

2014

Annual Report Human Rights Situation in Iran



Human Rights Activists in Iran
Department of Statistics and Publications



Human Rights Situation in Iran – Annual Report 2014

The Department of Statistics and Publications of the Human Rights Activists in Iran has published an analytical report on the human rights situation in Iran during the one-year period (2014-2015). This report is the result of daily efforts of the organization and its dedicated members in the past few years based on a survey-based project started in 2009 and indicated as statistical analysis on this report.

The human rights violations in Iran during the last year has been summarized in this report based on collection, analysis, and documentation of 1385 individual reports concerning the situation of human rights reported by different resources. HRANA, the news agency of the organization of Human Rights Activists in Iran reported 52%, official Iranian government media 35%, and other human rights organizations 13% of the total reports.

This 28-page report includes several sections highlighting the women rights, children rights, prisoners' rights, etc. along with relevant charts and statistical overview to help the readers to better understand the human rights situation in Iran. It should be noted that despite 2% increase in reporting the human rights situation in the states other than Tehran, there is still a major concern about lack of proper reporting and monitoring of the human rights situation in the smaller cities. This is evident considering that there is no report on the human rights situation in one of the states in Iran.

This report highlights extensive efforts made by courageous human rights activities who have paid very high cost to gather information with highest possible accuracy. For obvious reasons (i.e. existing governmental limitations and ban on the free exchange of information), this report by no means is free of errors and should not be considered as the sole source of human rights condition in Iran. However, it should be emphasized that this report is one of the most accurate reports on the human rights situation in Iran and without a doubt it can serve as a very informative source of information for human rights activists and organizations to better understand the challenges and opportunities that they may face in Iran.

Human Rights Activists in Iran

Department of Statistics and Publications

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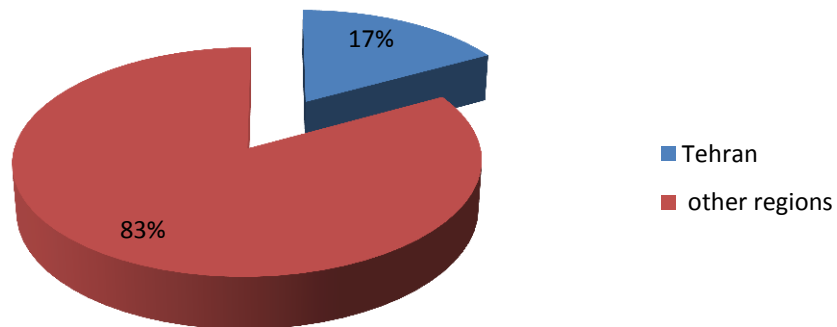
Figure 1. The following map illustrates the human rights organizations and media from different provinces of the country that may directly indicate the potentials of civil society.



As indicated in the distribution map, there exists a major difference between Tehran, the capital, and other parts of the country in terms of the number of published reports. This is interesting considering the population (Census year 2011) of Tehran (i.e. around 12425000 people) when compared to the population of other parts of the country (i.e. 62724669).



Figure 2. A comparison between the population of Tehran and other regions in Iran



According to the statistical analysis, the focus or the ability of human rights reporters in Tehran was 33% in the last year compared with 67% in the rest of the country.

Figure 3. A comparative illustration of the reporting capacities in Tehran compared with the rest of the country

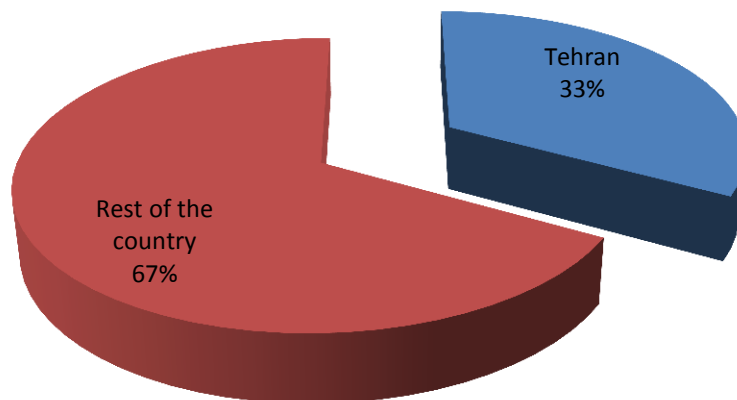




Table 1. The following table represents the provinces included in the annual report of the human rights in Iran and the respective number of reports. Obviously, the absence of one province on the list does not indicate the absence of human rights violations on the corresponding province.

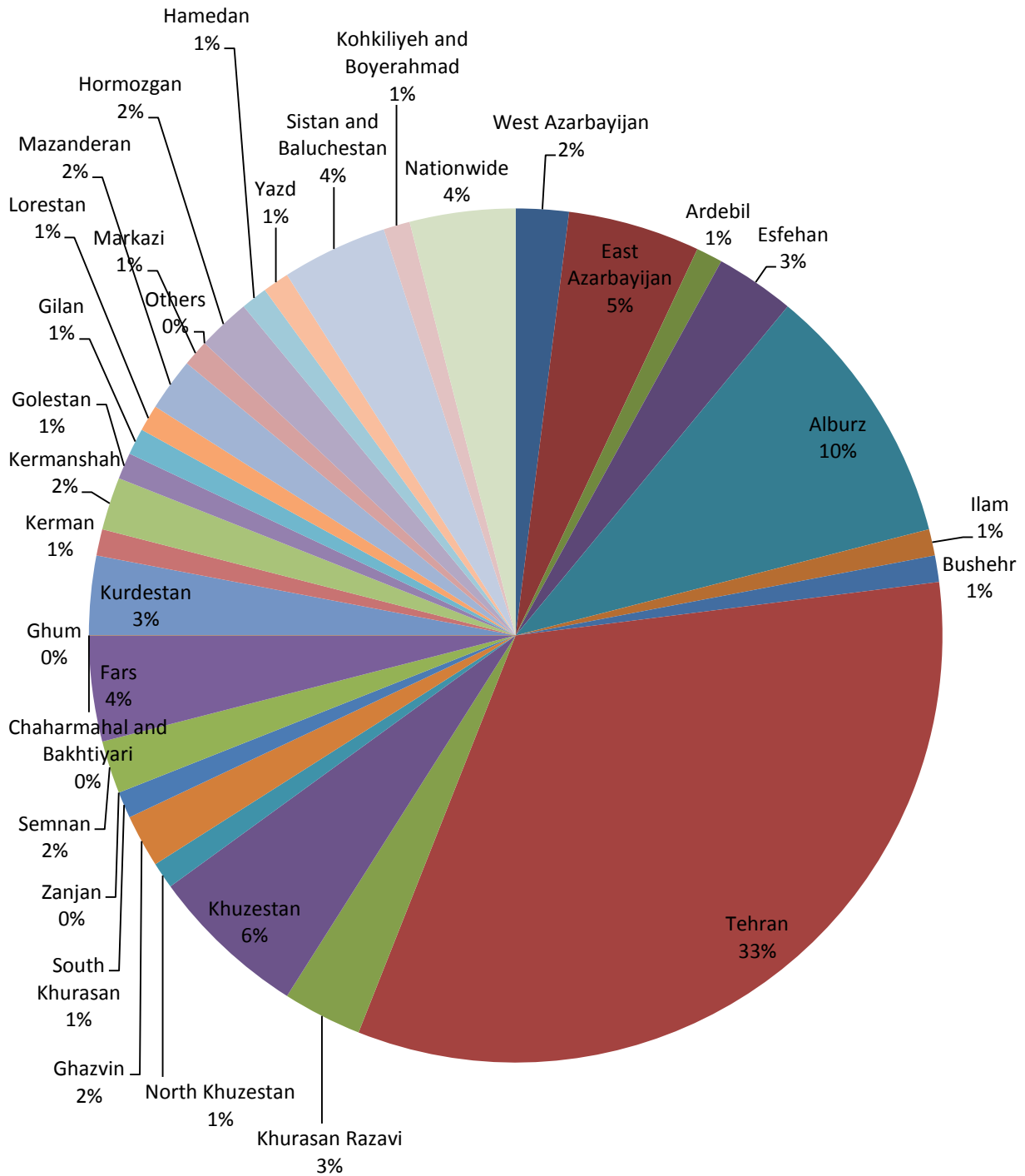
Provinces Name	Reports	changes from the previous year	Provinces Name	Reports	changes from the previous year
Alburz	141	-21%	Khurasan Razavi	48	12%
Ardebil	6	-70%	Khuzestan	80	-23%
Bushehr	15	-6%	Kuhkiloyeh and Boyerahmad	7	-59%
Chaharmahaland Bakhtiyari	0	-1200%	Kurdistan	37	-52%
East Azarbaijan	70	-50%	Lurestan	6	-65%
Esfahan	40	-9%	Markazi	13	-7%
Fars	59	-26%	Mazanderan	27	29%
Ghazvin	22	-12%	North Khurasan	9	50%
Ghum	3	-40%	Semnan	30	-6%
Gilan	18	-36%	Sistan o Baluchestan	57	57%
Golestan	10	-16%	South Khurasan	15	275%
Hamedan	13	0	Tehran	460	-29%
Hormozgan	29	0	West Azarbaijan	27	-72%
Ilam	3	-40%	Yazd	19	-17%
Kerman	18	-45%	Zanjan	2	-83%
Kermanshah	25	-43%	Nationwide	50	60%

*Nationwide: This table also reflects reports that do not concern a particular province but apply to the whole country.



The following pie chart illustrates the provinces and size / significance of submitted reports.

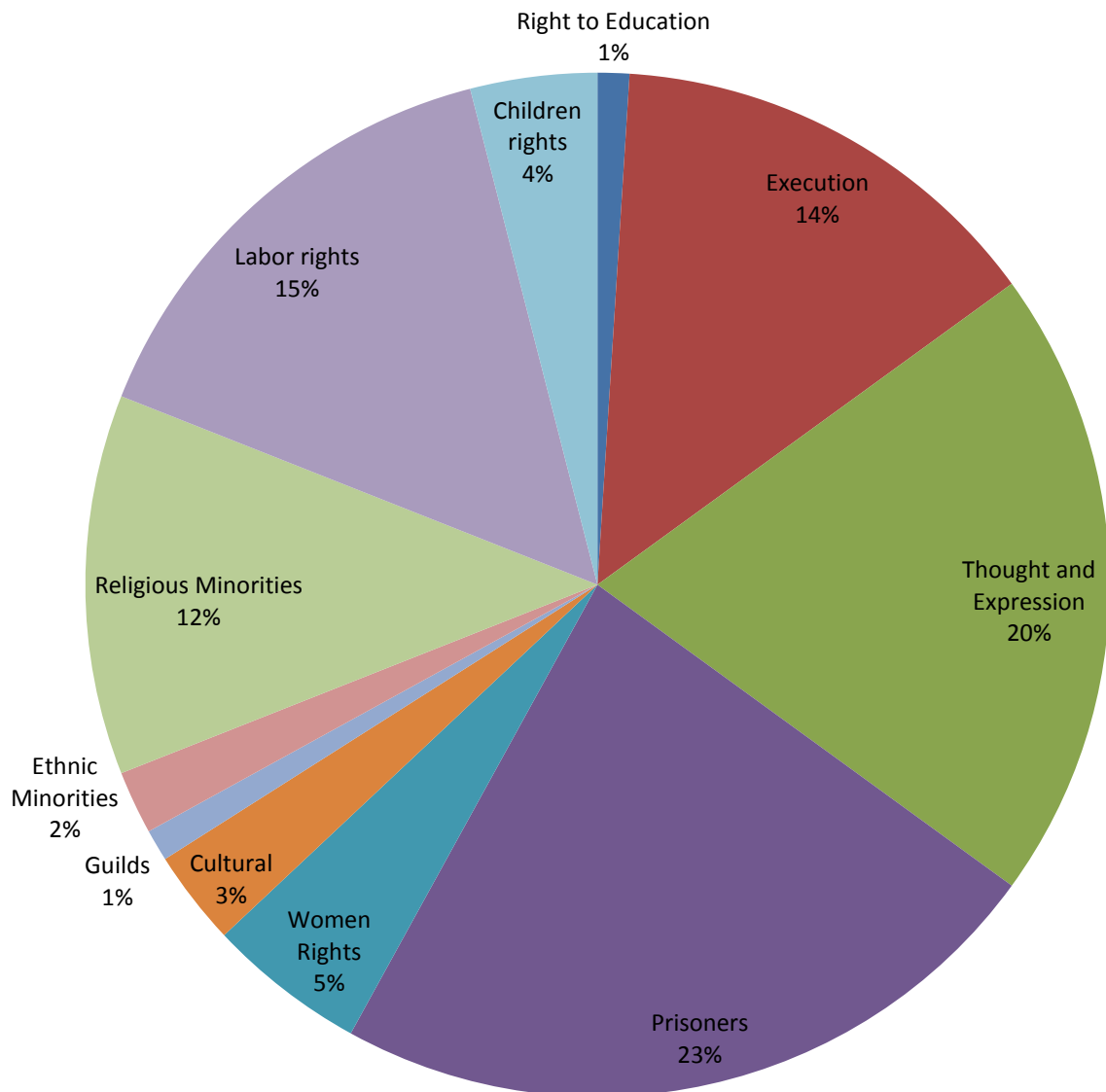
Figure 4. A pie chart comparing the Iranian provinces and size of submitted reports





To begin to study the categories of human rights violations in Iran in the past year, it is important to review comparative reporting categories based on the number of annual reports.

