international law.

²⁴ Ibid., art. 287. In the old code, “Armed Rebellion” was part of the definition of “Enmity against God,” while in the new code it has been separated out and contains its own stand-alone provisions.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid., art. 288.

torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment.²⁷ Human Rights Watch opposes the death penalty in all circumstances as an inherently cruel and irreversible punishment.

Many detainees currently serving long prison sentences or waiting in prison for their death sentences to be carried out on terrorism-related charges were convicted prior to the implementation of the new penal code amendments in 2013. In two cases reviewed by Human Rights Watch, however, the detainee's request for review of his death sentence on these grounds did not stop his execution.²⁸

According to Ehsan Mojtavi, a lawyer who represented a Kurdish dissident executed in October 2013 for his alleged ties to an armed Kurdish group, Iran's criminal law allows those convicted under the old penal code to request a review of their sentence if the new code imposes a lighter punishment.²⁹ People who never engaged in violence themselves, but were convicted under the old *moharebeh* provisions for supporting armed opposition groups can request a review by the country's Supreme Court, which may reduce a death sentence to imprisonment not to exceed 15 years.

In another case, authorities at Rajai Shahr prison hanged Gholamreza Khosravi Savadjani, convicted of *moharebeh* for assisting the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MEK), on June 1, 2014.³⁰ The Iranian government considers the MEK to be a terrorist organization. Khosravi's execution went forth despite numerous procedural deficiencies in his case, and the recent amendments in the penal code that should have qualified Khosravi's case for further judicial review and converted his death sentence to imprisonment.³¹

²⁷ Under international law the death penalty must be restricted to crimes considered "most serious." International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, art. 6.

²⁸ Authorities executed the detainee, Habibollah Golparipour, in October 2013 for his alleged ties to an armed Kurdish group. "Iran: Set Immediate Moratorium on Executions," Human Rights Watch news release, October 29, 2013, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2013/10/28/iran-set-immediate-moratorium-executions>.

²⁹ "Iran: Set Immediate Moratorium on Executions," Human Rights Watch news release, October 28, 2013, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2013/10/28/iran-set-immediate-moratorium-executions>.

³⁰ "Gholamreza Khosravi was Executed," BBC Persian, June 1, 2014, http://www.bbc.co.uk/persian/iran/2014/06/140601_l45_khosravi_execution.shtml (accessed June 2, 2014).

³¹ "Iran: Stop Dissident's Execution," Human Rights Watch news release, September 8, 2012, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/09/08/iran-stop-dissident-s-execution>. Amnesty International, "Halt the Execution of Death Row Man Convicted of 'Enmity against God'", May 31, 2014, <http://www.amnesty.org/en/for-media/press-releases/halt-execution-death-row-man-convicted-enmity-against-god-2014-05-31#.U4ozHoMbTog.twitter> (accessed June 2, 2014).

Human Rights Watch has criticized both the old and amended penal codes for their overly broad or vaguely worded definitions of terrorism-related crimes.³² In numerous cases revolutionary courts sentenced individuals to death for *moharebeh* where no evidence existed that the defendant had resorted to violence, or based on extremely tenuous links with the alleged terrorist groups (including support for their political ideals).³³ In some cases security forces used physical and psychological coercion, including torture, to secure false confessions in security-related cases, and courts have convicted defendants of *moharebeh* in trials where prosecutors relied primarily, if not solely, on confessions, and failed to provide any other convincing evidence establishing the defendant's guilt.³⁴

Iran's constitution provides little protection from such ambiguous and overbroad criminal laws. While the constitution sets out basic rights to expression, assembly, and association, these are invariably weakened by broadly defined exceptions. Article 24 of the constitution grants freedom of the press and publication "except when it is detrimental to the fundamental principles of Islam or the rights of the public."³⁵ Article 26 states that freedom of association is granted except in cases that "violate the principles of independence, freedom, national unity, the criteria of Islam, or the basis of the Islamic Republic."³⁶ Article 27 guarantees the right to peaceful assembly again with the exception of cases deemed to be "detrimental to the fundamental principles of Islam."³⁷

Article 168 of Iran's constitution, amended in 1989, states: "Political and press offenses will be tried openly and in the presence of a jury, in courts of justice. The manner of the selection of the jury, its powers, and the definition of political offences, will be determined by law in accordance with the Islamic criteria." In light of this provision, Iran should implement a law that ensures that no one can be prosecuted simply for exercising their

³² Human Rights Watch, *Codifying Repression: An Assessment of Iran's New Penal Code*, August 2012, <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2012/08/28/codifying-repression>, pp. 1-7.

³³ "Iran: Set Immediate Moratorium on Executions", Human Rights Watch news release, October 28, 2013, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2013/10/28/iran-set-immediate-moratorium-executions>; "Iran: Executed Dissidents Tortured to Confess," Human Rights Watch news release, May 11, 2010, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2010/05/11/iran-executed-dissidents-tortured-confess>.

³⁴ "Iran: Executed Dissidents Tortured to Confess," Human Rights Watch news release May 11, 2010, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2010/05/11/iran-executed-dissidents-tortured-confess>.

³⁵ Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, adopted October 24, 1979, amended July 28, 1989, art. 24.

³⁶ Ibid. Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, adopted October 24, 1979, amended July 28, 1989, art. 26.

³⁷ Ibid. Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, adopted October 24, 1979, amended July 28, 1989, art. 27.

fundamental rights, and that those charged with any such crimes are given at least the minimum fair trial protections required under international law.³⁸

Number of Political Prisoners in Iran

There is no clarity on the number of political prisoners in Iran. In March 2014 the special rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iran, Ahmed Shaheed, reported to the UN Human Rights Council, that “at least 895 ‘prisoners of conscience’ and ‘political prisoners’ were reportedly imprisoned” in Iranian prisons.³⁹

Some Iranian officials have denied assertions by Iranian rights activists, human rights organizations and UN bodies that Iran has imprisoned large numbers of persons solely because they exercised their fundamental rights, such as freedom of speech, assembly, or association.⁴⁰ On December 3, 2013, the head of Iran’s judiciary, Ayatollah Sadegh Amoli Larijani, called such assertions “a very big lie.”⁴¹

However other officials including Iran’s president, Hassan Rouhani, have implicitly acknowledged that there are political detainees in Iran.⁴² During the 2013 election campaign that brought Rouhani to power the issue of political prisoners, including the cases of political opposition leaders Mir-Hossein Mousavi and Mehdi Karubi who have been under house arrest since 2011, was a prominent theme.

Following the election and inauguration of President Rouhani, in September and October 2013, authorities pardoned about 80 detainees, including releasing a few prominent

³⁸ There were several bills before Iran’s parliament, or Majlis, to define “political offenses” but none has yet passed the drafting phase.

³⁹ Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, March 13, 2014, <http://shaheedoniran.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/A-HRC-25-61-updated.pdf>, p. 8 (accessed May 10, 2014).

⁴⁰ “We Don’t Have Political Prisoners in Iran/I Will Gladly Participate in Any Court Hearings,” *Mehr News Agency*, July 10, 2012, <http://www.mehrnews.com/detail/News/1646352> (accessed May 29, 2014). But other Iranian officials such as President Hassan Rouhani and parliamentary member Ali Motahari have, at the very least, implicitly acknowledged the existence of “political prisoners” in Iran’s prisons. Ibid; Human Rights Watch letter to President-Elect Hassan Rouhani, “Letter to President-Elect Dr. Hassan Rouhani Regarding Rights Reform”, August 1, 2013, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2013/08/01/letter-president-elect-dr-hassan-rouhani-regarding-rights-reform>.

⁴¹ Sadegh Larijani, “Human Rights Resolutions are Lies and One-Sided,” BBC Persian, December 4, 2013, http://www.bbc.co.uk/persian/iran/2013/12/131204_l51_larijani_human_rights.shtml (accessed May 10, 2014). Larijani was responding to a recent UN General Assembly resolution calling on the government “to immediately and unconditionally release all those who have been arbitrarily arrested and detained for exercising their rights.”

⁴² “Rouhani’s Answer to a Question by a ‘Shargh’ Reporter Regarding the Release of Political Prisoners,” YouTube Video, <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dC3YmDsOmhE> (accessed June 25, 2014).

political activists and human rights defenders.⁴³ Among those released was Nasrin Sotoudeh, a well-known lawyer and rights defender, freed on September 18 after she had served three years of a six-year prison sentence.⁴⁴ However many political prisoners remain behind bars, including the Karaj detainees whose cases are presented in this report.

⁴³ Marcus George and Daniel Fineren "Iran says 80 prisoners freed ahead of Rouhani's UN visit," *Reuters*, September 23, 2013, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/09/23/us-iran-prisoners-freed-idUSBRE98MoOK20130923> (accessed June 15, 2014).

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

II. Political Prisoners in Karaj Prisons

The city of Karaj is situated about 47 kilometers northwest of Iran's capital Tehran. It is the principle city of Alborz province. There are three main prisons in the city: Rajai Shahr prison, Ghezel Hesar prison, and the Central Prison at Karaj. Human Rights Watch's investigation identified 63 prisoners held in Karaj prisons, including 59 in Rajai Shahr prison and 4 in Central Prison at Karaj, who appear to have been convicted solely in connection with their involvement in peaceful political activities or for exercising their rights to freedom of speech, assembly, or association.

Human Rights Watch review of these prisoners' cases included the charges against them and firsthand information from family members, lawyers, and other sources familiar with the cases. None of the evidence suggests that any of them had any known connection to violence. Revolutionary courts have detained or convicted these activists on national security charges such as "gathering and collusion against the national security," "propaganda against the state," and "spreading corruption on earth." They are serving prison sentences ranging from 4 to 20 years.

The largest number of political prisoners in Karaj are at Rajai Shahr prison. Rajai Shahr prison, also known as Gohardasht prison, is located in northwestern Karaj. Statements and other information gathered by Human Rights Watch suggest that many of the prisoners detained in Rajai Shahr prison for violating "national security" laws are currently held in Ward 4.



The largest number of political prisoners in Karaj are at Rajai Shahr prison. Rajai Shahr prison, also known as Gohardasht prison, is located in northwestern Karaj.

A source familiar with the situation in the prison told Human Rights Watch that one of the most critical issues for political prisoners in Rajai Shahr is access to medical care.⁴⁵

Despite the efforts of the prison's infirmary to resolve some of these problems, prisoners still struggle with a lack of medication and specialist care. Additionally, the prisoners suffer from an ongoing cycle of being taken to hospitals outside the prison and being returned [to prison] prior to full recovery. Not to mention that the right to medical furloughs, especially for those who are suffering from serious [ailments], is often denied.⁴⁶

During the course of its investigations Human Rights Watch also gathered similar accounts from prisoners in Karaj's two other prison facilities, Ghezel Hesar prison and the Central Prison.

⁴⁵ Correspondence with a source familiar with the situation in the Rajai Shahr prison, to Human Rights Watch, February 3, 2014.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

Journalists, Bloggers and Social Media Activists

Human Rights Watch has identified nine journalists and bloggers held in Karaj who qualify as political prisoners. All of them are in Rajai Shahr prison except for one.

