

Safe activity

Reducing the risk and cost of detention

Spring 1401



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research method

This pamphlet is an updated version of the "Safe Activity" pamphlet published by the "Etihad for Iran" organization in 2016, which was welcomed by several groups of activists:

Research method (version 2015)

In the first stage of this research, 17 activists were selected with special attention to the diversity of ethnicity, religion, gender and type of activity of Iranians. These 17 activists, most of whom have been arrested in Iran in the last five years, answered a questionnaire consisting of 41 questions. These questions focused on several issues, including: the type of activity, preventive measures, how to arrest, interrogation tactics, methods of protecting information, prison conditions, reporting, and the reaction of activists' families. After reviewing the comprehensive answers of these activists, the initial version of this pamphlet was prepared. In the second stage, seven activists reviewed the contents of the pamphlet during three-day meetings and expressed their opinions about the recommendations of the pamphlet and other required sections. The recommendations of these activists were compiled in the second edition of the booklet, and this edition was reviewed by about 10 activists, who had no role in this research before. The digital security section was prepared by two Internet security activists and experts in Iran, and the legal section of the pamphlet was written by Mahnaz

Prakand, a lawyer, a m

Research method (update 1401)

After the Mahsa (Jina) revolution and the changes that took place in the government repression system from the police, legal and digital aspects, we found it necessary to publish a new version of the pamphlet that reflects these changes. In this regard,

we took the following a

In-depth interviews with more than 40 activists who were mostly in different parts of Iran or had recently left the country.

Revision of the cyber security section by experts, including researchers who were involved in the preparation of the previous version, and adding new chapters to the digital security section to suit the new conditions. Daud

Sajjadi, internet and cyber security expert, has quality control over the updatin

The updating of the legal section was also done by Mahnaz Prakand, who kindly compiled and edited this section in the 1395 version. Previously, Mahnaz Prakand, along with Abdul Fattah Soltani, compiled the pamphlet "The Rights of the Accused", which became one of the main sources in this field.

Introduction

Unfortunately, there are not many written sources and information about how to reduce the probability of arrest and the costs of detention. This booklet was prepared with the help and cooperation of about 70 Iranian activists and considering the fundamental differences in the type of experience of different people. "Etihad for Iran", as a human rights organization whose main focus is on collecting and publishing the latest statistics and information about political prisoners, has tried to propose various solutions in this regard. On the one hand, Iranian activists have various conditions and facilities, and on the other hand, at the individual level, the weaknesses and strengths of people are different. Also, different situations and events are unique in many cases. Therefore, it is obvious that the solutions that worked for a person or people in one case, may not be effective for another person or people in another situation. In the end, it is you who, knowing about your conditions and possibilities, decides on the best available solutions. The purpose of "Etihad for Iran" is to counter the suppression

- 1) How to reduce the possibility of your arrest and conviction.
- 2) What to expect in case of arrest.
- 3) How to spend your time in detention with the least damage.

Purity and intelligence are always a powerful combination.

Nelson Mandela



Prevention of arrest

1

Digital security

2

Lawyer

3



1. Prevention of arrest

The most effective way to cope is prevention. In a situation where there is a possibility of torture and ill-treatment in case of arrest, preventing arrest is the most important and effective way to deal with violence and violation of your rights. In such a situation, planning and organizing activities in such a way as to minimize the possibility of an

Avoiding the risk of physical harm: Trying to prevent physical harm can be a very simple, but strategic, important and effective action. In some cases, activists need direct protection. For example, if you have started a protest in the university, try to leave the university en masse. The larger the crowd with you, the safer you will be. Those who intend to hurt you usually do not want to have a witness for their actions. In many cases, in the presence of witnesses, they are afraid or at least think more about the negative consequences of their actions.

Of course, in the above example, keep in mind that it is important to get an assessment of the conditions outside and which of the streets and exit doors are safer before leaving the university. Check out. For example, during the Gina revolution, most of the arrests and physical injuries happened to students when they left the university environment.

Inviting famous people to participate in public activities: if you intend to participate in a program in line with your public activities, and you foresee in advance that the perpetrators of violence will try to harm you by attending that program; Invite people who have social or political influence (for example: university professors, etc.) to help keep it peaceful by attending the ceremony. Many political and social activists in other countries, from this They use the method to de-stress.

Watch out for stalking: Before going to important and confidential meetings, be careful that no one is following you. For example, you can walk several streets away from the meeting place and enter the meeting after making sure that you are not wanted. You can use the windows of cars parked in the street as a mirror to check your back.

Strategy of non-violent activities: One of the most important points accepted by most activists is the relatively lower risk of non-violent activities. This style of activity is an effective strategy to reduce the possibility of arrest. Activists who engage in non-violent activities, even if they are arrested and disclose all their actions, can defend their actions much better, enjoy wider support in the civil society and the media, and the possibility of a more favorable outcome.

Activists' advice to those who consider the possibility of their arrest high:

First, clean your house.

Talk to your family or at least one trusted family member so that they are somewhat prepared after your arrest.

Call some of your friends and ask them to spread the news of your arrest in the media.

For more information on the importance of publishing the news of the arrest, refer to the "Role of the Media" section.

Travel without attracting attention.

If possible, try to have a friend with you so that if you are arrested, your friends and family will know.

Try to leave simple passwords with your family before the arrest so that you can inform them about your situation without the interrogator finding out during meetings or phone calls.

As an example of these simple codes, naming a number of second-degree family members to deliver your message is mentioned. For example, if you ask "Uncle Sadegh" how he is doing, it means that you need medical care, but you have been denied this.

