



*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. 2050/2722861

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 5 / 2025 dated 1 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.

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, 21 November 2025



Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10

In the Name of God

Regarding the correspondence of May 1, 2025, from some of the mandate holders of Human Rights Council on the case of Ms. Zeinab Jalalian (reference number UA IRN 5/2025), the following is provided to clarify the allegations made:

Introduction:

The failure of the projects of the enemies of the Islamic Republic of Iran in activating the villains and terrorist groups based in the western border strips of the country, especially the PJAK, who are trying to create disorder and chaos, has led these groups to resort to international institutions in various ways to whitewash their criminal actions. By abusing the capacity of these institutions and providing false and misleading information, in line with some media outlets hostile to the Islamic Republic of Iran, they seek to challenge the country.

Description of the case of Zeinab Jalalian as a member of PJAK Terrorist Group

Zeinab Jalalian, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] joined the terrorist group PKK as a teenager and later joined its Iranian branch, PJAK. Contrary to some claims, her membership in these groups was not within the framework of political and civil activities, but specifically in the framework of the organizational and military actions of the terrorist group PJAK. This group, as a sub-group of the PKK, has been identified as a terrorist group by some international institutions and countries, including the European Union, the United States, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and others. On February 4, 2009, the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) designated PJAK as a terrorist organization under Executive Order 13224. In addition to committing terrorist acts and targeting civilians, this group has also engaged in

actions such as using children as soldiers, violence against women, and the use of anti-personnel mines. In some cases, some international human rights organizations have obtained official commitments from the group's officials and representatives to stop these actions that violate human rights. Interpol has also issued red notices to the leaders and members of this group, based on complaints from private plaintiffs, under the title of membership in the terrorist group PJAK, which reveals the terrorist nature of this group.

Ms. Jalalian was recruited by the PKK terrorist group in early 2001 and left the country through an illegal border crossing to complete a training course and went to the group's headquarters in northern Iraq. After completing training, military and ideological courses at the PKK and PJAK terrorist group headquarters in northern Iraq and attending some of the group's areas in Turkey and Iraq, she was sent to the country with a military team in 2007 with the aim of carrying out a series of political, military and propaganda measures. On January 5, 2008, she participated as one of the collaborators in the terrorist operation by the PJAK terrorist group at the police station in the Kharajian region of Kermanshah province, which resulted in the martyrdom of 7 law enforcement officers. Following this operation, while she was hiding in the house of one of the elements and supporters of the PKK terrorist group in Kermanshah city and trying to commit several more terrorist acts after several successful terrorist operations such as bombing the Governor's Office of Kermanshah and killing civilians, she was arrested on February 26, 2008 in compliance with all legal procedures and sent to prison in a legal detention center under the supervision of the Prisons Organization due to her inability to post bail in accordance with a judicial order. Therefore, her arrest was completely legal, and her description as a "political prisoner" is completely unfounded and untrue.

After conducting investigations and interrogations under the supervision of the judicial authority, based on the verdict dated December 3, 2008 by the Kermanshah court, she was finally sentenced to death on the legal charges of: 1- Armed action against the sacred regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran 2- Membership in the terrorist group PJAK 3- Carrying and keeping unauthorized

weapons and military equipment 4- Propaganda activities in favor of groups opposed to the regime, However, considering the defendant's expression of remorse and repentance, her sentence was reduced from death to life imprisonment.

Prison condition

Ms. Jalalian, who was arrested and sentenced in the jurisdiction of Kermanshah province, requested to be transferred to [REDACTED] in order to facilitate her family visits, which was approved by the competent authority and she was transferred to the aforementioned prison on November 22, 2014. In this prison, she had access to the legal facilities and benefits for prisoners, including medical examinations and health and pharmaceutical care, as well as the possibility of meeting and establishing telephone contact with her family and relatives. Unfortunately, after a short period of her sentence [REDACTED] she abused Islamic mercy and engaged in propaganda activities against the regime and recruitment for the PJAK terrorist group in this prison, which led to her being returned to [REDACTED]

She continued her wrongdoing [REDACTED] and continued to recruit members for the hostile group, causing disruption and disorder [REDACTED] In order to avoid this and after obtaining an advisory opinion from the relevant authorities, she was transferred to [REDACTED] and is currently serving her sentence in this prison. She currently enjoys the necessary facilities and amenities for prisoners, in compliance with all legal and religious standards.