According to Reporters Without Borders there are at least 62 journalists and bloggers in Iran's prisons, making Iran one of the largest jailers of journalists in the world.⁴⁷ The Iranian judiciary imposes harsh sentences on journalists and bloggers based on vague and ill-defined press and security laws such as "acting against the national security," "propaganda against the state," "publishing lies," and insulting the prophets or government officials such as the president, or Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei.⁴⁸

Bahman Ahmadi-Amoui, a journalist who had written articles critical of the government on his website and in official newspapers, is serving a four-year sentence in Rajai Shahr after his arrest on June 20, 2009. Officials arrested him following the disputed elections and prosecuted him on charges of "propaganda against the state," "insulting the president," and "acting against the national security." A revolutionary court sentenced him to seven years and four months in prison and 34 lashes, which was reduced on appeal to four years.⁴⁹



Bahman Ahmadi-Amoui © 2014 Private

Authorities transferred Ahmadi-Amoui on June 12, 2012, from Tehran's Evin prison to a solitary cell in Rajai Shahr. At the time, a

⁴⁷ "Two American Journalists and Iranian Reporter Held in Iran," Reporters Without Borders, July 25, 2014, <http://en.rsf.org/iran-two-american-journalists-and-25-07-2014,46706.html> (accessed August 3, 2014). "Iran: Free or Charge Journalists," Human Rights Watch news release, July 29, 2014, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2014/07/28/iran-free-or-charge-journalists>.

⁴⁸ Human Rights Watch, *Why They Left: Stories of Iranians in Exile*, December 2012, p. 28-29. <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2012/12/14/why-they-left>.

⁴⁹ "Iran: End Abuse of Imprisoned Journalists," Human Rights Watch news release, July 13, 2012, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/07/13/iran-end-abuse-imprisoned-journalists>.

source familiar with the case told Human Rights Watch that during the transfer, authorities harassed and insulted Ahmadi-Amoui before sending him to solitary confinement. Five days later, authorities finally moved Ahmadi-Amoui out of solitary confinement and into Room 12. They allowed his wife, Jila Baniyaghoob, to visit him for the first time in 50 days, a source close to the family told Human Rights Watch.⁵⁰

Another Iranian journalist, Keyvan Samimi, 66, is also detained in Ward 4, Room 12 of Rajai Shahr prison, according to a former prisoner and other sources. Samimi was the editor-in-chief of the banned reformist newspaper *Nomeh* and blogged on the banned site Kharabaat, which published dissenting opinions. He was also a member of the Society in Defense of Press Freedom, the Committee to Pursue Arbitrary Arrests, and the Committee to Defend the Right To Education. Security forces in June 2009 broke into his house in the middle of the night, confiscated his personal belongings, and arrested him. Officials of the judiciary accused Samimi of crimes related to his journalism, including “propaganda against the state,” “conspiring against national security,” “participating in post-election protests,” and “issuing statements questioning the validity of the election results.”⁵¹

A Tehran revolutionary court in 2009 convicted him of all of these charges and sentenced him to six years in prison and a lifetime ban from any journalistic, social, or political activity, though a Tehran appellate court later reduced the ban to 15 years. Samimi had been serving his sentence in Ward 350 of Evin prison until September 2012, when prison authorities transferred him to a solitary cell in Rajai Shahr prison, according to rights groups. Although he suffers from various ailments, including a liver tumor and arthritis, officials have repeatedly denied him medical leave, according to rights groups.⁵²

The authorities are also holding a 53-year-old blogger, Mohammad-Reza Pourshajari, in Karaj’s Central Prison, a separate facility that normally houses detainees convicted in Karaj courts. In 2010 the authorities tried and convicted Pourshajari, who is also known by his pen name, Siamak Mehr, on charges of “acting against the national security,” “insulting Ayatollah Khomeini,” and “insulting [religious] sanctities” for writings he posted on his personal blog, his daughter told Human Rights Watch. Pourshajari suffers

⁵⁰ Human Rights Watch interview with source familiar with this case, July 12, 2012.

⁵¹ “Writers Honored for Commitment to Free Expression”, Human Rights Watch news release, December 20, 2012, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/12/20/writers-honored-commitment-free-expression>.

⁵² Ibid.



Mohammad-Reza Pourshajari © 2014 Private

from serious heart ailments and authorities have consistently denied him proper medical care, his daughter said.⁵³ In a June 10, 2013 audio recording obtained by Human Rights Watch, a voice identified as Pourshajari's says that authorities beat and tortured him and threatened to hang him after forcing him to stand on a four-legged stool during his initial detention following his arrest on September 12, 2010. He also says that authorities held him in solitary confinement for eight consecutive months and that interrogators repeatedly threatened to send him to the gallows.⁵⁴

Other journalists currently detained in Rajai Shahr prison include: Masoud Bastani, Saeed Razavi-Faghih, Ahmad Zeidabadi, Mohammad (Kourosh) Nasiri, Kamran Ayazi, and Mohammad Akrami.⁵⁵

⁵³ Human Rights Watch has repeatedly called on Iranian authorities to provide necessary medical treatment to political prisoners in Karaj prisons. On June 22, 2013, Afshin Osanlou's family learned of his death at Rajai Shahr Prison. His brother believes the death could have been avoided if prison officials had transferred Osanlou to a hospital after he suffered a heart attack in prison on June 20. Since 2009, officials have reported the suspicious deaths in custody of at least seven political prisoners whom rights activists believe died as a result of torture, ill-treatment, or medical neglect. Both international law and Iranian national law require that prison authorities afford adequate medical care to all those in their custody. Iran's State Prison Organization regulations also provide that prison inmates be transferred to hospital outside the prison facility, when necessary. The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners require that authorities transfer all those held needing specialist treatment to specialized institutions, including civilian hospitals. International law and Iranian national law also require prison authorities to provide all prisoners with basic necessities, to allow them regular family and other visits, and to treat them with dignity and respect. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which Iran is a state party, prohibits torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.

⁵⁴ "Iran: Opposition Figure's Health Raises Red Flags", Human Rights Watch news release, July 4, 2013, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2013/07/04/iran-opposition-figure-s-health-raises-red-flags>.

⁵⁵ Human Rights Watch interview with these cases, April 24, 2014.



The Central Prison at Karaj is adjacent to Ghezel Hesar prison. After authorities separated Alborz province from Tehran they sent prisoners convicted in Alborz courts to this prison.

Lawyers and Other Rights Defenders

Human Rights Watch's investigation has identified seven rights defenders and one lawyer who are imprisoned in Karaj. All are detained in Rajai Shahr prison.

Authorities are holding lawyer Mohammad Seifzadeh, who is 67 years old, in Rajai Shahr prison. He is a former colleague of Nobel Peace laureate Shirin Ebadi who cofounded the Defenders of Human Rights Center with Ebadi and several other lawyers. In October 2010, a revolutionary court convicted Seifzadeh of charges including “acting against national security through establishing the Defenders of Human Rights Center,” according to the International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran. An appeals court later reduced his nine-year sentence to two years, but in March 2013, Branch 15 of Tehran's Revolutionary Court sentenced Seifzadeh to another six years in prison for “assembly and collusion against the

national security” for writing critical letters to former President Khatami and signing several group statements while in prison, Ebadi told Human Rights Watch.⁵⁶

The authorities are also holding several student and labor rights activists at Rajai Shahr prison. On Student Day in December 2009, students demonstrated on university campuses throughout Iran, to protest the results of the disputed June 2009 presidential election. Authorities arrested student protesters, including Majid Tavakoli, a 23-year-old student at Amirkabir University and member of the school’s Islamic Student Association, who gave a speech criticizing the government. In 2009 a revolutionary court sentenced Tavakoli to eight-and-a-half years in prison on various national security charges related to his speech, including “conspiring against the national security,” “propaganda against the regime,” and “insulting the Supreme Leader” and president. Authorities later transferred Tavakoli from Evin prison in Tehran to Rajai Shahr, according to rights groups. He is currently being held in Ward 4, Room 12, said a former prisoner.⁵⁷

Shahrokh Zamani, a labor rights activist, is another inmate at Rajai Shahr prison. In 2011, a revolutionary court convicted Zamani, 55, of charges of “assembly and collusion against the national security,” “establishing an illegal group,” “propaganda against the state,” and “insulting the Supreme Leader,” and sentenced him to 11.5 years in prison, solely in connection with his activities as a member of an independent painters’ syndicate and a board member of the Committee to Pursue the Establishment of Labor Unions, according to a source familiar with his case.⁵⁸

Authorities arrested Rasoul Bodaghi, a labor and teacher union activist, in September 2009. Prosecutors later charged him with “propaganda against the state” and “collusion and gathering against the national security.” A source familiar with Bodaghi’s case told Human Rights Watch that for evidence of his “crimes” prosecutors presented proof that he had attended teachers’ assemblies, participated in anti-government rallies following the disputed 2009 presidential election. The source said that Bodaghi’s trial, which took place in 2010, lasted only two minutes, during which the prosecution read the verdict and the

⁵⁶ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Shirin Ebadi, July 24, 2012.

⁵⁷ “Iran: Escalating Repression of University Students”, Human Rights Watch news release, December 6, 2010, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2010/12/06/iran-escalating-repression-university-students>; Human Rights Watch telephone interview with former Rajai Shahr prisoner “A,” January 15, 2014.

⁵⁸ “Iran: New Arrests of Labor Activists”, Human Rights Watch news release, January 30, 2012, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/01/30/iran-new-arrests-labor-activists>.

court issued a verdict. The judiciary sentenced Bodaghi to six years' imprisonment on the collusion and propaganda charges, and imposed a five year ban on his ability to participate in union activities after his release.⁵⁹

Authorities convicted Jafar Eghdami, a rights activist, on charges of *moharebeh* or “enmity against God,” according to a source familiar with the case. The source told Human Rights Watch that Eghdami was arrested after attending memorial services at Khavaran Cemetery in Tehran, where hundreds of members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq and leftist groups are believed to have been buried after summary executions in several prisons in and near Tehran, including Rajai Shahr, in 1988 (then called Gohardasht prison). The source also said intelligence officials accused Eghdami of having contacts with the MEK, which has acknowledged carrying out violent attacks in Iran. When Eghdami denied these charges and intelligence officials subjected him to harsh interrogations and psychological torture during pretrial detention. During Eghdami’s trial sessions, which were held in private in violation of international law, revolutionary court judges threatened his lawyers and prevented them from mounting a defense, the source said.⁶⁰



Jafar Eghdami © 2014 Private

The source told Human Rights Watch that a Tehran revolutionary court initially sentenced Eghdami to five years' internal exile in a prison in southeastern Iran, but the prosecutor appealed the decision and he ultimately received a 10-year sentence, which he is currently serving in Rajai Shahr prison.⁶¹

Other rights defenders currently detained in Rajai Shahr prison include: Reza Shahabi, Mehdi Farahi Shandiz, and Navid Khanjani⁶².

⁵⁹ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with a source familiar with the case, June 2, 2014.

⁶⁰ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with a source familiar with this case, December 4, 2013.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Navid Khanjani is also a member of Iran's Baha'i community. Reza Shahabi was transferred to Rajai Shahr prison in June 2014.

