

The human rights record of the repressions, crimes and human rights violations of the Islamic government in Iran from 1978 until today!

In the area of domestic policy

a) In social sphere

1978: Deliberate burning of 400 people at the Rex Cinema in Abadan, Iran.

1979: Execution of the administrative-military leaders of the Pahlavi regime without trial or a lawyer, on the roof of Refah School in Tehran on the initial days of the Islamic Revolution.

1979 - 1980: Suppression and killing of people in Kurdistan and Turkmen Sahra (two provinces of Iran)

1980-1982: Closure of universities due to the "Cultural Revolution", expulsion of dissidents and dissenters from many Iranian universities, especially in Tehran and Gilan

1979 to date: Killing, arrest, harassment and expulsion of Bahais from Iranian economic, social and political life, especially in Tehran, Mazandaran, Shiraz and Azerbaijan

1980 - 1982: Repression of the Bar Association and the Writers' Association, closing down, arresting and executing their famous figures such as Shokrollah Paknejad and Saeed Soltanpour, or expelling them from Iran such as Gholam Hossein Saedi or Mostafa Rahimi

1980-198: Suppression of Nozheh coup, arrest and execution of the involved officers.

1980 - 1988: waging of the war with Iraq. As a result, 400,000 people of the Iranian troops were killed and one million injured. However, on the basis of the Algeria Treaty, there were opportunities to end the war at the beginning or at least 3 years after that, i.e. after the recapture of Khorramshar city. However, on Khomeini's orders, the Iranian government continued the war for another 5 years in order to conquer Karbala and export the Islamic revolution. In addition, the war destroyed Iran's infrastructure very much, whereas its reconstruction is still not advanced after 33 years.

The 80s: Severe repression of dissidents and dissenters, relentless torture in Iranian political prisons and extermination of tens of thousands of political prisoners, either by execution or torture.

1982: This includes the execution of the political activists in the city of Amol, in the nord of Iran

1985: This includes the execution of many political prisoners in this year.

1988: This includes the execution of 4500 to 10000 political prisoners within two months at the end of the war between Iran and Iraq. These prisoners were already convicted, some were even close to the end of their imprisonment and their release. They were buried in common trenches in Khawaran cemetery. This is denounced by the opposition as a crime against humanity. The current President of Iran, Ebrahim Raisi, played a key role in this crime as a member of the death commission appointed by Khomeini.

1980 to date: Serial killings of intellectuals, writers, political activists and dissidents inside Iran, such as the assassinations of Dr. Sami (1988), Mokhtari (1999), Pooyandeh (1999) and Parvaneh Eskandari and Dariush Forouhar (1980-1998) respectively.

This includes the assassination of opponents of the Islamic government outside Iran, which is described separately in part c.

1989 - 1990: Suppression of urban unrest in Iran, as in Eslamshahr

1999: Suppression of student resistance at Tehran's universities

2010: Suppression of the Green Movement, in which 70-80 people were killed and 450 arrested

2010 to date: Suppression of environmental activists because of their protests against Russian nuclear waste disposal in Iran and further environmental destruction

2015-2017: Execution of between 966 to 1054 political prisoners in 2015 or 480 political prisoners in 2017

2017 - 2018: Suppression & killing of 4000 people through popular uprisings in different cities of Iran

2018-to date: Suppression and arrest of Gonabadi dervishes

2019: Suppression & killing of 1500 people, according to Reuters data, and thousands of arrests by uprisings in 190 cities

2020: killing of 176 children and adults by shooting down of a Ukrainian plane

* Sale of Iranian land

1979 to date: Sale of Iranian girls and women, especially in the region

1979 to date: Execution of approx. 6000 people in Iran for homosexuality. The number of unreported cases is much higher.

1979 to date: Arrest and execution of tens of thousands of dissidents, especially of the People's Mujahideen and the left-wing forces.

1979 to date: Establishment of censorship and failure to preserve freedom of speech, of press, of organisation and assembly

1979 to date: There are currently 10 million street children living throughout Iran!

1979 to date: Suppression and expulsion of women from economic, social and political life and their transformation into second-class citizens through the enforcement of Sharia in judicial, administrative and political laws of Iran and forcing women to flee Iran.

1979 to date: The disappearance and procrastination of hundreds of people by the Islamic Republic of Iran, such as 90 Bahais, or Pirouz Dawani (1999), or Robert Levinson to Kish Island (March 2006) or Michael White (Jan. 2019).

2020: Suppression of protests by Iran's cultural workers

2021: Suppression and killing of the people of Balochistan in the south east of Iran.

2021: Suppression and killing of the insurgents in Khuzistan, in the south of Iran.