Therefore, her transfer to other prisons was not intended to punish her and cut off contact with her family, but rather to prevent the continuation of the above criminal acts, especially recruiting members for the PJAK terrorist group, and within the framework of the law.



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Medical Services

Allegations of pressure, torture, deprivation of treatment, and restrictions on contact with family have been raised repeatedly by international human rights institutions based on reports from so-called human rights organizations and even reports from media outlets affiliated with the PJAK terrorist group, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] however, all of these claims are fundamentally rejected and official medical, judicial, and supervisory documents prove the opposite. During her imprisonment, Zeinab Jalalian, like other prisoners, had the right to access medical services and was examined and treated by doctors many times, both inside the prison and in medical centers outside the prison. In addition, the diseases mentioned are common among women and, as usual, she has benefited from the services of general practitioners and related specialists, like other citizens. All of her medical dispatches are documented with medical records and official approvals signed by her.

Latest Treatment Status

According to a report [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated: "The patient has an

[REDACTED] Due to its inactivity, it does not require surgical or medical treatment, and there are no contraindications [REDACTED]

On May 21, 2025, Ms. Jalalian was referred [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the results of

which are as follows: [REDACTED]



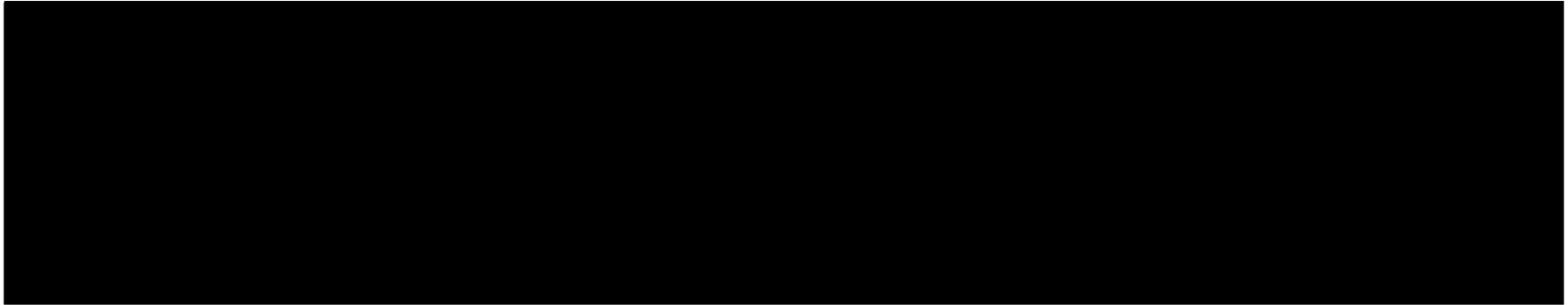
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On May 26, 2025, Ms. Jalalian was sent to [REDACTED] to respond to the forensic doctor's letter, and numerous prescriptions were obtained from the doctor by the patient's companions and presented to the prison.

According to the report [REDACTED] "At 13:45 in the afternoon on July 31, 2025, Ms. Jalalian visited the prison health unit on her own and took the medications prescribed [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] She left the health unit on her own at 15:20 in the afternoon in good general condition. At 9:00 AM on August 2, 2025, Ms. Jalalian returned for further treatment and stated that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] She left the health unit on her own at 10:15 AM in good general condition".

According to the nursing report sheet, at 12:00 PM on August 26, 2025, following her complaint of pain [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] attended her bedside in coordination with the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the night before and they had requested [REDACTED] The [REDACTED] arrived at Ms. Jalalian's bedside at 8:00 AM on August 28, 2025 to inject her [REDACTED] but she refused to consent to the injection, claiming that her pain had decreased, and the injection was not performed.

On August 30, 2025, Ms. Jalalian was sent to the relevant center [REDACTED] and on the same day, the report was viewed in the form of a CD [REDACTED]



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and an order for hospitalization for [REDACTED] was issued on September 4, 2025.

