



**The Iranian Regime Is A Global  
Threat And Must Be Stopped.**

Ali Hosseini

HUMAN RIGHTS  
IMPLICATIONS OF  
RECENT VIOLENCE  
IN IRAN

## Human right implications of recent violence in Iran



### Contents

1. Executive summary	2
2. The Iranian Regime Is Corrupted and Structurally Immutable	2
2.1. The Iranian Regime Government System	2
2.2. Systematic Oppression of Non-Shia Religious Believes	4
2.3. Systematic Elimination of Opposition	5
2.4. Funds and Supports Proxy Wars and Terrorism	5
2.5. Makes The Energy Market Volatile	6
2.6. Threatens the Banking System Health	6
3. Recommendations	6
4. References	7

## Human right implications of recent violence in Iran



### 1. Executive summary

We have seen massive protests in Iran after the death of 22-year-old Mahsa Amini on 15<sup>th</sup> September. The Iranian Regime killed more than 300 people and arrested more than 15,000 others. However, these protests, now a revolution, are not just because of Mahsa (RIP) nor because of mandatory hijab. It's a result of the accumulated anger of 43 years of being oppressed by the Regime in many ways: religion, gender, belief, etc. The death of Mahsa just brought out the fire under the ash.

This document is unable to cover 43 years of systematic crimes (murder, genocide, minority oppression, religious oppression, terrorism, etc). However, this would be still informative to the Foreign Affairs, Defence, and Trade Reference Committee.

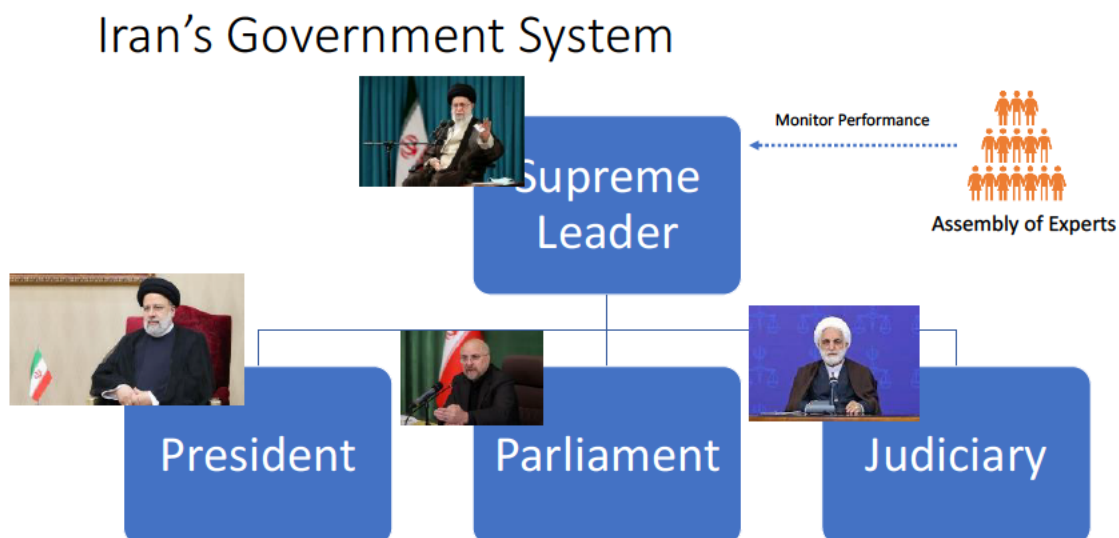
### 2. The Iranian Regime Is Corrupted and Structurally Immutable

The below issues are not an exhaustive list of the issues caused by the Iranian Regime. However, considering the submission deadline, I chose them.