Minimizing documents: In situations where security agencies are trying to invade your privacy and freedom, and for this purpose they use the method of listening and recording your personal information and documents, the most effective way to protect freedom is to minimize information and Personal documents are accessible, and preventing security forces from accessing them. By following the recommendations below, the probability of your arrest will decrease, and if you are arrested, the probability of conviction and punishment

information: even if possible, do not use the phone Do not use the phone to set appointments and transfer sensitive information to set appointments and set the time and place of the next meeting in person. If there are people among your friends or acquaintances who, for whatever reason, do not observe safety and security points during phone calls, the best thing is not to answer their calls and talk to them in person. If you are forced to use the phone to transfer information, use simple passwords that are not suspicious and that you have already agreed on with your friends. For example, if you want to tell an activist that you have done something successfully in response to his invitation to dinner, you can say that you are not hungry and would rather go home.

Not keeping sensitive documents at home: Do not keep sensitive documents and information related to your activities in places where it is possible to inspect them (such as the office or home). If it is necessary to keep some of these documents, it is better to keep them in Move to another place where inspection is less possible.

Not keeping personal documents at home: take non-political but necessary documents such as your birth certificate and passport out of your home and leave them in the hands of a reliable and non-political person. In many cases, activists have been forced to spend months trying to get their official documents back a

Not keeping unauthorized items: Try as much as possible not to keep any unauthorized items or materials at home. For example, alcohol, drugs, illegal movies and especially guns can change the course of your case. The least harm to keep such things is to increase your anxiety and also the interrogator to use this issue to get a confession.

Not recording daily information: Avoid recording your daily information and diaries and having items that have such a function (such as deadlines, calendars, and notebooks). If you are arrested, your notes will be an important source of information for the interrogator. In a discovery case An activist's calendar imposed a very complex interrogation process on a large number of activists.

Destruction of Unnecessary Documents: Periodically review draft papers and other documents to eliminate redundant items.

Gathering dress

Proper coverage is one of the important principles of safe street fighting. Probably the most important point is the comfort, lack of prominence and unrecognizability of the clothes. The advice to wear and not wear such clothes, each has its own strengths and weaknesses. According to the advice of political activists and street fighters, if you plan to participate in protest rallies, pay attention to the following points about your

And wear comfortable (loose clothes should not be unusual or attract attention). Loose clothes should be tight. Such clothes take away the speed of your action, and your t-shirt, shirt and pants should not absorb and prevent you from performing fast movements and running.

Wear clothes that cover the skin completely and preferably in several layers to protect your body from batons or bullets.

Bring extra clothes or wear several clothes on top of each other) using several layers of different clothes should not cause bulges. Because it makes the process of identification and prosecution easier. Repression agents in Iran, in many cases, use paintball bullets to color the clothes of the protesters in order to arrest those whose clothes are colored after the gathering. Having extra clothes helps you if you get hit by a paintball bullet, you can change your clothes. Also, if the officers are looking for you, changing your clothes can help you escape. Also, if you want to burn your scarf, bring an extra scarf so that you won't be recognized after the gathering.

The color and material of the clothes should not attract attention. Even if possible, the "colors of the clothes" should not be uniform or in the same color spectrum, that is, as much as possible, diverse, but non-prominent color codes should be used. Because the security officers can inform their colleagues about the arrest of protesters with the message "black, white, blue, etc." The best color choice for clothes at night is dark colors and during the day, common color codes. No protrusions or special designs in the type of stitching.

Do not use any sub-devices or wrist watches. Because not only it has no function, but it also causes identification. Specifically, men and women should not wear wristwatches, necklaces, earrings, and rings.

Cover tattoos or any scars or marks by which identification is possible.

Use the right sports shoes for running. Formal shoes greatly reduce speed and agility, and the noise they make while walking can lead to detection and arrest.

Be sure to use a mask to avoid detection. Carry an extra mask with you so that you can still cover your face if your mask is lost; If you do not have access to a mask, use your t-shirt or shirt.

Be sure to tie a scarf or shawl under your clothes; You can use this shawl or scarf in the following cases:

cover your face

If someone is shot during a demonstration, this shawl or scarf can be used to close the wound and prevent bleeding.

Mobile phone security to participate in the rally

Smartphones have become an integral part of our lives, but in many cases, the lack of security of smartphones has become a problem for activists. For most of us, the mobile phone is a personal device in which we store many documents. Documents that can be about our relationships with others or the places we have gone, or show our beliefs and opinions and the things we have done. Therefore, taking the phone that stores all your sensitive information with you to gatherings where there is a high probability of arrest creates additional risks for you. So, if you plan to participate in protest rallies, it is better to observe the following security tips regarding your smartphone.

A smartphone can include an archive of calls, photos and videos, the ability to access your email and social network accounts, which you do not want to fall into the hands of security agents to file a case against you and your friends. Maybe it's better not to take risks and put the phone in a safe place and don't take it with you to the gathering.

It is possible that in case of arrest, the security agents will search the person's house and place of residence. Therefore, it is better to follow the following general tips to keep your mobile phone safe and clean:

Never save your email and social network account login information on your phone.

If you have photos, videos and sensitive information, do not keep them on the phone. You can store this information on cloud platforms and protect its account strictly.

Have a memory card for sensitive information. Record the video directly on this memory card and format it after saving it in the cloud of the Internet, and even if necessary, you can remove the memory card in critical situations.

When you delete a photo, email or video, it can be recovered for a while in your email or phone. Make sure that your phone is completely wiped and there is no possibility of data recovery. The best way to ensure that data is erased from the mobile phone is to reset the phone to factory settings and then format the phone's memory card.

If you plan to film the gatherings, it is better to bring a clean phone or take photos with a compact camera. Every time you send videos, make sure they are deleted from your card or phone.

Memory

In any situation and with any phone you are in gatherings, activate airplane mode. By analyzing your movement data, the security officer can find out what gatherings you have been in and identify you.

The simple solution is to turn off your phone's communication devices, which is done by activating airplane mode.

Emergency Preparedness Guide

If you are being chased by the security forces and there is a possibility of your arrest, it may be necessary to stay away from home for a short time until the water falls from the mill. It is better to have a backpack ready for such situations. The escape bag should contain a series of essential items that you will need for a period of at least one month. We recommend that you pay attention to the following points in the preparation and main

First of all, make a plan for your escape plan. For example, if you are away from home for a month, think about which of your friends and acquaintances you will go to and what things you need there.

