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

No 331-2/7112

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 in response to letters from Special Procedures mandate holders (including communication dated 19 October 2011, Ref. IRAN 142011) has the honor to herewith submit unofficial translations of communication received from the Islamic Republic of Iran's High Council for Human Rights, concerning the cases of Messrs. Golame, Sadati, Alizadeh, Karame Kheyave, Hosseini Mehman-dar, Goudarzi, Ayahameyan, Madadee, Nabavee, Tajek Ahmad-Abadi, Panahe; and Mss. Mokhtare, and Mohammadi.

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.



Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
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With regards to 1- Mr. Rahim Golame (father's name Hassan), 2- Mr. Vodood Sadati (father's name Asghar), 3- Mr. Behrooz Alizadeh (father's name Mahdee), 4- Mr. Ardeshere Kareme Kheyave (father's name Esrafeel), 5- Mr. Hossein Hosseini Mehman-dar (father's name Ghorban-Ali) 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 Ardebil province's department of justice, Messrs. Golame, Sadati, Alizadeh, Kareme Kheyave, and Hosseini Mehman-dar were charged with membership in the so-called "Azerbaijan national movement" (an ethnic group) and endangering national security by producing and distributing ethnically charged pamphlets. As such the above individuals were brought before competent authorities. After hearing their defense and the completion of all relevant legal procedures, authorities found the group guilty and sentenced them to one year *Taziri* imprisonment. However, the prison terms of Mr. Kareme Kheyave and Mr. Hosseini Mehman-dar were suspended for two years.

Mr. Golame, Mr. Sadati, and Mr. Alizadeh were released on 15 October 2010 after serving their sentences.

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With regards to Mr. Vaheek Avahameyan (Abrameyan) (father's name Khosro), 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 Hamedan province's department of justice, Mr. Avahameyan was charged with disseminating misinformation about the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran by proselytizing Christianity with the support of hostile foreign intelligence services -- including that of the Zionist regime -- and with intent to deliver a blow against Islam and the sacred system of the Islamic Republic of Iran. After hearing Mr. Avahameyan's defense and that of his attorneys -- Mr. Abdolfattah Soltani and Mr. Mahmood Behzadi-Rad -- and the completion of all relevant legal procedures, by virtue of article 500 of the Islamic Penal Code, branch 1 of Hamedan court of revolution found Mr. Avahameyan guilty and sentenced him to one year imprisonment; with time served subtracted.

Since the condemned chose not to appeal; the court's initial verdict was finalized.

It is worth mentioning that after serving his sentence, Mr. Avahameyan was released from prison on 29 August 2011.

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With regards to Ms. Parvin Mokhtareh (father's name Mohammad Hossein), 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 Kerman province's department of justice, Ms. Mokhtareh was charged with propaganda against the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran by falsely alarming the public, disseminating misinformation, granting interviews to anti-revolutionary publications and insulting the Supreme Leader. As such she was brought before branch 2 of Kerman Court of Revolution. After hearing Ms. Mokhtareh's defense and the completion of all relevant legal procedures, by virtue of article 500 of the Islamic Penal Code (IPC), on 14 December 2011, the court found Ms. Mokhtareh guilty of all charges and for her propaganda activity, sentenced her to eleven month of *Taziri* imprisonment; with time served subtracted. As for the second charge of insulting the Supreme Leader, by virtue of article 514 of the IPC, the court sentenced Ms. Mokhtareh to one year imprisonment.

The court's initial verdict is open to appeal in Kerman appellate courts.

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With regards to Ms. Mahbobe Karame, 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, Ms. Karame was charged with membership in the banned "association of human rights activists" as well as Conspiracy with intent to act against national security.

After hearing Ms. Karame's defense and that of her attorney --Ms. Jenous Sharif Razi -- and the completion of all relevant legal procedures, by virtue of articles 499 and 500 of the Islamic Penal Code (IPC), on 14 August 2010, branch 26 of Tehran court of revolution found Ms. Karame guilty and sentenced her to two years imprisonment; with time served subtracted.

The court's initial verdict was appealed by the condemned and her attorney. As a result branch 54 of Tehran's court of appeals reexamined the verdict. The court, on the pertinence of articles 499 and 500 of the IPC, ruled that no evidence was initially produced to indicate that Ms. Karame was a founding member of the "association". However, in light of the fact that the banned "association of human rights activists" was mainly engaged in propaganda against the system and Ms. Karame's involvement had been established, the court, on the basis of Paragraph (4) of article 22 of the code for the establishment of general and revolutionary courts, through its verdict No. 601 dated 5 January 2010, rejected Mr. Goudarzi's appeal. Nevertheless Ms. Karame's two year prison term was reduced to one year.

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With regards to Ms. Narghes Mohammadi (born in 1972, father's name Karim), 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 court of revolution, Ms. Mohammadi was charged with propaganda against the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran. After hearing Ms. Mohammadi's defense and that of her attorney and the completion of all relevant legal procedures, by virtue of article 500 of the Islamic Penal Code (IPC), on 3 March 2011, branch 26 of Tehran's court of revolution, found Ms. Mohammadi guilty and sentenced her to one year imprisonment. However, in consideration to Ms. Mohammadi's health and gender and with reference to paragraph (b) of article 25 of the IPC, the above sentence was suspended for five years.

