



*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. 2050/2406590

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 has the honor to transmit herewith, an Illuminative Report from the High Council for Human Rights of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Judicial Proceedings concerning Ms. Pakhshan Azizi. Distribution of the text to the related mandate holders especially those working on Iran, related human rights activists and any other pertinent destination would be appreciated.

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
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10



High Council for Human Rights of
the Islamic Republic of Iran

Illuminative Report on the Judicial Proceedings Concerning Ms. Pakhshan Azizi

**The High Council for Human Rights
of The Islamic Republic of Iran**

February 2025

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The High Council for Human Rights of The Islamic Republic of Iran
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Introduction

Ms. Pakhshan Azizi, daughter of ██████ born in 1984 in Sanandaj, has been implicated in affiliations with the proscribed terrorist organization, the so-called Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan (DPIK), since the early 2000s. In September 2009, pursuant to explicit directives issued by the aforementioned terrorist organization, she illicitly exited the sovereign territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran under the pretext of attending training courses at the WADI Institute—an entity widely recognized as a front organization for foreign intelligence services, operating with the primary objective of indoctrinating and training women for subversive activities, sedition, and organized civil disobedience. She subsequently traveled to Ranya, Iraq, where she underwent intensive ideological and operational training designed to equip her with the necessary skills to instigate organized unrest within Iranian academic institutions.

Following her illegal reentry into the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ms. Azizi assumed a principal role in orchestrating riotous activities at the University of Tehran in 2009, under the pretext of protesting the judicially sanctioned execution of ██████ ██████ a convicted operative of the proscribed terrorist group Komala. As a consequence of her unlawful and destabilizing actions, she was duly apprehended by competent security authorities, and subsequent to the completion of legal proceedings and investigative processes, she was conditionally released in 2014. Notwithstanding her prior detainment and legal supervision, she unlawfully absconded from the jurisdiction of the Islamic Republic of Iran and clandestinely affiliated herself with the proscribed terrorist organization Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK). Within this terrorist network, she formally enlisted in the women's wing of the Free Life Party of Kurdistan (PJAK) and was subsequently integrated into its operational hierarchy under the alias '██████'. Her involvement in organized acts of sedition, insurgency, and terrorist activities was thereafter systematically facilitated and institutionalized within the structural framework of the aforementioned terrorist entity.

Azizi underwent military and terrorist training and, in furtherance of the objectives of the group, engaged in extensive efforts to foment unrest within the country's universities. In 2022, as PJAK initiated plans to disrupt university order on the anniversary of prior riots, the organization dispatched its female operatives to Iran. In July 2023, Pakhshan Azizi also unlawfully entered the country and proceeded to the Tehran and Alborz regions with the explicit objective of

orchestrating riots and disturbances within academic institutions. She was ultimately apprehended by security agencies. The ensuing sections detail the judicial proceedings and sentencing process concerning her case.

1. Criminal Acts Leading to Arrest

Ms. Pakhshan Azizi has been subjected to judicial prosecution on account of her involvement in a series of unlawful activities, including but not limited to:

- Membership in the proscribed terrorist organization PJAK since 2014;
- Participation in PJAK's military training programs and active engagement in armed conflicts within Syria under the designation of a female military commander;
- Conducting indoctrination sessions on women's studies within the ideological framework of the terrorist organization PJAK;
- Deployment to Iran on the anniversary of incidents related to the death of Ms. Mahsa Amini for the purpose of organizing and instigating riots in Tehran;
- Providing organizational directives aimed at inciting and coordinating domestic insurrection.

The aforementioned activities have been substantiated through the explicit confessions of the accused, reports furnished by judicial officers, authenticated video footage, photographic evidence, and other corroborative materials. Pursuant to a judicial order issued on August 4, 2023, and in full compliance with due process and legal procedures, Azizi was apprehended by law enforcement officers and, along with all pertinent evidentiary materials, was formally presented before the competent judicial authority. Upon being apprised of the charges levied against her—namely, affiliation with anti-government organizations and active participation in furthering the objectives of armed groups hostile to the Islamic Republic—she was subjected to pretrial detention by virtue of a judicially sanctioned order of temporary custody, following which she was remanded to a detention facility in accordance with applicable legal provisions.

2. Investigation Process & Issuance of Indictment

The accused was brought before the competent judicial authority within less than 24 hours of her arrest, where, following the formal notification of charges, an order for temporary detention was issued in accordance with statutory provisions. She was duly informed of her right to contest the detention order, and the order was extended at legally prescribed intervals in full compliance with procedural regulations.

The entirety of the investigative and prosecutorial proceedings, aimed at elucidating the precise scope and nature of her activities, was conducted under the direct supervision of the competent judicial authority and in strict adherence to all relevant legal provisions and procedural safeguards. Throughout these proceedings, all defense rights afforded to the accused under Articles 190, 194, 195, and 199 of the Code of Criminal Procedure—including the right to legal counsel, the right to remain silent, and all other procedural protections—were fully observed and made available to her.

Ultimately, in light of documentary evidence, irrefutable proof, and the accused’s persistent involvement in furthering the objectives of armed opposition groups, as well as certain unequivocal statements made by her, the investigation concluded following the final defense hearing conducted in the presence of the examining magistrate. Consequently, on January 7, 2024, a final order for indictment and trial referral was issued, and an indictment was formally filed against the accused on charges of “membership in the proscribed terrorist organization PJAK and active participation in furthering the objectives of armed opposition groups.” The case was thereafter referred to the competent court for adjudication.