Figure 5. A comparison between legal categories based on the number of reports in 2014

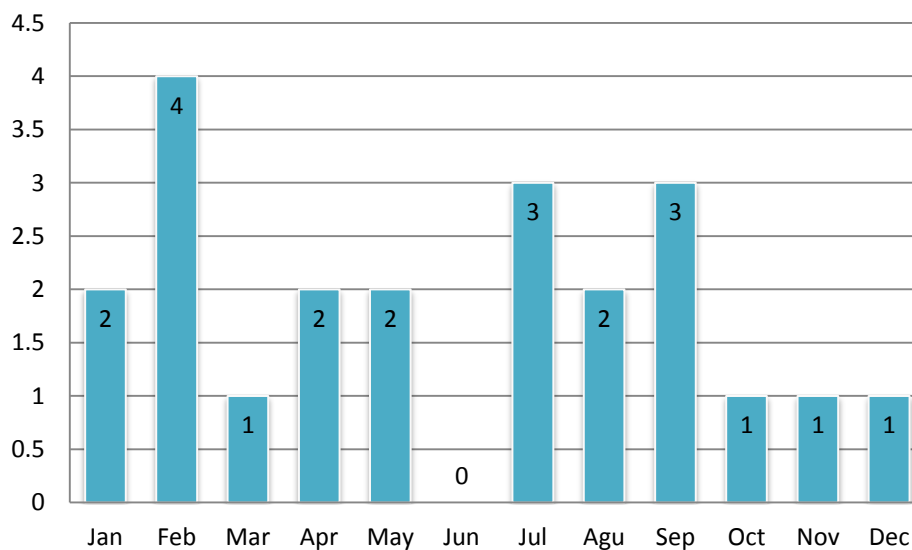




Ethnic Minorities

In the category of the rights of national and ethnic minorities, a total of 24 reports have been registered by the department of the statistics, and publication of human rights activists association in Iran. According to these reports, 118 people were arrested, one person beaten, and 100 people deprived of their civil rights in the category of national minorities. Also, 528 months imprisonments have been issued for 14 individuals. Overall, 22 out of total 24 reported cases of human rights violations involves 139 people in the area of national and ethnic minorities.

Figure 6. A comparative analysis of the violations of human rights for national and ethnic minorities per month based on the number of cases

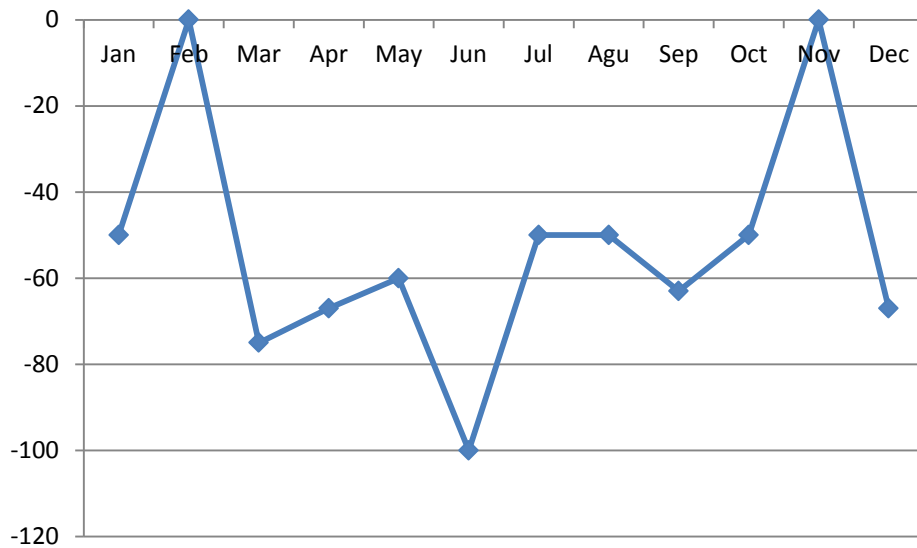


In the area of national minorities, the number of arrested individuals declined 54% in 2014 in comparison with 2013. Moreover, the number of verdicts issued by the judicial authorities declined by 27%. According to these reports, the number of violations of human rights of the national minorities in 2014 reduced by 85% in companion with 2013. The highest number of violations occurred in the months of February and November which was comparable to the incidents occurred in 2013. In contrast, the maximum decline in the number of human rights violations observed in the month of June in 2014.

The following graph illustrates the number of violations of human rights in the category of national minorities in comparison with 2013.



Figure 7. Monthly comparison of violations of minorities’ rights compared with last year



Religious Minorities

In this category, 163 reports have been registered by the Department of Statistics during the last year, According to these reports, 477 civilians were arrested, 14 were beaten, and 19 cases of house search occurred. Also, the reports indicated 2 cases of closing the religious places, 65 cases of prohibiting economic activity, 53 cases of summoning to the judicial and security institutions, and 11 cases of dismissing from school.

121 arrested individuals were imprisoned for a total of 2798 months by the judicial institutions; also, 711 months probation, 400 million dollars fine, and 31 lashes have been reported The religious minorities.

Amongst all 163 reports, 171 cases reported that indicated human rights challenges affecting 783 people.

Figure 8. A monthly comparative analysis of the reports on violation of human rights based on the number of cases.

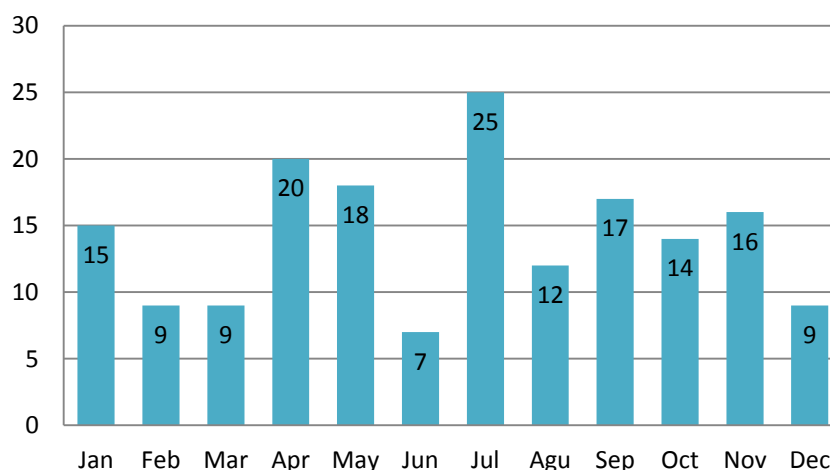




Figure 9. A monthly comparative analysis of the reports on violation of human rights based on the number of arrests

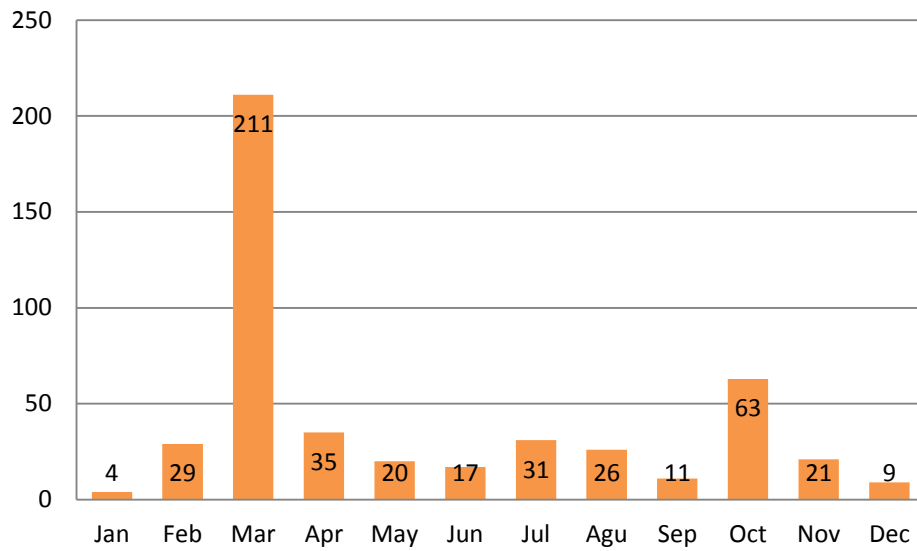
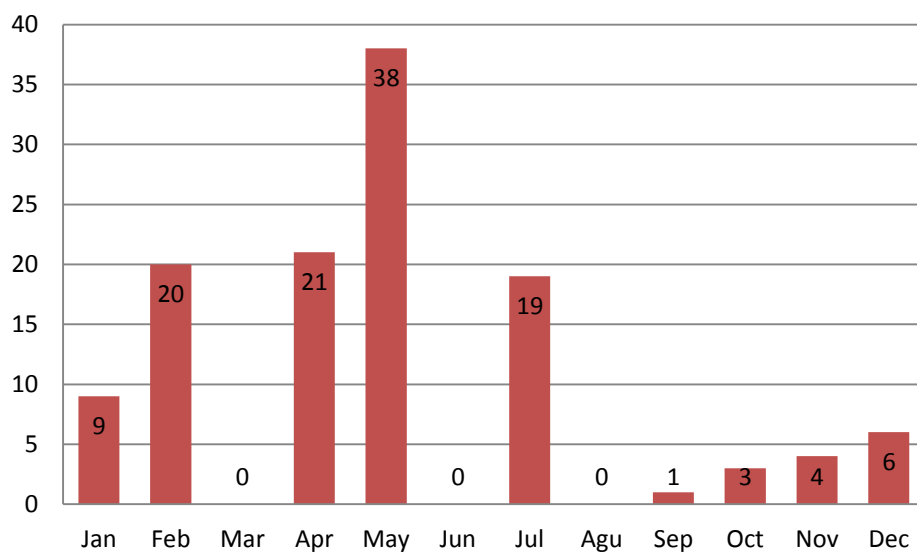


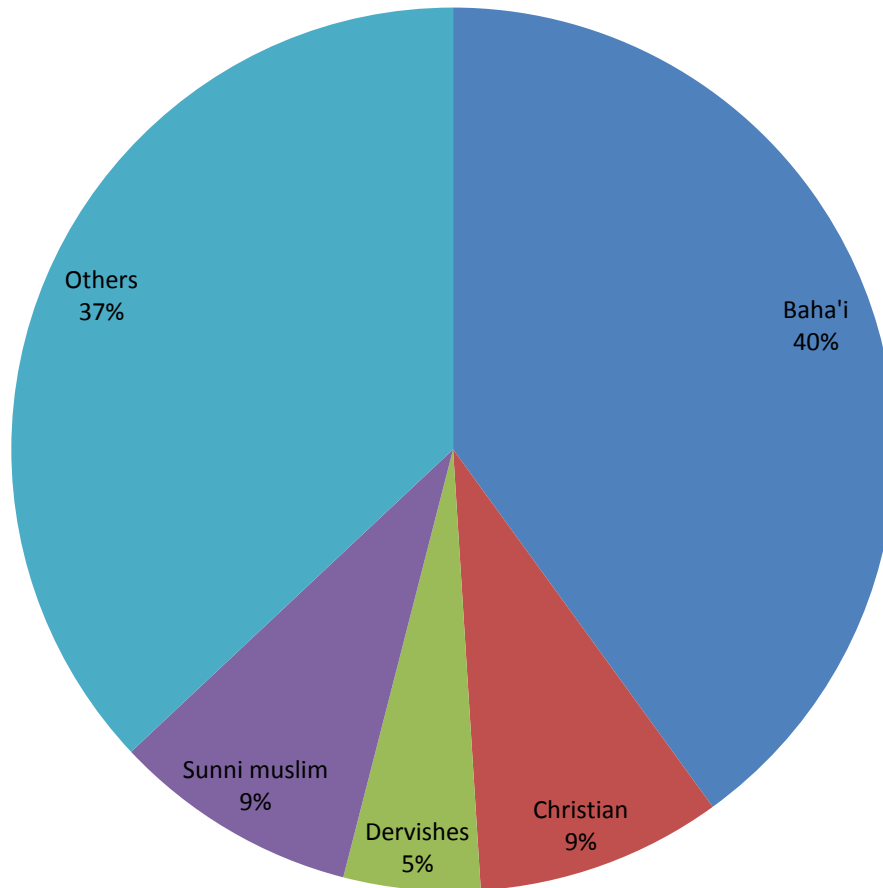
Figure 10. A monthly comparative analysis of the reports on violation of human rights based on the number of charged individuals



In the field of religious minorities, the Baha'is constitute %40 of the Human Rights Watch reports, and Christians and Sufi's constitute 9% and 5%, respectively. 9% of the reports are titled as "Other" and apply to all religions in general.



Figure 11. Comparison of reports based on religions and beliefs



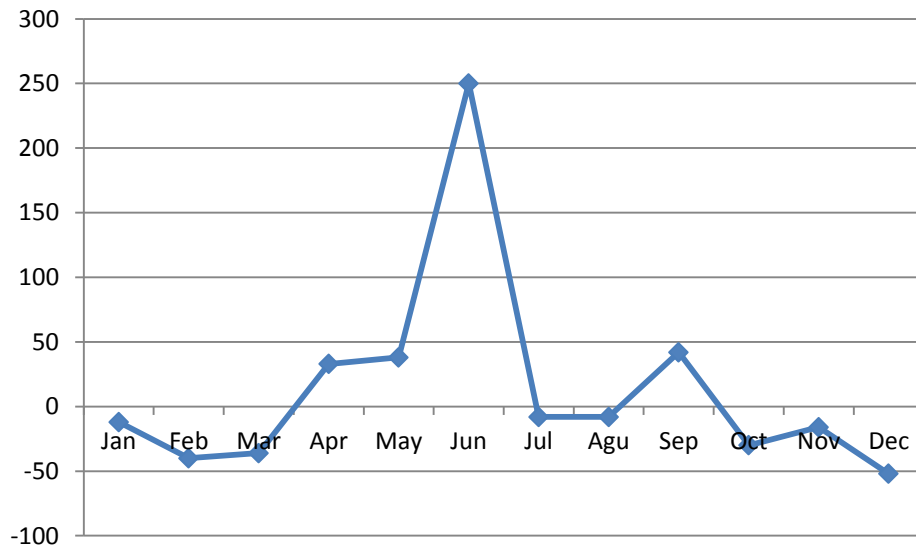
The number of citizens arrested in the category of religious minorities in 2014 declined by 9% compared to the last year. Also, the number of sentences issued by the judicial system decreased by 9%.

The number of human rights violations based on the number of cases exhibited about %3 decrease in the number of violations in 2014 compared to the numbers in 2013. The highest increase in the violations observed in June (%250 increase) and the highest decrease in the violations observed in December (-%53 decline).

The following graph illustrates the number of violations of human rights in the category of religious minorities in comparison with 2013.



Figure 12. Monthly comparison of violations of religious minority rights compared with last year



Freedom of Expression

In the category of thought and expression of opinion, 279 reports have been registered by the Department of Statistics that included 242 cases of Internet website filtering, 11 reports of publication banning; 4 cases of deliberate interference with the internet network; 11714 arrested individuals; 36 cases of beaten individuals; 1 report of seal assembly; 16 cases of intimidation; 41 individuals summoned to the security authorities.

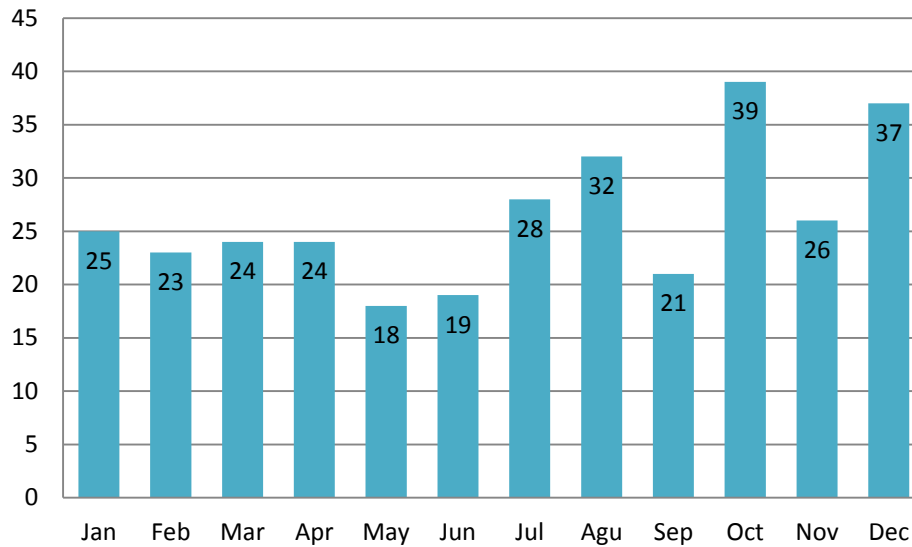
In this category, 108 arrested individuals were imprisoned for a total of 4678 months. Also, 102 months probation, 213 billions and 500 Thousand dollar fine, 85 lashes, and 7 cases of deprivation from civil rights have been reported in 2014.

Moreover, 1301 reports of collecting satellite dishes have been reported by the state media reporters. A total of 279 cases of human rights violations in this category reported; 319 of these reports indicated violations of human rights of 4164 individuals.

Please see below the charts highlighting the human rights violations in this area.



Figure 13. A monthly comparative analysis of the reports on the violation of human rights in the category of Freedom of Expression based on the number of cases.



* The dramatic increase in the number of violations of human rights in August results from two cases of mass-arrests (i.e. 722 individuals because of the beach security plan, 400 individuals because of eating in public in the month of fasting, Ramadan).

Figure 14. A monthly comparative analysis of the reports on the violation of human rights in the category of Freedom of Expression based on the number of arrests

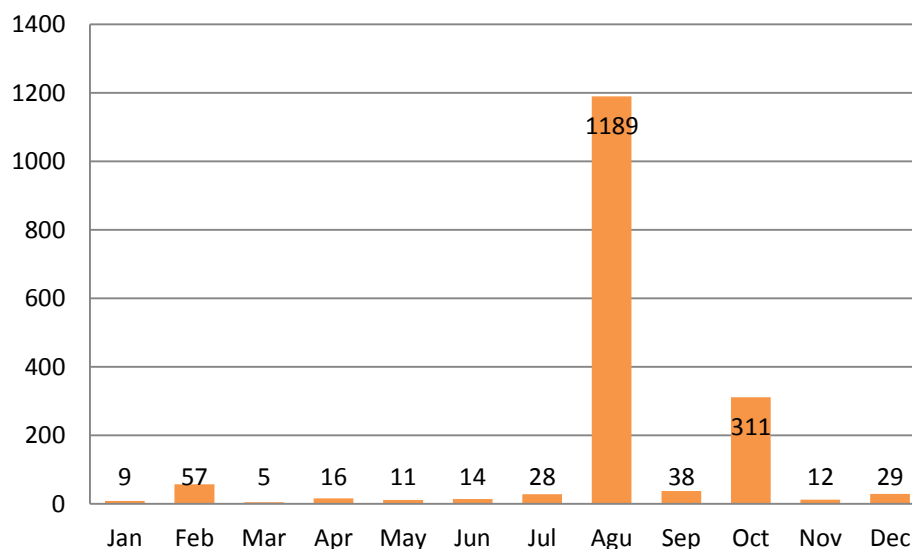
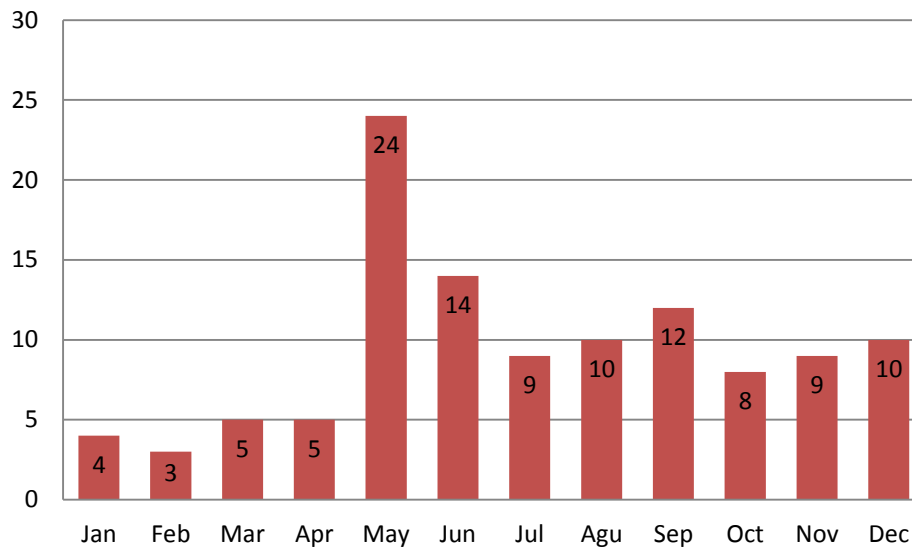


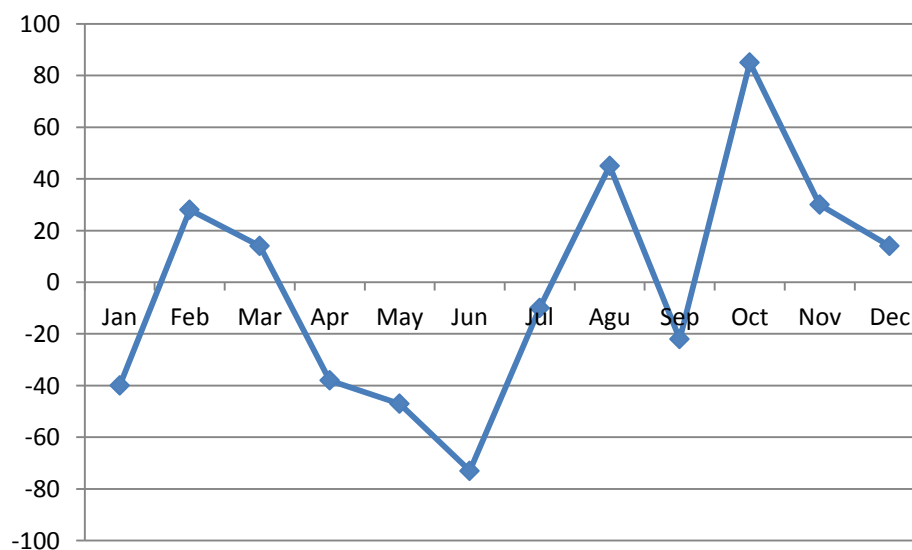


Figure 15. A monthly comparative analysis of the reports on violation of the human rights in the category of Freedom of Expression based on the number of charged individuals



In the category of Freedom of Expression, there has been %410 increase in the arrests of citizens and there has been %2 increase in the number of arrest warrants issued by the judiciary system. In the category of Freedom of Expression, The number of human rights violations in 2014 decrease by %21 when compared to the numbers in 2013. The highest increase in the violations observed in October (%85 increase) and the highest decrease in the violations observed in June (-%73 decline). The following graph illustrates the number of violations of human rights in the category of Freedom of Expression in comparison with 2013.

Figure 16. Monthly comparison of violations of Freedom of Expression compared with last year

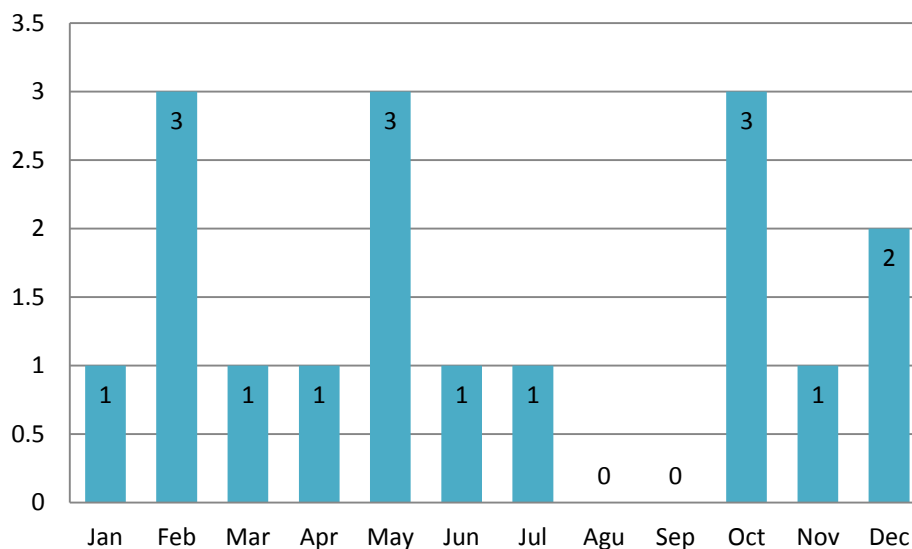




Trade Unions and Associations

In the category of the rights of associations and trade unions in 2014, 25 reports have been registered by the Department of Statistics and Publications. This included 1 arrest report of a member of trade union, 3 trials for the individuals active in this category, 30 cases of closing the facilities and 5 cases of prohibiting the activities and organizations. Also in this category, 3 individuals have been sentenced to 12 months imprisonment. A total of 25 reports have been registered in this category that include 17 cases of violations of human rights for 437 individuals.

Figure 17. A monthly comparative analysis of the violation of human rights of Trade Unions and Associations based on the number of cases.



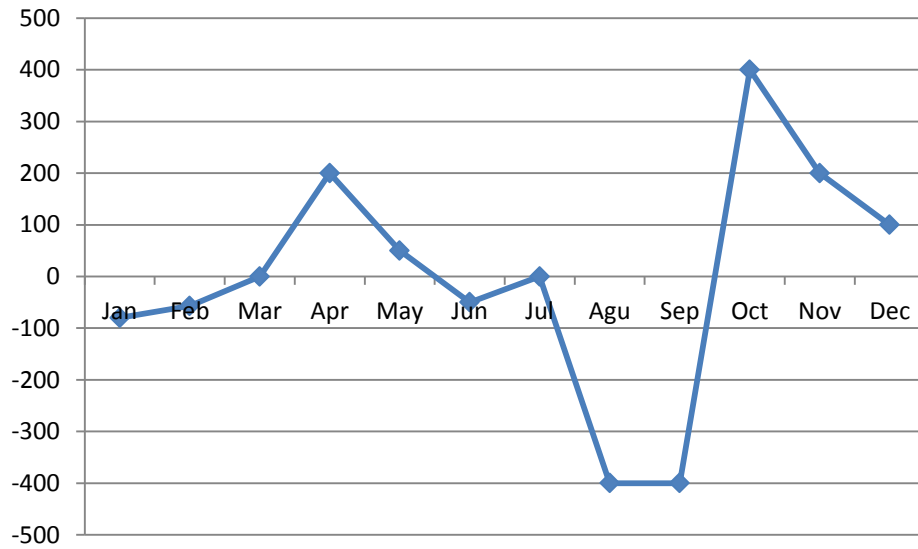
In the category of Trade Unions and Associations, there has been %75 decrease in the number of arrests and there has been %83 decrease in the number of arrest warrants issued by the judiciary system.

Based on a comparative analysis of the violations of the rights of Trade Unions and Associations, the human rights violations decreased by %32 in 2014 compared to the numbers reported in 2013. The highest increase in the violations observed in October (%400 increase) and the highest decrease in the violations observed in August / September (-%400 decline).

The following graph illustrates the number of violations of human rights in the category of Trade Unions and Associations in comparison with 2013.



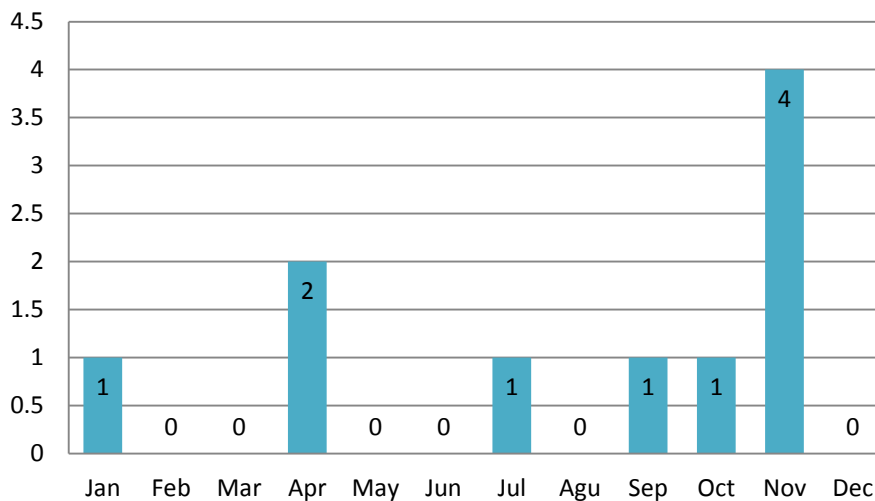
Figure 18. Monthly comparison of the violations of Trade Unions and Associations rights compared with last year



Academia

In the category of violations of academic rights in 2014, 9 reports have been registered by the Department of Statistics and Publication of Human Rights Activists Association in Iran. This included two arrested students, 1 beaten, 1 summoned to the security organization or judiciary offices, 5 summoned to the disciplinary committee, 3 dismissed or suspended. In this category, the judiciary authorities sentenced at least one student in 2013. Amongst the 9 registered reports, 10 cases of violations of academic and academic records were reported for 13 individuals.

Figure 19. A monthly comparative analysis of the violation of academic rights based on the number of cases.



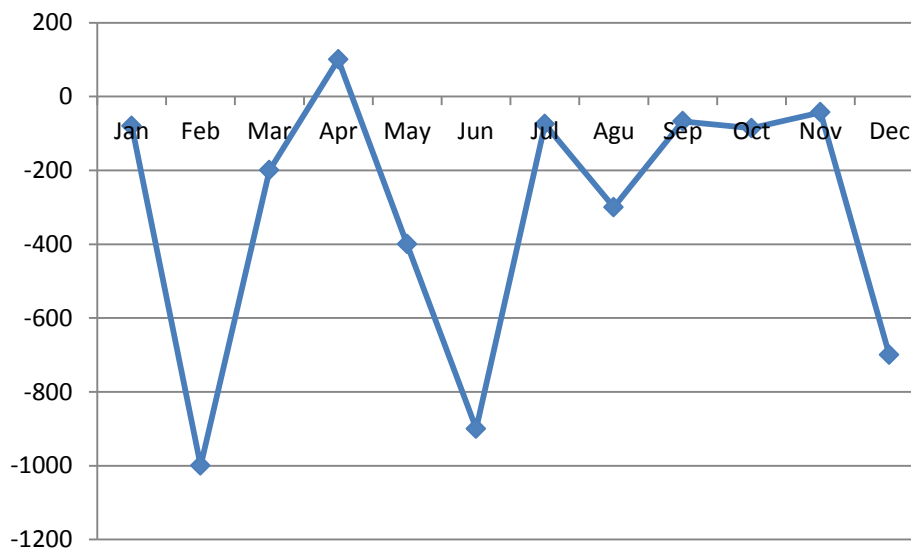


In the category of violations of academic rights, there was %93 decrease in the number of arrested students, and there was %100 decrease in the number of arrest warrants issued by the judiciary system.

Based on a comparative analysis of the violations of the academic rights, these violations decreased by %82 in 2014 when compared to the numbers in 2013. The highest increase in the violations observed in April (%100 increase) and the highest decrease in the violations observed in February (-%1000 decline).

The following graph illustrates the number of violations of human rights in the category of violations of academic rights in comparison with 2013.

Figure 20. Monthly comparison of the violations of academic rights compared with last year



Right to Live (Death Penalty)

In the category of death sentence in 2014, 197 reports have been registered by the Department of Statistics and Publication of Human Rights Activists Association in Iran. This included 195 death sentence verdicts, execution of 596 death sentences (including 51 executions in public). Based on the announced names of some of these individuals, 286 were male and 14 were female.

According to these reports, 47% of the individuals executed with charges related to drug trafficking. Also, %37, %5, 10%, and %3 of the individuals executed with charges of murder, rape, unknown charges, and fighting against God (Moharebeh), respectively. Amongst the 197 registered reports, 223 cases of violations affecting 842 individuals were reported.



Figure 21. A monthly comparative analysis of the death sentences based on the number of cases.

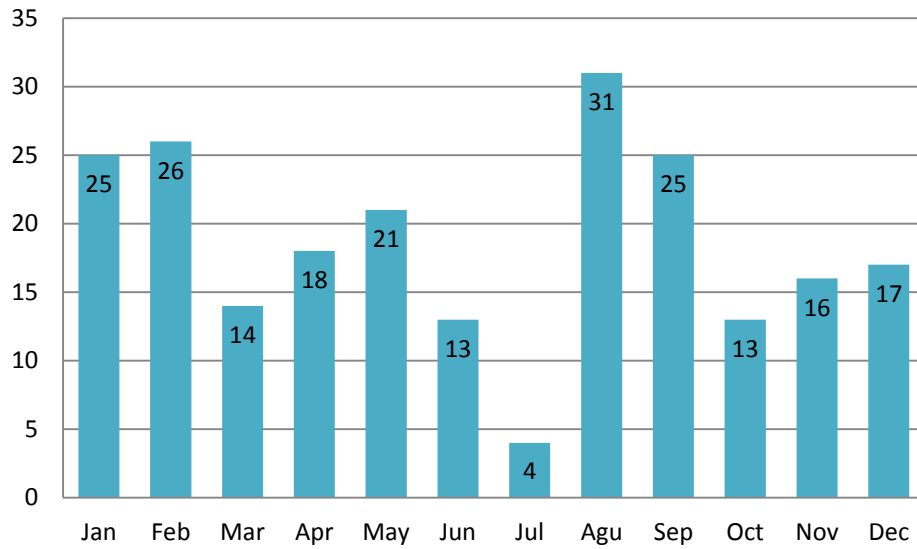
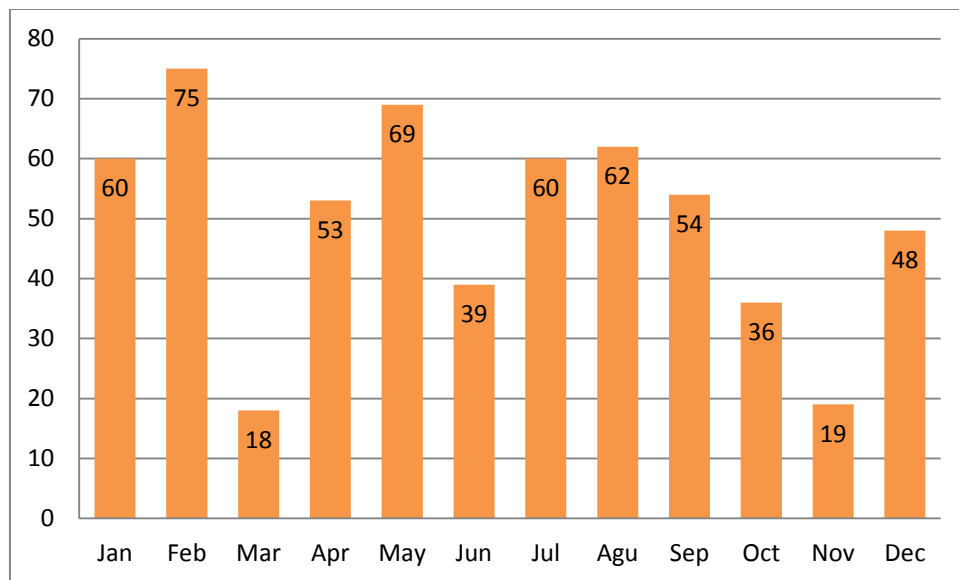


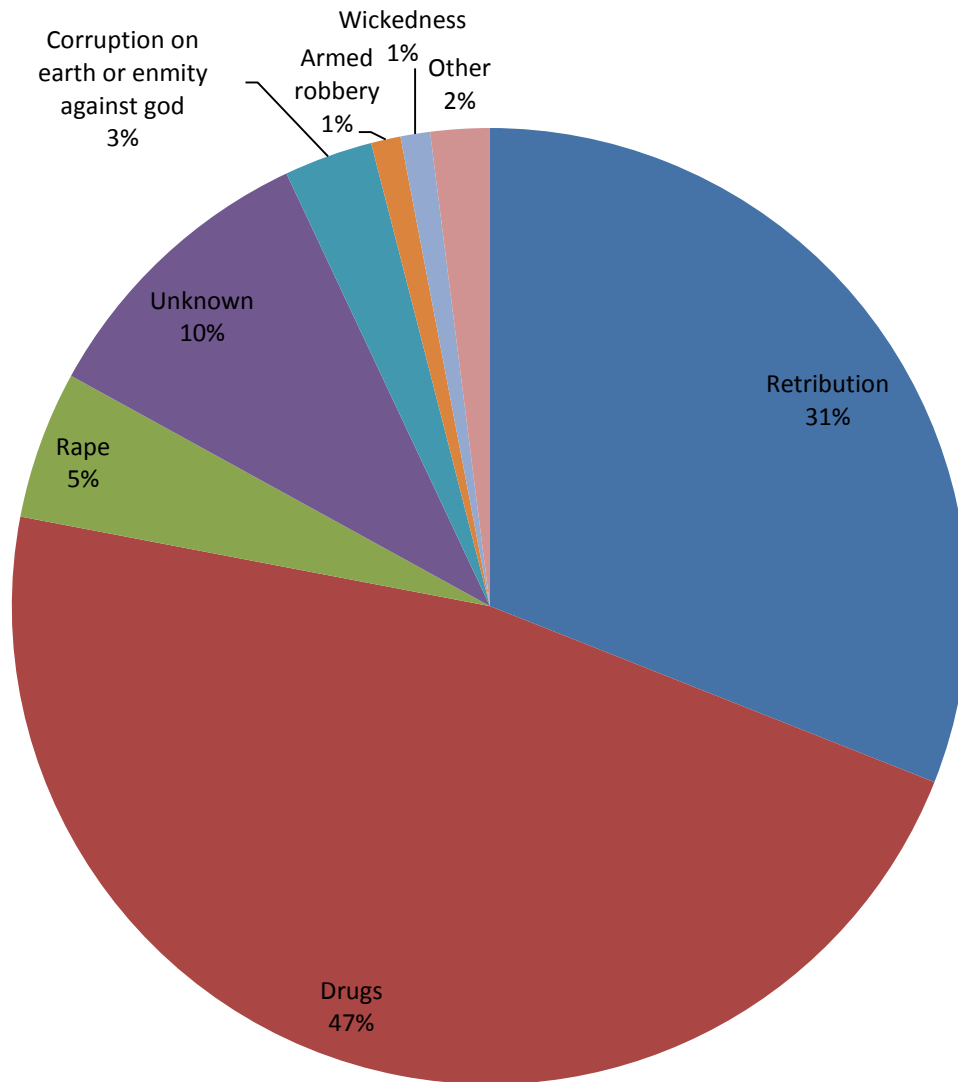
Figure 22. A monthly comparative analysis of the death sentences based on the number of individuals.



The following pie chart illustrates the number of death sentences in 2014, highlighting the charges of drug trafficking (%47) and murder (%37).



Figure 23. Death sentence cases in 2014 based on the type of charges

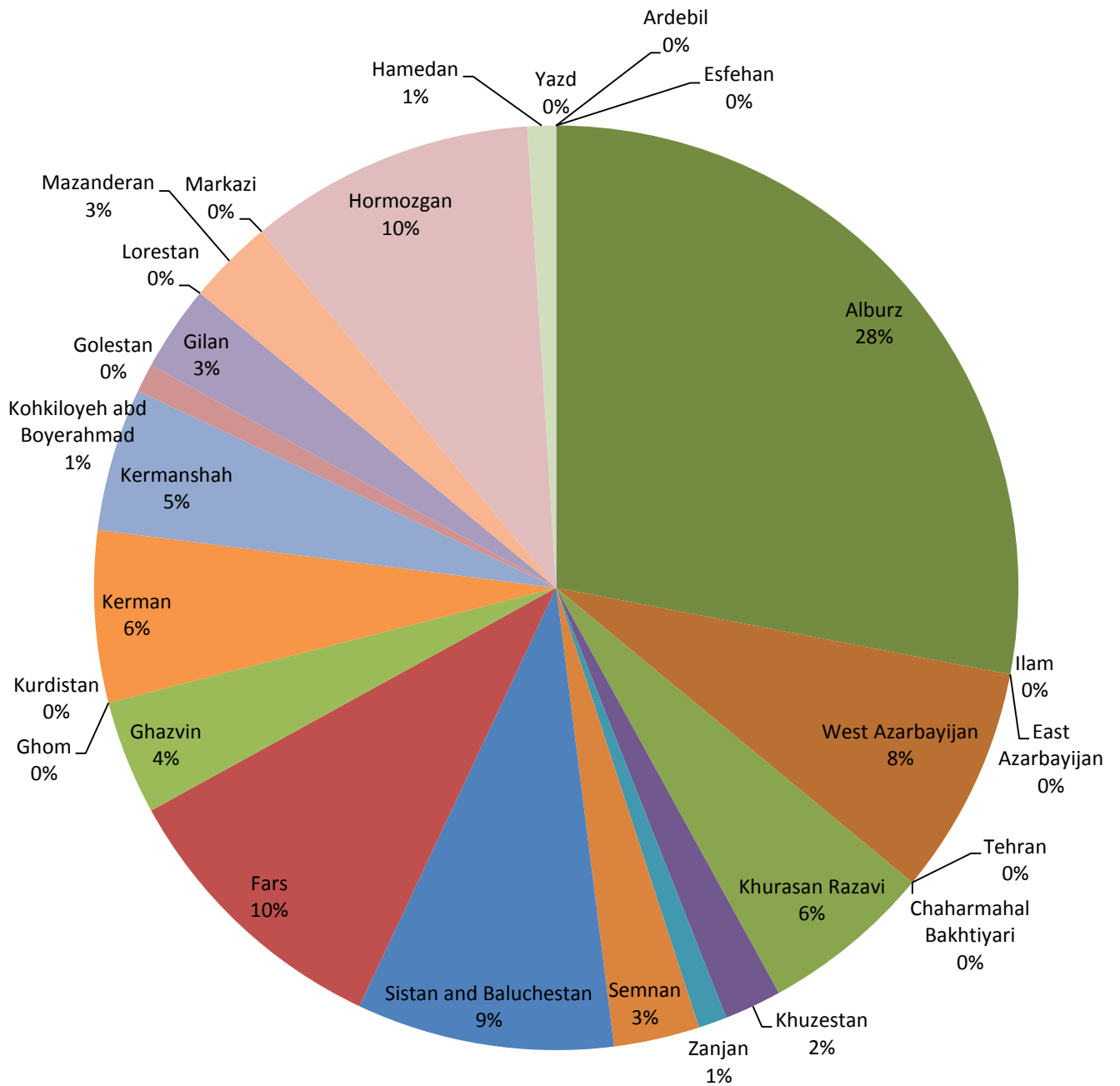


It is noteworthy that in the last year there have been obscure reports about execution of at least two citizens in the city of Rasht with charges of “sexual harassment or rape as well and execution of about 15 individuals in the province of Sistan Balouchestan with charge of Fighting against God or Moharebeh. Because of the level of ambiguity observed in these two reports, these individuals have not been included in the aforementioned statistics.

The following pie chart illustrates the death sentences in different provinces in Iran with the province of Mazandaran standing in the top, provinces of Fars and Hormozgan second, and Sistan Balouchestan in the third ranks.



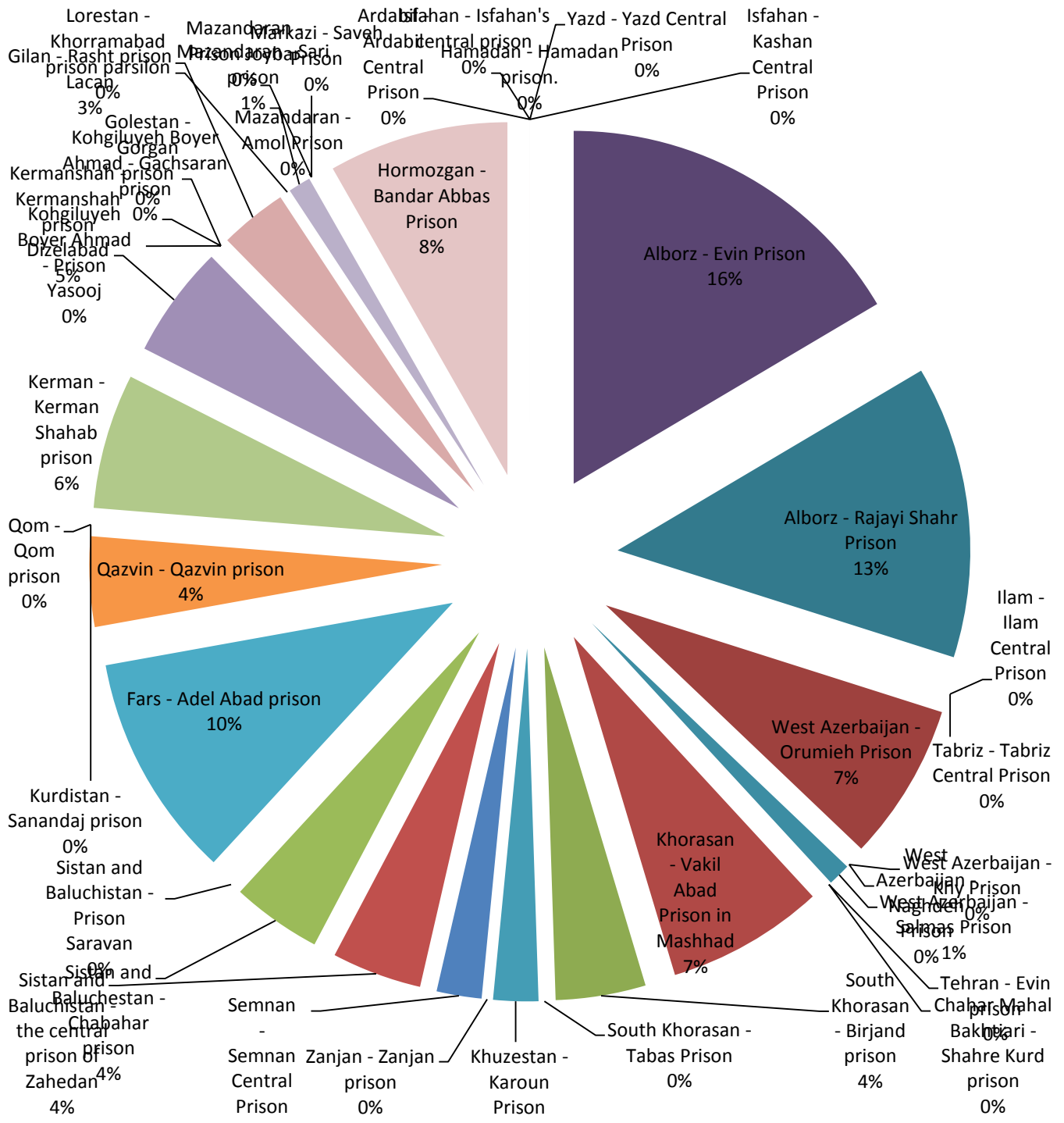
Figure 24. A comparative analysis of the significance of executions in different provinces



The following pie chart illustrates the death sentences in different prisons in Iran with Ghezal-Hesar and Rajayee Shahr prisons holding the highest number of death sentences.



Figure 25. Distribution of death sentences in the prisons of Iran in 2014





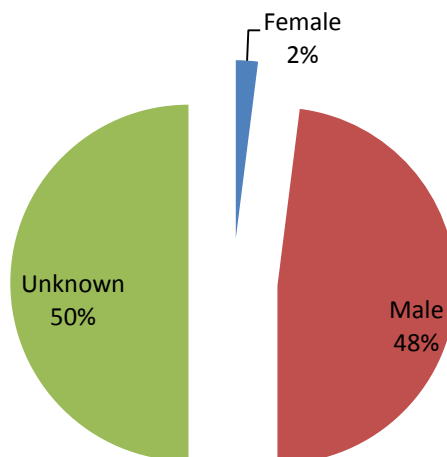
According to the statistics, about %9 of the executions were carried out in the public.

Figure 26. The place of execution in 2014



%2 of the executed individuals were female, %48 men, and %50 unknown gender. The execution of women decreased by %42 in comparison with 2013.

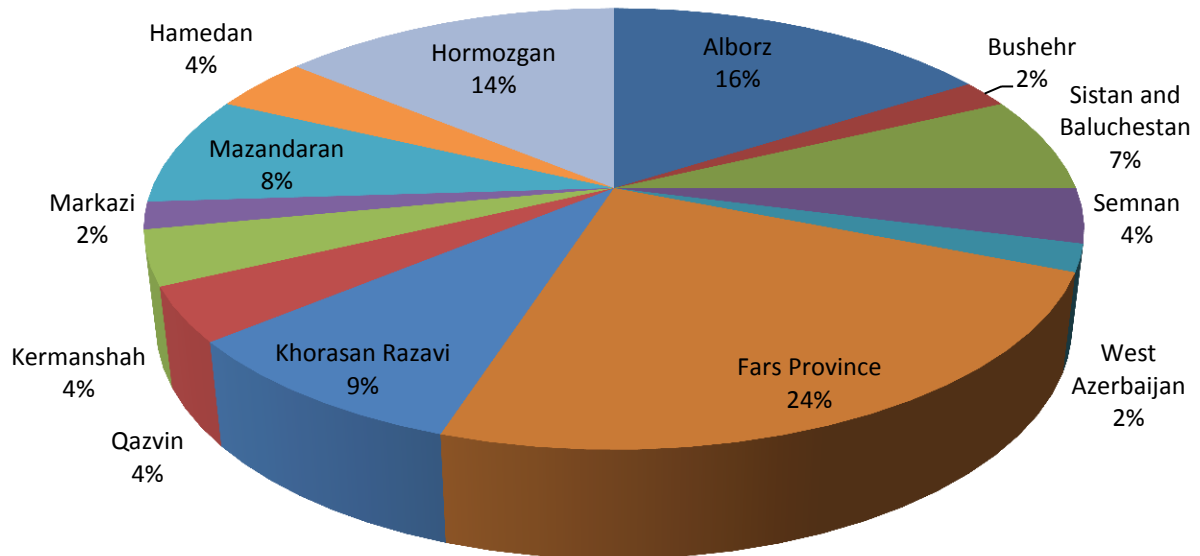
Figure 27. A comparative analysis of gender of executed individuals in 2014



The following pie chart illustrates the frequency of executions in public in different provinces of Iran. The province of Fars has the highest number of executions in public with %23

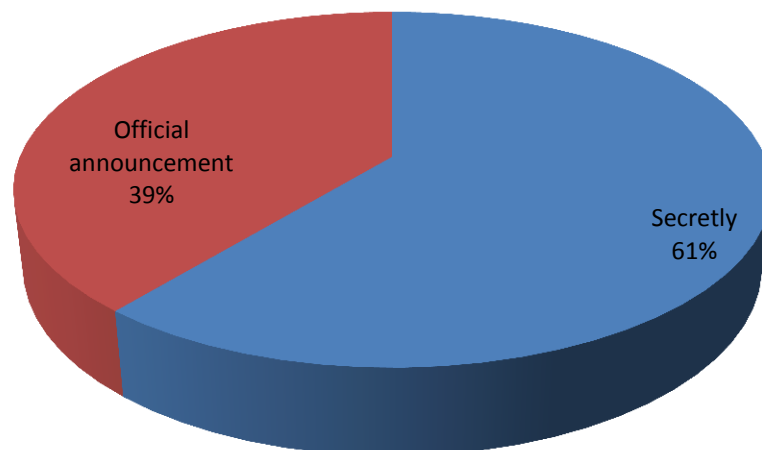


Figure 28. A comparative analysis of the frequency of executions in public in different provinces of Iran in 2014



The following diagram is directly related to the secret executions of prisoners. These executions reported by independent sources and human rights association, indicating that 61% of executions are carried out in secret or without any public notice.

Figure 28. A comparative analysis of the secret executions and official executions in 2014



In the category of death sentences, the execution of the citizens in 2014 increased at least 1% compared to 2013, and the execution verdicts decrease by -51%. The number of public

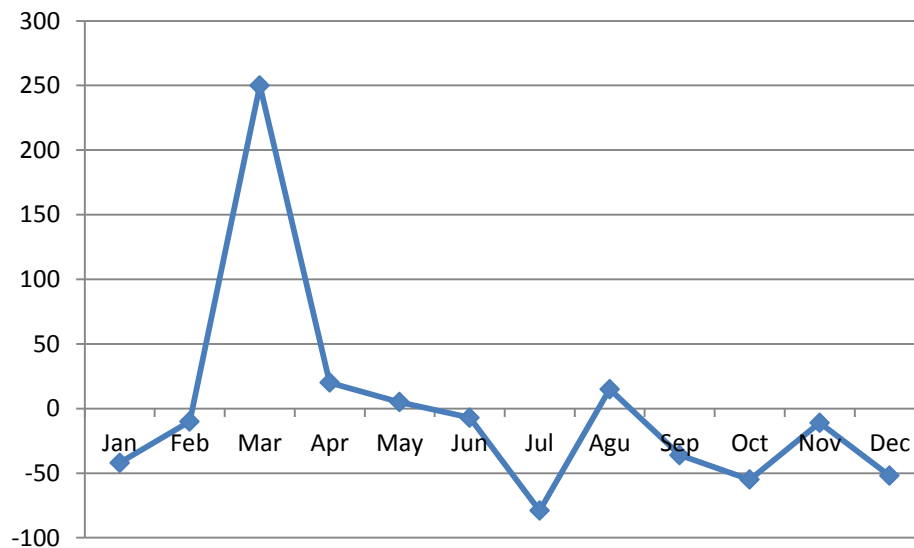


executions has increased 4% compared to 2013, and there was 42% reduction in the execution of women.

Based on a comparative analysis of the number of executions, the executions decreased by -%42 in 2014 compared to the cases in 2013. The highest increase in the executions observed in March (%250 increase) and the highest decrease observed in July (-%79 decline).

The following graph illustrates the violations of human rights in the category of executions in comparison with 2013.

Figure 29. Monthly comparison of the death sentences compared with last year

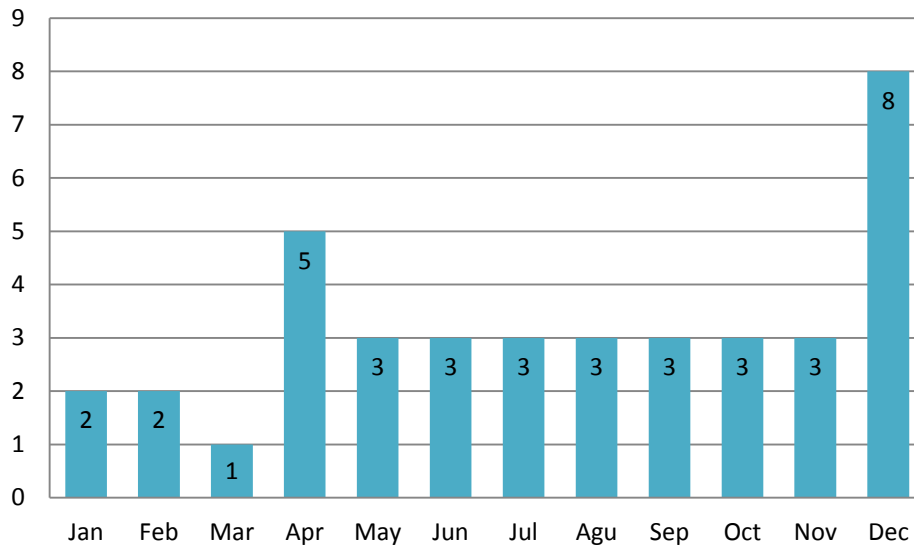


Cultural Rights

In the category of violations of cultural rights in 2014, 29 reports have been registered by the Department of Statistics and Publication of Human Rights Activists Association in Iran. This included 20 arrests and 1 report of publication ban. Moreover, 13 people were banned from public speech, 21 historical places were abolished, and 4 places were not carefully taken care of and are in the verge of destruction. Amongst the 39 registered reports, 39 cases of violations of cultural rights were reported, affecting at least 67 persons.

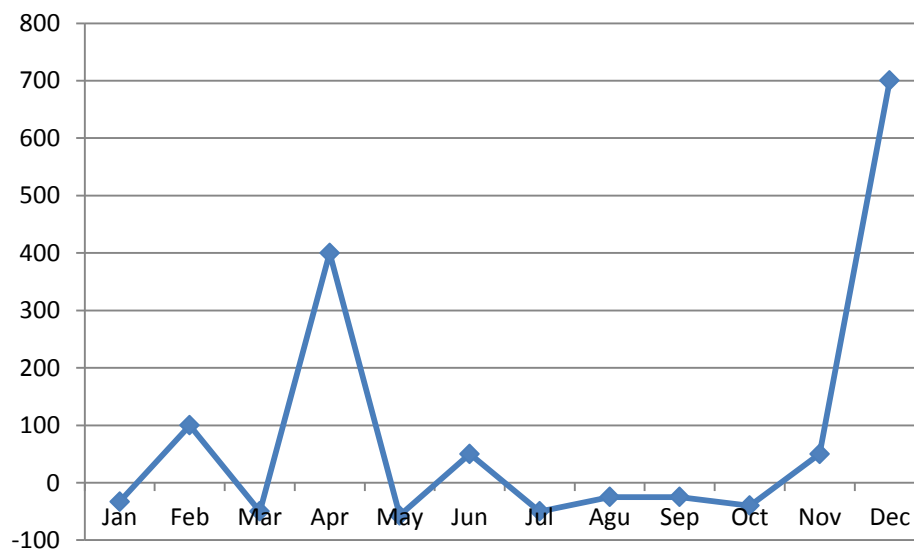


Figure 30. A monthly comparative analysis of the violation of cultural rights based on the number of cases.



Based on a comparative analysis of the violations of the cultural rights, these violations decreased by %92 in 2014 compared to the numbers in 2013, and no arrest warrants issued by the judiciary authorities in this category. The comparative analysis of the monthly violations also showed a 3% increase in the number of violations. The highest increase in the violations observed in December (%700 increase) and the highest decrease in the violations observed in May (-%57 decline). The following graph illustrates the number of violations of human rights in the category of violations of cultural rights in comparison with 2013.

Figure 31. Monthly comparison of the violations of cultural rights compared with last year



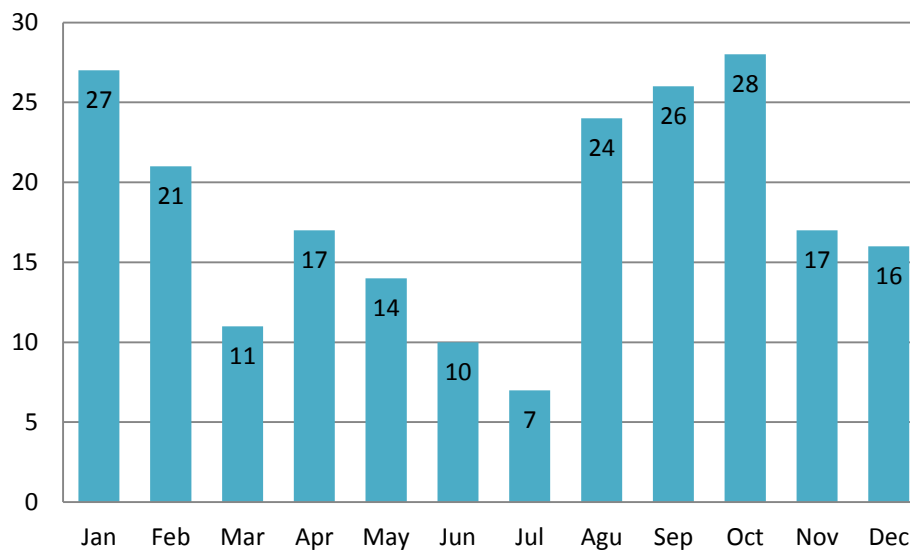


Workers' Rights

In the category of violations of workers rights in 2014, 210 reports have been registered by the Department of Statistics and Publication of Human Rights Activists Association in Iran. This included 177 arrests, 3704 laid off, and more than 504 months of working without payment. Moreover, 1,828 people lost their jobs, 1574 people were killed, and 126 injured at work. Also, 403729 individuals were without proper workers' insurance, 326 cases were awaiting work-related decisions, 15 workers summoned to the security and judicial authorities. Overall, 18 workers' rights activists sentenced to 254 months in prison and 200 lashes.

In the category of workers' rights, a total of 210 reports registered that reflected 219 cases of violations of reports affecting at least 523731 persons.

Figure 32. A monthly comparative analysis of the violation of workers rights based on the number of cases.

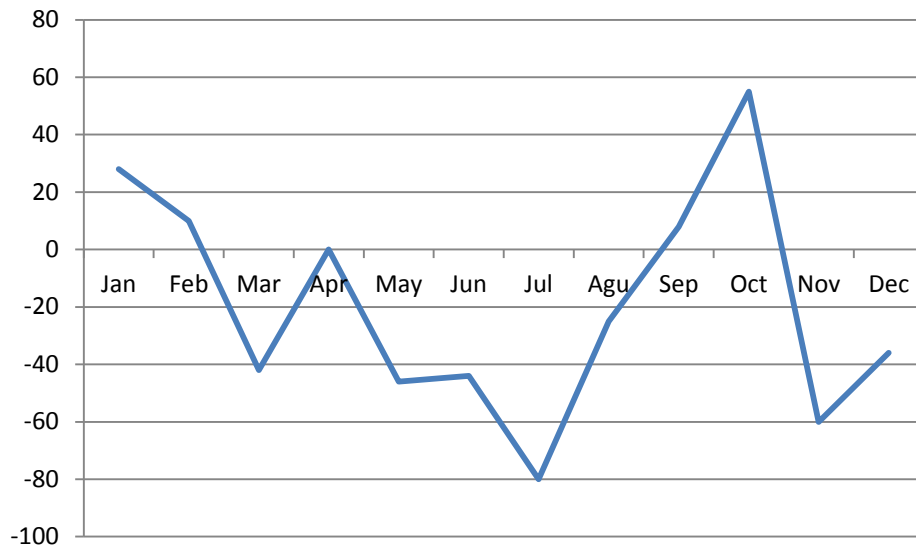


In the category of violations of workers rights, the violations increased by %354 in 2014 compared to the numbers in 2013, and the number of arrest warrants issued by the judiciary authorities increased by %291. The comparative analysis of the monthly violations also shows a 26% decrease in the number of violations. The highest increase in the violations observed in October (%55 increase) and the highest decrease in the violations observed in July (-%80 decline).

The following graph illustrates the number of violations of human rights in the category of workers rights in comparison with 2013.



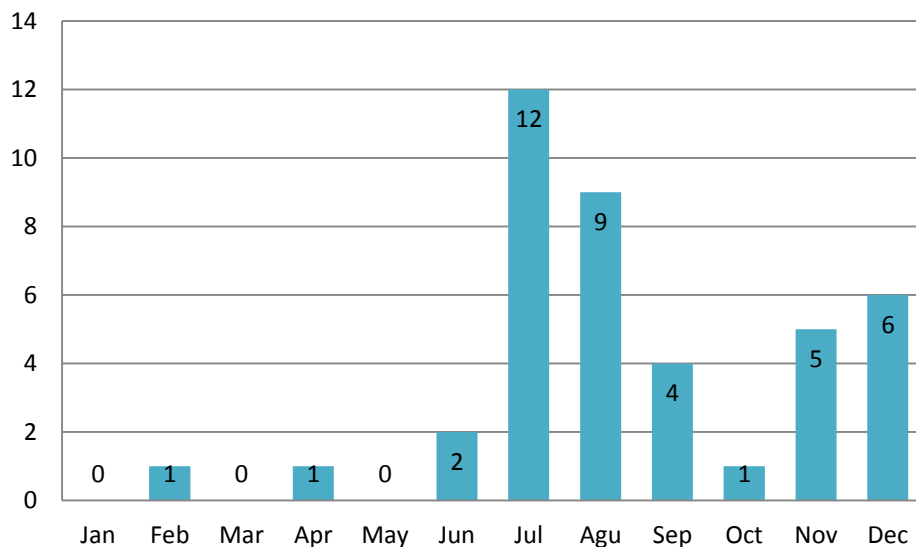
Figure 33. Monthly comparison of the violations of workers rights compared with last year



Children's Rights

In the category of violations of workers rights in 2014, a total of 50 reports have been registered by the Department of Statistics. These reports included 11 cases of child abuse, 1 case of children trafficking, 1 case of rape and sexual abuse of children, 4 cases of malnutrition, 1702002 working children, 42,020 children deprived of school. In this category, a total of 50 reports registered that reflected 41 cases of violations of reports affecting at least 1746053 persons.

Figure 34. A monthly comparative analysis of the violation of children's rights based on the number of cases.



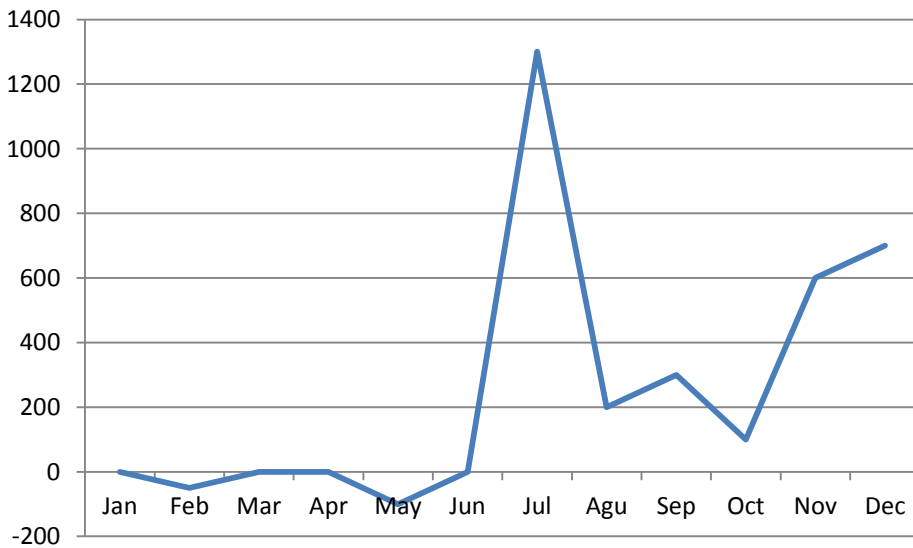
In the category of violations of children's rights, the number of violations and issued arrest warrants remained the same in 2014 when compared to the numbers in 2013. The



comparative analysis of the monthly violations showed a 273% decrease in the number of violations. The highest increase in the violations observed in February (%700 increase) and the highest decrease in the violations observed in July (-%100 decline).

The following graph illustrates the number of violations of human rights in the category of children’s rights in comparison with 2013.

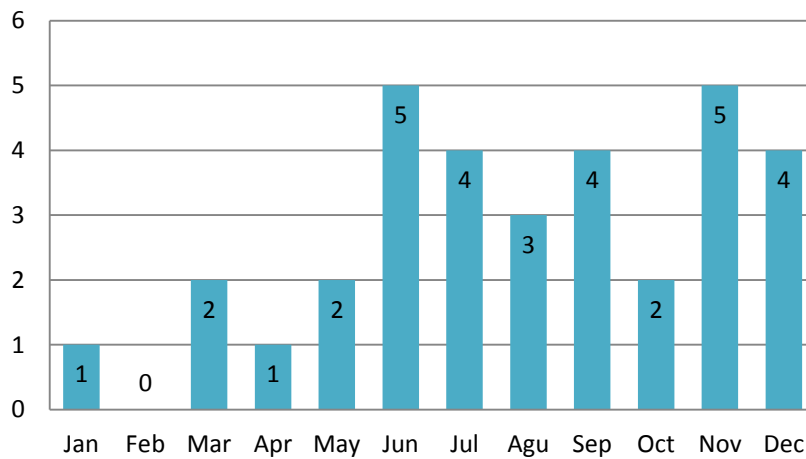
Figure 35. Monthly comparison of the violations of children rights compared with last year



Women’s Rights

In the category of violations of women’s rights in 2014, a total of 73 reports have been registered by the Department of Statistics. These reports reflected 53 arrests (225000 because of the dress), 400 cases of acid-attacks, 5 honor-killings, and 1 case of summoned women’s rights activists by judicial authorities. In this category, a total of 73 reports were registered that reflected 33 cases of violations and affecting at least 225196 women.

Figure 36. A monthly comparative analysis of the violation of women’s rights based on the number of cases.

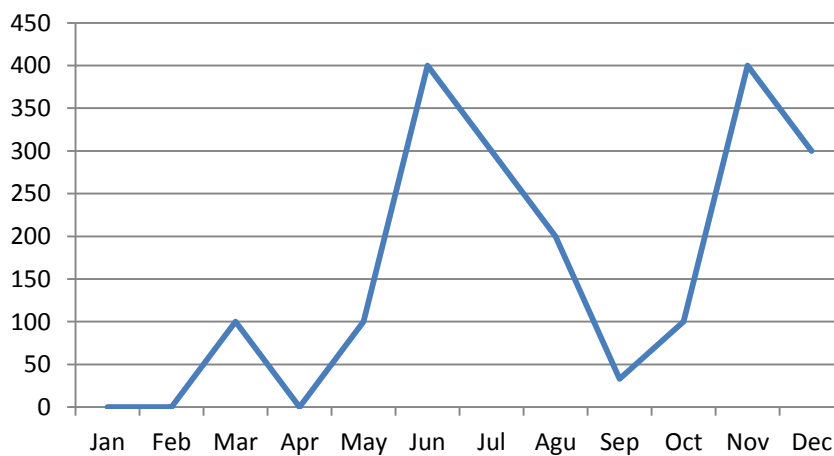




In the category of violations of women’s rights, the number of arrested women and number of arrest warrants issued by judicial authorities in 2014 increased by 300% and 1300%, respectively compared to the numbers in 2013. The comparative analysis of the monthly violations showed a 200% decrease in the number of violations. The highest increase in the violations observed in June and November (%400 increase) and the highest decrease in the violations observed in January, February, and April (without change compared to the last year).

The following graph illustrates the number of violations of human rights in the category of women’s rights in comparison with 2013.