Don't be too idealistic and don't put unnecessary things in your backpack. Consider that the escape bag should not be too big to attract attention.

Check the map of the place you intend to hide and the ways to get there in advance. Think about how you can get to that place as quickly as possible and escape without anyone following you. Always consider back doors and escape through a neighbor's house.

An activist usually has documents and items in his home that he does not want to fall into the hands of the agents. Activists should take care not to leave traces of their activities on paper or any document that may be used against them in court. If necessary, you can keep sensitive documents somewhere near the escape bag that you can take them out of the house if you have a chance to escape.

Carrying cash is always an important priority in such situations. Because it is possible to track you through bank cards by security forces.

Before you get into this situation, try to get a mobile phone line that is not in your name and a simple phone to communicate without the possibility of tracking and carry it in your escape bag.

It is very important to have your passport with you in case you have to leave the country. Note that even if you leave the country secretly and illegally, having a passport with you in the second country will be very helpful. Passport is an international document that proves your identity. If you do not currently have a passport or its validity date is about to expire, proceed to issue your passport and keep it ready in your escape bag.

If you take a certain medicine or have a certain disease, put a supply of medicines in the escape bag for a certain period of time. In addition, it is important to carry the medical file in the escape bag.

2. Digital security



No one can tell you with certainty what level of information security you need: should you use relatively complex encryption methods or will more conventional methods suffice for you? Are the risks of carrying a cell phone worth the benefits to you?

Since you know better than anyone about the level of sensitivity and risk of the activities you are doing, it is better to find answers to these questions after studying various sources. But even if you don't feel that your activities pose much danger to you, as a citizen living under the rule of an oppressive government, know that it threatens both from the government and from people with bad intentions. Many people do not take digital security seriously until they have suffered serious injuries from this aspect and consider hacking and sensitive information falling into the hands of others as the only problem of others. Political and social activists should take this issue much more seriously because their security, not only their own, but also the security of other people, is extremely important. A method that is considered safe today may be considered completely unsafe tomorrow. For this reason, if you do a sensitive activity, it is necessary to read the currently available pamphlets and to be informed of the latest digital developments by regularly visiting the sources that publish relevant news.

No electronic storage of sensitive information: phone numbers, important addresses and other information that

Remember that it can be troublesome and don't store it either online or on paper.

Pay attention to the possibility of tracking through mobile phones: since people's mobile phones can be tracked, the movement path of mobile phone users can also be accessed. If you have an important

appointment, either leave your cell phone at home or if you have it with you, turn it off and remove the batte

Internet cafe: be careful of CCTV cameras. If you send a sensitive email, open a new email and make sure that the information inside the mail (email) you send does not reveal your identity. Go online, don't check the accounts you use for your political activities there. If what you are doing is sensitive, create a new email right away and send the necessary information without revealing your identity. Also, use the private mode of browsers (which is in the section Use computer security described on the next page.

Quick deletion of sensitive information: If a sensitive email or message is sent to you, delete it completely as soon as you read it (both from the inbox and from the deleted emails in the trash).

Coordinating about passwords: Give your email, Facebook and other account passwords to a friend (who preferably lives abroad) and ask him to change your passwords immediately after hearing the news of your arrest (except for the email password that It will not be a problem for the security authorities to access it. In this case, you can give your regular email password to the interrogator with the interrogator's insistence an

Why should we not use the telecommunications SMS system?

Until the popularity of smart mobile phones, the system of receiving and sending SMS was popular. This system seems to be still the only way to communicate during internet outages, but because it is very easy for security agencies to intercept text messages, sending messages in this way has created problems for political and civil activists and caused them to receive heavier sentences from the court.

receive or had a harder and longer interrogation period. For the following security reasons, we reco

There is a high probability that SMS messages will be widely monitored. It is true that the government does not have all the agents to read all the text messages, but you should be careful that the sent texts are stored in the telecommunication systems for years and the security forces can analyze them when necessary. Also, this process is greatly facilitated by the use of filtering and automatic monitoring technologies. Filtering sensitive keywords such as "gathering" or "strike" is also one of the ways that may cause your SMS to be noticed by the security force

Now that many simply use online messaging software, it is better to use Signal or WhatsApp for normal and non-political messages. Just follow the security tips in using these messengers. For example, delete the messages once in a while and if you use Telegram, be sure to send your message through Secret Chat. It will be easier if you enable the setting of automatic disappearance of messages after a certain period of time. Be careful that the goal is that the large and old archive does not fall into the hands of the interrogator to use its details against you and your friends.

It may seem strict, but do not send messages with non-political and ordinary content via SMS and do not archive them in online messengers. Security agencies use the smallest details in your personal life to put pressure on you. Especially personal relationships and your characteristics that you may be more sensitive about. So don't risk it and don't use SMS as much as possible so that you don't easily provide them with a complete archive of your communications and those you are in contact with

Clear email

If the risk of arrest threatens you, you should know that one of the first things the interrogator wants to obtain from you is your email address and login details so that in addition to reading your correspondence, he can access your other user accounts. So, what better way to have a clean email that you don't use for your secret activities, so that you can introduce it as your main email in case of arrest.

To set up a clean email, pay attention to the following points:

Try to use your clean email in ways that do not pose any danger to you. such as subscribing to the website's newsletter or making online purchases. At the same time, it is important that the email you give to the interrogator is not empty so as not to be suspicious. So it is better to prepare your clean email in advance and use it for low-risk tasks.

Do not use Pak email as a backup for other accounts so that when it is available to the interrogation team, they cannot use it to take control of your other accounts.

Remember that the investigation team may still email your contacts using this address on your behalf and try to abuse them or hack their accounts.

Be careful that the clear email password that you may decide to give to the interrogator under pressure is not the same as the password of your other accounts with which you do sensitive correspondence.

