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AUX DROITS DE L'HOMME

PROCEDURES SPECIALES DU
CONSEIL DES DROITS DE L'HOMME

UNITED NATIONS
OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

SPECIAL PROCEDURES OF THE
HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Mandates of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders; the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran; and the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

REFERENCE: UA G/SO 214 (67-17) Assembly & Association (2010-1) G/SO 214 (107-9) G/SO 214 (3-3-16) Iran (2011-16) G/SO 214 (53-24)
IRN 24/2012

8 October 2012

Excellency,

We have the honour to address you in our capacity as Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders; Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers; Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran; and Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 16/4, 15/21, 16/5, 17/2, 19/12, and 16/23.

In this connection we would like to bring to the attention of your Excellency's Government information we have received concerning the imprisonment of **Mohammad Ali Dadkhah**, a prominent human rights lawyer and co-founder of the Centre for Human Rights Defenders (CHRD). Mr. Dadkhah has represented many high-profile political and human rights activists.

According to information received:

On Saturday 29 September 2012, Mohammad Ali Dadkhah was arrested to serve a nine year jail term previously imposed on him. In July 2011, Mr. Dadkhah was sentenced to nine years in prison, ten years' ban on legal practice, flogging, and cash fines by Branch 15 of Tehran Revolutionary Court after being charged with "membership of an association (the CHRD) seeking to overthrow the government", "spreading propaganda against the system through interviews with foreign media" and "possession of banned books". The sentence was upheld by the appeal court in April 2012.

Concern is expressed at the heavy sentence imposed on Mr. Dadkhah, including flogging which raises serious concerns about his mental and physical integrity. In addition, concern is expressed that his arrest and conviction may be directly linked to his work as a human rights lawyer, including with the CHRD.

While we do not wish to prejudge the accuracy of these allegations, we wish to draw your Excellency's attention to the right to physical and mental integrity of Mr. Mohammad Ali Dadkhah.

In this connection, we would like to draw the attention of your Excellency's Government to paragraph 7a of Resolution 8/8 of the Human Rights Council reminded Governments that corporal punishment...can amount to cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment or even to torture. Both the Human Rights Committee and the Committee against Torture have called for the abolition of judicial corporal punishment. In paragraph 5 of General Comment No. 20 (1992), the Human Rights Committee stated that the prohibition of torture and ill-treatment must extend to corporal punishment, including excessive chastisement ordered as punishment for a crime"

Furthermore, we would like to refer your Excellency's Government to article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which provides that "[e]veryone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice."

We would also like to remind your Excellency's Government of article 22 of the ICCPR which provides that "[e]veryone shall have the right to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his interests".

In this context, we would like to refer to Human Rights Council resolution 15/21, and in particular operative paragraph 1 that "[c]alls upon States to respect and fully protect the rights of all individuals to assemble peacefully and associate freely... including persons espousing minority or dissenting views or beliefs, human rights defenders, trade unionists and others, including migrants, seeking to exercise or to promote these rights, and to take all necessary measures to ensure that any restrictions on the free exercise of the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association are in accordance with their obligations under international human rights law."

Regarding allegations that Mr. Dadkhah's arrest and conviction may be directly linked to his work as a human rights lawyer, we would like to refer your Excellency's Government to the fundamental principles set forth in the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and in particular articles 1 and 2 which state that "everyone has the right individually or in association with others, to promote and to strive for the protection and realization of human rights

and fundamental freedoms at the national and international levels” and that “each State has a prime responsibility and duty to protect, promote and implement all human rights and fundamental freedoms, inter alia, by adopting such steps as may be necessary to create all conditions necessary in the social, economic, political and other fields, as well as the legal guarantees required to ensure that all persons under its jurisdiction, individually and in association with others, are able to enjoy all those rights and freedoms in practice”.

Furthermore, we would like to bring to the attention of your Excellency’s Government the following provisions of the Declaration:

- article 5 points b) and c) which provide that for the purpose of promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, everyone has the right to form, join and participate in non-governmental organizations, associations or groups, and to communicate with non-governmental or intergovernmental organizations; and

- article 9 paragraph 3 point c) which provides that everyone has the right, individually and in association with others to offer and provide professionally qualified legal assistance or other relevant advice and assistance in defending human rights and fundamental freedoms.

In this context, we would further like to refer Your Excellency's Government to the Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers, adopted by the Eight United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders held at Havana, Cuba, from 27 August to 7 September 1990, and in particular principle 16, which states: “Governments shall ensure that lawyers (a) are able to perform all of their professional functions without intimidation, hindrance, harassment or improper interference; (b) are able to travel and to consult with their clients freely both within their own country and abroad; and (c) shall not suffer, or be threatened with, prosecution or administrative, economic or other sanctions for any action taken in accordance with recognized professional duties, standards and ethics.”; principle 17, which states: “Where the security of lawyers is threatened as a result of discharging their functions, they shall be adequately safeguarded by the authorities.”; and principle 18, which states: “Lawyers shall not be identified with their clients or their clients' causes as a result of discharging their functions.”

In view of the urgency of the matter, we would appreciate a response on the initial steps taken by your Excellency’s Government to safeguard the physical integrity and the rights of Mr. Mohammad Ali Dadkhah in compliance with the above international instruments.

Moreover, it is our responsibility under the mandates provided to us by the Human Rights Council, to seek to clarify all cases brought to our attention. Since we are expected to report on these cases to the Human Rights Council, we would be grateful for your cooperation and your observations on the following matters, when relevant to the case under consideration:

1. Are the facts alleged in the above summary of this case accurate?
2. Please provide details of any legal basis for the conviction of Mr. Dadkhah and the heavy sentence and how this is compatible with the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders.

We undertake to ensure that your Excellency's Government's response to each of these questions is accurately reflected in the report we will submit to the Human Rights Council for its consideration.

While waiting for your response, we urge your Excellency's Government to take all necessary measures to guarantee that the rights and freedoms of Mr. Mohammad Ali Dadkhah are respected and, in the event that your investigations support or suggest the above allegations to be correct, the accountability of any person responsible of the alleged violations should be ensured. We also request that your Excellency's Government adopt effective measures to prevent the recurrence of these acts.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Maina Kiai
Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association

Margaret Sekaggya
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders

Gabriela Knaut
Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

Ahmed Shaheed
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

Juan E. Méndez
Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

Frank La Rue
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression