



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

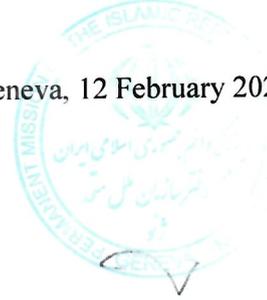
In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

Ref. 2050 – 1

The Permanent Mission of 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 the UA IRN 21 / 2024 dated 3 December 2024 enclosed with the Joint Urgent Appeal from Special Procedures, has the honor to transmit herewith, comments from the High Council for Human Rights of the Islamic Republic of Iran to this regard.

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.

Geneva, 12 February 2025



Office of the United Nations
High Commissioner for Human Rights
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In the Name of God

In response to the joint correspondence by mandate holders of the Special Procedures of Human Rights Council on December 3, 2024 (UA IRN 21/2024) regarding Ms. Varishe Moradi, it should be stated that:

1. Ms. Varishe Moradi has been arrested for actions including the following:

- Membership in PJAK Terrorist Organization in 2010, at the age of 25;
- Participation in military training courses of this group and presence in the internal conflicts in Syria;
- Numerous video and text interviews against the Islamic Republic of Iran with the intention of disturbing and inciting public opinion for assemblies and riot;
- Publishing numerous untrue articles about the situation of women in Iran;
- Offering organizational instructions (removing headscarves, holding fake funerals, etc.) to internal contacts for active participation in the 2022 unrest, by publishing a video in military uniform;
- Her armed deployment to the country on the anniversary of Mahsa Amini's death to plan targeted riots, as well as meeting with the families of those killed and executed in connection with the terrorist group;
- Filming of sensitive military and political centers in the western provinces of the country;
- Three years of presence in the country as an armed commander of the PJAK military team and participation in the operation on September 21, 2022 against IRGC Military Base in the village of Chenareh, Marivan Province.

All mentioned above, are based on evidence, including the explicit confession of Ms. Moradi, reports of judicial officers, confessions of arrested individuals of the group, items discovered from the accused at the time of her arrest, available videos and images, etc. She has been arrested on charges of: 1- "Supporting groups opposed to the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran" 2- "being active and making effective efforts to advance the goals of groups that have waged an armed uprising against the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and whose centrality remains".

Her arrest was based on the order of the judicial authority, in full compliance with Islamic principles and the regulations of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and done by judicial officers on August 1, 2023.

2. Ms. Moradi presented before the judicial authority in less than 24 hours and after being informed of her charges, her temporary detention order was issued in accordance with the regulations, and she was given the right to object to that order; her temporary detention orders were subsequently extended within the legal deadlines. Also, considering the presence of the accused before the judicial authority, her defense rights, including the right to have a lawyer, the right to remain silent, etc., have been explained to her in accordance with Articles 199, 194, 195, and 190 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, therefore, the international standards of fair trial as stated in Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights have been fully observed in her case.
3. All stages of investigation and interrogation of Ms. Varishe Moradi with the aim of clarifying the dimensions of her actions and activities, have been carried out under the supervision of the judicial authority and within the framework of regulations and laws. Finally, considering the undeniable evidence, proofs and documents and some of the explicit confessions of the accused, on December 25, 2024, after receiving the last defense, the investigation was announced to be over and the final order to summon the accused to trial and an indictment was issued and the case was sent to the competent court.
4. After sending the her case to the competent court, the case was reviewed in accordance with all international regulations, laws, and standards of procedure set forth in Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including the admissibility of appeals, handling of charges by multiple judges, the principle of innocence, and so on. After receiving the latest legal defenses of the accused and her lawyer in several hearings, the court, taking into account the existing laws, all the contents of the case and the certain assumptions (her insistence on hostility against the political system, her adherence to the thoughts, beliefs and ideals of the terrorist group PJAK, etc.), declared the trial closed, considered the criminality of Ms. Moradi (armed uprising against the Islamic Republic of Iran) as proven and certain, and sentenced her to death based on

Articles 287, 211 and 215 of the Islamic Penal Code. The verdict issued is not yet final and is being reviewed by the Supreme Court.

5. Considering the documents and contents of the case file, the allegations made, including lack of access to a lawyer and deprivation of contact with her family, are completely unfounded. The defendant also had the right to access a lawyer at all stages of the proceedings, and her lawyer, in addition to submitting defense bills to the court, was present at the hearings and defended the client. It should be noted that in accordance with the note to Article 48 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (approved in 2013), in the preliminary investigation stage, in domestic and foreign security crimes, as well as organized crimes whose punishment is subject to Article 302 of this law, the parties to the lawsuit are supposed to select their lawyer or lawyers from among the official lawyers who are approved by the Head of the Judiciary.
6. The claim of torture and coercion of the convicted to confess during the trial process is a complete lie, because the verdict was issued based on undeniable documents and evidence in the case file, and there is no evidence to support the claim of torturing her to obtain forced confessions. In this regard, it is noted that according to Article 38 of the Constitution, any torture is prohibited in the country and according to Articles 570, 578, 579 and 587 of the Penal Code of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the clauses of Article 1 of the Law on Respect for Legitimate Freedoms and Protection of Citizens' Rights, the perpetrators of torture and other abuses will be subject to severe punishment. In addition, in order to monitor the proper implementation of this law, according to Article 15 of the Executive Directive, the Central Supervisory Board, in cooperation with the Provincial Supervisory Boards, will conduct the necessary supervision and inspections and take the necessary legal action against any violation or commission of a crime in this regard. In addition, any confession or possible information obtained from the accused through torture and abuse is invalid.
7. Regarding the place where the accused is kept in prison and providing medical and health services to her, it is announced that upon her arrival she was subjected to clinical monitoring and during the period of detention and imprisonment she has easy and fast access to the prison's health care and doctor on a 24-hour basis, like other accused and convicts. Also, when the institution's facilities and equipment

for her treatment are not adequate, in line with the application of Article 137 of the Implementation Regulations of the Prisons Organization, there is no prohibition on sending her to centers outside the prison. Due to her history of digestive disease, she has been examined several times by a specialist in prison healthcare and prescribed medication. If this treatment does not respond, she will be sent to a specialized gastroenterology hospital outside the prison, and there is no obstacle in this regard. According to the prison medical record, she currently has no acute physical problems.

8. In Iran, thousands of political and women's rights activists and journalists are engaged in activities freely and within the framework of the law. No one is prosecuted simply for belonging to a class, profession, group, or specific activity; therefore, the claim that Ms. Varishe Moradi is being prosecuted and tried for her political and women's rights activities is completely unfounded.
9. In conclusion, it is necessary to remind that the country of Iran is made up of various ethnic groups such as Kurd, Baluch, Turk, Arab, Lor, Fars, etc., all of whom are equally protected by the law. Belonging to a specific ethnic group or having a race, language, etc. is in no way a basis for discrimination. Therefore, it is recommended that mandate holders refrain from using phrases or descriptions such as Turk, Kurd, Baluch in their correspondence, which biasedly suggest that the country's regulations are discriminatory in dealing with violators.