Note: If you create both email and social media, it is important to use the same fake email for social media, so as not to be suspicious.

password security

Using a strong password for computer, email, social networks and mobile:

A strong password should not be short (less than 8 characters), words found in English and Farsi dictionaries, or information that is accessible to others (date of birth, phone number, or names of friends and family members). Use a combination of capital letters and small and also adding numbers and special characters such as question mark, exclamation mark and period is very important.

Do not use the same username and password for all your information. Be sure to use two-step verification for your Google account. This technology greatly increases your security.

Don't let your computer and mobile phone remember your passwords. Otherwise, anyone who gets them can access your email, Facebook and other accounts through them. Also, if you think that you might forget your passwords due to complexity and variety, you can use password management software such as

And

1Password



Or

Advanced password security

Read this section only after reading and following the "Basic Password Security" recommendations.

If you are sitting at the computer with another person and you want to enter your account and you need to enter your password, ask him not to look at the keyboard or block his vision with your hand so that he does not remember your password. Never be ashamed to take your security and privacy protection seriously and advise others to do the same.

Always and everywhere use two-factor authentication (two-factor authentication is discussed in detail on page 34).

Give your sensitive passwords to a reliable person, preferably abroad, so that if that person is arrested, he can change your password and clear your sensitive information so that the security forces cannot file a case against you using the content of emails and correspondence, or put pressure on you during interrogation (how to coordinate effectively and safely with a support person is discussed on page 22).

One of the methods that hackers and security agencies use to find users' passwords is phishing. In such a way that they redirect you to a page similar to the account login page made only to steal your password. Although they can, that page is fake and after entering the password, it will redirect you to your user account page so that everything looks normal, but actually they steal your password. To prevent this, pay attention to the following security tips:

Never enter your account through the link sent to you, instead always type the address of the site you want to enter yourself.

Make sure that the SSL security lock is activated correctly before logging in to your account, for example in Gmail.

In a phishing attack, you may be redirected to a page that has an address similar to the main page, for example com.google.mail, but in fact it is a fake address in which Google is written with three o's. So always make sure the address is correct before entering your details.

Password management software

Keeping long, complicated and numerous passwords and managing them seems like a difficult task. Password management softwares were created for this purpose, so that you can have a different and complex password for each of your user accounts without worrying about remembering multiple passwords. In these softwares, you only need to remember one main password and save the rest in your password bank. Using these software solves the problem of remembering passwords, but it is necessary to observe the security tips to keep only the main password, i.e. the password of your password management software, so that your privacy and security are not endangered and the possibility that all your passwords fall into the hands of hackers and security agencies. Decrease.

Key points about using password management software:

These softwares play an important role in maintaining your security. So choose a safe and reliable software.

They are one of the reputable names in this field.



And



And



The password to enter the password management software is one of the most important passwords that you should put a lot of effort into protecting. Digital security experts recommend the following security tips for this key password:

Use a complex and long password. Remember that this password is the gateway to dozens of your passwords. So try harder to choose a strong password and keep it.

Change this password once in a while. Be careful that changing your password and fear of forgetting it does not make you choose simpler and predictable passwords.

Many password management software have the option to save the main and input password so that you don't have to enter it every day, but you who are concerned about maintaining your security should never do such a thing. Saving the main password means that you simply provide all your personal and online information to someone who has access to your mobile phone and computer.

Most browsers have dedicated a section for managing passwords, where your passwords are stored in a simple way, and often with one click, without knowing it, you create a bank of passwords in your browser that can be easily accessed by anyone who accesses a computer or phone. Your companion has access to be abused. To prevent this, go to your browser's settings page and disable the ability to save passwords. Also go to the password storage location

and delete the ones that are already saved.

How to delete passwords stored in Chrome:

Open Google Chrome on your computer and click on the top right corner and go to Settings.

Select Security and Privacy from the left menu and enter Data Browsing Clear wash up

In the window that opens, select Advanced at the top. Among the options, check the Clear data button and click Passwords and other sign-in data.

Password management software is a big bank of your essential information. You can use a combination of the password you saved and the password you saved in these software to log in to your user account. For example, to log in to your email, you can use the complex and long password that you have saved, plus the number 7 (which you have memorized) at the end and the beginning of that saved password, so that if the interrogator or hackers were able to enter your password management software, the saved passwords will be without a password. that you have in

Deep cleaning of the phone

The higher the capabilities and features of smartphones, the more our dependence on them increases. Our dependence on smartphones makes us store a lot of information about our private lives on it. If the information falls into the hands of anyone, especially the security forces, it can be used against us and our friends. So before it's too late, it's better to delete your extra and sensitive information from your phone. Among the information that can be stored in your phone or can be retrieved is as follows:

Photos and videos you took even if you deleted them manually.

Information about the routes you took and the places you visited.

Information about the calls you have made.

Bank card information you have used.

Passwords and login information for your user accounts that may be stored in your phone's browser.

Archive of text messages you have received or sent.

If you pay more attention to this list, you will see that the recovery of this information by security agencies can endanger your security. So take action right now and deep clean your mobile phone according to the tips below.

Most phones save your cursor information by default, disable this possibility and delete the information that has already been saved.

For easy recovery, iPhone and Android phones will save a copy of your photos and videos in the folder. Make sure that when you delete a sensitive photo or video from the phone, it is also deleted from the phone, or you can disable this option altogether.

Usually, when you delete a photo or video, it is available in the deleted folder for a while, make sure to delete the contents of that folder after each cleaning.

