



## **International Association of Iranian Legal and Political Advocates (IAILPA)**

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## **Association of Iranian Human Rights and Allies**

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### **Subject:**

**Urgent Emergency Appeal for Immediate Global Action Against Escalating Executions and Atrocities in Iran**

### **To:**

- **Amnesty International;**  
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- **Human Rights Watch**  
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- **International Federation for Human Rights**  
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- **Front Line Defenders**  
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- **Office of The United Nations High commissioner for Human Rights**  
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**Dear Sir/ Madam,**

We write with utmost urgency and alarm regarding the rapidly escalating campaign of executions, arbitrary detention, torture, disappearances, and systematic political repression as well as systematic rape of the male and female prisoners are being carried out by the Islamic Republic in Iran today. The internet blackout has been ongoing since the beginning of the mass killings on January 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> 2026, and still ongoing so that the regime can continue imprisoning, torture, rape and execute in silence with peace of mind!

Iran is witnessing a severe intensification of state terror. Across the country, countless citizens, many of them young people, are being imprisoned on fabricated charges, denied legal representation, subjected to sham trials, and brutally punished for speaking against tyranny, expressing dissent, or demanding basic freedoms. Families are being terrorised, communities silenced, and an entire generation is living under a systematic terror and fear.

Since the recent war, the regime has dramatically tightened its grip over society. Roadblocks have reportedly been established across major routes and urban areas, checkpoints have increased at street corners, citizens are being stopped and searched, mobile phones inspected, and private communications scrutinised. This resembles a nation under siege by its own rulers.

In recent months, citizens mobile phones are being searched on the streets especially checkpoints and any messages, photographs, comments, or digital content relating to the war, expressing criticism of the regime, or perceived sympathy toward the United States have been treated as evidence of treason or collaboration with an enemy. Such individuals are facing detention, disappearance, severe punishment, and even execution following sham proceedings devoid of due process.

Those found to be critical of the government are facing confiscation of their properties, businesses, savings, vehicles, and personal belongings which has already started by the Islamic Regime and numerous cases have been reported. Collective punishment through seizure of assets is being used to intimidate families, impoverish dissenters, and silence wider society. The authorities have even started confiscating the Iranians in diaspora who have attended street protests or shared their opinions against the regime on their social media and are denying them consular services at the Islamic Republic embassies. Some say, they have even stated revocation of their nationalities in some cases.

The regime has also imposed severe internet restrictions for more than forty two days, cutting people off from communication, access to information, and contact with the outside world. Such collective digital repression is itself a grave violation of the rights of the Iranian people. It also serves another sinister purpose, to conceal abuses, silence witnesses, and kill in darkness without the world hearing the cries of victims.

Recent reports indicate a sharp rise in executions, mass arrests, politically motivated prosecutions, and intimidation campaigns. Individuals are being targeted for possessing

messages, photographs, online content, or opinions critical of the regime. This is not law enforcement; it is organised persecution and collective punishment.

**Historical fact:**

The world has seen this pattern before when an authoritarian state takes its own people hostage and believes nobody is watching or acting then repression escalates, prisons fill, executions multiply, systematic rape becomes normal and innocent blood is spilled without restraint.

The people of Iran are not asking for sympathy or some condemning statements alone. They are asking for visibility, solidarity, pressure, and true action by the worlds' Human Rights Organisations as well as the Media. They are asking the international community not to abandon them while they are hunted down by their own government, stripped of their property, rapes and tortured and silenced behind digital walls. It means If leading human rights institutions do not respond with full force now, many more lives may be lost in the shadows.

We therefore call upon Amnesty International and its relevant Human Rights Organisations and bodies to use every available platform, resource, and mechanism to confront these atrocities with the highest level of urgency and act as if.

We urge immediate action:

1. Launch an emergency international campaign focused exclusively on the current wave of executions, arrests, internet blackouts, confiscations, and repression in Iran.
2. Publicly and forcefully condemn the regime's use of executions, torture, hostage taking, sham trials, collective intimidation, digital censorship, and seizure of private property.
3. Mobilise global media networks to bring these crimes into mainstream headlines daily, until the world can no longer ignore them.
4. Demand immediate restoration of unrestricted internet access and communications for the Iranian people.
5. Demand immediate access for independent monitors, investigators, and United Nations human rights bodies.
6. Intensify documentation of arrests, disappearances, prison abuse, phone searches, confiscation of assets, roadblock harassment, internet shutdowns, and extrajudicial violence.
7. Press democratic governments to impose real consequences on officials and institutions responsible for these crimes.
8. Amplify the voices of prisoners' families, bereaved parents, activists, and witnesses whose lives are at risk.
9. Build sustained international pressure so these abuses remain a global priority rather than a passing headline.

