

TESTIMONY OF

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BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

AND THE

**SUBCOMMITTEE ON AFRICA, GLOBAL HEALTH, GLOBAL HUMAN RIGHTS,
AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

OF THE

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

ON

**ONE YEAR UNDER ROUHANI:
IRAN'S ABYSMAL HUMAN RIGHTS RECORD**

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INTRODUCTION

I want to thank the Members of the House Subcommittees on the Middle East and North Africa and on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations for holding this hearing and inviting me to testify today on behalf of the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF).

Since the start of the Islamic Revolution, any Iranian dissenting from the Iranian government's interpretation of Shi'a Islam may be considered an enemy of the state and a potential target for abuse. From 1979 until today, the regime has used its power to maintain monopoly status in the public square for its own exclusionary ideas and beliefs, while prohibiting or severely restricting alternative views and brutally punishing dissenting groups or individuals. A recent UN report counts almost nine hundred prisoners of conscience and political prisoners, including nearly 300 religious practitioners and minorities, human rights defenders, civil society activists, women's rights advocates, journalists and students.

Because religion matters to Tehran, how the government treats the right to religious freedom is critical to assessing the overall status and direction of human rights in the country. That lens also is necessary to evaluate Iran's president, Hassan Rouhani, who, having taken office last August, soon will mark one year as Iran's President.

How do we evaluate President Rouhani's first year in office, especially given the expectations of change that the supposedly "moderate" Rouhani himself encouraged during his campaign for the presidency? The picture is bleak. President Rouhani has not delivered on his campaign promises of strengthening civil liberties for religious minorities. In fact, the number of Baha'is and Christians in prison for their faith increased over the past year. Physical attacks, harassment, detention, arrests, and imprisonment intensified. Even some of the recognized non-Muslim religious minorities protected under Iran's constitution – Jews, Armenian and Assyrian Christians, and Zoroastrians – face harassment, intimidation, discrimination, arrests, and imprisonment. Majority Shi'a and minority Sunni Muslims, including clerics who dissent, face intimidation and imprisonment. Dissidents and human rights defenders increasingly have been subject to abuse and several were sentenced to death and even executed for the capital crime of "enmity against God."

We must never forget that Iran's government remains a theocratic dictatorship which wages war against its people's fundamental rights. It is for good reason that annually since 1999 the United States has designated Iran a Country of Particular Concern, or CPC, under the International Religious Freedom Act. Its government continues to rank among the world's worst abusers of freedom of religion or belief, engaging in and tolerating systematic, ongoing, and egregious violations of this foundational human right. These violations have ranged from daily acts of discrimination to severe punishments including prolonged detention, torture, and executions based primarily or entirely upon the religion of the accused.

My testimony focuses on the Iranian government's religious freedom abuses, including developments over the past year. I will draw particular attention to the plight of members of religious minorities, such as Baha'is, Sufi Muslims, and Christians, while also noting Iran's persecution of dissenting members of the Shi'a Muslim majority. I also will highlight USCIRF's recommendations to the United States government on how best to respond to the worsening conditions for religious freedom in Iran.

Much of my testimony today inevitably focuses on people. Especially when it comes to Iran, it is almost impossible to read the newspaper, listen to the radio, or go online and not find a report about individuals being detained for who they are, what they believe, and how they have chosen to express their convictions. These prisoners of conscience have been unjustly prevented from enjoying the most fundamental human rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and other international human rights instruments and standards. To help ensure these brave souls are not forgotten, along with my testimony, I request that the list of prisoners of conscience created for the Defending Freedoms Project and those who are listed in USCIRF's Annual Report also be included in the record.

Some of these prisoners of conscience are included in the Defending Freedoms Project. Through this effort, Members of Congress advocate on behalf of prisoners of conscience from around the world. Through these actions, Members stand in solidarity with these imprisoned individuals, raising their cases at the highest levels. All of us want these and other prisoners of conscience to know that they are neither forgotten nor alone. We also want to shine a light on the laws and policies that led to their imprisonment, and we want to hold, in this case, the Iranian government accountable. Ultimately, we want to see these prisoners freed.

BACKGROUND

The beliefs defining the Iranian dictatorship's character remain self-consciously religious and inescapably theocratic. The Islamic Republic of Iran is a constitutional theocratic republic that proclaims the Twelver (Shi'a) Jaafari School of Islam to be the country's official religion. Five seats in the parliament are reserved for recognized religious minorities, two for Armenian Christians, one for Assyrian Christians, and one each for Jews and Zoroastrians. While the constitution recognizes Armenian and Assyrian Christians, Jews, and Zoroastrians as protected religious minorities, it discriminates against its citizens on the basis of religion or belief, as all laws and regulations are based on unique Shi'a Islamic criteria. Since the 1979 revolution, many members of minority religious communities have fled for fear of persecution. Killings, arrests, and physical abuse of detainees have increased in recent years, including for religious minorities and Muslims who dissent or express views perceived as threatening the government's legitimacy. The government continues to use its religious laws to silence reformers, including human rights defenders and journalists, for exercising their internationally-protected rights to freedom of expression and religion or belief.

The Shi'a Muslim Majority

The Iranian government continues to target prominent reformers within the Shi'a Muslim majority, with many receiving harsh prison sentences allegedly for "insulting Islam," criticizing the Islamic Republic, and publishing materials that supposedly deviate from Islamic standards. The government increasingly has manipulated its religious laws to silence dissidents simply for exercising their freedoms of thought and expression, conscience and religion.

The government has expanded its crackdown on Shi'a clerics. Over the years, a number of senior Shi'a religious leaders who have opposed various tenets and practices of the government have been subject to house arrest, detention without charge, trial without due process, torture, and other forms of ill treatment.

Ayatollah Mohammad Kazemini Boroujerdi, who favors the separation of religion and state and supported the rights of Iran's religious minorities as well as those of its Shi'a Muslim majority, was arrested and imprisoned without charge in October 2006. He remains in prison today. He and 17 of his followers initially were tried by a special court with jurisdiction over Shi'a clerics, and sentenced to death on spurious charges, including "enmity against God" and spreading propaganda against the regime. After an appeal, Boroujerdi was sentenced to 11 years in prison where he has suffered physical and mental abuse. The government has banned him from practicing his clerical duties and confiscated his home and belongings. Representative Keith Ellison (D-MN) has adopted Boroujerdi as part of the Defending Freedoms Project.

Sunni Muslims

In addition to members of the Shi'a majority, Muslim minorities in Iran also face repression. Several of the country's ethnic minorities – Arabs, Baluchis, Kurds, and Turkmen – practice Sunni Islam. These groups are discriminated against on two counts – their ethnic identity and their faith. Sunni leaders regularly are intimidated and harassed by intelligence and security services and report widespread official discrimination. According to the latest UN report on human rights in Iran released earlier this year, some 90 Sunni Muslims are in prison on charges related to their faith. In fact, more than 30 Sunni Muslims currently are on death row after having been convicted of "enmity against God" in unfair judicial proceedings. In addition, the Iranian government discriminates against the Sunni community in government employment, particularly in leadership positions in the executive and judicial branches.

Sunni leaders have reported widespread abuses and restrictions on their religious practice, including detentions and abuse of clerics and bans on Sunni teachings in public schools and Sunni religious literature. The Sunni community remains unable to build a mosque in Tehran and Sunni mosques and literature have been destroyed in parts of eastern Iran. In recent years, dozens of Sunni clerics reportedly were arrested for spreading Sunni teachings in several parts of the country, including Kurdistan, Kermanshah, Baluchistan, West Azerbaijan, Ahvaz, Tavalesh, and Khorassan provinces.

Sufi Muslims

Iran's government also has been stepping up its harassment and arrests of its Sufi Muslim minority, including prominent leaders, while increasing restrictions on places of worship and destroying Sufi prayer centers and *hussainiyas* (or meeting halls). As of February 2014, at least 13 Sufi activists have received long prison sentences for charges such as acting against national security and disrupting public order. Others have cases pending against them. Iranian state television continues to air programs denigrating and demonizing Sufism, particularly the Nematollahi Gonabadi order. Since 2006, Iranian authorities have attacked or demolished several Gonabadi prayer centers, and there have been reports that the government is considering a ban on Sufism.

Many of the Sufi Muslims who have been detained are from the Nematollahi Gonabadi order, and have been sentenced to imprisonment, fines, and floggings. In September and October 2011, for example, a Sufi Muslim from the Gonabadi order was killed and several were injured during a government crackdown in southwestern Iran, Fars province, during which the Basij militia arrested at least 60 Sufis. At least seven remain in detention. Four attorneys – Farshid Yadollahi, Amir Eslami, Afshin Karampour, and Omid Behruzi – who defended the dervishes in court also were arrested in September 2011. Three of the four attorneys continue to be held in Evin Prison and were charged in late 2011 with insulting the Supreme Leader, “spreading lies,” and membership in a “deviant group.” According to human rights groups, the fourth attorney, Amir Eslami, has a serious heart condition and has been sent to the hospital for medical attention.