Religious Minority Activists and Community Leaders

Human Rights Watch's investigation identified 38 peaceful religious activists and community leaders, the majority of them are members of Iran's Baha'i minority, whom the Iranian authorities are holding at both Rajai Shahr prison and the Central Prison in Karaj. At least 136 Baha'is are detained in Iranian prisons for their peaceful activities.⁶³



Saeed Rezaei © 2014 Private

Baha'i leaders Jamaloddin Khanjani, Afif Naeimi, Saeed Rezaei, Behrouz Azizi Tavakoli, and Vahid Tizfahm are each serving 20-year prison sentences in Rajai Shahr. Security forces arrested these men, along with two female leaders now in detention at another facility, between May 8 and May 14, 2008. After holding the seven in Evin prison in Tehran for 20 months without charge, officials on January 12, 2010 brought charges that included spying, "insulting religious sanctities," and "spreading corruption on earth." All the charges were related to their peaceful activities as leaders of the Baha'i community. Authorities have often leveled the charge of spying against Baha'is because of the faith's supposed links to Israel (the tomb of the faith's founder,

Baha'u'llah, is near Acre in what is now Israel).⁶⁴ A lawyer familiar with the case of these Baha'i leaders told Human Rights Watch that the government provided no evidence at trial to substantiate the government's espionage charges.⁶⁵

Authorities refused bail to the five men and two women and allowed them only limited visits with immediate family members and lawyers, according to sources familiar with their case.

⁶³ "Iran: Mounting Pressure on Baha'is," Human Rights Watch news release, May 20, 2014, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2014/05/19/iran-mounting-pressure-baha> (citing information acquired from the Baha'i International Community). This information is valid as of May 2014.

⁶⁴ See, e.g., "Iran Accuses Seven Baha'i Leaders of Espionage," *Washington Post*, February 18, 2009, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/02/17/AR2009021703011.html>.

⁶⁵ "Iran: End Persecution of Baha'is," Human Rights Watch news release, February 23, 2010, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2010/02/23/iran-end-persecution-baha-is>. "Iran: Free Baha'i Leaders", Human Rights Watch news release, August 10, 2010, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2010/08/10/iran-free-bahai-leaders>.



The visitation room at Rajai
Shahr prison © 2004 Private

Their trial began January 12, 2010, and consisted of six brief closed-door hearings, the last on June 14, 2010, before a Tehran revolutionary court found all of them guilty as charged.⁶⁶

In 2011, authorities raided the Baha'i Institute for Higher Education, an online correspondence university created in 1987 to serve Baha'is, whom the government systematically bars from university education. Officers arrested and jailed at least 30 faculty members and administrators. Revolutionary courts convicted them of

⁶⁶ Ibid.

“membership in the unlawful” university, and “membership in the subversive Baha’i group with the intent to act against the national security,” and sentenced them to prison.⁶⁷ At least 11 of these 30 faculty members and administrators are detained in Ward 4, Room 12 of Rajai Shahr prison, according to a former prisoner and another source familiar with these cases.⁶⁸

The authorities are also holding two Christian pastors and two Christian converts in prisons in Karaj. The family of Saeed Abedini, a Christian pastor, has said that he is detained in Ward 4 Room 12 of Rajai Shahr prison.⁶⁹ A revolutionary court convicted him of “intent to endanger the national security” by establishing and running home churches, and sentenced him to eight years in prison.⁷⁰

Authorities are also holding Christian pastor Behanam Irani, Hossein Saketi Aramsari (also known as “Stephen”) and Reza Rabbani (also known as “Silas”) at the Central Prison in Karaj, a source familiar with the cases told Human Rights Watch.⁷¹ Armed security and intelligence forces entered pastor Irani’s home in April 2010 and arrested him for performing ceremonies in a private home with a small group of other Iranian Christians. A revolutionary court had previously convicted Irani in 2008 of acting “against national security” and “propaganda against the system” for proselytizing, and issued a suspended five-year sentence against him. After the 2010 arrest, however, a revolutionary court revived the initial sentence, the source said. The court relied on Irani’s admission that he was a Christian convert and pastor, and on testimony from witnesses who accused him of tricking them into adopting the Christian faith.⁷² Saketi Aramsari is currently serving a one-year prison term on the charge of “propaganda

⁶⁷ “Iran: Government Assault on Academic Freedom”, Human Rights Watch news release, May 31, 2012, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/05/31/iran-government-assault-academic-freedom>; International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran “Children of Arrested Baha’is: ‘We Have No Recourse’”, November 2, 2011, <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2011/11/bihe-imprisoned/> (accessed March 16, 2014).

⁶⁸ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with former Rajai Shahr prisoner “A”, January 15, 2014.
Human Rights Watch telephone interview with source familiar with these cases, January 24, 2014.

⁶⁹ American Center for Law and Justice, “American Pastor Saeed Transferred to Brutal Iranian Prison - Life is in Danger - President Obama Must Step In”, November 4, 2013, <http://aclj.org/iran/american-pastor-saeed-transferred-brutal-iranian-prison-life-in-danger-president-obama-must-step-in>.

⁷⁰ Human Rights Watch interview with Naghmeh Abedini, May 25, 2014.

⁷¹ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with source person familiar with this case, April 19, 2014; August 4, 2014.

⁷² Ibid.

against the system,” according to the International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran and the source familiar with these two cases.⁷³

Iranian security and intelligence forces consider proselytizing by Christians a security threat and has systematically targeted those involved—especially those not affiliated with Iran’s indigenous Christian communities, such as Armenians, Assyrians, and Chaldeans.⁷⁴ Other religious minority activists detained in Karaj prisons for exercising their fundamental rights include: Farhad Sedgh, Ramin Zibaei, Mahmoud Badavam, Riazollah Sobhani, Shahin Negari, Kamran Mortazavi, Kamran Rahimian, Keyvan Rahimian, Aziz Samandari, Amanollah Mostaghim, Fouad Moghadam, Didar Raoufi, Ighan Shahidi, Fouad Khanjani, Fouad Fahandej, Farhad Fahandej, Kourosh Ziari, Farahmand Sanaei, Kamal Kashani, Payam Markazi, Shahram Chinian, Afshin Heyratian, Siamak Sadri, Peyman Kashfi, Adel Naimi, Sarang Ettehad, Shahab Dehghani, Shamim Naeimi, and Shahrokh Taef.

Political Activists

Human Rights Watch’s investigation has identified eight prisoners in Karaj who have been imprisoned solely because of their peaceful political activism. All are detained in Rajai Shahr prison.

Throughout Iran members of reformist parties and other government opponents are serving sentences stemming from the government crackdown after the disputed 2009 election. Many had unfair trials before revolutionary courts, whose judges fail to ensure basic due process standards. Revolutionary courts sentenced some after mass show trials during which they were indicted on patently political charges such as “actions against the national security,” “propaganda against the regime,” “membership in illegal groups,” and “disturbing public order.” Some defendants were made to confess before television cameras, in violation of the right under international law to not be compelled to testify against oneself.⁷⁵

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ “Iran: Christian Pastor Faces Execution for Apostasy”, Human Rights Watch news release, September 30, 2011, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/09/30/iran-christian-pastor-faces-execution-apostasy>.

⁷⁵ “Iran: Show Trial Exposes Arbitrary Detention”, Human Rights Watch news release, August 4, 2009, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2009/08/04/iran-show-trial-exposes-arbitrary-detention>.

On September 27, 2010, more than a year after the start of protests against the result of the 2009 election, Iran's general prosecutor and judiciary spokesman, Gholamhossein Mohseni-Ejei, announced a court order dissolving both the Islamic Iran Participation Front and the Mojahedin of the Islamic Revolution, pro-reform parties.⁷⁶ Authorities have also prevented members of other opposition groups, like the Freedom Movement party, from holding gatherings.



Heshmatollah Tabarzadi © 2014 Private

Mehdi Mahmoudian, an opposition political activist linked to the reformist and now banned Islamic Iran Participation Front party, is currently serving a five-year prison sentence in Rajai Shahr prison. A Tehran revolutionary court convicted him of “assembly and collusion against the national security” for his reports on abuses in Kahrizak Detention Facility, according to the International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran.⁷⁷

Other political activists currently detained in Rajai Shahr prison include: Mostafa Nili, Hamid Motamedi-Mehr, Mehdi Abiat, Saeed Madani, Mostafa Eskandari, Behzad Arabgol, and Heshmatollah Tabarzadi.

⁷⁶ See, e.g., “Iran: Threats to Free, Fair Elections”, Human Rights Watch news release, May 24, 2013, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2013/05/24/iran-threats-free-fair-elections>. The Islamic Iran Participation Front and the Mojahedin of the Islamic Revolution both gained prominence during former president Mohammad Khatami's presidency from 1997 to 2005.

⁷⁷ International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran “Five Year Prison Terms For Mohammad Davari and Mehdi Mahmoudian”, May 18, 2010, <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2010/05/five-year-prison-davari-mahmoudian> (accessed April 22, 2014); International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran, “Imprisoned Journalist Awaits Surgery After Nine Months”, November 18, 2011, <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2011/11/mahmoudian-surgery/> (accessed April 22, 2014).

List of Political Prisoners in Karaj Prisons

Labor and Teachers' Union Activists

1	Shahrokh Zamani	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; labor rights activist tried and convicted of “assembly and collusion against the national security,” “establishing an illegal group,” “propaganda against the state,” and “insulting the Supreme Leader” solely in connection with his activities as a member of an independent painters’ syndicate and a board member of the Committee to Pursue the Establishment of Labor Unions	11.5 years ⁷⁸
2	Rasoul Bodaghi	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; member of teachers’ trade union tried and convicted of “propaganda against the state,” “assembly and collusion against the national security,” and “participating in illegal gatherings”	six years ⁷⁹
3	Mehdi Farahi Shandiz	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; labor rights activist tried and convicted for “insulting the Supreme Leader” and “disturbing the public order”	three years ⁸⁰
4	Reza Shahabi	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; labor rights activist tried and convicted of “propaganda against the state,” “assembly and collusion against the national security”	four years ⁸¹

⁷⁸ “Iran: New Arrests of Labor Activists”, Human Rights Watch news release, January 30, 2012, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/01/30/iran-new-arrests-labor-activists>; “Iran: Government Trampling Workers’ Rights”, Human Rights Watch news release, April 30, 2013, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2013/04/30/iran-government-trampling-workers-rights>; Human Rights Activists News Agency, “Shahrokh Zamani,” undated, <http://hra-news.org/en/tag/shahrokh-zamani> (accessed April 22, 2014).

⁷⁹ “Iran: Government Trampling Workers’ Rights”, Human Rights Watch news release, April 30, 2013, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2013/04/30/iran-government-trampling-workers-rights>; “Iran: Free Teachers Jailed for Speaking Out”, Human Rights Watch news release, October 5, 2012, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/10/05/iran-free-teachers-jailed-speaking-out>; International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran, “Rassoul Badaghi’s Five-Year Prison Sentence for Participating in Protests”, August 20, 2010, <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2010/08/rassoul-badaghis-five-year-prison-sentence-for-participating-in-protests/> (accessed April 22, 2014).

⁸⁰ Mojtaba Saminejad, “One Prisoner: Mehdi Farahi Shandiz Constantly in Prison and Under Pressure,” July 8, 2014, <http://www.madyariran.net/?p=7217> (accessed August 4, 2014); “Iran: Government Trampling Workers’ Rights,” Human Rights Watch news release, April 30, 2013, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2013/04/30/iran-government-trampling-workers-rights>.

⁸¹ International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran, “Allow My Husband Medical Furlough,’ Asks Union Activist Reza Shahabi’s Wife,” January 3, 2013, http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/01/shahabi_wife/ (accessed August 4, 2014).