2020 - 2021: Killing of 130,000 Iranians due to the non-provision of the Corona vaccine according to official figures, although the actual number may be several times that. This has been described by the opposition as a crime against humanity and complaints have been filed with international authorities.

b) In economic sphere

1979 to date: Spread of poverty and inflation in Iran. A large part of the Iranian people currently live below the poverty line and even the death line. As a state measure, they were forced to sell their body parts to feed their families.

1980 to date: Destruction of the workers' and employees' unions in Iran, arresting their leadership and replacement of these unions with the Islamic unions, whose sole purpose is to enforce the policies of the governments

2010 to date: Suppression of big business activists.

2020: Suppression of protests by Iran's truck drivers and trade unions

c) In the area of Foreign Policy

1979 to date: Exporting the Islamic Revolution and fighting its opponents inside and outside Iran.

This includes the expulsion of Jews from Iran, enforcement of anti-Semitic policies in the region and in North Africa, killing of Jews in Buenos Aires, Argentina in 1994.

It also includes the enmity with America, such as the capture and occupation of the US Embassy (1980) and the attack on the American plane over the Persian Gulf (1988).

It also included the participation and advancement of wars in six neighborhood countries, Lebanon, Iraq, Yemen, Afghanistan, Chad or Sudan.

It also includes participation in the massacre of the Yugoslavian people (1999).

1979 to date: Efforts to destabilize the region by interfering in the political system of the countries in the region in order to export the Islamic revolution there, as in Iraq, etc.

This includes the efforts to destabilize the economic situation of the countries in the region, money laundering and financial support for terrorism, e.g. in Lebanon.

1979 to date: Financial and military support of terrorism.

1979 to date: Participation in world drug networks, cooperation with Latin American and Afghan drug gangs, which is clearly expressed in the book by Mr. Amir Entezam.

1979 to date: Use of hostage-taking as a leverage in foreign policy by the Islamic Government of Iran, as by the 90 US Embassy staff (1980) for 444 days, 66 of them were Americans, or by the other Americans such as Sarah Shourd, Shane Bauer and Josh Fattal (all three in Aug. 2009).

This includes the release of pro-Iranian government activists in exchange for arrested foreigners in Iran, such as the release of seven Iranians detained in the US in exchange for Saeed Abedini, Amir Mirzaei Hekmati and Jason Rezaian (Jan. 2016), or the exchange of Nizar Zaka (Sept. 2015) the Lebanese-American citizen for three Hezbollah terrorists arrested in the United Arab Emirates, or exchange of Ahmad Reza Jalali (April 2016) Iranian-Swedish researcher against the release of Asadollah Asadi, or exchange of Xiyue Wang (Aug. 2016) PhD student at the Princeton University for the release of Massoud Soleimani, or the exchange of Australian-British researcher Kylie Moore-Gilbert (July 2018) for the release of three Iranian prisoners in Thailand for the failed bombing of Israeli diplomats, or the exchange of French sociologist Roland Marshall (June 2019) for the release of Jalal Ruhollahnejad.

This includes the arrests of dual-citizen Iranians for the purpose of exerting political pressure on respective other countries. Many of these individuals are coerced into making espionage confessions in Iranian media, such as the Iranian-American citizen Morad Tahbaz (Feb. 2017), Nazanin Zaghari (April 2016), Hale Esfandiari (May 2007), the Iranian-Americans Kian Tajbakhsh, Ali Shakeri and Farnaz Azima (all in May 2007), the Iranian-American Christian priest Saeed Abedini (Oct. 2012), or by

the Washington Post correspondent in Iran Jason Rezaian and his wife Yeganeh Salehi (July 2014), the Iranian-French anthropologist Fariba Adelkhah (June 2019), the Iranian-German political activist Jamshid Sharmahd (Aug. 2020) or the former UNICEF official Baqer Namazi (Feb. 2016) or the Iranian-German dual national Nahid Taghavi (Oct. 2020).

1997 to date: persecution abduction and death of dissidents outside Iran, as by Shahram Shafigh in Paris (1980), the last prime minister of Iran in Shah's time Shapour Bakhtiar and his colleague Soroush Katibeh in Paris (Aug. 1991), the board members of the Kurdistan Iran party in the Mykonos restaurant in Berlin (1992), the singer Dr. Freydoun Farrokhzad in Bonn (1992), the Abdolrahman Boroumand in Paris (Nov. 1992), the regime critic Forood Fouladvand (Jan. 2007), the Iranian journalist, blogger and regime critic Ruhollah Zam (Oct.2019), which led to his mock confession and execution in Iran.

This human rights assessment was prepared by Menschenrechte Einundzwanzig e. V., Liberation e. V. and International Women in Power.

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