Figure 37. Monthly comparison of the violations of women rights compared with last year



Prisoners’ Rights

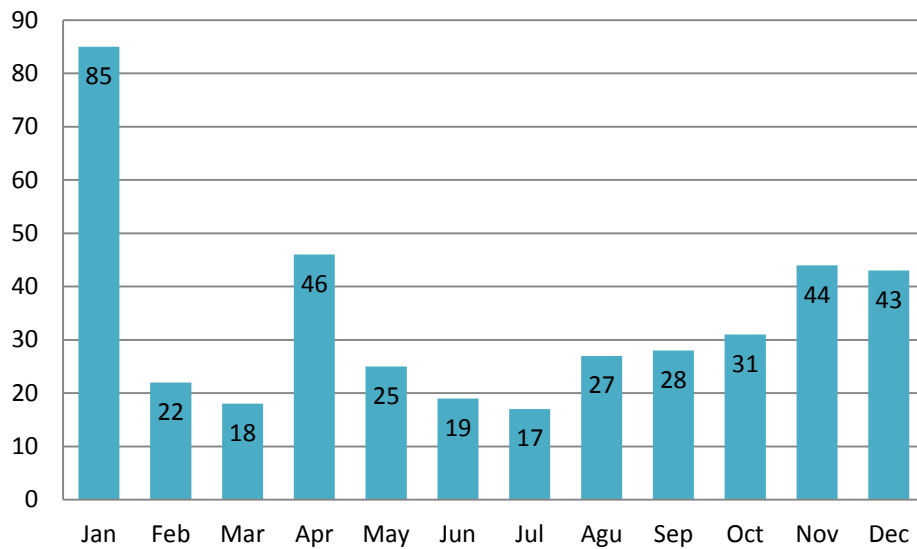
In the category of violations of prisoners’ rights in 2014, a total of 1087 reports of beaten prisoners, 246 reports of deprivation / neglected of medical care, 72 reports of illegal transfer to solitary confinement, 209 hunger strikes, 40 cases of forced transportation or exile, 259 cases of putting pressure on the prisoners or threats, 4 deaths due to diseases, 4 cases of lack of access to lawyers, 1958 reports of prisoners being kept under difficult conditions have been registered.

Also, 22 cases of meeting prevention, 87 cases of suspense, 2 cases of torture, 4 cases of threatening, 1 case of keeping with criminals, 11 cases of detention under solitary confinement have been reported in the category of the rights of defendants.

In the category of the violation of the rights of prisoners, a total of 321 reports have been reported that included 406 cases affecting 476 persons.



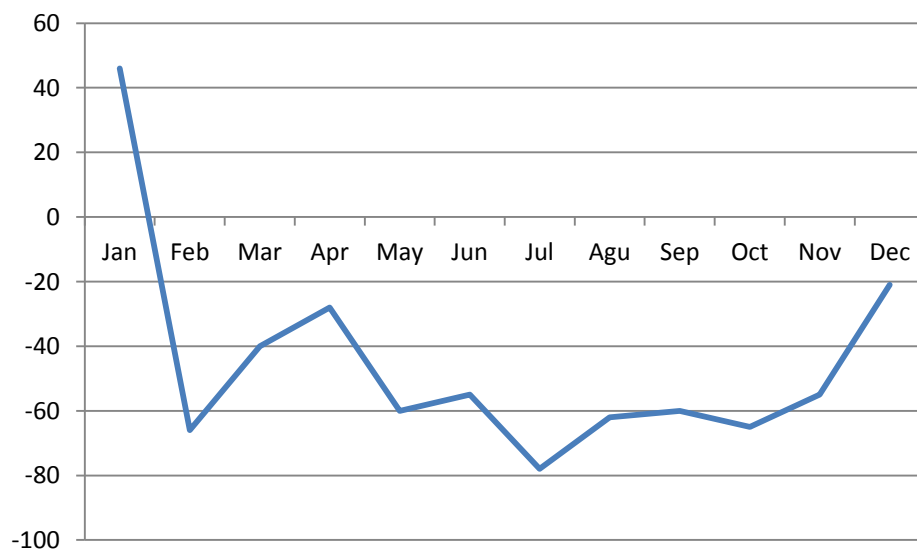
Figure 38. A monthly comparative analysis of the violation of prisoners’ rights based on the number of cases.



The comparative analysis of the monthly violations showed a 57% decrease in the number of violations. The highest increase in the violations observed in January (%46 increase) and the highest decrease in the violations observed in July (-78%).

The following graph illustrates the number of violations of prisoners’ rights in comparison with 2013.

Figure 39 Monthly comparison of the violations of prisoners’ rights compared with last year

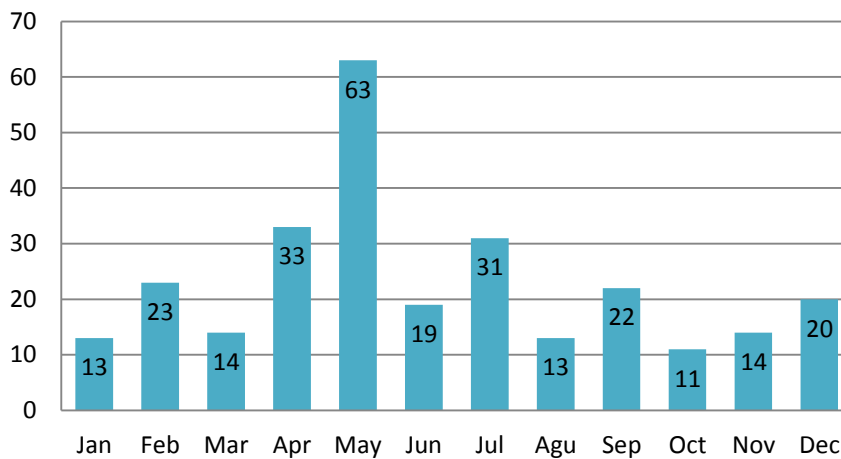




Sentences

In 2014, the judicial authorities of the Iranian government, including the initial and revised, issued 8270 months of imprisonment and 813 months suspended sentence. In particular, these reports included 12 months of imprisonment in the area of businesses, 528 months of imprisonment for the ethnic minorities, 2798 months of imprisonment and 711 months suspended sentence for religious minorities, 4678 months of imprisonment in the category of expression of opinion and 102 months of suspended sentence, and 254 months in prison in the category of labors' rights. It should be noted that these statistics only include the court sentences that indicated detailed information or characteristics of the verdicts.

Figure 40. A monthly comparative analysis of the number of convicted citizens based on the number of cases.

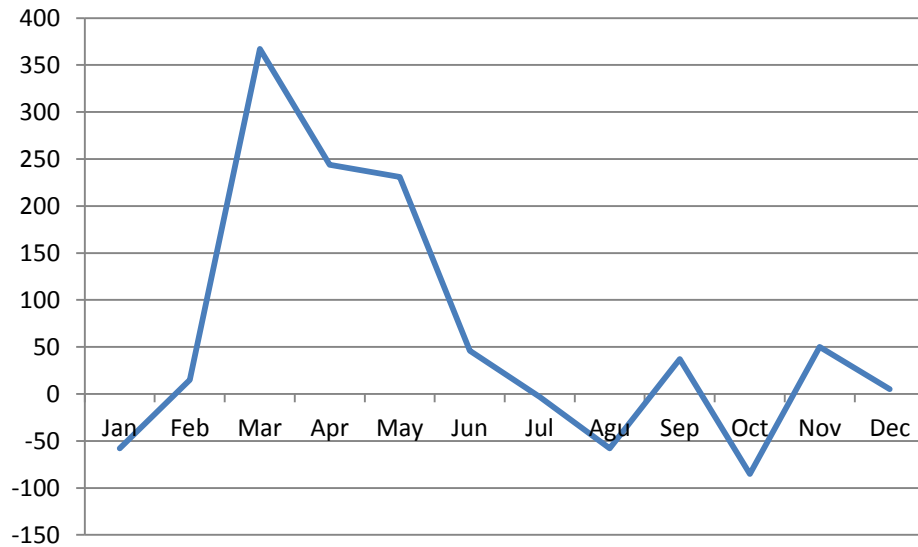


According to the statistics, the justice system issued more than 765 years in prison and suspended sentence for 266 people. Moreover, these citizens were fined to pay 613 billion Rials and 1089 lashes.

In 2014, the number of convictions of citizens or activists decreased by 8%. According to these reports, the number of convicted workers' rights activists and expression of opinions showed an increase of 291% and 3%, respectively. In contrast, the number of religious minorities, ethnic minority, business, women, children, and students decrease by -8%, -27%, -83%, -100%, and -100%, respectively. The comparative analysis of the monthly violations of the defendants showed that the highest increase in the violations observed in March (%376 increase) and the highest decrease in the violations observed in October (-85%).



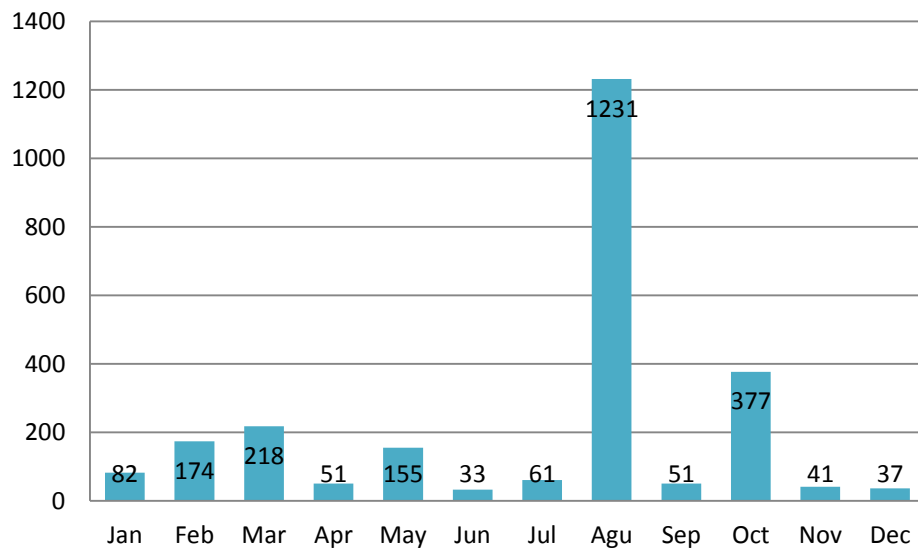
Figure 41. A monthly comparative analysis of the number of convicted citizens based on the number of cases.



Arrests

In 2014, the security forces arrested 2511 individuals because of political or civil rights related activities. The statistical analysis exhibited 1 case of arrest in the business category, 118 arrests in the category of ethnic minorities, 447 arrests in the category of religious minorities, 1714 arrests in the category of expression of opinion, 2 arrests in the category of Academia, 20 arrests in the field of culture, 2 arrests in the category of women, and 177 arrests in the category of workers rights activities.

Figure 42. A monthly comparative analysis of the number of arrests based on the number of cases.

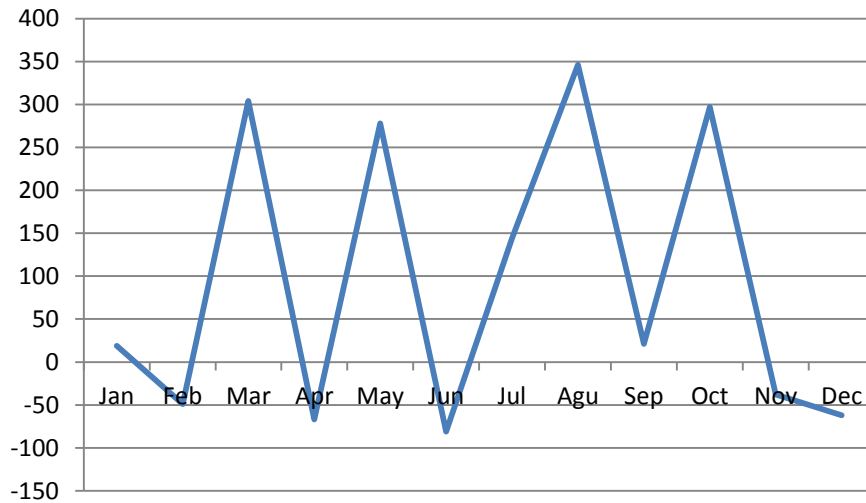




In 2014, the number of arrests increased by 74%. According to these reports, the number of arrests in the categories of ethnic minorities, religious minorities, culture, business, and students decreased by 53%, 10%, 75%, and 93% respectively, whereas the number of arrests in the categories of workers' rights and expression of opinion increased by 354% and 310%, respectively.

The comparative analysis of the monthly number of arrests showed that the highest increase observed in March (%304 increase) and the highest decrease observed in June (-81%).

Figure 43. A monthly comparative analysis of the number of arrests based on the number of cases.





Human Rights Activists in Iran

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