



*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

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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 enlightening report on the case of Mrs. Sharifeh Mohammadi prepared by the High Council for Human Rights of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It would be appreciated if the report be shared with the related special procedures mandate holders and advocates.

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
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In the Name of God

An Enlightening Report on the Case of Ms. Sharifeh Mohammadi

Introduction

The Komala terrorist group is one of the armed groups that has resisted the political system of the Islamic Republic of Iran since the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran, resorting to violence and armed actions, and has carried out numerous terrorist operations. These actions have resulted in the martyrdom and injury of a large number of innocent Iranian citizens. In its black record, among the crimes committed by this group, the Paveh Sedition can be mentioned.

Today, this group continues its activities and has an organized structure inside and outside the country. In recent years, recruiting new forces, this group, especially at critical times (including during the 2022 unrest), has carried out hostile actions against national security and the people of Iran.

As a member of the Komala terrorist group and an active member of its coordination committee, Ms. Sharifeh Mohammadi was in contact with some of its main and fugitive elements and was active in establishing Komala-affiliated labor organizations in the provinces of Kurdistan and Gilan. She played an active role in inciting and organizing anti-security activities, especially during the 2022 unrest.

While hostile media and some anti-regime news agencies try to portray her as a "left social activist", judicial documents, the defendant's confessions, and discovered evidence clearly show that she was one of the active elements in the structure of the Komala terrorist group and was a member of it with full knowledge of the group's violent goals. The following is an examination of the legal case and the process of investigating her charges.

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Description of the criminal acts leading to her arrest

Ms. Sharifeh Mohammadi was arrested for committing numerous security actions and activities, including the following:

- Active membership in the Komala terrorist group and participation in the coordination committee of this group;
- Direct contact with the main cadres of the group, especially the Alizadeh branch, to form illegal associations;
- Holding secret meetings and gatherings to plan and organize actions against the Islamic System;
- Extensive activity in cyberspace (including managing “goft-o-gu¹” Telegram group) in line with the goals of the Komala terrorist group;
- Preparing and distributing leaflets, political statements, and provocative articles against the Islamic Republic;
- Developing organizational guidelines for the activities and mobilization of labor movements during the 2022 unrest and publishing them through the “Manjaniq” virtual page.

Based on documentation and evidence in line with the court's rules, including reports from judicial officers, explicit confessions from the accused, and discovered evidence such as the contents of her mobile phone, and after going through the legal procedures and observing the Sharia standards and regulations of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Ms. Sharifeh Mohammadi was summoned to the investigation branch on December 6, 2023, by the order of a judicial authority, on charges of rebellion (membership in rebellious group) and propaganda activity against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Due to failure to post bail, she was sent to the Rasht Central Prison's Correctional and Training Center and then arrested.

¹ The Dialogue



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Investigation and Indictment Process

All stages of the investigation and interrogation of the accused, in order to clarify the dimensions of her actions and activities, were carried out under the full supervision of the judicial authority and within the framework of laws and regulations. In this process, all of her defense rights, including the right to a lawyer, the right to remain silent, and other rights stipulated in Articles 190, 194, 195, and 199 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, were fully respected.

In this regard, due to the sensitivity of the case, she appeared before the judicial authority in the shortest possible time (December 9, 2023) and after being informed of the charges, in accordance with the regulations, considering the new charges against the accused, the previous bail order was revoked and a temporary detention order was issued for her. Investigations under the supervision of the judicial authority regarding her case were initiated in two provinces of Kurdistan and Gilan, considering the activities and movements of the accused in these two provinces.

Finally, after completing the investigation and taking statements from the accused in several interrogation sessions with the presence of her lawyer, considering the evidence and the strong and undeniable reasoning, including some of the accused's explicit statements, after taking the last defense, the investigation was declared closed. Subsequently, on March 26, 2024 the final order was issued to summon the accused to trial and indict her on the charge of rebellion, and the case was sent to the court for consideration.

This process demonstrates strict adherence to legal standards and the indictment's reliance on strong and well-reasoned documents. Also, all fair trial principles, including those set forth in Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, have been taken into account at all stages of the case.