*Political Activists and Opposition Members:*⁸²

5	Mostafa Nili	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a political activist tried and convicted for “assembly and collusion against the national security for participating in anti-government demonstrations following the disputed 2009 presidential election	three and a half years ⁸³
6	Mehdi Mahmoudian	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; political opposition member tried and convicted of “assembly and collusion against the national security” for his journalism on abuses that took place in Kahrizak Detention Facility and his links to the reformist and now banned Islamic Iran Participation Front party	five years ⁸⁴
7	Hamid Motamedi-Mehr	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a political activist and opposition member tried and convicted for “membership in an illegal group” (i.e. the Freedom Movement), “propaganda against the state,” and participating in illegal demonstrations”	five years ⁸⁵

⁸² During the course of its investigation into political prisoners in Karaj, Human Rights Watch compiled information regarding several dozen political opposition members, some of whom were members or supporters (or allegedly belonged to) of the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization, and others who were members or supporters (or allegedly belonged to) Kurdish and Baluch political opposition groups such as the Democratic Party of Kurdistan (PDKI), Komala, or the Free Life Party of Kurdistan (PJAK). The judiciary has convicted many of these individuals of violence or involvement in terrorism-related activities and they are serving heavy prison sentences. Revolutionary courts have sentenced some of these prisoners to death. The charges against some of these individuals, the nature of their activities, and serious concerns regarding violation of their due process rights suggests that some may, in fact, qualify as peaceful political rights activists or peaceful opposition members, but because Human Rights Watch could not gather enough information regarding their cases, we could not make a conclusive determination in this regard. For more explanation regarding some of these cases please refer to Appendix II.

⁸³ “Iran: Free Ethnic Rights Activists”, Human Rights Watch news release, August 21, 2013, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2013/08/20/iran-free-ethnic-rights-activists>

⁸⁴ International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran, “Five Year Prison Terms For Mohammad Davari and Mehdi Mahmoudian”, May 18, 2010, <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2010/05/five-year-prison-davari-mahmoudian> (accessed April 22, 2014); International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran “Imprisoned Journalist Awaits Surgery after Nine Months”, November 18, 2011, <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2011/11/mahmoudian-surgery> (accessed April 22, 2014).

⁸⁵ “Iran: Ailing Revolutionary Icon to Be Jailed” Human Rights Watch news release, April 27, 2012, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/04/27/iran-ailing-revolutionary-icon-be-jailed>;

International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran “Ebrahim Yazdi”, undated, <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/tag/ebrahim-yazdi/> (accessed, April 22, 2014).

8	Heshmatollah Tabarzadi	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a political activist, opposition member, and journalist tried and convicted for “propaganda against the system,” “assembly and collusion against the national security,” and “insulting the Supreme Leader”	eight years ⁸⁶
9	Mostafa Eskandari	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a political activist tried and convicted for “propaganda against the state,” assembly and collusion against the national security,” “insulting the President,” and “insulting the Supreme Leader”	eight and a half years ⁸⁷
10	Mehdi Abiat	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; student and protester tried convicted of “insulting the Supreme Leader and government officials and “disrupting the public order”	two and a half years; later reduced to 15 months via a partial amnesty ⁸⁸
11	Saeed Madani	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; political activist and academic convicted of “assembly and collusion against the national security” and “propaganda against the state”	six years ⁸⁹
12	Behzad Arabgol	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; political activist and protester convicted of “assembly and collusion against the national security,” and disobeying (police) orders	4 years ⁹⁰

⁸⁶ Human Rights Watch interview with a source familiar with this case, June 5 2014.

⁸⁷ Human Rights Watch interview with a source familiar with this case, June 6, 2014.

⁸⁸ Human Rights Watch interview with a source familiar with this case, April 12, 2014.

⁸⁹ International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran, “Activist Given Six Year Sentence and Exiled to Bandar Abbas,” June 26, 2013, International Campaign for http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/saeed_madani/ (accessed August 4, 2014).

⁹⁰ Committee of Human Rights Reporters, “Ashura detainee Behzad Arabgol transferred to Evin,” April 13, 2013, prison <http://www.chrr.biz/spip.php?article20928> (accessed August 4, 2014).

Lawyers and Other Rights Defenders

13	Mohammad Seifzadeh	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a lawyer and rights defender tried and convicted for his professional activities on “acting against national security through establishing the Defenders of Human Rights Center” (a rights group cofounded with Nobel Peace Laureate Shirin Ebadi); “assembly and collusion against the national security” (for writing critical letters and signing several group statements while in prison)	8 years ⁹¹
14	Majid Tavakoli	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; student activist tried and convicted of “conspiring against national security,” “propaganda against the state,” and “insulting the Supreme Leader and president”	eight and a half years ⁹²
15	Jafar Eghdami	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; rights activist tried and convicted of moharebeh or “enmity against God,” on evidence that allegedly consisted of visiting a cemetery where hundreds of MEK members are believed to be buried	10 years ⁹³
16	Navid Khanjani	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha’i and rights activist previously denied the right to university education; convicted of “membership in the “Committee of Human Rights Reporters and Human Rights Activists group; “establishing a group for students deprived of education”; “disturbing the public opinion and propaganda against the state [by publishing news and reports and conducting interviews with foreign television and radio,” and “publishing lies”	12 years ⁹⁴

⁹¹ “Iran: Political Prisoners Denied Visits, Care”, Human Rights Watch news release, October 31, 2012, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/10/31/iran-political-prisoners-denied-visits-care>; International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran, “Court Finalizes Six-year Sentence for Writing a Letter to Mohammad Khatami”, October 2, 2013, <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/10/mohammad-seifzadeh/> (accessed, April 22, 2014).

⁹² “Iran: Free Students Jailed for Speaking Out”, Human Rights Watch news release, May 5, 2012, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/05/05/iran-free-students-jailed-speaking-out>; “Iran: Government Assault on Academic Freedom”, Human Rights Watch news release, May 31, 2012, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/05/31/iran-government-assault-academic-freedom>; “Iran: Escalating Repression of University Students”, Human Rights Watch news release, December 10, 2010, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2010/12/06/iran-escalating-repression-university-students>; “Iran: Release Students Detained for Peaceful Protests”, Human Rights Watch news release, February 28, 2009, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2009/02/27/iran-release-students-detained-peaceful-protests>.

⁹³ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with a source familiar with this case, December 8, 2013.

⁹⁴ “Barring the Baha’is”, Human Rights Watch news release, April 13, 2010, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2010/04/13/barring-bahais>; “Iran: New Coordinated Attack on Human Rights Groups”, Human Rights Watch news release, March 24, 2010, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2010/03/24/iran-new-coordinated-attack-human-rights-groups>; Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Khajani, April 19, 2012.

Journalists, Bloggers and Social Media Activists

17	Masoud Bastani	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; journalist tried and convicted for his writings on “propaganda against the state,” “disturbing the public order,” and assembly and collusion against the national security”	six years ⁹⁵
18	Bahman Ahmadi Amoui	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; journalist tried and convicted on “propaganda against the state,” “insulting the president,” and “acting against the national security” on the basis of his writings criticizing the Ahmadinejad government	five years ⁹⁶
19	Keyvan Samimi	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; journalist and political/rights activist tried and convicted of “propaganda against the state,” “assembly and collusion against the conspiring against national security,” and “participating in illegal protests” (following the disputed 2009 presidential election)	six years ⁹⁷
20	Ahmad Zeidabadi	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a journalist tried and convicted of “assembly and collusion against the national security” and “propaganda against the state” solely for his publications and professional activities	six years ⁹⁸
21	Saeed Razavi-Faghih	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a journalist and reformist tried and convicted of “propaganda against the state,” “participation in illegal demonstrations,”	four years ⁹⁹

⁹⁵ “Iran: Political Prisoners Denied Visits, Care”, Human Rights Watch news release, October 31, 2012, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/10/31/iran-political-prisoners-denied-visits-care>; International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran, “Massoud Bastani: 500 Days in Prison Without a Single Hour of Furlough”, May 18, 2010, <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2010/11/bastani-no-leave/> (accessed, April 22, 2014).

⁹⁶ “Iran: End Abuse of Imprisoned Journalists,” Human Rights Watch news release, July 13, 2012, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/07/13/iran-end-abuse-imprisoned-journalists>.

⁹⁷ “Writers Honored for Commitment to Free Expression”, Human Rights Watch news release, December 20, 2012, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/12/20/writers-honored-commitment-free-expression>; International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran, “Journalist Begins Prison Term, Two Others Transferred to Solitary Cells”, September 5, 2012, <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2012/09/3journalists/> (accessed, April 22, 2014).

⁹⁸ “Iran: Escalating Repression of University Students”, Human Rights Watch news release, December 7, 2010, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2010/12/06/iran-escalating-repression-university-students>; International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran, “Arbitrary Detention of Government Critics – Distortion & Disinformation”, March 4, 2011, <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2011/03/distortion-disinformation-arbitrary-detention> (accessed, April 22, 2014).

⁹⁹ A revolutionary court convicted Razavi-Faghih of various national security crimes back in 2010, but he had not served time for these convictions. He returned to Tehran after an educational stint in Paris. Security forces arrested him on March 6, 2014, a week after he gave a speech criticizing state bodies and authorities. Iran’s judiciary has denied that the arrest had anything to do with Razavi-Faghih’s speech, and only said he had been arrested so he could serve his previous sentence on security-related charges. International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran, “Critical Speech Lands Journalist-Activist in Jail,” March 11, 2014, <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/03/razavi-faghih/> (accessed June 3, 2014); “Saeed Razavi-Faghih Sentenced to Four Years and 74 Lashes in Abstinence,” *Human Rights Activists News Agency*, October 8, 2010, <https://hra-news.org/fa/thought-and-expression/1-3476> (accessed June 3, 2014).

		and “insulting the Supreme Leader	
22	Mehdi Abiat	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a blogger tried and convicted of “insulting the Supreme Leader and government officials and “disrupting the public order	two and a half years later reduced to 15 months via a partial amnesty ¹⁰⁰
23	Mohammad-Reza Pourshajari	Held in Central Prison at Karaj; a blogger tried and convicted for “acting against the national security,” “insulting Ayatollah Khomeini,” and “insulting [religious] sanctities” for writings he posted on his personal blog	four years ¹⁰¹
24	Mohammad Akrami	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a blogger charged with “propaganda against the state” for his social media (mostly Facebook) activities and postings ¹⁰²	
25	Mohammad (Kourosh) Nasiri	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a blogger tried and convicted for “insulting the holy sanctities,” “insulting the Supreme Leader,” “propaganda against the state,” for taking part in a Facebook posting	5 years ¹⁰³
26	Kamran Ayazi	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a blogger tried and convicted for “assembly and collusion against the national security” and “insulting the holy sanctities” for his internet activities	9 years ¹⁰⁴

¹⁰⁰ “Writers Honored for Commitment to Free Expression”, Human Rights Watch news release, December 20, 2012, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/12/20/writers-honored-commitment-free-expression>; International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran, “Journalist Begins Prison Term, Two Others Transferred to Solitary Cells”, September 5, 2012, <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2012/09/3journalists/> (accessed, April 22, 2014).

¹⁰¹ “Iran: Opposition Figure’s Health Raises Red Flags”, Human Rights Watch news release, July 4, 2013, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2013/07/04/iran-opposition-figure-s-health-raises-red-flags>.

¹⁰² “Arrest of Two Other Social Media Web Administrators and Activists,” *Human Rights Activists News Agency*, December 17, 2013, <https://hra-news.org/fa/thought-and-expression/%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%B2%D8%AF%D8%A7%D8%B4%D8%AA-%D8%AF%D9%88-%D8%AA%D9%86-%D8%AF%DB%8C%DA%AF%D8%B1-%D8%A7%D8%B2-%D9%85%D8%AF%DB%8C%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%86-%D9%88-%D9%81%D8%B9%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%86-%D9%81%DB%8C> (accessed June 15, 2014).