The court's initial verdict was appealed by the condemned and her attorney. As a result branch 21 of Tehran's court of appeals reexamined the verdict. However, on the basis of Paragraph (a) of article 257 of the general and revolutionary courts' rules of procedure for penal matters, the Court, through its verdict No. 475-474, rejected Ms. Mohammadi's appeal.

Also, Ms. Mohammadi was later again charged with membership in the banned "center for human rights defenders" and endangerment of national security through unlawful association and conspiracy with intention to disturb public security as well as propaganda against the sacred system of the Islamic Republic of Iran. After hearing Ms. Mohammadi's defense and that of her attorneys -- Mr. Mohammad Sharif and Ms. Yalda Mozafariyan -- and the completion of all relevant legal procedures, by virtue of articles 610, 499 and 500 of the IPC, on 26 August 2011, branch 26 of Tehran's court of revolution, found Ms. Mohammadi guilty and respectively sentenced her to five years *Taziri* imprisonment; another five years *Taziri* imprisonment and one year *Taziri* imprisonment -- with time already served subtracted. It is worth mentioning that the above verdict is preliminary and open to appeal.

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With regards to Mr. Kouhyar Goudarzi (father's name Keyoumars), 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 court of revolution, Mr. Goudarzi was charged with disseminating misinformation about the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran by membership in the Committee of Human Rights Reporters and was brought before branch 26 of Tehran Court of Revolution. After hearing Mr. Goudarzi's defense and that of his attorneys -- Ms. Mena Jafari and Ms. Maryam Ghanbari -- and the completion of all relevant legal procedures, by virtue of articles 500 of the Islamic Penal Code, the court found Mr. Goudarzi guilty and sentenced him to one year imprisonment.

The court's initial verdict was appealed by the condemned and his attorney. As a result branch 36 of Tehran's court of appeals reexamined the verdict. However, on the basis of Paragraph (a) of article 257 of the general and revolutionary courts' rules of procedure for penal matters, the Court, through its verdict No. 601 dated 5 January 2010, rejected Mr. Goudarzi's appeal.

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With regards to Mr. Ebrahim Madadee (father's name Ramezan), 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 court of revolution, Mr. Madadee was charged with propaganda against the sacred system of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the endangerment of national security through unlawful association and conspiracy with the intention of disturbing public security. As such he was brought before branch 14 of Tehran Court of Revolution. After hearing Mr. Madadee's defense and that of his attorney and the completion of all relevant legal procedures, the accused, in accordance with article 37 of the Constitution and the *Figh* principal of "innocent until proven guilty" was cleared of the first charge against him, due to insufficient evidence. However, by virtue of article 610 of the Islamic Penal Code and paragraph (a) of article 295 of the rules of procedure of penal prosecutions, the court found Mr. Madadee guilty of the second charge filed against him and sentenced him to three years and six month of imprisonment, with time served deducted.

The court's initial verdict was confirmed and handed down for implementation on 28 December 2008.

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With regards to Ms. Parvin Mokhtareh (father's name Mohammad Hossein), 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 Kerman province's department of justice, Ms. Mokhtareh was charged with propaganda against the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran by falsely alarming the public, disseminating misinformation, granting interviews to anti-revolutionary publications and insulting the Supreme Leader. As such she was brought before branch 2 of Kerman Court of Revolution. After hearing Ms. Mokhtareh's defense and the completion of all relevant legal procedures, by virtue of article 500 of the Islamic Penal Code (IPC), on 14 December 2011, the court found Ms. Mokhtareh guilty of all charges and for her propaganda activity, sentenced her to eleven month of *Taziri* imprisonment; with time served subtracted. As for the second charge of insulting the Supreme Leader, by virtue of article 514 of the IPC, the court sentenced Ms. Mokhtareh to one year imprisonment.

The court's initial verdict is open to appeal in Kerman appellate courts.

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With regards to Mr. Seyed Ziaoldin Nabavee (father's name Seyed Ali Akbar), 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. Nabavee was charged with: 1- Conspiracy with the intent to act against national security. 2- Propaganda against the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran. 3- Disturbing public order. 4- Contact and collaboration with the MKO.

After hearing Mr. Avahameyan's defense and that of his attorneys -- Ms. Nasreen Sotodeh, Ms. Naseem Ghanavee, Ms. Meena Jafare and Ms. Jenous Sharif Razi -- and the completion of all relevant legal procedures, by virtue of article 186, 190, 500, 610 and 618 of the Islamic Penal Code, branch 1 of Hamedan court of revolution found Mr. Avahameyan guilty and sentenced him to one year imprisonment; with time served subtracted.

Since the condemned chose not to appeal; the court's initial verdict was finalized.

It is worth mentioning that after serving his sentence, Mr. Avahameyan was released from prison on 29 August 2011.

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According to information received from Tehran prosecutor's office, Mr. Abdul-Reza Tajek Ahmad-Abadi was arrested on charges of membership in the illegal "center for human rights defenders" and propaganda against the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Sometime later Mr. Tajek Ahmad-Abadi was tried by branch 26 of Tehran court of revolution. After hearing Mr. Tajek Ahmad-Abadi's defense and that of his attorneys Ms. Leyla Mozafariyan and Mr. Mohammad Sharif, the court, in accordance with articles 499 and 500 of the Islamic Penal Code was sentenced to five years of imprisonment to include time already served and an additional one year *Tazeri* prison sentence. Mr. Tajek Ahmad-Abadi appealed his sentence and as a result, branch 51 of Tehran court of appeal reviewed the case and later upheld the original verdict.