

Mission Permanente de la République Islamique d'Iran Auprès des Nations Unies et des autres Organisations Internationales à Genève

In the name of God

N° 331-2/7329

The Permanent Mission the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and with reference to: IRAN18/2011 dated 15 November 2011 and IRAN6/2012 dated 26 March 2012, has the honor to submit herewith the replies of our government with regards to 1- Mr. Habebollah Gholpari-poor (father's name Naser), 2- Mr. Saeid Malekpour a.k.a. Siavash Hosseinkhani (Father's name Hossein), 3- Mr.Zaneyar Moradee (father's name, Eghbal), and 4- Mr.Loghmun Moradee (father's name, Osmun), 's cases.

The Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the assurances of its highest consideration.

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OHCHR REGISTRY

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With regards to Mr. Zaneyar Moradee (father's name, Eghbal) and Mr. Loghmun Moradee (father's name, Osmun), the High Council for Human Rights -- affiliated to the judiciary of the Islamic Republic of Iran -- has approached all pertinent judicial authorities and courts.

According to information received from Tehran's department of justice, Mr. Zaneyar Moradee and Mr. Loghmun Moradee – both of whom have prior criminal records -- were charged with acting against national security by engaging in *Moharebeh* and participating in the assassination of three individuals by the names of Sadee Shirazi-Manesh, Abdullah Kohnepoosh and Hadi Sherazi. They were also charged with smuggling a Kalashnikov assault rifle from Iraq and affiliation to Komole Terror group. As such the above individuals were arrested on 4 August 2010 on a temporary writ. The two were later brought before branch 15 of Tehran's Court of Revolution. After hearing Mr. Zaneyar Moradee and Mr. Loghmun Moradee's defense and that of their attorney and the completion of all relevant legal procedures, by virtue of articles 183, 186, 189, 190 and 191 of the Islamic Penal Code, the court through its verdict 1695 dated 25 December 2010, found the defendants guilty and sentenced them to be executed at the site of the above mentioned assassinations -- in the city of Maryvan. The court's initial verdict is open to appeal.

With regards to Mr. Habebollah Gholpari-poor (father's name Naser), the High Council for Human Rights -- affiliated to the judiciary of the Islamic Republic of Iran -- has approached all pertinent judicial authorities and courts.

According to information received from Western Azerbaijan's department of justice, Mr. Gholpari-poor was charged with *Moharebeh* and *efsad-fel-Arz* (corruption on earth) through membership and active collaboration with Pejak terrorist group. As such Mr. Gholpari-poor was brought before branch 1 of Mahabad Court of Revolution. After hearing Mr. Gholpari-poor's defense and the completion of all relevant legal procedures, by virtue of article 186 and 190 of the Islamic Penal Code, the court found Mr. Gholpari-poor guilty and sentenced him to death.

The court's initial verdict was appealed by the condemned and his attorneys (Mr. Khalil Bahrameyan and Mr. Seyed Ehsan Mojtabavee). As a result, branch 31 of the Supreme Court reexamined the verdict. However, the Court, through its verdict No. 31/254 dated 1 August 2010, rejected Mr. Gholpari-poor's appeal.

It is worth mentioning that Mr. Gholpari-poor's case was also referred to the judiciary's central elemency commission. However because the case failed to meet the commission's elemency requirements, it was rejected. At the moment, since the Chief of the judiciary is yet to endorse the verdict, the execution of the sentence is pending.