¹⁰³ “Mohammad Nasiri, a Social Media Activist, has been Sentenced to 10.5 Years Imprisonment,” *Committee of Human Rights Reporters*, July 30, 2013, <http://chrr.biz/spip.php?article21445> (accessed June 15, 2014). An appeals court later reduced his sentence to five years.

¹⁰⁴ “Kamran Ayazi has Been Transferred to Rajai Shahr Prison”, Human Rights Activists News Agency, June 24, 2014, <https://hra-news.org/fa/prisoners/%DA%A9%D8%A7%D9%85%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%86-%D8%A7%DB%8C%D8%A7%D8%B2%DB%8C-%D8%A8%D9%87-%D8%B2%D9%86%D8%AF%D8%A7%D9%86-%D8%B1%D8%AC%D8%A7%DB%8C%DB%8C-%D8%B4%D9%87%D8%B1-%D8%AA%D8%A8%D8%B9%DB%8C%D8%AF-%D8%B4> (accessed August 4, 2014). Branch 76 of Tehran’s Criminal Court has also apparently opened a case against Ayazi for “apostasy” and “insulting the Prophet.” Ibid.

Religious Minorities/Activists¹⁰⁵

27	Saeed Abedini	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Christian convert who established and ran home churches, was tried and convicted for “the intent to endanger national security”	eight years ¹⁰⁶
28	Behnam Irani	Held in Central Prison at Karaj; Christian pastor and convert tried and convicted for “against national security” and “propaganda against the system” because of his proselytizing	five years ¹⁰⁷
29	Hossein Saketi Aramsari	Held in Central Prison at Karaj; Christian convert tried and convicted for “propaganda against the system” because of his proselytizing	one year ¹⁰⁸
30	Jamalodin Khanjani	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha’i tried and convicted as a leader of Iran’s Baha’i community on espionage for Israel, “insulting religious sanctities”, “propaganda against the state,” “corruption on earth”	20 years ¹⁰⁹
31	Behrouz Azizi Tavakoli	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha’i tried and convicted as a leader of Iran’s Baha’i community on espionage for Israel, “insulting religious sanctities”, “propaganda against the state,” “corruption on earth”	20 years ¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁵ During the course of its investigation into political prisoners in Karaj Human Rights Watch compiled information regarding several dozen Sunnis (mostly ethnic Kurds and Baluch) who are being detained in Ward 4, Room 10 of Rajai Shahr Prison and Ghezel Hesar Prison). The judiciary has convicted many of these individuals of violence or involvement in terrorism-related activities and they are serving heavy prison sentences. Revolutionary courts have sentenced some of these prisoners to death. The charges against some of these individuals, the nature of their activities, and serious concerns regarding violation of their due process rights suggests that some may, in fact, qualify as peaceful religious rights activists, but because Human Rights Watch could not gather enough information regarding their cases it could not make a conclusive determination in this regard. For more explanation regarding some of these cases please refer to Appendix II.

¹⁰⁶ International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran, “Iranian-American Christian Convert’s 8-Year Sentence Upheld”, August 27, 2014, http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/08/saeed_abedini-2 (accessed April 22, 2014).

¹⁰⁷ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with a source familiar with this case, May 4, 2014.

¹⁰⁸ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with a source familiar with this case, May 5, 2014; International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran, “Four Christian Converts Arrested in Karaj on New Year’s Eve,” January 10, 2014, <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/01/christian-new-year/> (accessed June 3, 2014).

¹⁰⁹ “Iran: End Persecution of Baha’is”, Human Rights Watch news release, February 23, 2010, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2010/02/23/iran-end-persecution-baha>; “Iran: Free Baha’i Leaders”, Human Rights Watch news release, August 10, 2010, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2010/08/10/iran-free-bahai-leaders>.

¹¹⁰ Ibid.

32	Afif Naeimi	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha'i tried and convicted as a leader of Iran's Baha'i community on espionage for Israel, "insulting religious sanctities", "propaganda against the state," "corruption on earth"	20 years ¹¹¹
33	Vahid Tizfahm	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha'i tried and convicted as a leader of Iran's Baha'i community on espionage for Israel, "insulting religious sanctities", "propaganda against the state," "corruption on earth"	20 years ¹¹²
34	Saeed Rezaei	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha'i tried and convicted as a leader of Iran's Baha'i community on espionage for Israel, "insulting religious sanctities", "propaganda against the state," "corruption on earth"	20 years ¹¹³
35	Farhad Sedghi	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha'i tried and convicted as a member of and educator for the Baha'i Institute for Higher Education for "membership in the unlawful BIHE," and "membership in the subversive Baha'i group with the intent to act against the national security"	four years ¹¹⁴
36	Ramin Zibaei	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha'i tried and convicted as a member of and educator for the Baha'i Institute for Higher Education for "membership in the unlawful BIHE," and "membership in the subversive Baha'i group with the intent to act against the national security"	four years ¹¹⁵
37	Riazollah Sobhani	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha'i tried and convicted as a member of and educator for the Baha'i Institute for Higher Education for	four years ¹¹⁶

¹¹¹ Ibid.

¹¹² Ibid.

¹¹³ Ibid.

¹¹⁴ "Iran: Government Assault on Academic Freedom", Human Rights Watch news release, May 31, 2012, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/05/31/iran-government-assault-academic-freedom>; International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran, "Children of Arrested Baha'is: 'We Have No Recourse'", November 2, 2011, <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2011/11/bihe-imprisoned/>.

¹¹⁵ Ibid.

¹¹⁶ Ibid.

		“membership in the unlawful BIHE,” and “membership in the subversive Baha’i group with the intent to act against the national security”	
38	Kamran Mortezaei	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha’i tried and convicted as a member of and educator for the Baha’i Institute for Higher Education for “membership in the unlawful BIHE,” and “membership in the subversive Baha’i group with the intent to act against the national security”	five years ¹¹⁷
39	Shahin Negari	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha’i tried and convicted as a member of and educator for the Baha’i Institute for Higher Education for “membership in the unlawful BIHE,” and “membership in the subversive Baha’i group with the intent to act against the national security”	four years ¹¹⁸
40	Mahmoud Badavam	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha’i tried and convicted as a member of and educator for the Baha’i Institute for Higher Education for “membership in the unlawful BIHE,” and “membership in the subversive Baha’i group with the intent to act against the national security”	four years ¹¹⁹
41	Kamran Rahimian	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha’i tried and convicted as a member of and educator for the Baha’i Institute for Higher Education for “membership in the unlawful BIHE,” and “membership in the subversive Baha’i group with the intent to act against the national security”	four years ¹²⁰
42	Keyvan Rahimian	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha’i tried and convicted as a member of and educator for the Baha’i Institute for Higher Education for “membership in the unlawful BIHE,” and “membership in the subversive Baha’i group with the intent to act	four years ¹²¹

¹¹⁷ Ibid.

¹¹⁸ Ibid.

¹¹⁹ Ibid.

¹²⁰ Ibid.

¹²¹ Ibid.

		against the national security”	
43	Aziz Samandari	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; Baha’i tried and convicted as a member of and educator for the Baha’i Institute for Higher Education for “membership in the subversive Baha’i group,” “providing technical support to the unlawful BIHE”	five years ¹²²
44	Peyman Kashfi	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha’i tried and convicted for “membership in a subversive group” (i.e. the Baha’i Faith) and “acting against the national security”	four years ¹²³
45	Didar Raoufi	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha’i tried and convicted for “membership in the Baha’i Faith” and “spreading Baha’i propaganda”	three years ¹²⁴
46	Adel Naeimi	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha’i tried and convicted for “membership in the Baha’i Faith” and “spreading Baha’i propaganda”	three years ¹²⁵
47	Farhad Fahandej	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha’i tried and convicted for “organizing and running an illegal organization (related to the Baha’i Faith), “membership in an illegal organization (i.e. the Baha’i Faith),” “propaganda against the state”	10 years ¹²⁶
48	Fouad Fahandej	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha’i tried and convicted for “organizing and running an illegal organization (related to the Baha’i Faith), “membership in an illegal organization (i.e. the Baha’i Faith)”	five years ¹²⁷
49	Kourosh Ziari	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha’i tried and convicted for “organizing and running an illegal organization (related to the Baha’i Faith), “membership in an illegal organization (i.e. the Baha’i Faith)”	five years ¹²⁸

¹²² Ibid.

¹²³ Human Rights Watch Telephone interview with a source from the Baha’i International Community familiar with this case, November 15, 2013.

¹²⁴ Ibid.

¹²⁵ Ibid.

¹²⁶ Ibid.

¹²⁷ Ibid.

¹²⁸ Ibid.

50	Payam Markazi Baha'i	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; tried and convicted for "organizing and running an illegal organization (related to the Baha'i Faith), "membership in an illegal organization (i.e. the Baha'i Faith)"	five years ¹²⁹
51	Farahmand Sanaei	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha'i tried and convicted for "organizing and running an illegal organization (related to the Baha'i Faith), "membership in an illegal organization (i.e. the Baha'i Faith)"	five years ¹³⁰
52	Siamak Sadri	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha'i tried and convicted for "organizing and running an illegal organization (related to the Baha'i Faith), "membership in an illegal organization (i.e. the Baha'i Faith)"	five years ¹³¹
53	Kamal Kashani	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; tried and convicted for "organizing and running an illegal organization (related to the Baha'i Faith), "membership in an illegal organization (i.e. the Baha'i Faith)";	five years ¹³²
54	Afshin Heyratian	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; child rights activist and Baha'i citizen tried and convicted	four years ¹³³
55	Fouad Khanjani	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha'i previously denied the right to university education and tried and convicted of "assembly and collusion against the national security" and "disturbing the public order"	four years ¹³⁴
56	Shahram Chinian	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha'i tried and convicted of "membership in an illegal organization (i.e. the Baha'i Faith)," "collaborating with anti-revolutionary groups (i.e. related to the Baha'i Faith), "insulting religious sanctities"	eight years ¹³⁵
57	Fouad Moghadam	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha'i tried and convicted of "assembly and collusion against the national security"	five years ¹³⁶

¹²⁹ Ibid.

¹³⁰ Ibid.

¹³¹ Ibid.

¹³² Ibid.

¹³³ Ibid.

¹³⁴ Ibid.

¹³⁵ Ibid.

¹³⁶ Ibid.

58	Amanollah Mostaghim	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha'i tried and convicted for "membership in an illegal organization" (i.e. related to the BIHE and the Baha'i Faith)	five years ¹³⁷
59	Ighan Shahidi	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha'i previously denied the right to university education and tried and convicted of "membership in the illegal Council to Defend the Right to Education," "propaganda against the state," and "membership in an illegal organization" (i.e. the Baha'i Faith)	five years ¹³⁸
60	Shahrokh Taef	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha'i tried and convicted of "membership in an illegal organization" (i.e. the Baha'i Faith)	four years ¹³⁹
61	Sarang Ettehad	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha'i tried and convicted of a Baha'i tried and convicted of "propaganda against the system" and "membership in an illegal organization" (i.e. the Baha'i Faith)	one year ¹⁴⁰
62	Shamim Naeimi	Held in Rajai Shahr prison; a Baha'i tried and convicted of "membership in an illegal organization" (i.e. Baha'i Faith)	three years ¹⁴¹
63	Reza Rabbani	Held in Central Prison at Karaj; a Christian convert in pretrial detention) ¹⁴²	

¹³⁷ Ibid. "Amanollah Mostaghim was Transferred to Rajaie Shahr Prison", *Human Rights Activists News Agency*, June 5, 2013, <https://hra-news.org/en/amanollah-mostaghim-was-transferred-to-rajai-shahr-prison>.