Part of the information on your phone can be recovered even after it is completely erased, so it is necessary to use phone cleaning apps. These softwares, such as ccleaner for Android and Cleaner Smart for iPhone, can not only deeply erase the excess data on your phone, but also speed it up. lift up

How to support domestic activists

Introduction:

Many Iranians living abroad, with the rise of protests in Iran, are trying to support the struggle of the people inside the country. Republishing news about strikes and street struggles on social networks and participating in rallies abroad can be public ways of participating in this struggle, but here we want to suggest you one of the most effective ways that you can use to help the people rise to victory. Help in Iran. Supporting activists inside the country one by one is our suggested solution. A backup can help people inside the country to access safe and free internet and keep information on their computers and smartphones in a safe way. In this way, you take on the supporting role of an "activist inside Iran" and help him by constantly communicating with him so that, for example, if he is arrested, his sensitive information does not fall into the hands of the security institutions. It is possible to help maintain the security of activists inside the country through various methods, which we will mention below.

Who is the "backer" and how can he help domestic activists from abroad?

The support person is usually in a better physical and mental state of security and can spend hours helping the person in danger without worry and protect him to some extent by building a support system.

The supporter has access to high-speed internet and the possibility of electronic payment to buy software and other necessities online.

It is very difficult and expensive for the government to seize or steal items that the sponsor physically keeps outside the country. Therefore, a backup is enough, for example, a backup of the backup code code (codes to recover the account if you don't have the password) to log in to the account of an activist inside the country, first print it and then delete it from your phone and computer. Using this method, the probability of the government accessing them is close to zero.

In case of active arrest, the supporter can try to:

Delete or deactivate the person's accounts and phone that may have been taken into the hands of the government during detention.

If necessary, inform about his case so that the interrogation team does not abuse the silence of the news to torture him more and then issue a heavier sentence for him.

Here we have proposed some actions that researchers have gleaned from the experience of support activists.

These experiences help to reduce the probability of arrest and damage of activists inside the country. A supporter can agree with the supported person for any of the following actions:

Clearing or deactivating user accounts: One of the most important things you can do for an activist you support is to help clear his email and social media accounts if he is arrested. First of all, the active person must trust you to provide you with passwords and ways to enter his email and social networks, so that you can change passwords in sensitive situations and clear the court if it ends up against him.

Sensitive information that can be used in interrogation and

Our advice to the activists is to activate the two-step authentication system for all user accounts, but when the password is given to the backup and he wants to enter your account, he needs a second password. The solution to this problem is to go to the settings section of the two-step authentication system and activate and save the list of backup codes there. This list should be provided to the backup so that when necessary, it can be entered into your user account by entering it as a second password.

On critical days, for example, when the person is going to a gathering or a meeting, make an appointment so that he calls you before a certain time and informs you of his health and safety. If the supporter is abroad, this appointment should be done through a secure communication channel such as Signal. If this does not happen, clean and change the passwords.

Remote wipe of phone and laptop: Android phones and iPhones have the possibility to be located and delete information on the phone remotely. Please note that this possibility must be activated on the supported person's phone in order to clear the phone before downloading the data in case of arrest. If the phone is turned off after falling into the hands of the interrogation team or is in Airplane Mode, the information will be deleted the first time they connect the phone to the Internet.

This possibility is also available for laptops, and special software for this task must be prepared for Windows or Mac so that the information on them can be deleted remotely.

Anonymization and sending photos and videos to the media and social networks: The implementation of this issue by activists and citizen journalists is considered an important part of information from inside Iran, but in many cases the government slows down the internet speed to prevent this from happening. If you support someone in Iran and he wants to send a video and his internet access speed is low, ask him to send you the video in several parts and you will put it together and send it to the media or publish it on social networks. do. Using software such as zip7 or WinRAR, it is possible to break large files into smaller parts and even set a password to decompress them.

If you intend to publish the video, make sure to use video editing software or trusted online tools to erase the faces of the people in the video. These tools are easy to use and can be accessed on smartphones.

Purchases: There are many things that the support can provide for domestic activists due to safe access to international online shopping

Password Manager Tool: It is recommended to refer to the setup page for more detailed information. It is recommended to use this tool to increase the security of passwords, but many of these services are not free or can only be used for a short period of time without payment. If the activist inside Iran prefers to use this tool, you can buy the original version for him and provide him with it.

Virtual number: Despite being one of the safest and most recommended messengers, Signal shows your number to the people you exchange messages with, which is a concern for some activists. The supporter can prevent the disclosure of the person's real number by buying a virtual number that the operator uses to set up the signal.

Buy or build a safe filter: Provide a filter for someone you support. A large part of passing through filtering in Iran is done with the help of free versions of VPNs and filter breakers. But the free versions have limitations and especially do not meet the needs of activists in Iran. More importantly, in cases where the known filter breakers do not work, people are sometimes forced to use different filter breakers that are suspected of being affiliated with the government. For this reason, it is better for the support people who are abroad and have access to high-speed internet and the possibility of international online shopping to prepare and provide them with a safe filter breaker for the activists inside the country. VPN Outline software is one of the most powerful and effective tools for preparing dedicated filter breakers for domestic activists. For this, the support person needs to rent a server from companies such as Amazon and Google (preferably in the closest geographical area to Iran). After renting the server, the support person must install the Outline service on the rented server and use the access keys generated by the software. by installing the user version of Outline on their phone or system and using the access keys (which are provided to them through a secure channel such as Signal), these activists will be able to establish a secure internet connection

Was.

Notification in case of arrest: coordinate with the activist what form of notification and news work he prefers in different scenarios of arrest, interrogation or sentencing. The experience of decades of activities of various activists shows that news silence worsens the situation for detained activists, but ultimately the decision about the form of notification is determined by the activist and his opinion and decision should be respected.

Financial assistance and support: This option may not be possible for many supporters, but if necessary and possible, supporters and activists can discuss the following and other similar scenarios.

Phone (Smartphone): Using very old phones that no longer receive security updates can be a security vulnerability.

Financial assistance to the family in case of arrest: If the active person is the main source of financing for the family, his arrest, in addition to worrying about his life, can also affect his family's livelihood.



Keying the active and supportive relationship: where to start?

