

## Introduction

100 days have passed since Mahsa Gina Amini, has been murdered in custody by Islamic Republic (of Iran) so called morality police and 40 days from death of 9 years old child, Kian Pirlalak, who was killed by Islamic Republic security forces in his parent's vehicle in the city of Izeh in Khuzestan province, Iran, during Iran's 2022 nationwide protests

Since then, at least 500 people has been killed in peaceful protest by shotguns and in custody (1). Many have been arrested and their bodies delivered to their families with one condition, they are not allowed to declare the cause of death to anybody. People are persecuted under torture to confess false allegations and tens of death penalty has been declared. Two already implemented. (2)

Before writing the body of my submission I have some questions from prime minister and his foreign affairs minister.

## Questions

1. Why Australia is always in the bottom of the list of last countries who acts seriously against the human rights.  
While our close allies like US, UK and Canada has done serious sanctions against Islamic Republic (IR), you actions is limited to condemnation.  
Why Australia has never started any action against human right violations in the world?  
Are we a weak state that has no important role in this issue?
2. Have not you heard the voice of Australians through continuous weekly protest in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and in front of federal and local parliaments?  
Haven't you read tens of petitions and letters?  
Haven't you noticed their requests?
3. Are not Honorable Anthony Albanese, the prime minister of Australia and his team ashamed of stating that "the business implications of potential action (against IR) will being considered"?  
**Does he really believes Australians want to have commercial deals with a criminal regime which has been killed more at least 200 children and teenagers only in last 100 days?**  
How much you interested in money that is colored with innocent murdered Iranians' blood?
4. And the last but not the least, while there are thousands of published documents from recognized international bodies about previous and current IR crimes, why Australian parliament and government are looking for new evidences through submissions?  
How many more Iranians have to be tortured, executed and killed in the streets till you do really do something effective?  
These are just a few samples if you do not know how to find them!
  - a. Reports of United Nations special rapporteur on human rights in Iran. (3)
  - b. Human Watch reports on 1988 Mass Executions (4)

- c. Amnesty Intrastation reports on human rights violation in IR (5)
- d. Reports and final statement of International people court on Iran massacre (Iran Tribunal) (6)
- e. Footages from different media that shows brutal action of IR police against peaceful protesters and who are attending memorials. (7)(8)

#### 4 Cases

A lot of Australian citizens has submitted their concerns.

##### 1. Unexpected death (murder) of oppositions and activists in prisons and custody.

Many Iranians oppositions were announced death after short time in custody or prisons. Most of the death cause were declared medical conditions and suicide. Also lot of suspected deaths of doctors who reported the cases and/or were aware of them outside of prison. Some of the cases:

- 1) **Mahsa Amini:** On 16 September 2022, the 22-year-old Iranian woman Mahsa Amini, also known as Jina Amini, died in a hospital in Tehran, Iran, under suspicious circumstances. The Guidance Patrol, the religious morality police of Iran's government, arrested Amini for allegedly not wearing the hijab in accordance with government standards. The Law Enforcement Command of the Islamic Republic of Iran stated that she had a heart attack at a police station, collapsed, and fell into a coma before being transferred to a hospital.] However, eyewitnesses, including women who were detained with Amini, reported that she was severely beaten and that she died as a result of police brutality which was denied by the Iranian authorities. The assertions of police brutality, in addition to leaked medical scans, led some observers to believe Amini had a cerebral hemorrhage or stroke due to head injuries received after her arrest. (19-23)
- 2) **Baktash Abtin:** On 4 April 2021, Abtin was transferred to the prison clinic after showing symptoms of pneumonia likely linked to the internationally prevalent COVID-19 pandemic. During this initial period of illness, Abtin was allegedly denied proper treatment and he was released back to the general population within a week while still unwell. Abtin decided to self-quarantine in the prison's hussainiya to protect fellow inmates from his own probable infection. Abtin was finally granted a medical furlough for treatment by family appointed doctors in October 2021, after never having fully recovered. He was confirmed to be infected with COVID-19 related pneumonia again in December 2021, and was eventually transferred to an intensive care unit at the nearby Taleghani Hospital. After being placed into a medically induced coma on the first day of 2022, Abtin died from his illness on 8 January, at the age of 48. Hadi Ghaemi, director of the New York-based Center for Human Rights in Iran called for accountability over Abtin's death, while tens of thousands of others responded on social media. (24-26)
- 3) **Zahra Bani Yaghoub:** also mentioned in the media as Zahra Bani Ameri 16 October 1980 (13 October 2007) was an Iranian medical doctor. She died in a prison in Hamedan after she was arrested by the so-called morality police. The incident gained attention in the press due to the possible police involvement in her death. (27)
- 4) **Seyyed Sattar Beheshti** (Persian: سید ستار بهشتی) was an Iranian blogger who died under suspicious and unclear circumstances in early November 2012 several days after being arrested by the Iranian Cyber Police unit for criticizing the government of the Islamic Republic on Facebook, and after making a signed complaint of being tortured while in custody. His reported death has drawn international condemnation and led to the dismissal of the commander of Iran's cybercrimes police unit. (28-29)
- 5) **Zahra "Ziba" Kazemi-Ahmadabadi:** (Persian: زهرا کاظمی احمدآبادی; 11 – 1948 July 2003) was an Iranian-Canadian freelance photojournalist. She gained notoriety for her arrest in Iran and the circumstances in which she was held by Iranian authorities, in whose custody she was killed. Kazemi's autopsy report revealed that she had been raped and tortured by Iranian officials while she was at Evin Prison, located within the capital city of Tehran. (30)
- 6) **Hoda Rezazadeh Saber** (Persian: هدی رضازاده صابر; 19 March 1959 – 10 June 2011) was an Iranian intellectual, economic scholar, journalist and social-political activist. He served several prison terms since 2000 and died while on a hunger strike in prison protesting the death of Haleh Sahabi

- 7) **Ali-Akbar Sa'idi Sirjane** (Persian: علی اکبر سعیدی سیرجانی; 12 December 1931 – 28 November 1994) was an Iranian writer, poet and journalist who died in prison under mysterious circumstances after having been arrested for openly criticizing the government. He is widely believed to have been killed at the hands of the Islamic Republic intelligence ministry for criticizing of Iran's Supreme Leader. (31)
- 8) Prof. **Abdolreza Soudbakhsh** (1950 – 21 September 2010) was an Iranian physician and university professor who examined prisoners during the 2009 Iranian election protests. He was assassinated in front of his medical office at 9pm on September 21, 2010. Jaras News Agency cited that Soudbakhsh had treated and examined prisoners of the Kahrizak detention center, and was under pressure to report all the genital and urinary infections (caused by repetitive rapes) as meningitis, and his resistance to keep his oath was the reason for his assassination. (32)
- 9) **Ramin Pourandarjani** (9 June 1983 – 10 November 2009) was an Iranian physician who examined prisoners wounded and killed during the 2009 Iranian election protests. Pourandarjani was born on 9 June 1983 to a middle class family in a northwestern district of the city of Tabriz. He died under mysterious circumstances on November 10, 2009, at the age of 26. Tehran's public prosecutor Abbas Dowlatabadi said Ramin Pourandarjani died of poisoning from a delivery salad laced with an overdose of blood pressure medication. The findings fueled opposition fears that he was killed because of what he knew. (33)
- 10) **Kahrizak Dtention Center Victims:** Several thousand civilians and activists were arrested after the disputed presidential election in 2009. The head of the national security forces, Esmail Ahmadi-Moghaddam, stated in an interview with state television on August 5, 2009, that only the most dangerous offenders involved in the election protests were to be delivered to the Kahrizak center, which has a 50 prisoner capacity. The rest were to be taken to Evin prison. Tehran riot police and Basij members used other official and unofficial sites to detain suspects charged with endangering national security and public safety during the protests, including the Level -4 detention center in the Interior Ministry building. Ahmadi-Moghaddam further admitted in his television interview that many of the 140 prisoners he claimed to be housed at Kahrizak were low priority suspects. Mohsen Ruholamini, the son of a conservative politician who had supported pragmatic presidential candidate Mohsen Rezaei, was among the Kahrizak prisoners.  
On August 9, 2009, in a letter to the Chairman of the Expediency Discernment Council of Iran, Mehdi Karroubi demanded investigation of Iranian prisons for possible tortures and in particular sexual harassment of men and women. On August 19, he wrote to parliament speaker Ali Larijani, asking to meet with him, President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, judiciary chief Ayatollah Sadeq Larijani, former president Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani and the state prosecutor to "personally present my documents and evidence over the cases of sexual abuse in some prisons specially Kahrizak.  
Ali Larijani and Sadeq Larijani (Judiciary committee) both officially rejected his claims and Ali Khamenei's representatives, and Vice Chairman of National Security Commission of the parliament demanded Karroubi's arrest. (34-35)