Non-Muslim Minorities

While Iran's government seriously violates the religious freedom of Shi'a, Sunni, and Sufi Muslims, it continues to treat non-Muslim minorities just as, if not more, harshly. Under Iran's theocratic government, the primacy of Islam and Islamic laws and institutions dramatically diminishes the rights and status of non-Muslims. Members of these communities are subjected to various forms of discrimination, particularly in education, government jobs and services, and the armed services. In addition, their places of worship and photos of religious leadership frequently are defaced with graffiti. Their private schools are administered by Iran's Ministry of Education, which imposes a state-approved religious curriculum. Under Iranian law, non-Muslims may not engage with Muslims in public religious expression or persuasion; some also face restrictions on publishing their religious material in Persian.

Since the June 2009 elections, and again after the election of President Rouhani, Iran's government has conducted a campaign against non-Muslims. A consistent stream of virulent and inflammatory statements by political and religious leaders and an increase in harassment and imprisonment of, and physical attacks against, these groups have returned the nation to levels of oppression not seen since the early 1980s. In 2010 in Qom in central Iran, Iranian Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei publicly stated that “enemies of Islam” are using the spread of Sufism, the Baha'i faith, and Christian house churches to weaken the faith of Iran's young

people in society. Ayatollah Ahmad Jannati, head of the Guardian Council, continues to refer to non-Muslims publicly as “sinful animals” and “corrupt.”

In line with promises made by President Rouhani during the presidential campaign to address the human rights concerns of the Iranian people, in November 2013, the government released a draft Citizens’ Rights Charter. Nevertheless, Article 1 of the draft Charter, which states that all “Iranian nationals regardless of gender, ethnicity, social class, race or other similar categories” may enjoy “citizens’ rights and guarantees” identified in the country’s laws and regulations, omits “faith” or “religion” as one of the protected categories. Thus, while Christians, Jews, and Zoroastrians are afforded some rights under Articles 12 and 13 of the constitution, Baha’is continue to be excluded from any legal protections.

Baha’is

Among Iran’s religious minority communities, the Baha’i long have been subject to particularly severe religious freedom abuses. The UN Special Rapporteur on human rights in Iran, Ahmed Shaheed, in 2012 cited the Baha’i community as the “most persecuted religious minority in Iran.” Iranian authorities view Baha’is, who number at least 300,000, as “heretics” who may be repressed on the grounds of apostasy. According to Iranian law, Baha’i blood is *mobah*, which means members of the Baha’i faith can be killed with impunity. Over the past several years, several articles in the government-controlled newspaper Kayhan, whose managing editor is appointed by Supreme Leader Ayatollah Khamenei, and other media outlets have vilified and demonized the Baha’i faith and community.

Baha’is may not establish places of worship, schools, or any independent religious associations in Iran. Baha’is are barred from the military and denied government jobs and pensions as well as the right to inherit property. Their marriages and divorces also are not recognized, and they have difficulty obtaining death certificates. Baha’i cemeteries, holy places, and community properties often are seized or desecrated, and many of their important religious sites have been destroyed. In fact, Iran’s Revolutionary Guards in recent months began excavating a Baha’i cemetery in Shiraz, Iran where 10 women the government hanged in 1983 are buried. They were convicted of “crimes” that included teaching children’s classes. The women chose to die rather than renounce their faith.

The Baha’i community also faces additional economic pressures, including denial of jobs in both the public and private sectors and of business licenses. Iranian authorities often pressure employers of Baha’is to dismiss them from employment in the private sector. Since 1979, more than 10,000 have been dismissed from government and university jobs.

Although the Iranian government maintains publicly that Baha’is are free to attend university, reports indicate that the de facto policy of preventing Baha’is from obtaining higher education remains in effect. Of the very few Baha’is who were enrolled in universities in recent years, most were expelled once their religious beliefs became known. Furthermore, during the past few

years, young Baha'i schoolchildren in primary and high schools increasingly have been vilified, pressured to convert to Islam, and in some cases expelled on account of their religion.

Since 1979, authorities have killed more than 200 Baha'i leaders. Emboldened by Iranian law and policy, militant societal actors have physically attacked Baha'is and committed violent acts with impunity, including arson on Baha'i homes and businesses. Since October 2010, dozens of shops have been attacked; in all cases, police claimed they could not find the perpetrators. Dozens of Baha'i homes and businesses have received letters warning that Baha'is will suffer severe consequences for forming friendships with Muslims.

An October 2011 report by the Baha'i International Community, titled *"Inciting Hatred: Iran's Media Campaign to Demonize Baha'is,"* summarized the relentless propaganda against the Baha'is as follows:

"They are accused of being agents for various imperialist or colonialist factions; they face continuous but utterly unfounded allegations of immorality; they are branded as social pariahs to be shunned. The propaganda is shocking in its volume and vehemence, its scope and sophistication, cynically calculated to stir up antagonism against a peaceful religious community whose members are striving to contribute to the well-being of their society."

Taking a cue from the regime and media, an unknown assailant killed a local Baha'i leader, Ataollah Rezvani, in August 2013. Rezvani had received intimidating and threatening phone calls from Iranian authorities in the months before his death. In February 2014, three members of a well-known Baha'i family sustained knife injuries when a masked assailant attacked them in their Tehran home. No one has been charged with the murder or the violent attacks.

A report released in February 2013 by the Baha'i International Community, titled *Violence with Impunity: Acts of Aggression against Iran's Baha'i Community*, notes that more than 660 Baha'is have been arbitrarily arrested since 2005. As of today, at least 135 Baha'is are being held in prison solely due to their religious beliefs, more than 10 times the number incarcerated in 2005 and nearly twice the number imprisoned in 2011. Dozens of Baha'is await trial while others have been sentenced to prison terms ranging from 90 days to several years. All of those convicted reportedly are in the process of appealing the verdicts. According to human rights groups, more than 500 Baha'is continue to have active cases pending against them, despite having been released from detention.

Since 2008, the government has imprisoned seven Baha'i leaders – Fariba Kamalabadi, Jamaloddin Khanjani, Afif Naemi, Saeid Rezaie, Mahvash Sabet, Behrouz Tavakkoli, and Vahid Tizfahm – based on dubious charges ranging from espionage to "corruption on the earth." Representative Suzanne Bonamici (D-OR) has adopted Kamalabadi and Representative Jan Schakowsky (D-IL) has adopted Sabet as part of the Defending Freedoms Project.

In August 2010, the seven were sentenced to 20 years in prison. In September 2010, authorities informed them that their 20-year sentences had been reduced to 10. However, prison authorities told them in March 2011 that their original 20-year sentences had been reinstated. The two women currently are being held in Evin prison while the five men are held in the notorious Gohardasht prison outside Tehran. Attorneys for the seven Baha'is, including Nobel Laureate Shirin Ebadi, have had extremely limited access to their clients and court proceedings and have reiterated that the charges against them are baseless.

In addition to the seven Baha'i leaders, there are now 12 Baha'i educators serving lengthy prison terms: Mahmoud Badavam, Faran Hessami, Noushin Khadem, Foad Moghaddam, Kamran Mortezaie, Amanollah Mostaghim, Shahin Negari, Kamran Rahimian, Kayvan Rahimian, Farhad Sedghi, Ramin Zibaie, and Riaz Sobhani. The last, Riaz Sobhani, is the father-in-law of Ms. Cler Baheri who is testifying today. In May 2011, in at least four different cities, Iranian authorities raided more than 30 homes of Baha'is involved with the Baha'i Institute for Higher Education (BIHE), the community's 25 year-old effort to educate its youth, whom the government bars from undergraduate or graduate studies. Approximately 18 Baha'is were arrested and a number of books, documents, computers, and other materials associated with the BIHE were seized. The 12 teachers and administrators are serving four- or five-year prison terms. In September 2011, prominent human rights defender Abdolfattah Soltani was arrested for preparing a defense for the Baha'i educators. He was arrested and detained for several months in 2005 and 2009 under similar circumstances.

Rozita Vaseghi is another Baha'i imprisoned by the government. Representative Ileana Ros-Lehtinen has adopted Vaseghi as part of the Defending Freedoms Project. Vaseghi was arrested in 2010 and is serving two five year terms, charged with spreading Baha'i teachings and "insulting Islamic sacraments." She initially was kept in solitary confinement for six months and is said to be in bad health. However, prison authorities have denied repeated requests for prison leave to seek medical care. She has lost a significant amount of weight, has low blood pressure, and suffers from gum disease which requires surgery.

The Iranian government stooped to new lows in recent years by incarcerating at least four young infants along with their Baha'i mothers. A five-month-old boy was imprisoned with his mother in Semnan in September 2012. The infant later was hospitalized outside of the prison because of a lung disease caused by unsanitary prison conditions. His mother is serving a 23-month sentence. Another infant, the 10-month-old son of a Semnan woman who is serving a 30-month sentence, contracted an infection and was removed from prison for tests, prescribed medication, and is now back in prison with his mother. On December 17, 2012, another Semnan woman was imprisoned with her one-year-old child and remains jailed today.

Christians

Iran's government also continues to repress Christian converts, particularly Evangelicals and other Protestants, who are subject to harassment, arrests, close surveillance, and imprisonment; many are reported to have fled the country. Even indigenous Assyrian and Armenian Christian

religious leaders also have been targeted periodically. Since the 1979 Revolution, Iran's government has refused to allow the construction of a single new church in the country.