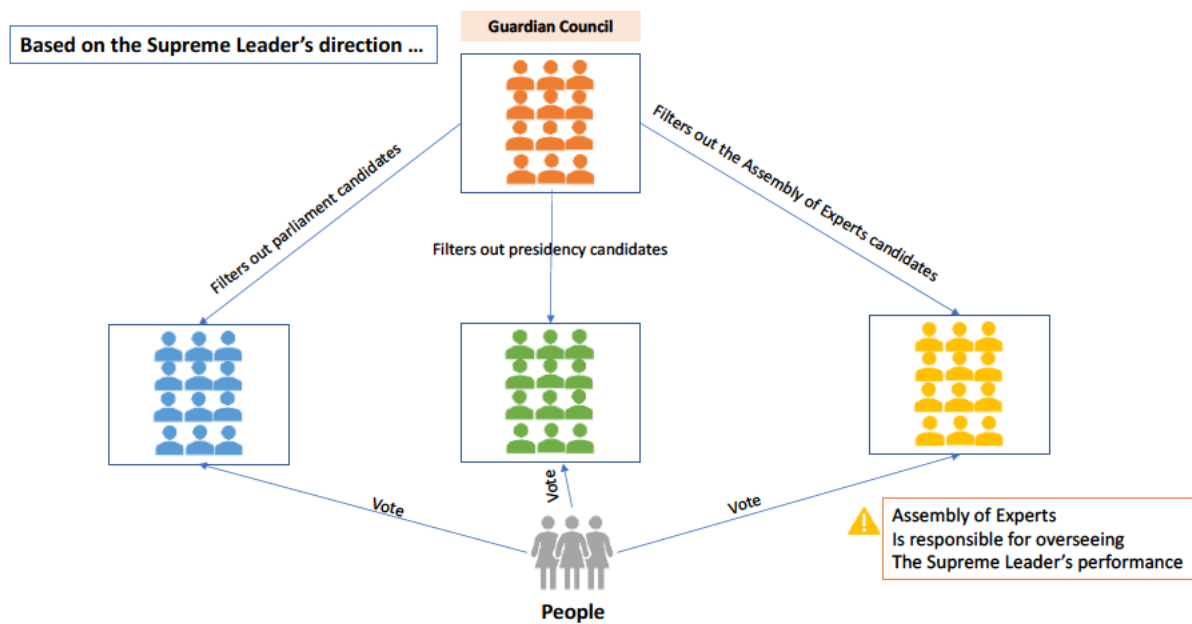
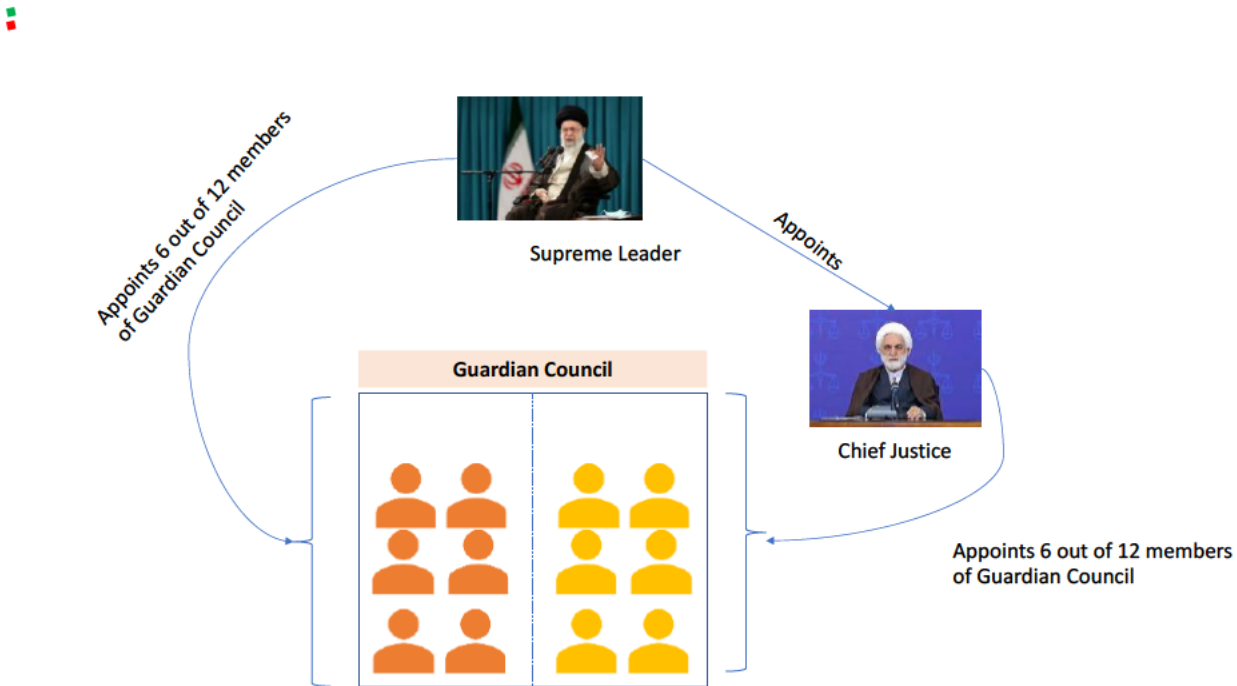
#### 2.1. The Iranian Regime Government System

I would like to use a great report by [1]. This report shows how the Iranian government was designed and why there is no hope for reform.

