

# URGENT ACTION

## AHWAZI ARAB PRISONERS HOURS FROM EXECUTION

**The execution of Ali Chebieshat and Sayed Khaled Mousawi, both members of Iran's Ahwazi Arab minority, has been scheduled for 22 May. Both men are believed to have been tortured or otherwise ill-treated and to have received an unfair trial.**

Relatives of **Ali Chebieshat** and **Sayed Khaled Mousawi** have learned from a Ministry of Intelligence employee who spoke to them on 19 May, that the authorities plan to execute the two Ahwazi Arab men on 22 May. The families have been told of the scheduled execution in spite of a written verdict not being shared and the men's whereabouts remaining undisclosed: Ministry of Intelligence officials transferred them to an unknown location in March, sparking fears that they might be executed in secret. Two other Ahwazi Arab men were secretly executed in January 2014 after they were transferred to an undisclosed location.

Both men were arrested in November 2012 and taken to a Ministry of Intelligence detention centre in Ahvaz. They were held in solitary confinement without access to a lawyer or relatives for over seven months, during which they are understood to have been tortured or otherwise ill-treated to "confess" to their role in the explosion of a natural gas pipeline close to their native village. They were sentenced to death on 9 September 2013 by a Revolutionary Court in Ahvaz on the charge of "enmity against God" (*moharebeh*). Family members had been informed on 1 May, also informally, that their sentences had been upheld by the Supreme Court.

Amnesty International understands that Ali Chebieshat and Sayed Khaled Mousawi have denied all the charges brought against them. Their allegations of torture or other ill-treatment are not known to have been investigated.

### Please write immediately in Persian, English or your own language:

- Urging the authorities to immediately halt any plans to execute Ali Chebieshat and Sayed Khaled Mousawi, ensure their death sentences are overturned and they receive a fair trial without recourse to the death penalty;
- Urging them to disclose the men's whereabouts immediately, and ensure that they are protected from torture and other ill-treatment and are allowed regular contact with their lawyers and families;
- Reminding them that under international law, the death penalty may be imposed only after trials complying with the most rigorous internationally recognized standards for fair trial, in which all evidence obtained under torture or other ill-treatment is inadmissible.

### PLEASE SEND APPEALS BEFORE 2 JULY 2014 TO:

Leader of the Islamic Republic  
Ayatollah Sayed 'Ali Khamenei  
The Office of the Supreme Leader  
Islamic Republic Street- End of Shahid  
KeshvarDoust Street,  
Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran  
Twitter: @khamenei\_ir  
Email: info\_leader@leader.ir  
**Salutation: Your Excellency**

Head of the Judiciary  
Ayatollah Sadegh Larijani  
c/o Public Relations Office  
Number 4, 2 Azizi Street intersection  
Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran  
(Subject line: FAO)  
Ayatollah Sadegh Larijani)  
**Salutation: Your Excellency**

### And copies to:

President of the Islamic Republic of Iran  
Hassan Rouhani  
The Presidency  
Pasteur Street, Pasteur Square  
Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran  
Email: media@rouhani.ir  
Twitter: @HassanRouhani (English) and  
@Rouhani\_ir (Persian)

**Also send copies to diplomatic representatives accredited to your country. Please insert local diplomatic addresses below:**

Name Address 1 Address 2 Address 3 Fax Fax number Email Email address Salutation Salutation

Please check with your section office if sending appeals after the above date. This is the second update of UA 72/14. Further information:

<http://amnesty.org/en/library/info/MDE13/024/2014/en>

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### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Ali Chebieshat and Sayed Khaled Mousawi were arrested on 10 November 2012 in Khuzestan Province, along with a number of other men, in their village, near the city of Shush. The security forces are understood to have surrounded the house of Ali Chebieshat's mother, where a private ceremony was being held. They showed no arrest warrant and did not say why they were arresting the men. All the others arrested were later released on bail.

In June or July 2013, Ministry of Intelligence officials told the men's families that they could meet with the detainees in a mosque in the village of Jarieh. When they arrived at the mosque, the families realized that the room was equipped with cameras. Amnesty International understands that they were told that if they agreed to be filmed while watching their relatives' recorded "confessions", the authorities would consider reducing their punishments. They were not told that the recorded footage would be aired on national TV. Ali Chebieshat's family members, who refused to be filmed, were apparently contacted by Ministry of Intelligence officials a few months later and coerced into being filmed or risk him being executed. In November 2013, Iran's state-controlled Press TV and Channel 3 of the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting aired a "documentary" called "Lost in Darkness" in which they showed the "confessions" of Ali Chebieshat and Sayed Khaled Mousawi and the footage of the family members.

Two other Ahwazi Arab men, Hadi Rashedi and Hashem Sha'bani Nejad (referred to in UA 137/12 and updates as Hashem Sha'bani Amouri), were executed in secret at the end of January 2014 after they had been transferred to an undisclosed location. Their families were told by an official from the Ministry of Intelligence on 29 January that the two men had been executed and buried a few days earlier. Amnesty International understands that the men's families were not told the exact date of the executions, either in advance or after they had taken place, and have not received the men's bodies. The official told the families they were not permitted to hold a public memorial for the two men and had only 24 hours in which to hold a private service. Three other Ahwazi Arab men, Mohammad Ali Amouri, Sayed Jaber Alboshoka and Sayed Mokhtar Alboshoka, who had been sentenced to death along with them, remain at risk of execution.

Under Article 38 of the Iranian Constitution and Article 9 of the Law on Respect for Legitimate Freedoms and Safeguarding Citizens' Rights, all forms of torture for the purpose of obtaining "confessions" are prohibited. Iran's Penal Code also provides for the punishment of officials who torture citizens in order to obtain "confessions". However, despite these legal and constitutional guarantees regarding the inadmissibility of testimony, oath or confession extracted under duress, forced "confessions" are sometimes broadcast on television even before the trial has begun and are frequently accepted as evidence in Iranian courts. Such broadcasts violate Iran's fair trial obligations under Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which it is a state party, including the presumption of innocence.

Amnesty International opposes the death penalty in all cases without exception, regardless of the nature or circumstances of the crime; guilt, innocence or other characteristics of the individual; or the method used by the state to carry out the execution. The death penalty violates the right to life and is the ultimate cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment.

Names: Ali Chebieshat, Sayed Khaled Mousawi, Salman Chayani  
Gender m/f: m

Further information on UA: 72/14 Index: MDE 13/026/2014 Issue Date: 21 May 2014