Ethnic Christians frequently face legal discrimination, such as harsher penalties than Muslims in criminal cases, restrictions on marriages with Muslims, the favoring of Muslim family members in inheritance rights, and the setting aside of certain political or judicial leadership positions for Muslims.

While all of Iran's Christians face a regime that restricts their rights, Tehran reserves particularly harsh treatment for Protestant Christians. Next to the Baha'is, the theocratic government views the Protestant church community as the most serious competitor for the hearts and minds of Iranians. Unlike Iran's ethnic Christian population, the vast majority of Iran's Protestants are converts from Islam. While estimates of the number of Iranian Christians, including Protestants, vary widely, none allege that they constitute more than a fraction of one percent of Iran's population of nearly 75 million.

Over the past generation, and particularly in recent years, Iran's Protestants have experienced significant growth in numbers. This growth has been manifested through the proliferation of house churches, which the government refuses to recognize, with services conducted in Persian, in defiance of the regime. According to the October 2013 report of the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in Iran, authorities continue to force licensed Protestant churches to restrict Persian-speaking and Muslim-born Iranians from participating in services.

While the right to change one's religion is a fundamental freedom guaranteed by international law and covenants, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Iran's government clearly views conversion from Islam as not only an act against Islam, but against the character of Iran as an Islamic state. Iran's Supreme leader deems it an act of apostasy. While not formally a part of Iran's criminal code, Iranian courts typically treat apostasy as a capital crime, drawing upon Iran's constitution which allows them to invoke Islamic jurisprudence.

While Christians often have been charged with either apostasy or blasphemy as a result of conversion from Islam, the Revolutionary Courts also can charge them with political crimes such as acting against national security or contact with a foreign enemy. Such baseless charges may be triggered by a number of innocent religious activities such as meeting with Christians from other countries, associating with Christian organizations that are based abroad, and attending Christian seminars outside of Iran.

In recent years, hundreds of Christians, mostly Protestants, have been arbitrarily arrested and detained throughout the country. In cases involving offenses based on religious belief, Iranian authorities typically release prisoners, but leave in place the charges against them or their convictions in order to be able to threaten them with re-imprisonment at any future time.

In January 2013, the International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran released an unprecedented report, *The Cost of Faith: Persecution of Christian Protestants and Converts in*

Iran. Through numerous interviews with Iranian converts to Christianity, lawyers, activists, and journalists, the report meticulously documents a pattern of abuse that extends to all Protestants in Iran. The report concluded that Christian converts face severe restrictions on religious practice and association, arbitrary arrests and detentions for practicing their faith, and violations of the right to life through state execution for apostasy and extrajudicial killings.

The UN Special Rapporteur's October 2013 report found that since 2010 more than 300 Christians have been arrested and detained arbitrarily and as of February 2014, nearly 50 Christians either are in prison, detained, or awaiting trial because of their religious beliefs and activities.

In recent weeks, human rights groups inside Iran have reported a significant increase in the number of physical assaults and beatings of Christians in prison. Some activists believe the assaults, which have been directed against converts who are leaders of underground house churches, are meant to intimidate others who may wish to convert to Christianity. On Christmas Eve in December 2013, at least five Christians were arrested during a raid on a private home where they were celebrating Christmas. Authorities also seized computers, books, and other materials. Earlier, in October 2013, at least four Christians were sentenced to 80 lashes for drinking wine during a Holy Communion service. Reportedly, at least one was subsequently flogged.

In a particularly outrageous miscarriage of justice, Saeed Abedini, an Iranian-born American pastor, was sentenced on January 27, 2013 to eight years in prison for "threatening the national security of Iran." Judge Pir-Abassi, a jurist notorious for perpetrating religious freedom violations, presided over his case. Pastor Abedini's "crimes" apparently included his participation since 2000 in Iran's house church movement and his more recent efforts to raise money for an orphanage. Human rights groups have stated that his trial was unfair and the whole legal process deeply flawed. He has spent many weeks in solitary confinement and suffered mental and physical abuse while in Evin prison. In November 2013, Pastor Abedini was transferred to the notorious Gohardasht prison outside Tehran which is known for its harsh and unsanitary conditions. In March 2014, Pastor Abedini was beaten by prison authorities after being transferred to a hospital to receive medical attention. He spent nearly two months at a hospital to receive treatment for the injuries sustained from the beatings. In May 2014, reports alleged that Pastor Abedini was beaten a second time upon release from the hospital and subsequently returned to prison. Representatives Franks (R-AZ), Cassidy (R-LA), Labrador (R-ID) and Waxman (D-CA) have adopted Pastor Abedini as part of the Defending Freedoms Project.

Also imprisoned is Farshid Fathi, a Christian pastor who ran a network of house churches. Detained since December 2010, he is serving a six-year sentence for being a Christian and spreading his faith, with authorities casting his activity as "political offenses," and "actions against national security." He was amongst 30 prisoners at Evin prison who suffered injuries when authorities assaulted inmates in April 2014. Pastor Fathi suffered broken bones in his foot.

Representative Duncan (R-SC) has adopted Pastor Fathi as part of the Defending Freedoms Project.

In 2011, the governor of Tehran, Morteza Tamaddon, publicly referred to detained Christians as “deviant” and “corrupt” and vowed to identify and detain more. He likened Evangelical Christians to the Taliban and accused them of placing “themselves within the religion of Islam like a pest and under the cover of Christianity and with the support of England they have designed a movement.” Issuing its first sanction since President Rouhani’s election, the U.S. Treasury Department on May 23, 2014 announced sanctions against Tamaddon for being involved in censorship and other activities limiting the freedoms of expression and assembly, the first sanctions the Administration has issued since Rouhani became president.

Zoroastrians and Sabean Mandaean

Like Christians, members of Iran’s Zoroastrian community – numbering between 30,000 and 35,000 people -- are considered protected religious minorities. Nonetheless, in recent years, members of the indigenous Zoroastrian community have experienced increasing repression and discrimination. In August 2011, a Zoroastrian man, Mohsen Sadeghipour, began serving a four-and-a-half year prison term, for propaganda of the Zoroastrian faith. Several of his relatives were convicted and imprisoned in 2010 on blasphemy and other charges. At least four Zoroastrians remain in prison.

Over the past few years, the Sabean Mandaean religious community, whose members, like Baha’is, are unprotected, have been facing intensifying official harassment. There continue to be reports that members, who number between 5,000 and 10,000, experience societal discrimination and pressure to convert to Islam, and are often denied access to higher education. In recent years, hundreds of Sabean Mandaean families reportedly have fled the country.

Jews and Anti-Semitism

While like Christians and Zoroastrians, Jews are considered members of a protected religious minority, official policies promoting anti-Semitism have risen sharply in recently years, and Jews have been targeted on the basis of perceived ties to Israel.

Over the years, top political and religious leaders made public remarks denying the Holocaust and calling for the elimination of the state of Israel. There continues to be officially-sanctioned anti-Semitic propaganda, involving official statements, media outlets, publications, and books. In line with a stepped-up state-sponsored campaign, numerous programs broadcast on state-run television anti-Semitic messages, a prominent newspaper held a Holocaust denial cartoon contest, and the government sponsored a Holocaust denial conference. Anti-Semitic cartoons depicting demonic and stereotypical images of Jews, along with Jewish symbols, also have been published.

Official government discrimination against Jews continues to be pervasive, fostering a threatening atmosphere for the approximately 20,000-25,000 member Jewish community. According to the State Department, despite minimal restrictions on Jewish religious practice, education of Jewish children has become increasingly difficult in recent years, and distribution of Hebrew religious texts is strongly discouraged.

The Role of Sanctions

President Obama signed into law CISADA, the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act (P.L. 111-195), on July 1, 2010. CISADA highlights Iran's serious human rights violations, including suppression of religious freedom. CISADA requires the President to submit to Congress a list of Iranian government officials or persons acting on their behalf responsible for human rights and religious freedom abuses, bars their entry into the United States, and freezes their assets. President Obama issued an executive order in September 2010 sanctioning eight Iranian officials for having committed serious human rights abuses after the June 2009 elections. Since then, the President has added four more Iranian officials and four Iranian government entities to the list. USCIRF long had called for the U.S. government to identify Iranian officials and entities responsible for severe religious freedom violations and impose travel bans and asset freezes on those individuals, and had specifically identified seven of the officials named in the executive order and an eighth named in June 2011. No previous Iran sanction measures had provisions dealing with human rights violations.

In August 2012, the President signed into law the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (H.R. 1905 / P.L. 112-239). This law enhances human rights-related provisions of previous Iran sanctions laws such as CISADA. In October 2012, the Administration issued Executive Order 13628, implementing the law by blocking the property of Iranians deemed to have committed censorship or limited free expression in Iran.

These humanitarian sanctions have not yet altered Iran's repression of dissent or its efforts to control the Internet. Nevertheless, the United States needs to vigorously issue such sanctions to send the signal to the Iranian people that it is standing up for their rights. Importantly, these targeted sanctions do not affect the Iranian people as a whole. Instead, they shine a glaring spotlight on selected Iranian officials who are themselves obstacles to peace. We must remember that targeted sanctions are not an untried idea. Second, those who are targeted are unabashed hardliners historically opposed to diplomacy with the West.