¹³⁸ Faraz Sanei (Human Rights Watch), "Barring the Baha'is", editorial, *Independent World Report*, April 13, 2010, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2010/04/13/barring-bahais>.

¹³⁹ "Shahrokh Taef Begins his Four-Year Prison Sentence," *Committee of Human Rights Reporters*, January 17, 2012, <http://chrr.biz/spip.php?article16979> (accessed June 3, 2014). Note that Shahrokh Taef was mistakenly identified as Shahrok Molaov in the letter sent to the Iranian authorities regarding political prisoners in Karaj prisons (Appendix 1).

¹⁴⁰ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with a source familiar with this case, July 17, 2014.

¹⁴¹ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with a source familiar with this case, July 20, 2014.

¹⁴² The Voice of Iranian Christians, "Reza Rabbani (Silas) Transferred to Central Prison at Karaj," Undated, <http://vocir.org/2014/07/15/%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%AA%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84-%D8%B1%D8%B6%D8%A7-%D8%B1%D8%A8%D8%A7%D9%86%DB%8C-%D8%B3%DB%8C%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%B3-%D9%86%D8%AF%D8%A7%D9%85%D8%AA%DA%AF%D8%A7%D9%87-%D9%85%D8%B1%DA%A9%D8%B2%DB%8C/> (accessed August 4, 2014).

III. Due Process Concerns in Other Cases of Concern at Prisons in Karaj

In addition to the political prisoners Human Rights Watch has identified, Human Rights Watch has concerns about possible due process violations in the cases of 126 other detainees in Karaj prisons who have been active in political or religious opposition groups or otherwise charged with national security crimes. The prisoners are being held in Ghezel Hesar prison, Rooms 10 and 12 of Ward 4 of Rajai Shahr prison, and the Central Prison at Karaj. The authorities allege that many of these persons are affiliated with political or religious groups engaged in disrupting the country's national security, or have been involved in violent or terrorist activities.



Ghezel Hesar prison is approximately eight kilometers southwest of Rajai Shahr in the city of Karaj. It is considered one of the largest prisons in the Middle East. The overwhelming majority of prisoners held in this detention facility are believed to have been convicted by courts on drug trafficking charges. Human Rights Watch is aware of only two individuals convicted of national security charges (and sentenced to death) who are currently being held at this facility. According to some estimates, Ghezel Hesar prison may hold as many as 15,000 prisoners, making it one of the largest prisons in the Middle East.

Human Rights Watch was not able to gather enough information to determine whether these individuals actually participated in violence, but the circumstances of their arrest, detention, and prosecution suggest that they may be victims of due process violations, and raises questions regarding whether they are being targeted for their peaceful exercise of fundamental rights such as freedom of expression and association. Human Rights Watch and other organizations have documented due process violations in similar cases in the past.¹⁴³

On May 29, 2014, Human Rights Watch forwarded the list of names of 120 prisoners held in Rajai Shahr and Ghezel Hesar prisons to the Iranian authorities and asked them to provide a) the charges under which they have been convicted, b) their sentence, c) the evidence used to convict them in revolutionary courts, d) whether they or their lawyers ever challenged the convictions by alleging serious due process violations, including secret hearings, lack of access to a lawyer, long periods of incommunicado and solitary confinement, and allegations of ill-treatment, torture, and coerced confessions, and e) whether the judiciary has ever investigated allegations of serious due process violations in these cases.¹⁴⁴

Thirty-five of the names included in this list were of individuals sentenced to death by revolutionary courts and at imminent risk of execution. Human Rights Watch asked the authorities to provide further information on these individuals, and has since, along with several other rights groups, asked the authorities to stop their execution.¹⁴⁵

To date Human Rights Watch has not received any responses to its requests.

¹⁴³ See, e.g., “Iran: Set Immediate Moratorium on Executions”, Human Rights Watch news release, October 28, 2013, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2013/10/28/iran-set-immediate-moratorium-executions> “Iran: Halt Execution of Kurdish Activist”, Human Rights Watch news release, April 30, 2011, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/04/30/iran-halt-execution-kurdish-activist>; “Iran: Executed Dissidents Tortured to Confess”, Human Rights Watch news release, May 11, 2010, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2010/05/11/iran-executed-dissidents-tortured-confess>.

¹⁴⁴ See Letter from Human Rights Watch to Iranian Judiciary, “Letter to Iranian Judiciary regarding Political Prisoners in Karaj”, May 29, 2014, Appendix 1. Note that due to transfers and changes in the prison population the lists of political prisoners and others Karaj prisoners compiled in this report is slightly different from the one sent to the Iranian judiciary in May 2014.

¹⁴⁵ In its letter Human Rights Watch asked the authorities to provide information regarding whether for those convicted of *moharebeh* but deemed not to have not used weapons or resorted to violence, whether their cases have been reviewed by courts in light of new amendments to the penal code obligating judges to impose prison sentences not exceeding 15 years. Ibid.

Twenty-two of the 126 prisoners belong to political opposition parties such as the Mojahedin-e Khalq and several leftist Kurdish parties, including the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran and Komala, according to information gathered by Human Rights Watch.¹⁴⁶



Zaniar Moradi © 2014 Private



Loghman Moradi © 2014 Private

These detainees are being held in Room 12 of Ward 4 of Rajai Shahr prison. In 2010 officials convicted two of them, Kurdish activists Loghman and Zaniar Moradi, who are cousins, of “enmity against God” and “corruption on earth,” according to a source familiar with their case.¹⁴⁷

The two were convicted for their membership in the banned Komala party, which advocates Kurdish autonomy, and for their alleged involvement in the killing of the son of a Sunni Muslim cleric in the western city of Marivan the source said. They deny any involvement in the killing, and say that during the initial phase of their pretrial detention, Intelligence Ministry agents accused them only of connection to Komala, not with killing the cleric’s son.¹⁴⁸

Over several months, Intelligence Ministry agents in the northwestern city of Sanandaj severely tortured them during interrogation, the source said, including with threats of sexual assault, apparently to pressure them to turn in one of the cousin’s

fathers, whom the men said the government has targeted for years, and who is currently in Iraqi Kurdistan. When the two men refused to cooperate, the judiciary eventually indicted the two men on murder charges as well as with cooperating with Komala.¹⁴⁹

¹⁴⁶ Human Rights Watch interviews with sources familiar with the cases, August 4, 2014.

¹⁴⁷ Human Rights Watch interview with a source familiar with this case, November 30, 2013.

¹⁴⁸ Ibid.

¹⁴⁹ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with a source familiar with this case, December 2, 2013;

Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Eghbal Moradi, Zaniar Moradi’s father, December 7, 2014.

During the cousins' trial, which took place in Branch 28 of the Revolutionary Court in Tehran and lasted approximately 20 minutes, the judge informed the defendants that officials had charged them with assassinating the son of the Sunni cleric, sentenced them to death, and prevented them or their court-appointed lawyer from providing a defense, according to the source familiar with the case. The source also said that Zaniar and Loghman complained to the authorities of torture during pretrial detention, which they said forced their confessions, but that no one responded to their complaint. Human Rights Watch has reviewed a letter the two wrote in 2012 in which they vividly describe Officials are also holding three other Kurdish activists in Ward 4, Room 12 of Rajai Shahr prison, three of whom were convicted for their alleged ties to the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran according a source familiar with their cases. Authorities are holding another 16 prisoners in Ward 4, Room 12 for their alleged ties to the banned Mojahedin-e Khalq organization (MEK), and at least 13 others on various espionage or spying-related charges on behalf of foreign governments or opposition groups.¹⁵⁰

Human Rights Watch has also acquired a list of names of 86 other prisoners held in Ward 4, Room 10 of Rajai Shahr prison, and two others held in Ghezel Hesar prison, detained on various national security-related charges including terrorism-related ones. Little is known about the activities or the circumstances of the arrests and convictions of these individuals, but many faced trial in revolutionary courts after weeks, if not months, at Intelligence Ministry detention facilities located in Iran's Kurdish-majority areas.¹⁵¹ They are believed to have been tortured or otherwise ill-treated during that time.¹⁵²

Many of the prisoners held in this room describe themselves as Sunni activists or "missionaries" who support a strict, literalist interpretation of Sunni Islam, a source familiar with these cases told Human Rights Watch. Most are from Iran's Kurdish or Baluch communities but some are citizens of foreign countries, according to the same source. The authorities, however, allege that some were involved in armed activities, including

¹⁵⁰ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with a source familiar with these cases, November 20, 2013.

¹⁵¹ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with a source familiar with these cases, July 27, 2014.

¹⁵² "Iran: Halt Execution of 33 Sunnis," Joint news release, June 12, 2014, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2014/06/12/iran-halt-execution-33-sunnis>.

assassinations and murder, while others either assisted these groups or endangered the country's national security by other means.¹⁵³

The source familiar with these cases told Human Rights Watch that in December 11, 2011, prison officials transferred these prisoners from Ward 4, Room 102, to Room 10 of the prison at the request of a few prisoners affiliated with leftist-secular Kurdish parties such as Komala and PJAK.¹⁵⁴ The prisoners now held in Room 10 have restricted access to family visits, telephone privileges, and medical care, according to the former prisoner and others.¹⁵⁵

The judiciary has issued death sentences for at least 33 of these prisoners and they are at imminent risk of execution. Human Rights Watch believes most of the men were arrested by Intelligence Ministry officials in the western province of Kordestan in 2009 and 2010, and held in solitary confinement during their pretrial detention for several months without access to a lawyer or relatives. Thirty one of them were tried by Branch 28 of the Revolutionary Court of Tehran, while one was tried by Branch 15 of the Revolutionary Court of Tehran and another by a branch of the Revolutionary Court of Sanandaj.¹⁵⁶

They were sentenced to death after being convicted of vaguely worded national security offenses including “gathering and colluding against national security,” “spreading propaganda against the system,” “membership in Salafist groups,” “corruption on earth,” and “enmity against God.” The latter two charges can carry the death penalty.¹⁵⁷

According to his national identity card, at least one of the defendants, Borzan Nasrollahzadeh, is believed to have been under 18 at the time of his alleged offense, which would prohibit his execution under international law, including under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, to which Iran is a party.¹⁵⁸

¹⁵³ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with former Rajai Shahr prisoner “A”, January 15, 2014, Human Rights Watch interview with a source familiar with these cases, April 26, 2014.

¹⁵⁴ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with former Rajai Shahr prisoner “A”, January 15, 2014

¹⁵⁵ International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran, “Even on Death Row, Sunni Prisoners Mistreated for Religious Beliefs,” June 5, 2013, http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/sunni_rajae_shahr/ (accessed May 20, 2014).

¹⁵⁶ “Iran: Halt Execution of 33 Sunnis,” Joint news release, June 12, 2014, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2014/06/12/iran-halt-execution-33-sunnis>.

¹⁵⁷ Ibid.

¹⁵⁸ Ibid.