3. Judicial Proceedings

Following the referral of the case to the competent court, judicial proceedings were conducted in full compliance with all applicable legal and procedural provisions, including international due process standards as set forth in Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). The proceedings adhered to fundamental principles such as the right to appeal, adjudication by a panel of judges, the presumption of innocence, and other established legal norms.

After multiple hearings, during which the accused and her legal counsel were afforded full opportunity to present their final defense arguments, the court, upon due consideration of the applicable legal framework, the evidentiary record, and the incontrovertible facts of the case, formally declared the conclusion of proceedings. Based on the compelling evidence establishing her culpability, the court conclusively determined that the accused had committed the offense of membership in an insurgent organization and had actively engaged, through the use of arms, in furthering the objectives of militant groups engaged in armed rebellion against the Islamic Republic. Consequently, the court sentenced her to four years of imprisonment for the first charge and capital punishment for the second charge.

The claims alleging denial of access to legal counsel and restrictions on communication with family members are entirely baseless. The accused had full access to legal representation throughout all stages of the proceedings, and her attorney actively participated in the trial, submitted written defenses, and attended hearings to advocate on her behalf.

Similarly, allegations of torture and coercion in obtaining confessions are categorically false. The verdict was rendered exclusively based on conclusive and irrefutable evidence contained in the case file, and no documentation or evidence exists to substantiate claims of coercion or forced confessions. In this regard, it is emphasized that, pursuant to Article 38 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, all forms of torture are unequivocally prohibited. Furthermore, under Articles 570, 578, 579, and 587 of the Islamic Penal Code, as well as the provisions of the Single Article of the Law on Respect for Legitimate Freedoms and Protection of Citizens' Rights, perpetrators of torture or mistreatment are subject to severe legal penalties.

To ensure strict adherence to these legal safeguards, Article 15 of the Executive Directive mandates oversight by the Central Supervisory Board, which, in collaboration with provincial supervisory committees, conducts regular inspections. In the event of any violations or criminal misconduct, legal action is taken against the responsible parties. Additionally, any confession or information extracted through torture or ill-treatment is deemed legally void and inadmissible in court.

4. Appeal & Confirmation of Sentence

The issued verdict was formally communicated to the convict and her legal counsel. In accordance with statutory provisions, the judgment was subjected to rigorous review by the Supreme Court, where it was examined by a panel of three senior justices to ensure its full conformity with principles of fair trial, procedural regulations, and Islamic and statutory laws. Upon meticulous assessment and a determination that the verdict was entirely consistent with applicable legal standards and due process safeguards, the judgment was upheld and affirmed on November 27, 2024, and subsequently transmitted to the relevant authorities for execution.

However, following the submission of a retrial petition by the convict's attorney, and in accordance with the official correspondence dated January 23, 2025, the execution of the death sentence was suspended pursuant to Note 478 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, pending further judicial review.

5. Conditions of Incarceration & Access to Medical Services

Regarding the place of detention and the provision of healthcare services, it is affirmed that the accused was subjected to a comprehensive medical assessment upon admission to the prison facility. Throughout her detention and incarceration, she has enjoyed uninterrupted access to medical and healthcare services on a 24-hour basis, identical to all other detainees and convicts. She has been afforded immediate and unhindered access to the prison medical unit and on-site physicians, and in cases necessitating specialized medical care, she has faced no restrictions on referral to external medical centers. These measures have been implemented in strict compliance with Article 137 of the Executive Regulations of the Prisons and Security and Correctional Measures Organization.

According to official medical records, the convict was diagnosed with chronic headaches and was subsequently referred to a neurologist at an external clinic, where she underwent an MRI scan and was prescribed medication-based treatment. Additionally, at the request of the prison's gynecological specialist, she underwent ultrasonography, mammography, abdominal and pelvic CT scans, and blood tests. Following consultation and treatment by the gynecology specialist at the same clinic, her medical care regimen continued as necessary. Furthermore, on September 24, 2024, she was again referred to the

aforementioned clinic for persistent headaches, where, after undergoing imaging and laboratory tests, she was returned to the detention facility.

As per the prison's medical records, there are currently no reports of any serious physical ailments affecting the convict. This comprehensive medical history unequivocally demonstrates that throughout her detention and incarceration, she has faced no restrictions on access to healthcare services, and all requisite medical treatments have been duly administered in full compliance with applicable regulations.

6. Conclusion

In the Islamic Republic of Iran, thousands of political and human rights activists continue their activities freely within the framework of national laws. No individual is subjected to legal prosecution or trial merely on the basis of affiliation with a particular profession, group, or ethnic community. Consequently, any claims suggesting judicial action or punitive measures against individuals due to political activities or advocacy for women's rights are entirely baseless and devoid of credibility. It must be emphasized that the individual in question is neither a human rights activist nor a women's rights advocate but rather a member of a terrorist organization with a documented history of criminal activities.

It is crucial to recognize that Iran is a multiethnic nation, comprising Kurds, Baloch, Turks, Arabs, Lors, Persians, and other groups, all of whom enjoy equal protection under the law. The legal and judicial processes are devoid of any ethnic or linguistic discrimination, and individuals are prosecuted solely for unlawful conduct and acts contrary to public security, not on account of their ethnic or linguistic identity.

Accordingly, the individual in question, having unlawfully acted in violation of national laws and regulations, has been convicted strictly in accordance with legal principles, without any ethnic or linguistic bias. The characterization of the accused as a "social worker" or "women's rights activist" is entirely inaccurate and misleading, as no individual is prosecuted for engagement in such fields. Her conviction is based exclusively on her involvement in unlawful activities and actions constituting a direct threat to public order and security.