As mentioned above, Washington has named only one abuser since Rouhani's electoral victory in June of 2013. On May 23, 2014, Treasury announced sanctions against Tehran governor Morteza Tamaddon for being involved in censorship and other activities limiting the freedoms of expression and assembly. He also orchestrated a series of coordinated arrests and abuses against Christian converts in 2011.

USCIRF especially welcomes this action given that the European Union has far outpaced the United States in sanctioning violators by naming nearly 90 individuals for serious human rights

abuses. We urge the Administration to move forward on its policy of imposing travel bans and asset freezes on Iranian officials responsible for human rights and religious freedom violations and shine a spotlight on abuses through public statements

Recommendations

During the past year, U.S. policy has included public statements, multilateral activity, and imposing unilateral sanctions on Iranian government officials and entities for human rights violations. Below are selected recommendations for U.S. policy that USCIRF has advanced.

- The United States should continue to work closely with its allies to apply pressure on the Iranian government through a combination of advocacy, diplomacy, and targeted sanctions with the aim of halting the government's human rights and religious freedom violations.
- In response to the systematic, ongoing, and egregious violations of religious freedom, and the repressive policies and practices of the Iranian government, the U.S. government should continue to designate Iran as a "Country of Particular Concern" or CPC, robustly apply the mechanisms included in such laws as the International Religious Freedom Act (IRFA).
- Congress should continue, through legislation and other initiatives, to highlight the status of human rights and religious freedom in Iran, including H. Res. 109 which condemns the government of Iran for its state-sponsored persecution of its Baha'i minority and its continued violation of the International Covenants of Human Rights.
- Congress should reauthorize for multiple years, and the President sign into law, the Lautenberg Amendment, a lifeline for religious minorities in Iran. The Amendment establishes a presumption of eligibility and allows fast track processing to prevent undue backlogs in countries that host their processing. A multiple-year reauthorization would eliminate the disruptions and uncertainties that result from single-year authorizations.
- The United States government should call on the Iranian government to release all prisoners who have been jailed on account of their religion or belief, and drop all charges against those who have cases pending against them. These prisoners range from a Shi'a cleric and his followers, to a number of Sufi Muslim, Baha'i and Christian leaders whose sole crime is exercising their internationally guaranteed right to freedom of religion or belief. Since it is important to highlight these prisoners, some are noted in my testimony and many others are listed in the appendix to this testimony.

USCIRF encourages Members of Congress to join the Defending Freedoms Project. Through this project, an initiative of the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission in conjunction with USCIRF and Amnesty International, Members of Congress can adopt prisoners of conscience and advocate on their behalf, while shining a light on the conditions in the country and the government that imprisons them.

As Eli Wiesel once said, “I swore never to be silent whenever and wherever human beings endure suffering and humiliation. We must always take sides. Neutrality helps the oppressor, never the victim. Silence encourages the tormentor, never the tormented.”

- The United States government should continue to identify Iranian government agencies and officials (and, where appropriate, their immediate family members) responsible for particularly severe violations of religious freedom, and bar them from entry into the United States and freeze their assets, as per the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (CISADA).
- The United States government should continue to support an annual UN General Assembly resolution condemning severe violations of human rights, including freedom of religion or belief, in Iran, and calling for officials responsible for such violations to be held accountable; it should press for a resolution condemning severe violations of human rights in Iran, including freedom of religion or belief, at the UNHRC; and it should call on Iran to cooperate fully with the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights Situation in Iran.

Iran’s abuses against religious freedom and its unrelenting crackdown on religious minorities demand the world’s attention and action. This attention and action is especially important given that the Iranian government may use efforts to resolve the nuclear issue to divert attention from the increasing mistreatment of its people, including its religious minorities and dissenters from the majority religious community. We cannot let that happen. Washington should insist that Iran demonstrate its commitment to peaceful intentions abroad by ceasing its war at home against its own people and their rights, including the right to religious freedom.

Appendix I

DEFENDING FREEDOMS PROJECT --PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE: **IRAN**

Saeed Abedini (adopted by Representatives Franks (R-AZ), Cassidy (R-LA), Labrador (R-ID) and Waxman (R-CA)) is a 33-year-old father and husband from Idaho who currently is imprisoned in Evin Prison. Saeed is a dual national of the United States (via naturalization) and Iran (by birth). He has broken no codified Iranian law, but has been sentenced to eight years in prison for practicing his Christian faith. In the last year, he has been arrested, given a sham trial before a notoriously biased judge, threatened with death, beaten, and denied life-saving medical treatment.

Ayatollah Mohammad Kazemini Boroujerdi (Adopted by Representative Keith Ellison (D-MN)) is a Shi'a cleric who advocates for the separation of religion and state and has spoken out on behalf of the rights of Iran's religious minorities as well as those of its Shi'a Muslim majority. In October 2006, he was arrested and imprisoned without charge. He and seventeen of his followers were tried by a special court with jurisdiction over Shi'a clerics and sentenced to death on spurious charges, including "enmity against God" and spreading propaganda against the regime. After an appeal, the death sentence was withdrawn and Ayatollah Boroujerdi was sentenced to eleven years in prison. He currently is serving his prison term, and the government has banned him from practicing his clerical duties and confiscated his home and belongings. He has suffered physical and mental abuse while in prison.

Farshid Fathi (Adopted by Representative Jeff Duncan (R-SC)) is a Christian pastor who ran a network of house churches in Tehran. Iranian officials arrested him on December 26, 2010. Pastor Fathi currently is serving a 6-year sentence in Iran's notorious Evin prison. Farshid left Iran to attend seminary in Turkey and then pursued additional training in London with his wife before returning to Iran. Farshid reportedly is imprisoned alongside Saeed Abedini (see above). Though his crime is being a Christian and spreading his faith, Iranian authorities have cast his Christian activity as "political offenses," arguing that his Christian activities were equivalent to "actions against national security." He also was charged with possessing religious propaganda. At trial, the regime offered as evidence that Pastor Fathi had Bibles printed in Farsi, unlawfully distributed them, and possessed Christian literature. The regime also made it difficult for his lawyers to present a defense by denying them full access to the case until just a few days before trial.

Rozita Vaseghi (Adopted by Representative Ros-Lehtinen) is a member of the Baha'i community in Iran. Arrested in March of 2010, she is now serving two five-year sentences in Vakilabad prison in Mashhad and has been banned from leaving the country for 10 years. Rozita has endured months of solitary confinement and was issued new charges while in prison. She is in need of immediate medical attention but the prosecutor for Mashhad, the judge overseeing the prison and the Mashhad branch of the Ministry of Intelligence have opposed this treatment. Rozita has also been denied the right to furlough, despite having now served almost three years of her sentences.

THE BAHAI SEVEN: The Baha'i Seven are former Baha'i leaders in Iran who have been deprived of the rights accorded to prisoners under Iran's own laws and regulations. Prior to their arrests in 2008, the

seven were members of an ad hoc national-level group that attended to the spiritual and social needs of Iran's Baha'i community.

Fariba Kamalabadi (Adopted by Representative Suzanne Bonamici (D-OR)): is a developmental psychologist and mother of three who was arrested twice previously because of her involvement with the Baha'i community. On one of those occasions she was held incommunicado for 10 days. As a youth, Mrs. Kamalabadi was denied the opportunity to study at a public university. In her mid-30s, she embarked on an eight-year period of study and ultimately received an advanced degree from the Baha'i Institute of Higher Education, an alternative institution established by the Baha'i community of Iran to serve young people who were barred from university.

Jamaloddin Khanjani was a successful factory owner who, because he was Baha'i, lost his business after the 1979 Islamic revolution. Khanjani's volunteer service to his religious community included membership on the National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of Iran in 1984, a year in which four of its nine members executed by the government. Khanjani was arrested and imprisoned at least three times before this most recent incarceration in 2008. He has four children and six grandchildren. His wife, Ashraf Sobhani, passed away on March 10, 2010 while Khanjani was still in prison.

Afif Naeimi is an industrialist who was unable to pursue his dream of becoming a doctor because as a Baha'i he was denied access to university. Born in Yazd, he lived part of his youth with relatives in Jordan after the death of his father. He was long active in volunteer Baha'i service, teaching classes for both children and adults and serving as a member of the Auxiliary Board, an appointed position with the function of inspiring, encouraging and promoting learning among Baha'is.

Saeid Rezaie is an agricultural engineer who ran a successful farming equipment business for more than twenty years. During the early 1980's, when persecution of Baha'is was intense, he moved first to northern Iran and worked as a farming manager and then to Kerman to work as a carpenter, in part because of the difficulties Baha'is faced in finding formal employment or operating businesses. His two daughters, both in their twenties, were among a group of fifty-four young Baha'is arrested in Shiraz in 2006 while working on a project helping underprivileged young people. In 2006, before his latest incarceration in 2008, Mr. Rezaie was arrested and detained for a period that included forty days in solitary confinement.

Mahvash Sabet (Adopted by Jan Schakowsky (D-IL)) is a teacher and school principal who was dismissed from public education for being a Baha'i. Before her arrest, she served for 15 years as director of the Baha'i Institute for Higher Education, which provides alternative higher education for Baha'i youth. She began her professional career as a teacher and also worked as a principal at several schools. In her professional role, she also collaborated with the National Literacy Committee of Iran. After the Islamic revolution, like thousands of other Iranian Baha'i educators, she was fired from her job and blocked from working in public education.