I will try to illustrate this system in the subsequent diagrams:



## Human right implications of recent violence in Iran

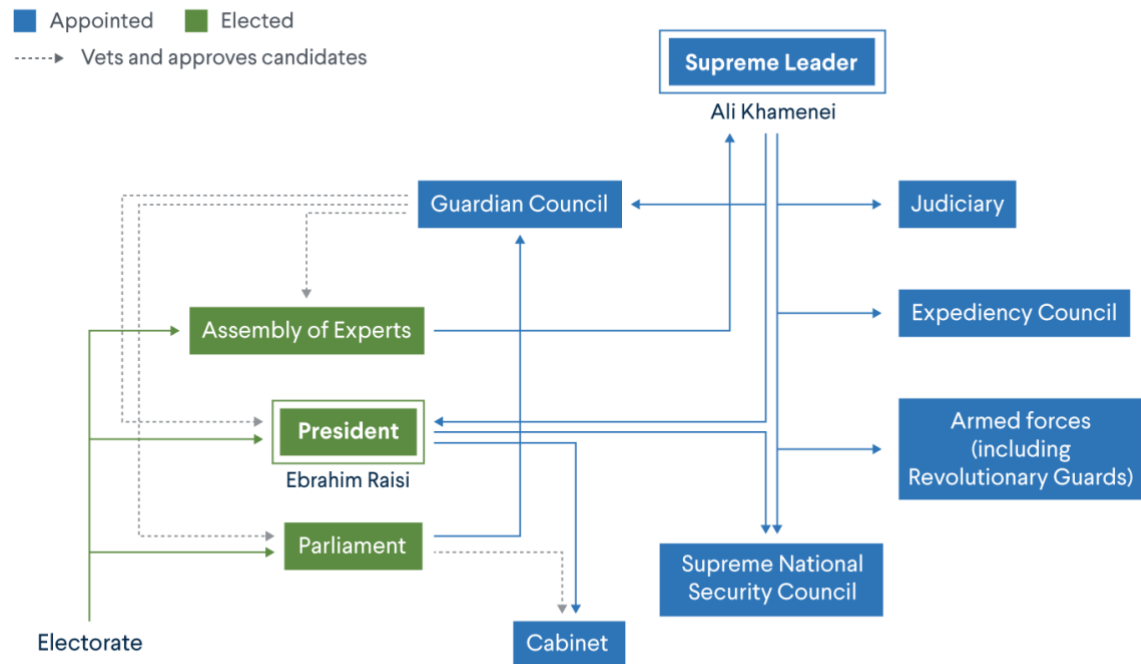


So, Ali Khamenei, Supreme Leader, either appoints the government authorities or influences their election. The diagram below is also very insightful.

## Human right implications of recent violence in Iran



### Iran's Regime Structure



Source: Fatemeh Aman and Alex Vatanka, Middle East Institute.

COUNCIL on  
FOREIGN  
RELATIONS

As you see above:

1. Supreme Leader is the Chief Commander of all military groups: army, IRGC, and police.
2. Supreme Leader appoints Chief Justice.
3. Supreme Leader appoints directly and indirectly (through Chief Justice) the **Guardian Council**. This council has a pivotal role that can be seen below.
4. Guardian Council filters out the Presidency, Parliament, and **Assembly of Experts** (this group is in charge of monitoring the Supreme Leader's performance) candidates based on the Supreme Leader's opinion.
5. People get to vote for pre-selected candidates in a so-called election.
6. So no president, no parliament member, no judge, no army commander would take a step without permission from Supreme Leader (dictatorship).

So, people don't have any channel to debate the Iranian regime's performance and ask for an explanation. The last time they came out to the street to show they are not happy with the economic situation was in November 2019 (bloody November) when they saw a big increase in the petrol price just in one night. The Iranian regime killed more than 1500 people with war bullets in just three days.

### 2.2. Systematic Oppression of Non-Shia Religious Beliefs

Since the Regime took over the power after 1979 revolution, they started to wipe out any religious beliefs other than Shia. They have been done with different tools and techniques.

- The regime encouraged system-wide discrimination against Sunni Muslims (mostly Kurds and Baluch ethnicities) in employment and university admissions.
- They criminalized Bahai people and put them in jail.

## Human right implications of recent violence in Iran



- They don't issue birth certificates for Baluch ethnicity which basically denies their identity.
- They have done genocide in Kurdistan and Baluchestan since they took over power. But most recently, they did the same last month in the current uprising.
- They do not respect Christianity although they don't dare to publicise it.