10. Prepare the evidential basis for future prosecutions of those responsible for crimes against the Iranian people.

Furthermore, allow us to draw your attention to the available human rights articles condemning such atrocities conducted by Islamic Republic authorities:

## **A: Related International Human Rights Acts and Laws**

### **1- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).**

- **Under Article 9** no one may be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention.
- **Under Article 14** everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent, and impartial tribunal.
- **Under Article 19** protects the right to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers and through any media of one's choice. That is the core treaty basis for online freedom. The UN Human Rights Committee's General Comment No. 34 confirms that Article 19 applies to modern communications technologies, including internet-based systems
- **Articles 21 and 22** protect peaceful assembly and association.
- **Article 7** No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment." Sexual violence by state officials falls within this protection.

It needs to be emphasised that Iran is a **state party to the ICCPR**. OHCHR's treaty records show Iran signed the Covenant on 4 April 1968 and ratified it on 24 June 1975. That means these are not merely abstract moral standards for Iran; they are treaty obligations binding on the state under international law.

**2- Convention Against Torture (CAT), Article 1:** Torture includes severe physical or mental pain or suffering intentionally inflicted for purposes such as punishment, intimidation, coercion, or discrimination, when carried out by or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official. State rape used to terrorise detainees or dissidents' fits squarely within that framework.

**3- Convention Against Torture (CAT), Article 2:** States must take effective measures to prevent torture, and no exceptional circumstance may be invoked to justify it.

**4-Convention Against Torture (CAT), Article 16:** Even where conduct is argued not to meet the technical threshold of torture, states must still prevent cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment by public officials.

**5- CEDAW General Recommendation No. 35:** The CEDAW Committee recognises gender-based violence against women as discrimination and states that the prohibition of such violence has evolved into a principle of customary international law binding on all states. State-tolerated or state-directed sexual violence is therefore not just abuse, but a serious international wrong engaging state responsibility.

**6- Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Article 7:** Rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilisation, and comparable sexual violence can constitute **crimes against humanity** when committed as part of a **widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population**. If a state uses rape as an organised tool of terror, this article is directly relevant.

**7- Rome Statute, Article 8:** In armed-conflict settings, rape and other forms of sexual violence can also constitute **war crimes**. It means even if these female prisoners are accused of using arms against the government, such sexual harassments are to be considered as war crimes conducted by the Islamic Republic in its prisons.

**8- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)** reinforces the same principles. Article 9 prohibits arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile. Article 19 protects freedom of opinion and expression. Article 20 protects peaceful assembly and association. These provisions make it very difficult for any government to lawfully justify imprisoning a person merely for criticism, activism, journalism, or peaceful opposition.

**9- UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders**, which reaffirms protection for people who discuss, promote, document, and defend human rights. OHCHR explains that it protects freedoms essential to human rights work, including freedom of association, peaceful assembly, opinion, expression, access to information, legal aid, and developing and discussing human rights ideas. That is highly relevant where dissidents, lawyers, journalists, and activists are targeted because of their public work.

**10 UN Human Rights Council Resolution 32/13 (2016) condemns unequivocally measures to intentionally prevent or disrupt access to or dissemination of information online in violation of international human rights law** and calls on all states to refrain from and cease such measures. That is directly relevant to blocking the internet for political reasons.

**11- UN Human Rights Council Resolution 47/16 (2021) strongly condemns the use of internet shutdowns** that intentionally and arbitrarily prevent or disrupt access to or dissemination of information online.

**12. The 2025 Human Rights Council draft resolution A/HRC/58/L.27 condemns internet shutdowns, including blocking access to communication platforms**, especially where such measures are used to suppress human rights activity. It shows that the UN position has remained consistent and has become even more explicit.

## **B: Islamic Republic of Iran's Constitution law addressing the claims**

**1- Article 24** of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In the official English rendering available via Constitute Project, it states:

**“Publications and the press have freedom of expression except when it is detrimental to the fundamental principles of Islam or the rights of the public. The details of this exception will be specified by law.”**

**2- Article 23** says that investigation of people’s beliefs is forbidden, and no one may be harassed merely for holding a certain belief. That supports freedom of thought and opinion.

**3- Article 24** of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran recognises freedom of expression for publications and the press, it also subjects that freedom to broad religious and public-interest limitations. It can be argued that such addressed cases do not fall under broad religious or public-interest limitations though.

**4- Article 25** prohibits inspection of letters, recording and disclosure of telephone conversations, censorship, eavesdropping, and covert investigation, except as provided by law. That matters because freedom of expression is often linked to privacy and communications protection.

**5- Article 41** It says, in substance, that **Iranian citizenship is the indisputable right of every Iranian, and the government cannot withdraw citizenship from any Iranian unless that person requests it or acquires the citizenship of another country.**

**Yours sincerely,**

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Dr Namdar Baghaei, Executive Director

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**Next Three pages:**

The international organisations listed, comprising political, legal and human rights institutions stand in support of this letter, as reflected by the inclusion of their logos.