Behrouz Tavakkoli was a social worker who lost his government job in the early 1980's because of his Baha'i belief. Prior to his most recent imprisonment, he experienced intermittent detainment and

harassment and three years ago, was jailed for four months without charge, spending most of that time in solitary confinement and developing serious kidney and orthotic problems. Mr. Tavakkoli was elected to the local Baha'i governing council in Mashhad while a student at the university there and later served on a similar council in Sari before such institutions were banned in the early 1980's.

Vahid Tizfahm is an optometrist and owner of an optical shop in Tabriz, where he lived until early 2008 when he moved to Tehran. He was born and spent his youth in the city of Urumiyyih and went to Tabriz at age eighteen to study to become an optician. He later also studied sociology at the Advanced Baha'i Studies Institute, an affiliate of the Baha'i Institute for Higher Education. Since his youth, Mr. Tizfahm has served the Baha'i community in a variety of capacities – for a time as a member of the Baha'i National Youth Committee and later as part of the Auxiliary Board, an advisory group that serves to uplift and inspire Baha'i communities.

Appendix II: IRAN Prisoner list from USCIF's 2014 Annual Report

APPENDIX 7

IRAN PRISONERS LIST

LIST OF CURRENTLY IMPRISONED BAHÁ'IS IN IRAN (AS OF JANUARY 2014)

From Report of Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

<http://shaheedoniran.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/A-HRC-25-61-updated.pdf>

LIST OF CURRENTLY IMPRISONED BAHÁ'IS IN IRAN (AS OF JANUARY 2014)						
	NAME	AGE WHEN ARRESTED	ARREST DATE	CHARGES	SENTENCE	DATE TRIED/ SENTENCED
1	Mrs. Mahvash Shahriari Sabet	56	5-Mar-08	Three charges on religious grounds ("forming an illegal cult"); three charges related to "espionage" and "acting against national security"	5 years' imprisonment	Trial ended 14-Jun-10
2	Mrs. Fariba Kamalabadi Taefi	46	14-May-08	Three charges on religious grounds ("forming an illegal cult"); three charges related to "espionage" and "acting against national security"	1) 5 years' imprisonment; Sentence upheld and 2 years added on appeal; 2) 5 years' imprisonment on separate charge.	Trial ended 14-Jun-10
3	Mr. Jamaloddin Khanjani	76	14-May-08	Three charges on religious grounds ("forming an illegal cult"); three charges related to "espionage" and "acting against national security"	1) 5 years' imprisonment; Sentence upheld on appeal; 2) 5 years' imprisonment on separate charge	Trial ended 14-Jun-10
4	Mr. Afif Naemi	47	14-May-08	Three charges on religious grounds ("forming an illegal cult"); three charges related to "espionage" and "acting against national security"	4 years' imprisonment	Trial ended 14-Jun-10
5	Mr. Saeid Rezaie Tazangi	50	14-May-08	Three charges on religious grounds ("forming an illegal cult"); three charges related to "espionage" and "acting against national security"	4 years' imprisonment	Trial ended 14-Jun-10
6	Mr. Behrouz Azizi Tavakkoli	57	14-May-08	Three charges on religious grounds ("forming an illegal cult"); three charges related to "espionage" and "acting against national security"	1) 5 years' imprisonment; 2) Sentence upheld on appeal	Trial ended 14-Jun-10
7	Mr. Vahid Tizfam	36	14-May-08	Three charges on religious grounds ("forming an illegal cult"); three charges related to "espionage" and "acting against national security"	1) 5 years' imprisonment; 2) Sentence upheld on appeal	Trial ended 14-Jun-10
8	Mr. Mohammad Reza Kandi	54	19 or 25-Apr-09	Posing a threat to the holy regime of the Islamic Republic by teaching Bahaist ideas through communication with the usurper country of Israel	1) 5 years' imprisonment 2) Sentence upheld on appeal; 3) 5 years' imprisonment	25-Dec-08
9	Mr. Alibakhsh Bazrafkan	58	31-Oct-09	Plotting overthrow, acting against national security and propaganda against the regime	1 year imprisonment and 4 years internal exile to Damghan. Ordered to go to Bijar. Remaining internal exile changed to additional 6 months' imprisonment in Sari.	7-Dec-09
10	Mr. Ighan Shahidi		3-Mar-10			
11	Ms. Rozita Vaseghi	40s	16-Mar-10			1) 25-Oct-09; 2) Appeal - 20-Dec-2010

LIST OF CURRENTLY IMPRISONED BAHÁ'IS IN IRAN (AS OF JANUARY 2014)						
	NAME	AGE WHEN ARRESTED	ARREST DATE	CHARGES	SENTENCE	DATE TRIED/ SENTENCED
12	Mrs. Nahid Ghadiri	40s	16-Mar-10			1) 25-Oct-09; 2) Appeal
13	Mr. Foad Khanjani		27-Apr-10		4 years' imprisonment	
14	Mr. Afshin Heyratian		3-Jun-10			
15	Mr. Davar Nabilzadeh	Mid 40s	13-Jul-10		1) 2.5 reduced to 2 on appeal; 2) 6.5 years' imprisonment	1) 25-Oct-09; 2) Appeal
16	Mr. Jalayer Vahdat	About 40	24-Oct-10			1) 25-Oct-09; 2) Appeal
17	Mrs. Sima Eshraghi (Aghas-zadeh)		24-Oct-10			1) 25-Oct-09; 2) Appeal
18	Mr. Feizollah Rowshan	61	15-Jan-11			1) 24-Apr-07; 19-Aug-07; 2) Obtained conditional release; began exile 26 Jul-08 in Damghan
19	Mr. Farhad Amri		1-Jan-11		5 years' imprisonment	
20	Mr. Shahin Shafaie		5-Feb-11		4 years' imprisonment	
21	Mr. Badiollah Lohrash		21-Feb-11		4 years' imprisonment	
22	Mr. Peyman Kashfi		13-Feb-11	"Membership in an anti-Islamic group and propaganda against the regime"	4 years' imprisonment	15-Jun-10
23	Mr. Afshin Safaieyan		27-Feb-11		4 years' imprisonment	
24	Mr. Pooya Tebyanian	24	12-Mar-11	1) "Activities against national security" and "membership in illegal groups and assemblies"; 2) 1 year for propaganda against the regime of the Islamic Republic and to 5.5 years for membership in illegal groups in the preliminary court in Simnán (Semnan)	5 years' imprisonment	1) 15-Apr-09*; 31-May-09 29-Apr-10; 2) 16-Apr-12; 12 or 16-May-12
25	Mr. Mesbah Monghate		18-Mar-11		4 years' imprisonment	
26	Ms. Sara Mahboubi Mahboubi		9-Apr-11		4 years' imprisonment	
27	Mr. Vesal Mahboubi		25-Apr-11			
28	Mr. Kamran Mortezaie		22-May-11	"Membership of the deviant sect of Baha'ism, with the goal of taking action against the security of the country, in order to further the aims of the deviant sect and those of organizations outside the country".		25-Sep-11; 17-Oct-11
29	Ms. Noushin Khadem		22-May-11	"Membership of the deviant sect of Baha'ism, with the goal of taking action against the security of the country, in order to further the aims of the deviant sect and those of organizations outside the country".		27-Sep-11
30	Mr. Mahmoud Badayam		22-May-11	"Membership of the deviant sect of Baha'ism, with the goal of taking action against the security of the country, in order to further the aims of the deviant sect and those of organizations outside the country".		27-Sep-11
31	Mr. Ramin Zibaie		22-May-11	"Membership of the deviant sect of Baha'ism, with the goal of taking action against the security of the country, in order to further the aims of the deviant sect and those of organizations outside the country".		