### 2.3. Systematic Elimination of Opposition

Similar to the religious topic, the Regime doesn't tolerate any opposition as they consider themselves God's representative on earth. They have done it many times but below are some examples:

- 1988 executions of Iranian political prisoners in which the Regime killed thousands of its opposition. [2]
- The chain murders of Iran were a series of 1988–98 murders and disappearances of certain Iranian dissident intellectuals who had been critical of the Islamic Republic system. [3]
- Beating and killing protesters (Green movement) asking for the fraud inquiry in the 2009 presidential election. [4]
- Killed more than 1500 protesters in three days in November 2019 [5]. The regime leveraged the C19 epidemy to keep people at home. They didn't only stop flights to/from China but also establish new flights when the other countries stopped their flights to China. This caused a huge spike in the number of infected people in Iran.
- Killing more than 300 people and arresting more than 15000 people since September 2022. [6]
- 227 of the Iran parliament members asked Iran's Judiciary to sentence people who got arrested in the current uprising (~15000 people) to death. [6]

### 2.4. Funds and Supports Proxy Wars and Terrorism

The regime has a dark track record in this regard. Below are some examples:

1. The AMIA bombing: occurred on 18 July 1994 in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and targeted the Asociación Mutual Israelita Argentina (AMIA; transl. "Argentine Israelite Mutual Association"), a Jewish Community Centre. Executed as a suicidal attack, a bomb-laden van was driven into the AMIA building and subsequently detonated, killing 85 people and injuring over 300. [7]
2. The regime Funds Fatemiyoun militia in Afghanistan and uses them in oppressing the Iranian people or send them to proxy wars in Syria and other countries in the region. [9] [10]
3. Funding Hezbollah in Lebanon to use them the same as the Fatemiyoun militia group in Afghanistan. [11]
4. Funding Hashd-ol-Sha'bi militia in Iraq to dominant Iraq political-wise and military-wise.
5. IRGC killed 13 dissidents in the Kurdish region of Iraq in the last attack. They do it every month or so. [12]
6. Conducted a proxy war in Yemen by supporting Houthi rebels, who overthrew the Yemeni government, and are pitted against a multinational coalition led by Saudi Arabia. [13]
7. Attended the Syria war: Since the beginning of the Syrian civil war in 2011, Iran has found different approaches to increase its military and security influence in Syria. The first approach was by directly working with foreign militias and recruiting local militias. The second approach was created from the core of the first one. Its main objective was to integrate local Iranian militias into Bashar al-Assad's military and its security branches to give them legal standing in Syria and an umbrella of protection from possible Israeli or US air strikes. [14]

## Human right implications of recent violence in Iran



8. Imam Reza shrine bombing in June 1994; although the Iranian Regime kept accusing the MEK group, some evidence later suggested that the Regime did that itself. So, they don't even believe in what you ask the people to believe (Shia Islam and religious people like Imam Reza).
9. The Regime killed 176 passengers and flight crew of flight PS752 by firing two back-to-back missiles at this civilian flight. The passengers were from different nationalities mainly Iranian, Ukrainian, and Canadian. [15]
10. Killed 15 people in the Shah-Cheragh massacre. Although the Regime claims that Islamic State is responsible for that, the available evidence shows that this tragedy was an orchestrated operation by the Regime. [16]
11. Selling drones and missiles to Russia to use in the Ukraine war. [17]

### 2.5. Makes The Energy Market Volatile

The Iranian Regime has been under numerous sanctions mostly issued by the U.S. in the last two decades. It has made the energy market volatile as Iran has 4<sup>th</sup> largest oil reserve and 2<sup>nd</sup> largest gas reserve. This has, directly and indirectly, impacted Australia's economy like many other economies. The Regime's policy hasn't changed since then, so, there is no hope that this trend is going to change.

### 2.6. Threatens the Banking System Health

After missing US, Canada, and very soon EU countries, Australia will be the next destination for IRGC to use its banking system as a gateway to the rest of the world. Their proxies are already here in Australia and we are going to have more of them. They will use Australia's banking system for money laundering and funding terrorist groups around the globe.

## 3. Recommendations

To mitigate the issues enumerated above, I recommend:

1. Enact Magnitsky-style sanctions against key actors and members of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) and the Islamic regime oligarchs.

This will help make sure that no IRGC members nor their illegal money come to Australia. Their physical presence here will increase the terrorism crime as well as terrorism culture in Australia.

The huge money they will bring into Australia, on top of being illegal, will contribute to inflation. This would make Australia a hub for terrorist groups which is a threat to our great community here.

2. Immediately designate the ambassadors or other representatives of Iran's Islamic regime in Australia, serving either within embassies or international institutions, personae non grata and order their removal from Australia in protest to the illegal and inhumane treatment of protesters in Iran.

