

Appendix II

Violations of Recommendation 46 regarding the Guarantee of Due Process

- II.1** As of March 15, 2014, the opposition leaders Mehdi Karroubi, Mir Hossein Mousavi and Zahra Rahnavard have been held under de facto house arrest for over three years (since February 14, 2011), without charge or trial. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/02/house-arrest-3/>
- II.2** The Kurdish prisoner Shirkoo Moarefi, was executed November 4, 2013 without his lawyer (or family) being informed of the execution. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/11/kurdish-executed/>
- II.3** The Kurdish political prisoner Habibollah Golparipour was executed on October 26, 2013 without conducting any independent investigation into his claims of torture, which he documented in a letter and audio file ICHRI published, in a trial that Golparipour stated lasted minutes. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/10/golparipour-audio/>
- II.4** The student activist Arash Sadeghi has been imprisoned since January 2012 without charge. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/09/arash-sadeghi/>
- II.5** Fariba Pajouh, a journalist who had worked for reformist newspapers, was arrested on July 10, 2013 and held in solitary confinement in Evin Prison, without charge. http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/07/fariba_pajouh-2/
- II.6** In a June 2013 interview with ICHRI, a former prison inmate reported that there are some 170 Sunni prisoners at Rajaei Shahr Prison in Karaj, many of whom have remained in prison for years without trial or being informed of their charges. http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/06/sunni_rajaei_shahr/
- II.7** On May 27, 2013, student activist Ashkan Zahabian, a former Mashhad University student and member of the Daftar Tahkim Vahdat Student Organization General Council, was arrested and transferred to Babol's Mati Kola Prison. The family stated that no summonses had been served to them. http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/ashkan_zahabian/
- II.8** Mohammad Hossein Karroubi, the son of opposition leader Mehdi Karroubi (who has been under house arrest since February 2011), documented in a May 2013 letter to Iran's Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei the confiscation of personal items by security forces in February 2013 from his home and from the home of two of the daughters of Mir Hossein Mousavi (the other opposition leader also under house arrest). During the search, identification and financial documents, property deeds, cell phones, laptops, and other personal items were confiscated. On the day Mohammad Hossein Karroubi's parents were put under house arrest in 2011, his home was raided, searched and occupied by security forces for 20 days. After the raid, his children's educational records were confiscated from their schools for four months. His passport has been confiscated for more than three years and he has not been allowed to leave the

country. http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/05/karroubi_letter_khamenei/

II.9 In March of 2013, a Kurdish prisoner, Ali Ahmad Soleiman, was convicted of murder, with no evidence, witnesses, or confessions presented in the case. This conviction followed a six-year sentence completed in November 2011, but Soleiman was never released. When he objected to his sentence, the Intelligence Ministry threatened his lawyer, who then refused to write the appeal request. The prisoner then wrote his own appeal, but the Court issued its ruling based solely on a report provided by the Intelligence Ministry and the IRGC's Intelligence Unit. http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2013/04/soleiman_qisas/

II.10 In January 2012, Iran's Supreme Court upheld the death sentences of Zanyar Moradi and Loghman Moradi, who were originally convicted of "enmity against God" and "corruption on earth" for allegedly murdering the son of a senior cleric in Marivan, Kurdistan province, in 2009. Both have requested retrial, since they have denied the charges and stated they were forced under torture to sign false confessions, but it has not been granted. <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2014/02/loghman-moradi/>