Several sources familiar with the cases of six of these prisoners— Hamed Ahmadi, Jamshid Dehghani, Jahangir Dehghani, Kamal Molaei, Sedigh Mohammadi, and Seyed Hadi Hosseini— told Human Rights Watch that all six deny that they killed anyone or had any involvement in violent acts. The men allege severe torture, including the use of electric shocks and threats of sexual assault, prolonged solitary confinement, and coerced confessions at the hands of Intelligence Ministry officials during their pretrial detention in the city of Sanandaj in Kurdistan Province.¹⁵⁹

Ahmadi, Jahangir Dehghani, Jamshid Dehghani and Molaei are accused of killing Mullah Mohammad Sheikh al-Islam, a senior Sunni cleric with ties to the Iranian authorities. They have denied the accusation, saying that they were arrested between June and July 2009, several months before the sheikh’s killing, in September.¹⁶⁰ Their trial took place in Branch 28 of Tehran’s Revolutionary Court and took no longer than 10 minutes, during which they were not allowed to offer a defense.¹⁶¹ The Supreme Court upheld their death sentences in September 2013, and the sentences have been sent to the Office for the Implementation of Sentences, the official body in charge of carrying out executions. The men are considered to be at imminent risk of execution.¹⁶²

Before appearing before the judge none of the six knew that they had been charged with “enmity against God” or that they could receive death sentences.¹⁶³

As of June 2014, the Supreme Court also confirmed the death sentences of four other members of the group—Seyed Jamal Mousavi, Abdorahman Sangani, Sedigh Mohammadi and Seyed Hadi Hosseini. The other 25 men remain on death row pending review by the Supreme Court.¹⁶⁴

¹⁵⁹ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with a source “B” familiar with this case, June 30, 2014; Human Rights Watch telephone interview with a source “C” familiar with this case, June 28, 2014; Human Rights Watch telephone interview with a source “D” familiar with this case, June 28, 2014.

¹⁶⁰ “Iran: Halt Execution of 33 Sunnis,” Joint news release, June 12, 2014, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2014/06/12/iran-halt-execution-33-sunnis>.

¹⁶¹ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with a source “B” familiar with this case, June 30, 2014.

¹⁶² “Iran: Halt Execution of 33 Sunnis,” Joint news release, June 12, 2014, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2014/06/12/iran-halt-execution-33-sunnis>.

¹⁶³ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with a source “B” familiar with this case, June 30, 2014;

Human Rights Watch telephone interview with a source “C” familiar with this case, June 28, 2014;

Human Rights Watch telephone interview with a source “D” familiar with this case, June 28, 2014.

¹⁶⁴ Ibid.

The names of the 126 prisoners discussed in this chapter and identified in Human Rights Watch's letter to the Iranian authorities are:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Varia Ghaderifard | 25. Varia Amiri |
| 2. Ahmad Nasiri | 26. Borhan Asgharian |
| 3. Kamal Molaei | 27. Hossein Amini |
| 4. Hamed Ahmadi | 28. Esmaeil Atashmard |
| 5. Abdolrahman Sangani | 29. Ghasem Abasteh |
| 6. Mohammad Gharibi | 30. Abdolsalam Agnesh |
| 7. Jamshid Dehghani | 31. Jabar Beydkham |
| 8. Jahangir Dehghani | 32. Mohammad Amin Barghi |
| 9. Pourya Mohammadi | 33. Khosro Besharat |
| 10. Farzad Shahnazari | 34. Firouz Hamidi |
| 11. Mohammad-Yavar Rahimi | 35. Yadollah Habibi |
| 12. Alem Barmashti | 36. Jabar Hasani |
| 13. Bahman Rahimi | 37. Khaled Hajizadeh |
| 14. Edris Nemati | 38. Maaz Hakimi |
| 15. Barzan Nasrollazadeh | 39. Anwar Khezri |
| 16. Keyvan Momenifard | 40. Ramin Zahedi |
| 17. Teymour Naderizadeh | 41. Jamal Soleimani |
| 18. Farzad Honarjou | 42. Farhad Salimi |
| 19. Farshid Naseri | 43. Mohammad-Zaman Shahbaksh |
| 20. Shahoo Ebrahimi | 44. Kamran Sheykheh |
| 21. Omid Peyvand | 45. Hasan Shoveylan |
| 22. Amjad Salehi | 46. Mohammadyaser Sharafipour |
| 23. Omid Mahmoudi | 47. Keykhosro Sharafipour |
| 24. Mohammad-Keyvan Karimi | 48. Vahed Sharafipour |

49. Abdollah Shariati
50. Parviz Osmani
51. Shouresh Alimoradi
52. Davoud Abdollahi
53. Kambiz Abbasi
54. Jamal Ghaderi
55. Ramin Karami
56. Ali Karami
57. Ayoub Karimi
58. Kamran Mamhosseini
59. Erfan Naderizadeh
60. Fouad Yousefi
61. Souran Alipour
62. Fouad Rezazadeh
63. Hossein Alizadeh
64. Hossein Javadi
65. Kaveh Veisi
66. Kaveh Sharifi
67. Arash Sharifi
68. Mokhtar Rahimi
69. Shahram Ahmadi
70. Behrouz Shahnazari
71. Taleb Maleki
72. Zaniar Moradi
73. Loghman Moradi
74. Omar Faghihpour
75. Khaled Fereydouni

76. Mohammad Nazari
77. Saleh Kohandel
78. Saeed Masouri
79. Hasan Ashtiani
80. Aref Pishehvar
81. Afshin Baymani
82. Mohammad Ali (Pirouz) Mansouri
83. Misagh Yazdannejad
84. Mohammad Banazadeh Amirkhizi
85. Khaled Hordani
86. Farhang Pourmansouri
87. Shahram Pourmansouri
88. Karim Marouf Aziz
89. Seifollah Segani
90. Hasan Tafah
91. Batir Shahmodof
92. Ali Moezzi
93. Seyed Hadi Hosseini
94. Sedigh Mohammadi
95. Mehdi Mohammadi
96. Heyman Darvish
97. Ali Mafakheri
98. Fakhreddin Aziz
99. Asadollah Hadi
100. Asghar Ghatan
101. Majid Asadi
102. Mashallah Haeri

103. Reza Akbari Monfared

104. Javad Fouladvand

105. Ali Salanpour

106. Gholamhossein Asadi

107. [Name Withheld]

108. [Name Withheld]

109. [Name Withheld]

110. [Name Withheld]

111. [Name Withheld]

112. [Name Withheld]

113. [Name Withheld]

114. [Name Withheld]

115. [Name Withheld]

116. [Name Withheld]

117. [Name Withheld]

118. [Name Withheld]

119. [Name Withheld]

120. [Name Withheld]

121. [Name Withheld]

122. [Name Withheld]

123. [Name Withheld]

124. [Name Withheld]

125. [Name Withheld]

126. [Name Withheld]

Acknowledgments

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Human Rights Watch sincerely thanks all the individuals who shared their knowledge and experiences to make this report possible, sometimes at personal risk.

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

350 Fifth Avenue, 34th Floor
New York, NY 10118-3299
Tel: 212-290-4700
Fax: 212-736-1300

Appendix I

HUMAN
RIGHTS
WATCH

www.hrw.org

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Walid Avoub, *Information Technology Director*

May 29, 2014

His Excellency Ayatollah Sadegh Larijani
Head of the Judiciary
Islamic Republic of Iran

His Excellency Mohammad Javad Larijani
Head of the Judiciary's High Council for Human Rights
Islamic Republic of Iran

Your Excellencies:

We are writing to you because Human Rights Watch is planning to issue a report regarding “national security” prisoners held in three prisons in Alborz province. Information collected by Human Rights Watch strongly suggests that authorities have arrested, charged, convicted and sentenced at least 55 persons in these prisons because of their peaceful exercise of their rights, including the rights to free speech, association, and assembly. We are also concerned that Iran’s judiciary has convicted more than a hundred other detainees in prisons located in Alborz province, some of them serving death sentences, following trials that do not meet international standards for fairness.

We are keen to share our preliminary findings with you, and would like to invite you to comment generally and also to answer specific questions, below in this letter by June 27, 2014. The report will reflect any pertinent responses we receive from you by this date.

Authorities are currently holding 52 prisoners sentenced solely for their peaceful activities in Rajai Shahr Prison, and three others in the Central Prison in Karaj. Our research indicates that Iranian authorities prosecuted, and revolutionary courts subsequently convicted, these prisoners under broadly or vaguely worded national security laws, many of which criminalize the exercise of fundamental

rights protected under international law. The majority of these prisoners reside in Room 12 of Ward 4 of Rajai Shahr Prison.

Examples of these crimes include “collusion and gathering against the national security,” “propaganda against the state,” “disturbing the public order,” “membership in illegal groups,” “participating in unlawful gatherings,” “insulting the Supreme Leader,” and “publication of lies.” Sentences for these crimes often involve prison terms of up to 25 years, flogging, internal exile, and professional bans upon release.

These 55 detainees, whose names we provide in Annex 1 of this letter include journalists, rights defenders, civil society activists, political opposition members, and members of ethnic and religious minorities who the government considers to be activists because of their cultural and religious activities.

We understand that Iran’s judiciary maintains that there are no political prisoners in Iran, and that these individuals are serving sentences for endangering the country’s national security.

In addition, Human Rights Watch is concerned that courts convicted at least 120 other defendants who are now imprisoned in Rajai Shahr and Ghezel Hesar prisons (names provided in Annex 2 of this letter) in proceedings that did not respect their due process rights. These persons are allegedly members of political or religious opposition groups; they were convicted of committing or participating in violent acts or belonging to extremist Sunni groups alleged to be involved in “terrorism.” The majority of these prisoners are members of Iran’s Sunni minority and ethnic Kurds whom officials have detained in Room 10 of Ward 4 of Rajai Shahr Prison.

In part because of the secrecy surrounding many national security trials, too little information is available to us to evaluate whether these 120 individuals actually participated in any act of violence. Nonetheless, Human Rights Watch has concerns regarding their arrest, detention, and prosecution because the nature of their activities and the authorities’ history of targeting opposition parties and groups critical of the government suggests that authorities may have targeted at least some of these individuals for their peaceful exercise of fundamental rights.

In a handful of these cases, Human Rights Watch has found that prosecutors charged critics of the government with committing crimes of violence such as terrorism, without providing sufficient, or in some cases any, evidence to establish the guilt of the accused. Revolutionary courts subsequently convicted many of these individuals, often handing down harsh sentences. In a few other cases, we documented due process violations such as secret hearings, lack of access to a lawyer, long periods of incommunicado and solitary confinement, and allegations of torture and coerced confessions.

Human Rights Watch has also learned that 33 of these 120 prisoners are currently on death row and at imminent risk of execution (names provided in Annex 3 of this letter). We are concerned about the fate of these prisoners in light of the executions of several dozen prisoners convicted of national security-related charges since 2012.

There are further concerns that the judiciary has sentenced at least one of these individuals to death for a crime he allegedly committed while under the age of 18.

Of the 33 prisoners in Alborz province who were sentenced to death, most were tried by revolutionary courts applying laws that fall outside the traditional national security framework and are used to prosecute crimes which are described as “terrorism-related”, but which are vague and overbroad in both definition and application such as *moharebeh* (“enmity against God”). The punishments for such crimes are severe and often include death.

Recent amendments to the old penal code limit to 15 years in prison the sentences that judges may impose on members of armed or terrorist groups when they have not personally used weapons or resorted to violence. It is not clear whether any of the individuals currently in Alborz province prisons waiting for their death sentences to be carried out for terrorism-related crimes have benefited from this new law and had their death sentences vacated by the judiciary.