After the arrest of Tomaj Salehi, a person who we can now call Tomaj Salehi's support, announced his presence and quickly started informing about Tomaj's condition and implementing the agreed instructions. This relationship is an example of the relationship between a supporter and an activist inside Iran. We have described below some of the basic steps that are necessary to start a safe supportive relationship:

Trust: The supporter should be a person whom we have a lot of trust and confidence in. Preferably, this trust should be created directly, but if necessary, this trust can be created indirectly. For example, if we do not know a reliable person abroad, other trusted activists may introduce someone to us. After the initial calls and coordinations, the active and support staff will define the necessary coordinations regarding how to communicate and cooperate with each other.

and the active and backup operating system: if the accounts or the initial setup and security of the devices of each of the two people before the start of the active and backup relationship are infected or under eavesdropping and tracking, this relationship may cause more trouble than the active benefit. For this reason, it is necessary for both people to secure their systems passwords and codes at the beginning of the process, especially before the transfer. In order to create a safe communication platform between the active and the supporter, before any information

exchange, it is strong

Try to use a system (laptop-personal computer) or dedicated phone for communication and data exchange.

Factory reset and update your own phone. After updating the phone, only the programs you need, including messengers and other communication tools, from reliable sources such as Google Install Play Store or App Store. Make sure that you never use this phone to access personal accounts or do your daily tasks. By default, activate your phone's VPN before communicating with the other party.

If you use a dedicated laptop or personal computer to communicate with an active or backup person, first format your computer disk completely and then install a new operating system (preferably a well-known Linux such as Ubuntu) on it. After installing, update the operating system and download and install only the software needed to communicate with the other party from the software vendor's website. Preferably encrypt your system disk and use a strong password to log into the system. It is emphasized again that you should not use this system to access personal accounts or perform your daily tasks, and avoid entering any personal information or data that links this system to your real identity. Using a VPN (or Tor browser) to establish any communication through this system is one of the other key prerequisites.

In addition to the above, always keep in mind the usual security tips when searching the Internet and being on social networks that have been mentioned in other sections (such as not clicking on suspicious links or downloading unknown files).

Password exchange guide between active and backup:

Through password management software (Manager Password): If the operator and the backup use a password management tool that they both have access to, it will be possible to share passwords safely between them.

Through messengers: If you want to transfer passwords through secure messaging like Signal, it is better to share the password in two steps. In other words, share the first part of the password through a secure messenger and the second part through email or phone call, so that even if one of these two routes is intercepted, it is not possible for the security forces to e

Ethical principles of support

By accepting the support of an active person in Iran, you accept an important responsibility that has important moral

requirements and consequences

Privacy: Respecting the privacy of an active person and not entering his accounts for reasons other than helping his security or reading unnecessary and out of curiosity the private information of that person that may be in those accounts is a big ethical mistake.



Adhering to time commitments: If you have agreed with the activist to coordinate with him at a certain time to make sure he is not arrested, make this a top priority. An example that shows the importance of this issue is that if an activist knows that you are going to deactivate his accounts if you don't hear from him by ten o'clock at night, he may not resist if he is arrested after eleven o'clock at night and give the passwords to the interrogator. put

The internet situation is not reliable especially during the days of gatherings and conflicts. Be sure to agree on different methods for coordination after the gathering, so that the internet does not work, so that you do not deactivate the accounts for no reason.



Access to an updated and secure filter breaker

Filter breakers have become an integral part of people's online life in Iran. Any tool that can pass users through the filtering barrier finds fans, but what is less paid attention to is the security of filter breakers and VPNs. An insecure firewall can seriously compromise your security. So pay attention to the following security tips so that you can safely pass the filtering barrier:

If you intend to be anonymous in cyberspace and want to reduce the chances of being exposed, use the Tor browser and filter breaker. In addition to being a reliable filter breaker, Tor lowers the possibility of tracking you online, but Tor may be slower than other filter breakers, but the security and anonymity it provides is worth a little patience.

Use reliable and tested filters such as siphons. If you're testing a new filter, be sure to read about it to make sure it's safe.

VPNs are effective tools for bypassing filtering, which together with high speed help your security in cyberspace, but it is very important to get VPNs from a safe place or use famous and reliable commercial VPNs. Google has recently launched VPN Outline VPNs, which have better security and less detection capabilities. You can use Windscribe and ProtonVPN

Also mentioned as other reliable options.

Computer security

Keep all your system software up to date. Old versions are the highway for attackers to penetrate your computer. The most important software that should always be updated are the operating system, Java (which is strongly recommended to be deleted if there is ultra-sensitive information on the system), antiviruses and firewalls, browsers and popular general software such as Adobe Acrobat

Store your data encrypted (for example, with BitLocker) on flash drives so that your data is not easily accessible if the flash drive is stolen or lost.

Keep sensitive information on Google Drive instead of the computer whenever possible.

In order not to leave the traces of your activities on different websites (such as the searches you do or the cookies stored on your system) on your computer, use the private mode of different browsers as much as possible: Incognito in Google Chrome and Browsing Private in Internet Explorer. In InPrivate and Safari and Mozilla Firefox

Use CCleaner to encrypt files, clear browser cookies, and make deleted files unrecoverable.

This software also has the ability to delete additional data in the registry as well as Windows startup.

Important tips for real name Instagram account security

Failure to pay attention to security tips in the field of using social networks can have dangerous consequences:


Use a strong password.

Activate the two-step authentication system and use second password software such as

Google authenticator to get the second password instead of SMS.

Activate the two-step authentication system for Instagram:

Go to your profile page.  Open Instagram and click on

Enter the settings section.  Click on the top corner and tap

Go to the Security section and click on Factor-Two Authentication.

Click next to App Authentication and click Add.

 Roy

Choose a name and click Next.

Copy the code by clicking on Key Copy and paste it in the Authenticator software.

After linking the Authenticator software to Instagram, every time you need a second password, take the six-digit code and paste it on Instagram.

If you want to use your real name for activities, be careful not to publicly publish sensitive information such as your exact date of birth, place of work and life.