Proceedings and Verdict

After the case was sent to the court, the case was heard in full compliance with domestic regulations and international standards of proceedings, including the principles set forth in Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political



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Rights (including the right to appeal, trial by multiple judges, observance of the principle of innocence, and other fair trial guarantees).

After holding several sessions and hearing the latest defenses of the defendant and the defense attorney, as well as reviewing the case documents, on June 13, 2024, the court confirmed the defendant's crime of "membership in the Komala rebellious Group" and issued a death sentence.

The defendant and her lawyers filed an appeal, which led to a retrial of the case in the Supreme Court. On September 8, 2024, this highest judicial authority of the country reversed the ruling and referred the case to a primary court for retrial.

After holding several sessions, carefully examining the documents, and hearing the defendant's defense, the primary court, despite the Supreme Court's opinion, again issued the death sentence on February 11, 2025, confirming the charge of rebellion. The case is currently being heard in the Supreme Court with the defendant's appeal, and the verdict has not yet been finalized.

Condition of detention and access to services and facilities

✓ Access to a lawyer

According to the case documents, the defendant has enjoyed the right to access an official lawyer of the Judiciary at all stages of the proceedings. Immediately after her arrest and in line with the observance of citizen rights, the investigator of the investigation branch corresponded with the prosecutor of Rasht, which led to the introduction of two official lawyers to defend her. These selected lawyers have been actively present in all court sessions and have defended their client's rights by presenting comprehensive defense bills.

✓ Conditions of detention and medical services

The accused has undergone a complete medical examination after entering Rasht Central Prison. During her detention, like other convicts, she has had permanent (24-hour) access to the prison's health and medical services, including a doctor, a nursing home, and the necessary medicines. According to Article 137 of the Executive



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Regulations of the Prisons Organization, in urgent cases, it is possible to transfer individuals to medical centers outside the prison. In this regard, she was once sent to a medical center outside the prison due to a nail fungus problem, where she was regularly provided with prescribed medicines under full supervision. According to the latest medical report, she is in perfect physical and mental health and receives vitamin supplements as ordered by the prison doctor.

✓ **Welfare services and facilities of the prison**

She benefits from the prison's cultural and sports facilities as follows:

- Access to the prison library (3 days a week) with book delivery every day.
- Sports facilities including: volleyball, hula hoop, sport shoes and brain games
- Participation in technical and vocational training courses including crochet and doll-making workshops

In accordance with international standards and internal prison regulations, these facilities are provided to all prisoners and she regularly uses them, as well.

✓ **Family visits**

She meets her family twice a week and there are no restrictions on her telephone calls or in-person meetings with family members and lawyers.

Conclusion

In the Islamic Republic of Iran, all citizens, including political activists, women's rights defenders, and media members, have the right to act within the framework of the country's current laws. The judicial system of Iran has always operated on the principle of equality of all citizens before the law, and any claim of discrimination in dealing with individuals due to political or trade union activities is completely rejected.

Our country, with its rich cultural and ethnic diversity, includes Kurdish, Baluch, Turkish, Arab, Lor, Fars and other ethnic groups, all of whom enjoy equal legal



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protection. In the Islamic Republic, ethnic and linguistic affiliations have never been and will never be the basis for judicial action

Regarding the case of Ms. Sharifeh Mohammadi, it should be emphasized that her conviction was solely due to her membership and activity in the Komala terrorist group. This group has jeopardized national security since the beginning of the Islamic Revolution by carrying out armed terrorist operations in the western regions of the country, assassinating innocent citizens, destroying public and private property, attacking military centers, and implementing plans designed by hostile governments.

Moreover, the recent activities of this group during the 2022 unrest are clear evidence of its terrorist nature. Therefore, the conviction of Ms. Mohammadi, who was identified as an active member of this group, is based entirely on judicial documents and the explicit text of the country's current laws and has no connection to civil or human rights activities.

The Iranian judicial system has handled this case with complete care and in compliance with all legal standards, and the verdict issued is solely based on the proven security crimes against her. Any attempt to instill ethnic or political discrimination in this regard is completely baseless and biased.



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