Finally, we believe that the prosecution and continued detention of at least some of these prisoners violates Iran’s constitution, which mandates that laws must define “political offenses” and guarantee the prosecution of alleged offenders in the presence of a jury. Despite a provision in the 1989 Iranian constitution mandating lawmakers to define “political offenses” and specifying that those committing such offenses should be tried before a jury, no such law currently exists.

In light of the foregoing concerns we submit the following questions:

- For each prisoner identified in Annex 1 to this letter, please provide a) the charges under which they have been convicted, b) their sentence, and c) the evidence used to convict them in revolutionary courts.
- For each prisoner identified in Annex 2 to this letter, please provide a) the charges under which they have been convicted, b) their sentence, c) the evidence used to convict them in revolutionary courts, d) whether they or their lawyers ever challenged the convictions by alleging serious due process violations, including secret hearings, lack of access to a lawyer, long periods of incommunicado and solitary confinement, and allegations of ill-treatment, torture, and coerced confessions, and e) whether the judiciary has ever investigated allegations of serious due process violations in these cases.

- For each prisoner identified in Annex 3 to this letter, please provide a) the charges under which they have been convicted, b) the age of the defendants at the time they committed the alleged offense, c) the evidence used to convict them, and d) for those convicted of *moharebeh* but deemed not to have not used weapons or resorted to violence, whether their cases have been reviewed by courts in light of new amendments to the penal code obligating judges to impose prison sentences not exceeding 15 years.
- How many prisoners are currently being held in Alborz province prisons or detention facilities under “national security” charges (including terrorism-related charges such as *moharebeh*)?
- Outside of Rajai Shahr Prison, Ghezel Hesar Prison, and the Central Prison at Karaj, are there any other prisons or detention facilities located in Alborz province where authorities are holding “national security” detainees or prisoners? If so, a) where are authorities holding them, b) what are the charges against them, c) what is their sentence, and c) what evidence did authorities use against them in revolutionary courts?
- Does the Iran Prisons Organization control, manage, or otherwise have access to all prisons and detention facilities in Alborz province? If not, please identify the prisons and detention facilities outside the control of the Iran Prisons Organization.
- Does the Iran Prisons Organization control, manage, or otherwise have access to all locations within Rajai Shahr Prison, Ghezel Hesar Prison, and the prison at the Central Prison at Karaj? If not, please identify areas within these prisons outside the control of the Iran Prisons Organization.
- What are the procedures and criteria used to determine when, and for how long, a prisoner can be transferred to solitary confinement?
- Are any “national security” prisoners in Alborz province prisons currently detained in rooms or wards with individuals sentenced to prison for crimes unrelated to “national security,” such as rape or murder? If so, what is the reason for mixing these prison populations?

We thank you for your attention to these matters.

Sincerely,



Sarah Leah Whitson
Executive Director
Middle East and North Africa Division

Annex A

RAJAI SHAHR PRISON

127. Farhad Sedghi	145. Navid Khanjani	163. Ahmad Zeidabadi
128. Ramin Zibaei	146. Ighan Shahidi	164. Masoud Bastani
129. Mahmoud Badavam	147. Fouad Khanjani	165. Keyvan Samimi
130. Riazollah Sobhani	148. Fouad Fahandej	166. Mostafa Nili
131. Shahin Negari	149. Farhad Fahandej	167. Mostafa Eskandari
132. Kamran Mortazavi	150. Kourosh Ziari	168. Jafar Eghdami
133. Kamran Rahimian	151. Farahmand Sanaei	169. Kourosh Nasiri
134. Keyvan Rahimian	152. Kamal Kashani	170. Saeed Razavi-Faghhih
135. Aziz Samandari	153. Payam Markazi	171. Mohammad Akrami
136. Amanollah Mostaghim	154. Shahram Chinian	172. Mehdi Mahmoudian
137. Fouad Moghadam	155. Afshin Heyratian	173. Mohmmad Mehdi Abiat
138. Saeed Rezaei	156. Siamak Sadri	174. Saeed Abedini
139. Afif Naimi	157. Peyman Kashfi	175. Heshmatollah Tabarzadi
140. Jamolodin Khanjani	158. Adel Naimi	176. Mohammad Seifzadeh
141. Behrouz Tavakoli	159. Shahab Dehghanian	177. Rasoul Bodaghi
142. Vahid Tizfahm	160. Shahrokh Zamani	178. Bahman Ahmadi Amoui
143. Shahrokh Molaov	161. Hamid Motamedi-Mehr	
144. Didar Raoufi	162. Majid Tavakoli	

CENTRAL PRISON AT KARAJ

179. Mohammad-Reza Pourshajari	180. Behnam Irani	181. Hossein Saketi Aramsari
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Annex B

RAJAI SHAHR PRISON

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Varia Ghaderifard | 29. Ghasem Abasteh | 55. Ramin Karami |
| 2. Ahmad Nasiri | 30. Abdolsalam Agnesh | 56. Ali Karami |
| 3. Kamal Malaee | 31. Jabar Beydkham | 57. Ayoub Karimi |
| 4. Hamed Ahmadi | 32. Mohammad Amin Barghi | 58. Kamran Mamhosseini |
| 5. Abdolrahman Sangani | 33. Khosro Besharat | 59. Erfan Naderizadeh |
| 6. Mohammad Gharibi | 34. Firouz Hamidi | 60. Fouad Yousefi |
| 7. Jamshid Dehghani | 35. Yadollah Habibi | 61. Souran Alipour |
| 8. Jahangir Dehghani | 36. Jabar Hasani | 62. Yousef Moradi |
| 9. Pourya Mohammadi | 37. Khaled Hajizadeh | 63. Azad Hosseini |
| 10. Farzad Shahnazari | 38. Maaz Hakimi | 64. Hossein Ghaderi |
| 11. Mohammad-Yavar Rahimi | 39. Anwar Khazari | 65. Fouad Rezazadeh |
| 12. Alem Barmashti | 40. Ramin Zahedi | 66. Hossein Alizadeh |
| 13. Bahman Rahimi | 41. Jamal Soleimani | 67. Hossein Javadi |
| 14. Edris Nemat | 42. Farhad Salimi | 68. Kaveh Veisi |
| 15. Barzan Nasrollazadeh | 43. Mohammad-Zaman Shahbaksh | 69. Kaveh Sharifi |
| 16. Keyvan Momenifard | 44. Kamran Sheykheh | 70. Arash Sharifi |
| 17. Teymour Naderizadeh | 45. Hasan Shoveylan | 71. Mokhtar Rahimi |
| 18. Farzad Honarjou | 46. Mohammadyaser Sharafipour | 72. Shahram Ahmadi |
| 19. Farshid Naseri | 47. Keykhosro Sharafipour | 73. Behrouz Shahnazari |
| 20. Shahoo Ebrahimi | 48. Vahed Sharafipour | 74. Taleb Maleki |
| 21. Omid Peyvand | 49. Abdollah Shariati | 75. Zaniar Moradi |
| 22. Amjad Salehi | 50. Parviz Osmani | 76. Loghman Moradi |
| 23. Omid Mahmoudi | 51. Shouresh Alimoradi | 77. Omar Faghihpour |
| 24. Mohammad-Keyvan Karimi | 52. Davoud Abdollahi | 78. Khaled Fereydouni |
| 25. Varia Amiri | 53. Kambiz Abbasi | 79. Mohammad Nazari |
| 26. Borhan Asgharian | 54. Jamal Ghaderi | 80. Naseh Yousefi |
| 27. Hossein Amini | | 81. Saleh Kohandel |
| 28. Esmaeil Atashmard | | |

82. Saeed Masouri

83. Hasan Ashtiani

84. Aref Pishehvareh

85. Afshin Baymani

86. Mohammad Ali (Pirouz)
Mansouri

87. Misagh Yazdannejad

88. Mohammad Banazadeh
Amirkhizi

89. Hamid Borhani

90. Khaled Hordani

91. Farhang Pourmansouri

92. Shahram Pourmansouri

93. Behrouz Isapour

94. Karim Marouf Aziz

95. Seifollah Segani

96. Hasan Tafah

97. Batir Shahmodof

98. [Name Withheld]

99. [Name Withheld]

100. [Name Withheld]

101. [Name Withheld]

102. [Name Withheld]

103. [Name Withheld]

104. [Name Withheld]

105. [Name Withheld]

106. [Name Withheld]

107. [Name Withheld]

108. [Name Withheld]

109. [Name Withheld]

110. [Name Withheld]

111. [Name Withheld]

112. [Name Withheld]

113. [Name Withheld]

114. [Name Withheld]

115. [Name Withheld]

116. [Name Withheld]

117. [Name Withheld]

CENTRAL PRISON AT KARAJ

118. Ali Moezzi

GHEZAL HESAR PRISON

119. Seyed Hadi Hosseini

120. Sedigh Mohammadi

Annex C

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Kaveh Sharifi | 18. Keyvan Momenifard |
| 2. Arash Sharifi | 19. Teymour Naderizadeh |
| 3. Mokhtar Rahimi | 20. Farzad Honarjou |
| 4. Bahman Rahimi | 21. Farshid Naseri |
| 5. Mohammadyavar Rahimi | 22. Seyed Shahoo Ebrahimi |
| 6. Behrouz Shahnazari | 23. Varia Ghaderifard |
| 7. Farzad Shahnazari | 24. Abdolrahman Sangani |
| 8. Taleb Maleki | 25. Omid Mahmoudi |
| 9. Shahram Ahmadi | 26. Mohammad Keyvan Karimi |
| 10. Pourya Mohammadi | 27. Hamid Ahmadi |
| 11. Mohammad Gharibi | 28. Jamshid Dehghani |
| 12. Ahmad Nasiri | 29. Jahangir Dehghani |
| 13. Seyed Hadi Mohammadi | 30. Kamal Malaei |
| 14. Sedigh Mohammadi | 31. Kaveh Veisi |
| 15. Edris Nemati | 32. Amjad Salehi |
| 16. Alem Barmashti | 33. Omid Peyvand |
| 17. Barzan Nasrollazadeh | |

LOCKED UP IN KARAJ

Spotlight on Political Prisoners in One Iranian City

Locked Up in Karaj documents the cases of 62 prisoners held in two separate prisons in Karaj, north-west of Tehran. In all cases, Iranian revolutionary courts appear to have convicted and sentenced them to prison terms on charges arising solely from their involvement in peaceful political activities or their exercise of their rights to free speech or freedom of assembly, association, religion, or opinion, or other rights protected by international human rights law.

The report is based on a review of all the cases, including the charges against the prisoners, and on information obtained from family members, lawyers, and other informed sources. Revolutionary courts tried and convicted the prisoner on vague charges, such as “acting against the national security,” and “propaganda against the state.” The report indicates that none of the 62, who include members of the political opposition, bloggers and journalists, a lawyer, and labor, and minority rights activists, had any involvement in violence.

The report also documents cases of prisoners in Karaj prisons who were convicted of committing violent or other serious national security but whom the government may have targeted because of their peaceful activities. These cases were marked by serious due process violations, such as secret hearings, lack of access to a lawyer, prolonged pre-trial incommunicado detention and solitary confinement, and allegations of torture and coerced confessions.

Human Rights Watch calls on Iranian authorities to release the 62 political prisoners held in Karaj prisons and all other prisoners and detainees in Iran who are imprisoned solely for exercising their human rights, and to order the fair retrial or release of all prisoners sentenced after trials in which they were denied due process.



Rajai Shahr Prison, Karaj, Iran.

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