LIST OF CURRENTLY IMPRISONED BAHAI'S IN IRAN (AS OF JANUARY 2014)						
	NAME	AGE WHEN ARRESTED	ARREST DATE	CHARGES	SENTENCE	DATE TRIED/ SENTENCED
32	Mr. Farhad Sedghi		22-May-11	"Membership of the deviant sect of Baha'ism, with the goal of taking action against the security of the country, in order to further the aims of the deviant sect and those of organizations outside the country".		20-Sep-11
33	Mr. Amanollah Mostaghim		22-May-11			16-Jun-12
34	Mr. Riaz Sobhani		14-Jun-11	"Membership of the deviant sect of Baha'ism, with the goal of taking action against the security of the country, in order to further the aims of the deviant sect and those of organizations outside the country".	4 years' imprisonment	
35	Mr. Behfar Khanjani	36	21-Jun-11	1) Forming groups and membership in groups and assemblies with intention to disturb the national security; 2) Activity against national security through propaganda against the regime; 3) Use, possession, and distribution of 63 illegal compact discs containing appalling and offensive material.		1) 17 Jan 07*; 26 Sep 07*; 2) 04-May-10; 6-Feb-12 appeal denied
36	Ms. Sanaz Tafazoli		27-Jun-11		4 years' 3 months' 1 day imprisonment	
37	Mrs. Jila Rezvani (Ghanei)		6-Jul-11		3 years' imprisonment	
38	Mrs. Saideh Foroughi (Negari)		6-Jul-11			
39	Mr. Hajir Septo		11-Jul-11			22-May-11
40	Ms. Samin Ehsani		17-Aug-11			
41	Mr. Emamgholi Behamin		24-Aug-11		4.5 years' imprisonment reduced to 1 year	
42	Mr. Janali Rasteh		24-Aug-11			
43	Mr. Kamran Rahimian		14-Sep-11	Using falsely obtained degrees, illegal counselling, running illegal classes, defrauding the public	4 years' imprisonment sentence upheld in appeals court	
44	Mr. Hassanali Delavar-manesh		4-Sep-11			
45	Mr. Afshin Ighani	28	11-Sep	1) Formation of a group and membership in illegal groups and assemblies with the intention of disturbing national security; 2) Actions against national security through propaganda against the regime [and in support of anti-regime groups], i.e., propaganda for the perverse sect of Bahaism.		05-May-10;
46	Mr. Didar Raoufi		16-Oct-11		6 months' imprisonment	12-Feb-11
47	Mrs. Sousan Badavam (Farhangi)		23-Oct-11 or 24-Oct-11		8 years	
48	Ms. Nadia Asadian (Abdu'l-Hamidi)		23-Oct-11 or 24-Oct-11		6 months' imprisonment	
49	Ms. Shiva Kashani-nejad (Samiian)		23-Oct-11 or 24-Oct-11			
50	Mr. Faramarz (Omid) Firiouzan		16-Jan-12			May-12
51	Mr. Shahnam Golshani		30-Jan-12		1 year's imprisonment under ta'zir law	

LIST OF CURRENTLY IMPRISONED BAHÁ'IS IN IRAN (AS OF JANUARY 2014)						
	NAME	AGE WHEN ARRESTED	ARREST DATE	CHARGES	SENTENCE	DATE TRIED/ SENTENCED
52	Mr. Shahrokh Taef	56	12-Jan			2) 13-Feb-11; 16-Jan-12 appeal
53	Mr. Payam Taslimi	~45	3-Feb-12			
54	Ms. Semitra Momtazian		5-Feb-12			
55	Ms. Naghmeh Zabihian		17-Feb-12			
56	Mr. Shahram Chiniyan Miandoab	27	15-Jan-12		1) 91 days; 2) 1 year imprisonment	
57	Ms. Negar Malekzadeh		2-Apr-12	Co-organizing junior youth exhibit		
58	Mr. Shahram Mokhtari		24-Apr-12		1) 6 months' imprisonment; 2) 6 years' imprisonment	
59	Mr. Mohammad Hossein Nakhaei	85	13-May-12		1) 6 months' imprisonment; 2) 3 years' imprisonment	
60	Mr. Afrasiyab Sobhani		14-May-12	Propaganda against the regime; Acquitted-membership in Bahá'í administrative institutions.	5 years' imprisonment	21-Aug-12
61	Mrs. Mona Pour Pir Ali		15-May-12		9 months' temporary detention	
62	Mrs. Sholeh Afshari		15-May-12			
63	Mrs. Atiyeh Anvari		20-May-12		6 months' imprisonment	
64	Mr. Saeed Azimi		29-May-12			
65	Ms. Jinous Nourani	22	late May-12		9 months' imprisonment	1) 10-Sep-06; 2) 26-Nov-11
66	Mr. Faran Khan Yaghma		9-Jun-12			
67	Mr. Adel Fanaian	49	10-Jun-12	1) Membership in a group; forming and mobilizing a group with intent to disturb the national security; propaganda against the sacred regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the interest of anti-regime groups and organizations by promoting the teachings and ideologies of the sect of Bahaism through publishing pamphlets and materials and producing and distributing announcements containing administrative information on the sect of Bahaism and opposing the sacred regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran. 2) Propaganda against the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran;	4 years' imprisonment	1) 12 Apr 06*; 2) 04-Jan-09; 3) 08-Oct-11
68	Mr. Taherverdi "Taher" Eskandarian		23-Jun-12			10-Sep-06; 04- Jan -09 (Appeal court)
69	Mr. Azizollah Samandari		7-Jul-12	An active member of the perverse Bahaist sect with the intention to act against the national security	12 years' imprisonment + 5 million rial (~US\$500) fine	2) 04-Oct-11
70	Mr. Adel Naimi		10-Jul-12			24-Apr-13
71	Mr. Khashayar Tafazzoli		11-Jul-12		2 years' imprisonment	
72	Mr. Shayan Tafazzoli		11-Jul-12		1 year's imprisonment under Ta'zír law	
73	Mr. Sina Aghdasizadeh		11-Jul-12		5 years' imprisonment + 97,877,000 rial fine (~US\$8,000)	
74	Mr. Rahman Vafaie		14-Jul-12			
75	Mr. Hamid Eslami		14-Jul-12			

LIST OF CURRENTLY IMPRISONED BAHÁ'IS IN IRAN (AS OF JANUARY 2014)						
	NAME	AGE WHEN ARRESTED	ARREST DATE	CHARGES	SENTENCE	DATE TRIED/ SENTENCED
76	Mrs. Faran Hesami (Rahimian)		15-Jul-12	a) Conspiracy and assembly with the intention to act against the national security by membership in perverse Bahaist sect as the primary director of the Department of Psychology at the illegal Bahaist university under the direction of the House of Justice; b) Earning illegal income in the sum of 7,000,000 تومان. (dismissed)		9-May-12
77	Mr. Vahed Kholousi		22-Aug-12	2) "Involvement in subversive political activities against the regime through providing assistance to the earthquake victims" later changed to "distributing contaminated food"	1 year imprisonment under Ta'zir law	
78	Mr. Navid Khanjani	22	22-Aug-12	1) 5 years' imprisonment for "engaging in human rights activities", another 5 for "illegal assembly" (in support of university students deprived of higher education), and additional 2 years for "disturbance of the general public's opinion". He is also required to pay a fine of five hundred thousand tuman (~ 500 USD). 2) "involvement in subversive political activities against the regime through providing assistance to the earthquake victims" later changed to "distributing contaminated food"	10 years imprisonment	07-Dec-10; 10-Aug-11 verdict upheld
79	Mr. Shayan Vahdati		22-Aug-12	"Involvement in subversive political activities against the regime through providing assistance to the earthquake victims" later changed to "distributing contaminated food"	5 months' temporary detention	
80	Mrs. Leva Khanjani (Mobasher)	23	3-Jan-10;		5 months' temporary detention	
81	Mr. Payman Hejabian		25-Aug-12	Propaganda against the regime, activity against national security, and insulting the President.		
82	Mr. Kayvan Rahimian		30-Sep-12	Assembly and collusion with intent to commit acts of crime against national security, membership in the perverse sect of Bahaism, and earning illegal income (last charge dismissed).		12-Jun-12
83	Mr. Adib Shoaie		6-Oct-12			
84	Mr. Farzin Shahriari		late Oct-12			
85	Mr. Ramin Shahriari		late Oct-12		5 months' temporary detention	
86	Mr. Erfan Ehsani		30-Oct-12		5 months' temporary detention	
87	Mr. Farhad Fahandeh		17-Oct-12	"Forming and managing illegal Bahá'í administration, membership in illegal Bahá'í administration and propaganda against the regime"	5 years' imprisonment	
88	Mr. Farahmand Sanaie		17-Oct-12		5 months' temporary detention	
89	Mr. Kamal Kashani		17-Oct-12			
90	Mr. Shahram Jazbani		17-Oct-12			
91	Mr. Navid Moallemi		17-Oct-12		6 months' imprisonment	
92	Mr. Behnam Hassani		17-Oct-12			

LIST OF CURRENTLY IMPRISONED BAHÁ'IS IN IRAN (AS OF JANUARY 2014)						
	NAME	AGE WHEN ARRESTED	ARREST DATE	CHARGES	SENTENCE	DATE TRIED/ SENTENCED
93	Mr. Afshin Seyyed-Ahmad		8-Nov-12		4 years' imprisonment	
94	Mr. Siamak Sadri		18-Nov-12		5 years' imprisonment under Ta'zir law	
95	Mr. Payam Markazi		18-Nov-12			
96	Mr. Foad Fahandej		18-Nov-12			
97	Mr. Kourosh Ziari		20-Nov-12			
98	Mr. Behnam Momtazi		11-Dec-12		1) 91 days' imprisonment, suspended for 3 years; 2) 5 years' imprisonment under ta'zir law+ 75 lashes and 2 million تومان cash fine.	
99	Mr. Adnan Rahmat-panah		12-Dec-12			
100	Ms. Neda Majidi (with her infant)		17-Dec-12			
101	Mrs. Nadia Khalili		15-Dec-12		2 years' imprisonment	
102	Mr. Shahin Negari Namaghi		13-Jan-13		6 years' imprisonment	
103	Dr. Foad Moghaddam		late Jan 13		4.5 years' imprisonment	30-Jun-12; ~9-Jul-12
104	Ms. Faranak Ighani		13-Jan-13	Spreading propaganda against the regime through teaching the Bahá'í Faith and holding memorial meetings to recite the Bahá'í prayer for the dead in Bahá'í funerals that were held throughout the city and the province.	8 Months	25-Sep-13
105	Mr. Vousagh Sanaie		20-Jan-13		1 year imprisonment under Ta'zir law	
106	Mr. Sahand Masoumiam		6-Mar-13			
107	Mr. Shamim Ettehadi	25	19-Mar-13	Propagation against the Islamic Republic regime		1) 18-04-2012
108	Mr. Mohammad Hossein Nakhai					
109	Mr. Babak Zeinali		15-Apr-13			
110	Ms. Elham Rouzbehi (with infant child)	29	27-Apr-13	'Collusion and assembly against national security,' to 2.5 years, and on 'propaganda against the regime,' to 6 months, totaling 3 years' imprisonment		Nov/Dec 11; 17 Dec 11 (signed 25-Jan-12)
111	Ms. Nika Kholousi					16-May-13
112	Ms. Nava Kholousi					16-May-13
113	Ms. Mahsa Mahdavi					
114	Mrs. Jinous Rahimi		1-Aug-13			13-Aug
115	Mr. Soroush Garshasbi		bet-ween 24 & 27 Sep 2013			
116	Mr. Faramarz Lotfi		bet-ween 24 & 27 Sep 2013			
117	Mr. Ziya Ghaderi		bet-ween 24 & 27 Sep 2013			
118	Mr. Hassan Bazrafkan		10-Sep-13			
119	Mr. Vahid Taghvajou		10-Sep-13			
120	Mr. Farzin Sadri Dowlatbadi		19-Oct-13		1 year imprisonment and 4 years internal exile to Damghan. Ordered to go to Bijar. Remaining internal exile changed to additional 6 months' imprisonment in Sari.	