Hundreds of other unknown people has been arrested and the bodies delivered to the family with signs of torture, sexual assault and organ amputations. The families have been threatened hide the true story and declare the cause of death car accident or fall from height. Two prominent examples:

Dr. Parisa Bahmani (36)

Nika Shakarami (37)

## 2. Blocking of information exchange by:

1. Limiting internet access especially during protests and blocking communication platforms (Tweeter, Telegram, YouTube, FB and etc. Total shutdown of Internet was ordered by Supreme National Security Council and imposed by the Ministry of ICT. The blackout was one of the Iranian government's efforts to suppress protests. (9)(10)
2. Banning Journalists from different news agencies to enter Iran and providing reports.
3. No collaboration with United Nations Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in Iran (11)(12)(13)
  - I. Andrés Aguilar (1984–1986) Iran refused to engage with him and he "eventually resigned, unable to persuade Iranian officials to cooperate with him in any way. (14)(15)

- II. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (1986–1995) He visited Iran three times between 1990 and 1992, but after his third visit, he was barred from visiting Iran.
  - III. Maurice Copithorne (1995–2002)
  - IV. Ahmed Shaheed (2011-2016) was not allowed to visit Iran.
  - V. Asma Jahangir (2016–2018) was not allowed to visit Iran.
  - VI. Javaid Rehman (2018–) was not allowed to visit Iran.
4. Statement by different IR top officials not to collaborate with new fact-finding mission to investigate human rights violation and denounced the mission. (16) (17)(18)
3. The **Shah Cheragh attack** was an event on 26 October 2022, at least 13 people were killed in a mass shooting at Shah Cheragh mosque, a Shia pilgrimage site in Shiraz, southern Iran.

The Islamic Republic (of Iran) claimed that ISIL (ISIS) is responsible for the attack, while there are a lot of evidences showing it is a false accusation to redirect role of regime in preventing it.

1. The Institute for the Study of War assessed that the attack does not match the typical ISIS pattern and views it as an attempt to stoke sectarian tensions in Iran.  
Link:  
[Iran Crisis Update, October 26 | Institute for the Study of War \(understandingwar.org\)](#)
2. Hacked documents recently released have cast serious doubts on the official account of a terrorist attack on a shrine in Iran last month which claimed 15 victims.  
Link:  
[Documents Show IRGC Had Foreknowledge Of Terror Attack In Iran \(iranintl.com\)](#)
3. Media outlets linked to the Iranian regime have published a picture of what they claim was a page from the Islamic State's website Amaq in which the group claimed responsibility. However, the picture contains several glaring errors.  
The date on the picture is Rabi' al-Awwal 30 in the Islamic lunar calendar whereas, this year, Wednesday, October 26, corresponds to Rabi' al-Awwal 29 in the Iranian solar calendar and Rabi' al-Thani 1 in the Arabic calendar. But this year, the month of Rabi' al-Awwal in the lunar calendar has 29 days, not 30 days. Also, the picture of the page attributed to ISIS features an Arabic term meaning "suicide attack" whereas none of the official reports mentioned anything about an explosion at the shrine.  
In addition, the spelling in the picture follows the Persian rules of writing – not the Arabic ones.  
Link:  
[Shiraz Massacre: Suspicion Falls On Islamic Republic \(iranwire.com\)](#)
4. A documentary that explains that the attack is a false flag attack by the Iranian regime. Similar bomb explosion occurred at the shrine of Ali al-Ridha, the eighth Imam of Shia, on 20 June 1994 in a crowded prayer hall in Mashhad, Iran. Later on, some Iranian officials confessed it was operated by IR government itself. According to the National Council of Resistance of Iran, in a trial in November 1999, Interior Minister Abdollah Nouri claimed it was a fake attack by the Iranian regime to blame MEK.
5. Radio Farad report on doubt and suspensions in regards to ISIS role in the attack.  
Link:

The English translations of items number 4 and 5 are available on request.

#### 4. One of my personal stories

On my last arrival in Iran I was detained in Imam Khomeini International Airport for few hours. At the end of questions and answers, I found that it was because of my signature in several petitions.

One of them that was their main concern was related to (38)

I was released without any allegations and planned follow up.

Few months later two of my friends were arrested by security forces. a humanitarian and political activist and mother of one of the protesters who was killed during Aban massacre.

Later on, after their imprisonment finished, these two friends contacted me and informed me that my name has been mentioned during questions and answers and the fact that they are looking for me. The reason was during my stay in Iran, me and these two friends with another activist had been visiting some oppositions in their homes and hospital including but not limited to Mr. Isa Saharkhiz who has been shifted from prison to hospital, Ms. Gohar Eshghi mother of Sattar Beheshti and Dr. Mohammad Maleki.

In our visits we had negotiations with lot of other like Mr. Mohammad Nourizad, Lotfollah Meysami and Farideh Taherkhani.

Because of this warrant, I have not travelled to Iran since then, unable to visit my homeland and seeing my parents, friends and relatives.

### **Demands**

1. Impose Magnisky-style or other forms of targeted sanctions, including financial asset freezing and introduce visa bans on people linked to the Iranian regime (including the members of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), key security officials, Basiji Militia and the morality police).
2. Declare the IRGC a 'terrorist organization' under the Criminal Code Act 1995.
3. Immediately designate the ambassador and other representatives of the Islamic regime in Australia, as "persona non grata" in protest to the illegal and inhumane treatment of protesters in Iran and only allow consulate level representation to remain.
4. Forcefully and unequivocally demand the release of all prisoners of conscience in Iran.
5. Pass, sponsor and support a strong resolution against the criminal actions of the Islamic Republic both in the Australian Parliament and UN General Assembly and encourage counterparts in allied countries to take similar steps.
6. Exercise an all-out effort to prevent the resumption of the JCPOA talks by putting pressure on European and American allies of Australia. It is clear to everyone that all earnings are spent by the crime machine of the Islamic Republic for countless bloodshed in Iran and around the world.
7. In collaboration with other organizations, establish an independent human rights assembly in Australia to document the crimes of the Islamic Republic thoroughly and transparently, creating a basis for maximum pressure and punishment for the perpetrators.
8. Step forward for political sponsorship/advocacy for the imprisoned prisoners whose lives are in great danger and at risk of imminent execution those under 18 years of age.
9. Stop all negotiations with IR officials like shameful deal on release of Kylie Moore-Gilbert (exchange for prisoners or money?)

**Please be Advised that majority of Iranians are not accepting any kind of reform inside the current criminal, corrupted governing regime but change of IR theocracy. They are not against Islam as a religion but looking for a secular regime.**

**You can hear their voices through media, petitions, every Saturdays in Canberra, Sydney, Brisbane, Melbourne, and in front of federal and local parliaments.**

Dr. Kaveh Eghtesadi

### **References**