Make your Instagram account private. Be careful in selecting and approving your friends and followers and preferably allow access to those you know or trust.

Avoid publishing videos, photos and documents that can be used against you in court. If it is necessary to publish them, you can send them to your friends abroad or to public media to publish them by removing the faces and following the security tips.

When publishing personal photos, always think about who can see it and whether you want them to have access to this information or not.

How to create a safe alias account?

Where expressing opinions and opinions on social networks can cause you to be arrested, using an account with a pseudonym on Twitter and Instagram can be a good solution for safe activity on these social networks. But as much as this can be useful, if you do not follow the security tips, the exposure of your alias account can seriously jeopardize your security. So, if you are planning to open a new account, pay attention to the following points.

When setting up a new user account, be careful not to use any of your real information such as name, email, date of birth, etc., but remember the information you enter so that you can restore your account if necessary.

Do not use your original phone number to create an account. You can use virtual numbers or SIM cards without a name.

Do not save any of the login details on your character's mobile phone or computer so that if they fall into the hands of the security forces, they will not be able to identify your fake account.

Be cautious in communicating with those you do not know and know that many times security agencies try to contact you with fake accounts, especially those of the opposite sex, with the aim of identifying your true identity. Remember not to share personally identifiable information with anyone, even those you feel close to.

Note: If you intend to create a clean email and account (anonymous and pseudonymous in social networks) for yourself, it is very important to use the same new clean email you created to create a clean account in social networks so that it is not suspicious.

Delete rounds or automatic messages

We are living in an era where the use of messenger software has become more widespread and these messengers play an important role in our lives. For example, by using messengers such as WhatsApp, Telegram or Signal, you can send your friend a voice message or a free text message instead of talking on the phone for a long time. These have made all of our lives easier, but not necessarily safer. Most of the messengers store an archive of voice messages, video messages and photos sent and the text of your messages, which can be used against you and your friends in court. Therefore, it is better that if you are arrested, you can be interrogated and if there is a possibility of your arrest, as soon as possible, you should think about clearing the rounds of photos, videos and messages stored in messaging software.

Don't think that only political messages are important, the smallest information about your character's life can be used against you in interrogation.

By providing information from your private life and personal relationships, the interrogator puts pressure on you and creates the illusion of "omniscience" so that you feel resistance is useless and can guess which of your personal relationships can be abused to put pressure on you. has you


Messengers like WhatsApp automatically save an archive of your messages by default, so that you can recover them if your messages are deleted from your phone. Disable this option and delete the messages previously stored on the cloud.

Disabling backup in WhatsApp and deleting backup files for Android:

Log in to WhatsApp and tap on the top right menu.

Choose Settings among the options that appear and click on Chats in the settings section.

Find and enter it.

 At the bottom of the Backup Chat screen

under the section, click on Drive Google to

 Google Drive settings At the bottom of the page,

back up and select Never from the options so that WhatsApp will no longer take backups.

To delete previous backups, open the Google Drive app and click on the menu.

Select to go to the backups page. There you can delete the files that start with the name Whatsapp from among the options. Make sure that the file you delete is also deleted from Trash.

Disabling backup in WhatsApp and deleting backup files for iPhone:

hit.  Open WhatsApp and click Settings from the bottom right.

Go and tap on Backup Chat there.  Go to the Chats section.

In this section, click on Backup Auto and choose Off from the options so that no more backups are saved.

Note that simply disabling backups does not delete any backups that have been saved so far.

Go to the top of the page on the name and photo  Click on your Settings to delete saved backups.

Click on iCloud and on the next page go to Manage Storage Account. Find WhatsApp Messenger in the list of apps  and click on it.

Here you can delete all saved backups by selecting Data Delete.

Using signal messengers increases the security of your correspondence and even though it is filtered in Iran, you can use it with a filter breaker. In addition to the encryption of correspondence, one of the important features of these messengers is that you can set how often, for example, every 24 hours, the archive of your messages will be cleared. This possibility helps you to increase your security.

Two-step authentication

Always and everywhere use the two-step authentication system. It may seem like an extra hassle to go through the extra steps to sign in to your Google, Instagram, or Facebook account, but rest assured, it's worth it. In addition to the password, you can use the following methods to confirm your identity:

To get the second password, use authenticator software instead of SMS. It is possible that your phone is under control and the security agencies receive the second password and enter your account at the same time

Different services can call you and provide you with the second password.

When activating the two-step authentication system, you can receive a list of complex passwords that you can use to enter your user account if you do not have access to a mobile phone. Note that this list of second passwords should be kept somewhere safe and out of the reach of others so that your security is not compromised.

Using flash drives, which are used like a physical key to enter your user account, is another way to verify your identity after entering your password. Remember to use this method only in cases where other methods of getting the second password are not possible for you. A flash drive that acts as a physical key to your email can arouse the sensitivity of security agencies. Also, maintaining the physical security of the flash drive is one of the important points that you must pay attention to, if the flash drive falls into someone else's hands, it can endanger

Disable accounts

Having a trusted person, especially if he lives abroad, can be useful to keep you safe. Because you can give him the password of your sensitive accounts. You can make an appointment together that if you are not heard from for a while and there is a possibility that you will be arrested, that person will clean your accounts and change their passwords so that if you are forced to reveal your email and social network passwords under interrogation, they will not be able to access your accounts.

And no evidence against you was found by the interrogator. On the days when you go to the gathering, it is very important to be in contact with a friend who has your passwords, for example, if you do not

contact him by 10 pm, you ma

If you use a two-step password, give your friend the list of the second password that works for entering your account if you lose your mobile phone, so that he can log into your email and social

media accounts. be and

How to disable Twitter and Instagram accounts:

How to disable Twitter

Open the Twitter app on your smartphone and log in to your account.

Click on your photo in the upper left corner to open the menu on the left.

In this menu, click on Support and Settings and choose privacy and settings from the options shown.