During her time [REDACTED] Ms. Jalalian has visited the general practitioner of the health center about 100 times and the prison nurse 60 times. In addition to regular and periodic visits by a general practitioner, she has also been examined many times by a specialist doctor inside the prison, has also been sent to specialized centers outside the prison for further specialized examinations and has been treated completely free of charge.

Description of Ms. Zeinab Jalalian's specialized examinations since her arrival at Yazd Prison, either inside or at specialized centers outside the prison

No	Description of the measures taken
1.	Visited by [REDACTED] and performing prescribed tests at a specialized center outside the prison - dated January 7, 2021
2.	Visited by [REDACTED] at a specialized center outside prison - dated January 11, 2021
3.	Visited by [REDACTED] at a specialized center outside prison - dated January 24, 2021
4.	Visited by [REDACTED] at a specialized center outside prison - dated January 25, 2021
5.	Resent for a [REDACTED] visit at a specialized center outside the prison - dated January 24, 2021
6.	Receiving periodic [REDACTED] vaccines in the period 2021 to 2023
7.	Performing an [REDACTED] test at a specialized center outside the prison - dated September 14, 2023
8.	Performing an [REDACTED] test at a specialized center outside the prison - dated November 20, 2021, [REDACTED]



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9.	Visited by [REDACTED] at a specialized center outside the prison - dated January 16, 2024
10.	Sent to a specialized center outside the prison for [REDACTED] visit - dated February 5, 2024
11.	Sent to a specialized center outside the prison for [REDACTED] - dated February 12, 2024
12.	Visited by a [REDACTED] for a [REDACTED] treatment inside the prison - dated February 28, 2024
13.	Visited by a [REDACTED] inside the prison and medical treatment – dated March 24, 2024
14.	Visited by a [REDACTED] inside the prison and medical treatment – dated April 21, 2024
15.	Visited by a [REDACTED] and medical treatment inside the prison – dated April 28, 2023
16.	Visited by [REDACTED] inside the prison and medical treatment – dated May 14, 2024
17.	Visited by [REDACTED] at a specialized center outside the prison - dated July 23, 2024
18.	Two visits by [REDACTED] at a specialized center outside the prison - dated August 1, 2024
19.	Periodic visit and report by the nurse and doctor of the women's ward of the prison - dated August 26, 2024
20.	Sent for [REDACTED] at a specialized center outside the prison - dated August 27, 2024
21.	Performing [REDACTED] tests at a specialized center outside the prison - dated September 8, 2024
22.	Visited by [REDACTED] at a specialized center outside the prison - dated August 1, 2024
23.	Sent for [REDACTED] at a specialized center outside the prison - dated September 26, 2024
24.	Visited by [REDACTED] at a specialized center outside the prison - dated October 31, 2024



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25.	Visited by [REDACTED] at a specialized center outside the prison - dated January 15, 2025
26.	Visited by [REDACTED] - dated April 23, 2025
27.	Sent to [REDACTED] - dated May 14, 2025
28.	Visited [REDACTED] - dated May 21, 2025
29.	Sent to medical center and visited [REDACTED] - dated May 26, 2025
30.	Sent to medical center and visited [REDACTED] - dated July 12, 2025
31.	Sent to a treatment center for medical [REDACTED] - dated August 30, 2025

Mental Status

Ms. Jalalian has had numerous individual psychological evaluations and group health education sessions. Her general condition is good. A complete family and educational history and clinical history have been taken, and apart from the issue of being distant from her family, she has no other specific problems. Her personality and temperament have been assessed as stable and predictable. This client has regular daily exercises, which indicates that she is in good mental condition.

Visits and phone calls

Since her arrival [REDACTED] the Ms. Jalalian has been able to contact her family and relatives by phone. Seven phone numbers are registered on her contact card. During the last two weeks of February 2025 alone, Ms. Jalalian has contacted her family and relatives 43 times.

Regarding visits with her family, it is announced that she is allowed to visit in person and virtually, and since the beginning of her detention, she has met with her defense attorney, family, and even friends many times, and the claim of restrictions or prohibitions in this regard is not correct. However, since December 21, 2024, she has not requested any visits.



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Therefore, it is observed that the conditions of her detention not only do not violate international norms and standards, but have always been accompanied by mercy and compassion, and in some cases, she has even enjoyed the possibility of using privileges and facilities beyond legal limits.