This will send a strong message to the Iranian Regime that Australia truly believes in its values and does not legitimise a regime that kills its innocent people. This also sends a strong message to the Australian community, especially the Australian Iranian community, that the government takes care of them. Ultimately, it shows solidarity with the people of Iran protesting against this brutal regime. Those people will not forget this solidarity and for sure, there will be a stronger and brighter relationship between Australia and the Iranian government after the revolution.

## Human right implications of recent violence in Iran



3. Deport or revoke the citizenship of Islamic regime oligarchs and their children and grandchildren in Australia.

This acts very similarly to recommendation 1 but is more to make sure it also covers the existing Iranian regime members and proxies in Australia.

4. Refrain from issuing visas to persons connected to the Islamic Regime including but not limited to the children and grandchildren of Islamic regime officials.

This has been seen, especially in the U.S. and Canada, where the children and relatives of the Iranian Regime and IRGC officials announce that they hate the Iranian Regime, IRGC, and even their parents to gain the trust of the host country. However, they are still undercover agents of the Regime. They help the Regime with money laundering, journalism in well-known news agencies, lobbying, etc. By not letting them enter or stay in Australia, we cut the Regime's arms and keep our beautiful country safer.

## 4. References

- [1] Behind the News, "What is going on in Iran? Protests, Revolution, Morality Police, Khamenei & The Latest News," September 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RB4KAYEB5EQ>.
- [2] Wikipedia, "1988 executions of Iranian political prisoners," [Online]. Available: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1988\\_executions\\_of\\_Iranian\\_political\\_prisoners](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1988_executions_of_Iranian_political_prisoners).
- [3] Wikipedia, "Chain murders of Iran," [Online]. Available: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chain\\_murders\\_of\\_Iran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chain_murders_of_Iran).
- [4] Wikipedia, "Iranian Green Movement," [Online]. Available: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iranian\\_Green\\_Movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iranian_Green_Movement).
- [5] ABC News, "A year after 'Bloody November,' reformists in Iran still fight for legitimacy," 20 November 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://abcnews.go.com/International/year-bloody-november-reformists-iran-fight-legitimacy/story?id=74300820>.
- [6] United Nations Human Rights, "Iran: Stop sentencing peaceful protesters to death, say UN experts," 11 November 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2022/11/iran-stop-sentencing-peaceful-protesters-death-say-un-experts>.
- [7] Wikipedia, "AMIA Bombing," [Online]. Available: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AMIA\\_bombing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AMIA_bombing).
- [8] H. K, "Iran's Overseas Propaganda: A Poor Harvest in Bosnia and Herzegovina," 14 November 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://iranwire.com/en/features/68007/>.
- [9] Z. Khojji, "Iran-backed Al-Hashd Al-Shaabi dominating all levels of Iraqi society since fall of Daesh: Expert," 30 March 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://www.arabnews.com/node/2053971/middle-east>.



## Human right implications of recent violence in Iran



- [10] L. Hassan, "DOCUMENTARIES PODCASTS TOPICS SCHEDULE SEARCH SHOP What Is the Fatemiyoun Brigade and Why Does It Make the Taliban Nervous?," 20 July 2021. [Online]. Available: <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/frontline/article/what-is-the-fatemiyoun-brigade-and-why-does-it-make-the-taliban-nervous/>.
- [11] J. Feltman, "Hezbollah: Revolutionary Iran's most successful export," 17 January 2019. [Online]. Available: Hezbollah: Revolutionary Iran's most successful export.
- [12] Reuters, "Thirteen reported killed as Iran Revolutionary Guards target dissident sites in Iraq," 29 September 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/irans-revolutionary-guards-targeted-terrorists-iraq-irna-2022-09-28/>.
- [13] K. Robinson, "Yemen's Tragedy: War, Stalemate, and Suffering," 21 October 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://www.cfr.org/background/yemen-crisis>.
- [14] N. Saban, "Factbox: Iranian influence and presence in Syria," 5 November 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/blogs/menasource/factbox-iranian-influence-and-presence-in-syria/>.
- [15] PS752 Justice, [Online]. Available: <https://www.ps752justice.com/about/>.
- [16] BBC News, "Fifteen killed in attack on Shia mausoleum in southern Iran," 27 October 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-63405073>.
- [17] I. Koshiw, "Drone analysis in Ukraine suggests Iran has supplied Russia since war began," 10 November 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/nov/10/iranian-made-drones-supplied-to-russia-after-february-invasion-says-ukraine>.