LIST OF CURRENTLY IMPRISONED CHRISTIANS IN IRAN (AS OF JANUARY 2014)

From Report of Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

<http://shaheedoniran.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/A-HRC-25-61-updated.pdf>

LIST OF CURRENTLY IMPRISONED CHRISTIANS IN IRAN (AS OF JANUARY 2014)									
	NAME	GENDER	DATE OF BIRTH	ARREST DATE	CHARGES	SENTENCE	DATE OF SENTENCING	ACTIVITY	ETHNICITY
1	Rasoul Abdollahi	Male		26-Dec-10	Collusion against the government and evangelism	Three years	Transferred Dec 2, 2013 to serve sentence		
2	Saeed Abedini	Male	1980	26-Sep-12	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499), Undermining national security (Clause 498)	8 years	27-Jan-13		
3	Sevada Aghasar	Male		21-Aug-13	Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)				
4	Davoud Alijani	Male		1-May-13			15-Oct-13	Assemblies of God Church	
5	Sedigheh Amirkhani	Female		2-Aug-13				Christian convert	
6	Farshid Modares Aval	Male		10-Jul-13					
7	Mojtaba Baba-Karami	Male		21-Feb-03					
8	Somayeh Bakhtiyari	Female		24-Apr-13				House-churches	
9	Kamyar Barzegar	Male		29-Aug-13				Christian convert	
10	Sahar Barzegar	Female		29-Aug-13				Christian convert	
11	Ahmad Bazayr	Male		24-Dec-13				Christian convert	
12	Mehdi Chaghakaboudi	Male		21-Feb-13					
13	Amir Ebrahimi	Male		29-Aug-13				Christian convert	
14	Parham Farazmand			9-Aug-13					
15	Mohammad Reza Farid	Male		29-May-13				Our Salvation website	
16	Yashar Farzin-No	Male		11-Jul-13					
17	Farshid Fathi	Male	1978	26-Dec-10	Propaganda against the system (Clause 500), Undermining national security (Clause 498)	6 years	Jan-12	Ilam Organization	
18	Mona Fazli	Female		9-Aug-13					
19	Ebrahim Firoozi	Male	1985	21-Aug-13	Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	1 year			
20	Hamid Reza Ghadiri	Male		29-May-13				Afghan Christian convert	

LIST OF CURRENTLY IMPRISONED CHRISTIANS IN IRAN (AS OF JANUARY 2014)									
	NAME	GENDER	DATE OF BIRTH	ARREST DATE	CHARGES	SENTENCE	DATE OF SENTENCING	ACTIVITY	ETHNICITY
21	Vahid Hakani	Male		8-Feb-12	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	3 years and 8 months			Fars
22	Mohammadreza Hosseini	Male							
23	N/A Hosseini	Male		24-Dec-13				Christian convert	
24	Behnam Irani	Male		Apr-10		1 year and 5 years suspended	Jan-11		
25	Jamshid Jabari			1-Dec-13	Insulting Islam (clause 513)			Journalist/Blogger	
26	Shahnaz Jeyzan	Female		May-13				Assemblies of God Church	
27	Sedigheh Kiani	Female		9-Aug-13					
28	Shahin Lahooti	Male		12-Oct-12					
29	Sahar Mousavi	Female		24-Oct-11				Christian student activist	
30	Maryam Naghash	Female		15-Jul-13		5 years			
31	Faegheh Nasrollahi	Female		24-Dec-13				Christian convert	
32	Fariba Nazemian	Female		8-Feb-10					Fars
33	Amir-Hossein Nematollahi	Male		24-Dec-13				Christian convert	
34	Mohammad Reza (Kourosh) Partovi	Male		8-Feb-12	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	3 years and 8 months			Fars
35	Mohammad Reza Peymani	Male		2-Aug-13				Christian convert	
36	Mohammad Reza Piri	Male		17-Jul-13					
37	Mahnaz Rafiee	Female		2-Aug-13				Christian convert	
38	Mastaneh Rastegari			24-Dec-13				Christian convert	
39	Saeed Safi	Male		29-May-13				Our Salvation website	
40	Hossein (Estifan) Saketi Aramsari			23-Jul-13					
41	Ronak Samayat	Female		24-Apr-13				House-churches	
42	Sara Sardisian	Female		9-Aug-13					
43	Mojtaba Seyed Alaadin Hosseini	Male		Feb-12	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	2 years, 8 months suspended			Fars

LIST OF CURRENTLY IMPRISONED CHRISTIANS IN IRAN (AS OF JANUARY 2014)									
	NAME	GENDER	DATE OF BIRTH	ARREST DATE	CHARGES	SENTENCE	DATE OF SENTENCING	ACTIVITY	ETHNICITY
44	Seyyed Alireza Seyyedian	Male		14-Mar-12	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	4 years			
45	Homayoun Shokouhi	Male		7-Feb-13	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	3 years and 8 months			
46	Kiavash Sotoudeh			2-Dec-13	Insulting Islam (clause 513)			Journalist/Blogger	
47	Nasim Zanjani	Female		12-Jul-13					
48	Hamidreza N/A	Male		10-Jul-13				Arrested with Yashar Farzin-No, Mohammad Reza Piri, and Farshid Modares	

LIST OF CURRENTLY IMPRISONED DERVISH MUSLIMS IN IRAN (AS OF JANUARY 2014)

From Report of Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

<http://shaheedoniran.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/A-HRC-25-61-updated.pdf>

LIST OF CURRENTLY IMPRISONED DERVISH MUSLIMS IN IRAN (AS OF JANUARY 2014)									
	NAME	GENDER	DATE OF BIRTH	ARREST DATE	CHARGES	SENTENCE	DATE OF SENTENCING	ACTIVITY	ETHNICITY
1	Mostafa Abdi	Male		Aug 2012 and 30 Jan 2013	Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	3 years			Dervish
2	Ebrahim Bahrami	Male		May-13	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)				Dervish
3	Mohammad Ali Dehghan	Male		May-13	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)				Dervish
4	Reza Entesari	Male		4-Sep-11	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Insulting the Supreme Leader (Clause 514), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	8 years and 6 months			Dervish

LIST OF CURRENTLY IMPRISONED DERVISH MUSLIMS IN IRAN (AS OF JANUARY 2014)									
	NAME	GENDER	DATE OF BIRTH	ARREST DATE	CHARGES	SENTENCE	DATE OF SENTENCING	ACTIVITY	ETHNICITY
5	Amir Eslami	Male		4-Sep-11	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)				Dervish
6	Mohsen Esmaili	Male		May-13	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)				Dervish
7	Amir Ali Mehran Nia	Male		25-Dec-13					Kurdish, Dervish
8	Bakhshali Mohammadi	Male		2004	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	15 years and 6 months			Dervish
9	Hamid Reza Moradi Sarvestani	Male		4-Sep-11	Propaganda against the system (Clause 500), Insulting the Supreme Leader (Clause 514), Agitating the public consciousness (clause 698), Disruption of public order (Clause 618)	10 years and 6 months			Dervish
10	Saleh Moradi Sarvestani	Male		6-Sep-11		3 years and 3 years exile to Hormozgan	June/July 2013		Fars, Dervish
11	Ali Mortezaei	Male		11-Jan-12					Fars, Dervish
12	Kasra Nouri	Male		14-Mar-13					Dervish
13	Mohammad Ali Sadeghi	Male		May-13	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)				Dervish
14	Ali Shafiei	Male		17-Jun-12					Fars, Dervish

LIST OF CURRENTLY IMPRISONED SUNNI MUSLIMS IN IRAN (AS OF JANUARY 2014)

