



*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. 2050/2570592

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 8 / 2025 dated 26 May 2025 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, 23 July 2025



Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
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CH-1211 Geneva 10
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The Islamic Republic of Iran
Judiciary
Deputy for International Affairs

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In His Name, the Almighty

In relation to the correspondence of May 26, 2025, from some of the Human Rights Council's mandate holders regarding the conviction of Mr. Ahmad Reza Jalali, the following information is presented for your consideration and attention:

1. This correspondence claims that "Iran is using Jalali as a tool to pressure Sweden" and describes his arrest as an instance of "hostage-taking." This is despite the fact that Mr. Ahmadreza Jalali did not have the citizenship of any country other than Iran at the time of his arrest, April 25, 2016, and was granted Swedish citizenship in February 2018. Therefore, from the perspective of the Islamic Republic of Iran, he has Iranian citizenship, and his dual citizenship is not accepted under Iranian civil law.
2. Mr. Ahmadreza Jalali was detained, trialed and convicted for committing criminal acts such as communication and collaboration with an adversary's intelligence service (Mossad) for material gains (for receiving 250 thousand Euros) and securing the citizenship of a European country, disclosing information of some sensitive facilities, cooperation in the assassination of nuclear scientists ([REDACTED]), providing detailed information about the work and personal routines of 30 of the country's prominent nuclear scientists, and the transmission of classified (secret and completely secret) technical and security intelligence to the intelligence apparatus of a hostile regime (Mossad) etc. all of which are backed up by incontrovertible proofs, positive evidence and indisputable

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documents, including explicit confessions. Therefore, contrary to the claim, the arrest of Mr. Jalali was completely legal and in compliance with the provisions of the Islamic Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure.

3. Despite clarifications and responses to numerous previous correspondences, the authors of this correspondence have once again attempted to create doubt and question the conditions of his arrest and trial by proposing titles such as "extracting forced confession under torture." These actions are completely unjustified and baseless for the following reasons, and it is recommended that they refrain from repeating them:

- The defendant was arrested on April 25, 2016 in Tehran on the strength of a judicial order and in compliance with all the rules of citizen's rights. All defense rights was immediately explained to him before the judicial authority, including the right to counsel, the right to remain silent, etc., according to articles 199, 195, 190 and 194 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Then, an injunction in form of a temporary detention order was issued for the defendant who had been charged with collaborating with a hostile regime, whereby he was committed to prison. The family of Mr. Jalali was informed about his apprehension, his place of detention, the reason for his detention and the type of charge leveled at him at the very beginning of his arrest. Also, the defendant's objection to the order of temporary detention was dealt with in a competent court.
- The investigation of the defendant was carried out by a judicial officer with the permission and supervision of the judicial authority, respecting every

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grounds for hearing would be lost if defense attorneys are not available during the proceedings.

- With the conclusion of the investigation and the issuance of the indictment, the case of the defendant was sent to the court. During the trial, the file was given to the designated defense lawyer of the accused, [REDACTED] for study on May 27, 2017. On June 10, 2017, the lawyer announced the end of the case study in writing. Subsequently, in addition to defending in court, the lawyer submitted to the court a 21-page bill including a 220-page attachment. Having reviewed the bills, defenses and documents of the case and based on Article 286 of the Islamic Penal Code (which briefly stipulates that anyone who commits crimes against the internal or external security of the country on a large scale in such a way as to cause disruption in the general order of the country, or causes widespread insecurity or inflict major damage to the state is considered Corrupter on the Earth (Mofsid fil Arz) and thus punishable by death), the court proceeded to issue a decision on October 2, 2017. It is important to note that in the presence of his defense lawyers during the court hearing, the defendant availed his right to try to invalidate the charges. Apart from their oral statements, the defense lawyers also presented their defenses to the court in form of different bills. The decision issued on October 18, 2017 was served to one of the lawyers, and on November 5, 2017, he registered his objection to the court decision and appealed within 20 days of the legal deadline. He filed his appeal reasons in a 19-page bill, which was subsequently sent to the Supreme Court. Considering the bills and



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defenses along with the documents of the case, the Supreme Court found no reason to overrule the sentence and upheld the same on December 2, 2017. It should be noted that in terms of the duration of the case, about one year and seven months passed from the start of the investigation to the issuance of the final court decision.

4. Like other prisoners, the Mr. Ahmadreza Jalali has had access to health and medical services normally and without any restrictions during his detention and imprisonment. In this regard, he has visited the detention center's health center 23 times so far and has been examined by general practitioners and specialists and received medication. Also, according to the prison doctors, in order to complete the treatment process, he was sent 34 times to medical centers outside the prison, [REDACTED], and received examinations and medical services from internist, surgery, and gastroenterology specialists. Currently, he is not facing any serious medical problems, and his health condition is regularly being monitored and evaluated by doctors.

With these explanations, the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its deep regret and dissatisfaction with the repeated allegations and the practice of continuously defending criminals, spies, and murderers, and reiterates that the death penalty in Iran is applied only for very serious crimes, and that these punishments are imposed and implemented in full accordance with the law and in a strict manner.