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LIST OF CURRENTLY IMPRISONED SUNNI MUSLIMS IN IRAN (AS OF JANUARY 2014)								
	NAME	GENDER	DATE OF BIRTH	ARREST DATE	CHARGES	SENTENCE	DATE OF SENTENCING	ETHNICITY
1	Abdollah Abadian	Male		Mar-12	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)			Baluchi
2	Hadi Abadian	Male		Mar-12	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	12 years and exile to Qazvin		Baluchi
3	Jaber Abadian	Male		Mar-12	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	Death		Baluchi
4	Javad Abadian	Male		Mar-12	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	Death		Baluchi
5	Malek Mohammad Abadian	Male		Mar-12	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	Death		Baluchi
6	Nezam Abadian	Male		Mar-12	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	Death		Baluchi
7	Kambiz Abbasi	Male				8 years		Kurdish
8	Ahmad Abdollahi	Male		Jun-10	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	5 years		Kurdish
9	Davood Abdollahi	Male		Feb-10				Kurdish
10	Ghasem Abeste	Male						Kurdish
11	Hekmat Ahmad Sharifi	Male		2010	Undermining national security (Clause 498) Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)		23-Jul-13	Kurdish
12	Hamed Ahmadi	Male	1981	2009	Involvement in Salafi and terrorist groups	Death	June/July 2011	Kurdish
13	Shahram Ahmadi	Male		Jan-10	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	Death		Kurdish
14	Osman Ahsani	Male		Aug-09	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610)	5 years		Kurdish
15	Souran Alipour	Male		Jan-11	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610)	5 years		Kurdish
16	Hejar Alizadeh	Male		Jan-11	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610)	5 years		Kurdish
17	Hossein Amini	Male		21-Feb-11	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610)	5 years		Kurdish
18	Borhan Asgharian	Male			Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	5 years	22-Jul-13	Kurdish
19	Fakhroddin Azizi	Male		Aug-10	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	7 years		Kurdish
20	Abdollah (Molavi) Baladahi	Male		Mar-12	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)			Baluchi
21	Gol-mohammad Baladahi	Male		Mar-12	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	15 years in prison and exiled		Baluchi
22	Mamusta Mohammad Baraei	Male		May/ June 2009	Undermining national security (Clause 498)	11 years		Kurdish
23	Khosro Besharat	Male		8-Feb-10				Kurdish
24	Mohammad Amin Darki	Male		Jan-10	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	3 years		Kurdish
25	Jahangir Dehghani	Male	1984	2009	Involvement in Salafi and terrorist groups	Death	June/July 2011	Kurdish
26	Jamshid Dehghani	Male	1981	2009	Involvement in Salafi and terrorist groups	Death	June/July 2011	Kurdish

LIST OF CURRENTLY IMPRISONED SUNNI MUSLIMS IN IRAN (AS OF JANUARY 2014)								
	NAME	GENDER	DATE OF BIRTH	ARREST DATE	CHARGES	SENTENCE	DATE OF SENTENCING	ETHNICITY
27	Seyed Shahoo Ebrahimi	Male	1985	12-Apr-10	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	Death		Kurdish
28	(Mamosta) Ayoub Ganji	Male		28-Mar-09	Undermining national security (Clause 498)	10 years and permanent deprivation of cleric garb		Kurdish
29	Hossein Ghaderi	Male		Aug-12	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	2 years	13-Nov-13	Kurdish
30	Jamal Ghaderi	Male		Feb-12	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	8 years		Kurdish
31	Voria Ghaderifard	Male		Jun-10	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	Death		Kurdish
32	Mohammad Gharibi	Male		Jun-10	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	Death		Kurdish
33	Khaled Hajizadeh	Male		Feb-11	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	6 years		Kurdish
34	Firooz Hamidi	Male			Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	20 years	22-Jul-13	Kurdish
35	Abdoljabbar Hasani	Male		Apr-09		10 years	22-Jul-13	Kurdish
36	Farzad Honerjou	Male		Jun-10	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	Death		Kurdish
37	Seyed Hadi Hosseini	Male	1983	Jun-09	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	Death		Kurdish
38	Hashem Hossein-panahi	Male		3-Dec-13	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	6 months		Kurdish
39	Ali Kalhor	Male		Jan-11		5 years		Kurdish
40	Mulla Ali Karami	Male		Oct-10	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	8 years		Kurdish
41	Ramin Karami	Male		Aug-09	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	6 years		Kurdish
42	Keyvan Karimi	Male			Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	Death		Kurdish
43	Mohammad Kazemi	Male		Nov-10	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	4 years		Kurdish
44	Abdolali Kheirshahi	Male	1979	5-Apr-08	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	4 years and 6 months and permanently banned from public speech	11-Feb-09	Baluchi
45	Anvar Khezri	Male		8-Feb-10				Kurdish
46	Abdollah Khosro Zadeh	Male		5-Dec-09		5 years	14-Jun-11	Kurdish

LIST OF CURRENTLY IMPRISONED SUNNI MUSLIMS IN IRAN (AS OF JANUARY 2014)								
	NAME	GENDER	DATE OF BIRTH	ARREST DATE	CHARGES	SENTENCE	DATE OF SENTENCING	ETHNICITY
47	Layegh Kordpour	Male		Jan-11	Undermining national security (Clause 498)	5 years		Kurdish
48	Himan Mahmoud Takhti	Male	1987	Jun-09	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	5 years		Kurdish
49	Seyed Hassan Majidi	Male			Undermining national security (Clause 498)	11 years		Kurdish
50	Taleb Maleki	Male		Oct-09	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	Death		Kurdish
51	Moslem Marivani	Male	1990	Sep-12	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)			Kurdish
52	Aram Mikaili	Male		Nov-10		8 years		Kurdish
53	Hesam Mohammadi	Male		Jun-09	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	5 years	5-Dec-10	Kurdish
54	Omid Mohammadi	Male		Jan-11	Undermining national security (Clause 498)	Death		Kurdish
55	Sedigh Mohammadi	Male		Jan-10		Death		Kurdish
56	Kamal Molai	Male	1984	2009	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	Death	June/July 2011	Kurdish
57	Mohammad Esmail Molla Zehi	Male		1-Nov-10	Involvement in Salafi and terrorist groups	6 years and 4 years suspended		Baluchi
58	Keyvan Momenifard	Male	1983	Jun-10	Espionage (clause 501)	Death		Kurdish
59	Namegh Naderi	Male		Feb-11	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	3 years and 6 months		Kurdish
60	Erfan Naderizadeh	Male		Jan-11		8 years		Kurdish
61	Teymoor Naderizadeh	Male		18-Jun-10	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	Death	16-Nov-13	Kurdish
62	Abdolghafar Naghshbandi	Male		14-May-12	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	15 years and exile to Ilam		Baluchi
63	Fathi Mohammad (Molavi) Naghshbandi			10-Apr-12	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	15 years and exile to Khalkhal		Baluchi
64	Farshid Naseri	Male	1987	Nov-10	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	Death	16-Nov-13	Kurdish
65	Ahmad Naseri	Male		Apr-11	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	Death		Kurdish
66	Barzan Nasrollahzadeh	Male	1-Nov-92	29-May-10	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	Death	23-Jul-13	Kurdish
67	Parviz Osmani	Male		Jun-10	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	5 years		Kurdish
68	Omid Peyvand	Male		Jun-10	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	Death		Kurdish

LIST OF CURRENTLY IMPRISONED SUNNI MUSLIMS IN IRAN (AS OF JANUARY 2014)								
	NAME	GENDER	DATE OF BIRTH	ARREST DATE	CHARGES	SENTENCE	DATE OF SENTENCING	ETHNICITY
69	Mohammad Yavar Rahimi	Male		Jun-10	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	Death		Kurdish
70	Mokhtar Rahimi	Male		16-Oct-09	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	Death		Kurdish
71	Masoud Rasouli	Male		Jan-11	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	5 years		Kurdish
72	Foad Rezazadeh	Male			Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)			
73	Farhad Salimi	Male		8-Feb-10				Kurdish
74	Abdolrahman Sangani	Male				Death		
75	Mohammad Javan Shahbakhsh	Male			Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	5 years		Baluchi
76	Behrooz Shahnazari	Male		Jan-11	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	Death		Kurdish
77	Farzad Shahnazari	Male		Jun-10		Death		Kurdish
78	Khosro Sharafipour	Male		Jun-09	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	8 years		Kurdish
79	Mohammad Yaser Sharafipour	Male			Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	8 years		Kurdish
80	Vahed Sharafipour	Male		Jun-10	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	8 years		Kurdish
81	Arash Sharifi	Male		Oct-09	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	Death		
82	Kaveh Sharifi	Male		Oct-09	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Relations or collaboration with organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)	Death		Kurdish
83	Shovane Sharifi	Male		25-Dec-11	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187), Membership in organizations that aim to disrupt national security (Clause 499)			
84	Kamran Sheikhe	Male		8-Feb-10				Kurdish
85	Naser Sheikhe	Male		Jan-12		3 years		Kurdish
86	Jamal Soleimani	Male		Apr-10	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610), Propaganda against the system (Clause 500)	11 years		Kurdish
87	Mamusta Kaveh Veisi	Male	1984	11-Jun-09	Assembly and collusion against national security (Clause 610)	Death		Kurdish
88	Foad Yosefi	Male		Jan-11	Enmity against God [Moharebeh] (Clauses 183 186 and 187)	Death		Kurdish