Click on Your account. On the page that opens, select Deactivate your account.

On the next page, it gives a description of the deactivation, at the end of which you have to click on Deactivate your account. Then click.

Enter your Twitter password here to deactivate your account completely.

How to disable Instagram

Log in to your Instagram account and click on your photo from the bottom right to enter your profile page.

Click on the menu on the top right and select Settings among the options.

On the next page, click on Account and enter the Delete account section at the bottom of the page.

Here, select account Deactivate and be careful not to select another option by mistake.

On the next page, choose a reason for deactivation and enter your password.

Finally, click on Account Deactivate Temporarily to deactivate the account.



Security for mobile phones and tablets

Always keep your operating system and all applications up to date. This is the most important security advice for users of mobile devices and equipment.

Buy only known and reputable applications. Anonymous apps are dangerous.

Install a reliable mobile security app and firewall on your tablet and smartphone.

Set a strong password for your phone and tablet and lock them when you are not using them.

Make sure of the security of the WiFi you connect to and do not connect to unknown and public networks.

Buy applications from the official and legal stores of your mobile phone or tablet operating system.

Before installing the application, read the opinions of the users of this application or their reviews.

Pay attention to the permissions that an application requests during installation.

If you intend to use a mobile phone to record video in a sensitive gathering, use a phone without a SIM card.

If you are dealing with sensitive information, do not use cracked or jailbroken mobile phones.

Turn off Bluetooth immediately after using it.

Install programs on your mobile phone that can erase the phone's memory if the mobile phone is stolen. For Android phones, you can activate this option through your Google account.

Do not activate the location services of your phone. Or if you need to use it, disable it again immediately after use so that the history of your presence in different places is not accessible.

Setting up and managing "disposable phone" Burner Phone

One of the government's tools to suppress people is listening and intercepting the mobile phones of activists and even ordinary people. For this reason, many turn to having a second mobile phone so that they can continue their activities anonymously or use it in sensitive and dangerous situations without being detected. It is necessary to pay attention to the following points in setting up and managing the "one-time use phone" (Phone Burner).

Don't get the phone and SIM card with your name and details or preferably those of your relatives.

Experience has shown that when a person is being monitored, it is possible that the phones of people close to him can be tapped. It is recommended to observe the following when preparing a SIM card and a disposable phone:

SIM card: Although the government has put a lot of pressure in recent years to limit the use of anonymous SIM cards, it is still possible to buy SIM cards registered under the names of people who are not related to you.

Phone: You may be able to get the phone second-hand and use it safely after restoring it to factory settings.

Important: Do not use the phone or SIM card even once with your phone and SIM card for testing (for example, when you buy a SIM card, do not insert it into your phone for testing). No matter what SIM card, the other should be considered leaked by itself. Because the relationship between IMEI and SIM card is recorded in databases and can be easily analyzed.

If you want to hide your identity, using two SIM cards on one phone doesn't seem like a good idea because if your phone is bugged, security agencies can listen and track other numbers that have used your phone.

Note that you should not carry your original mobile phone with your Burnerphone, if your phone is bugged, your geographical movement patterns will be recorded, and if your mobile phone is carried for a long time in the same place and common routes with your Burnerphone, the number and specifications of your

Burnerphone will be identified for security institutions. It becomes

Be sure to observe the following safety tips in your burner phone so that you can use it safely:

When launching your Burnerfont, create a new user account with an alias name and profile for your phone that has nothing to do with your email and main number.

Disable the cursor on your phone so that an archive of the places you've been and the routes you've taken is not recorded on your phone.

Make sure your phone is always updated.

Disable Bluetooth on your phone to reduce the possibility of intrusion.

Make sure that you always do not leave any archive of messages and calls on your phone and keep it clean so that if it falls into the hands of the security agencies, they cannot use the information on the phone against you.

Points to consider when setting up a Burnerphone:

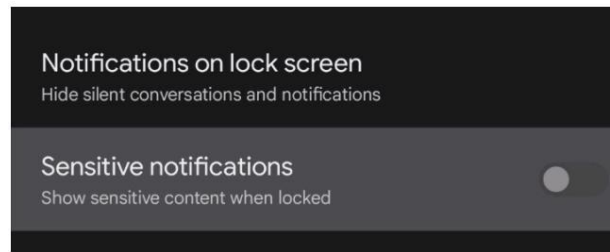
Not buying or registering a phone under your own name or that of friends and acquaintances with whom our relationship may be clear to the authorities.

Failure to purchase or register a SIM card under your name or that of your friends and acquaintances.

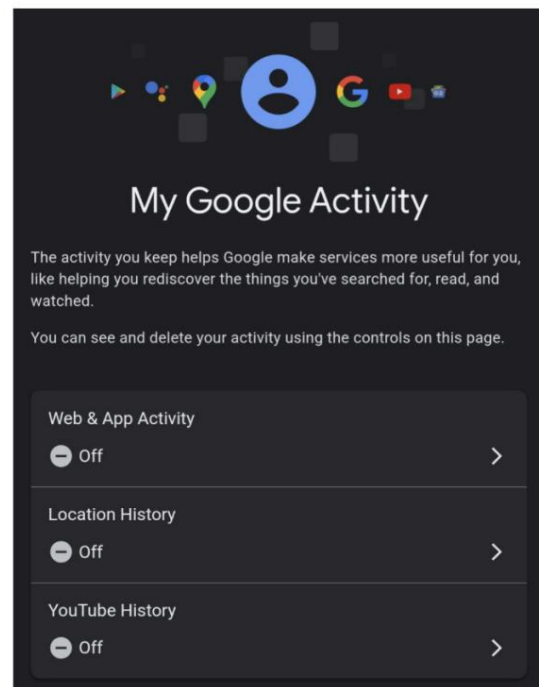
Do not activate the option to unlock with face or fingerprint: in case of arrest, your face or fingerprint may be used to unlock the phone despite your consent.

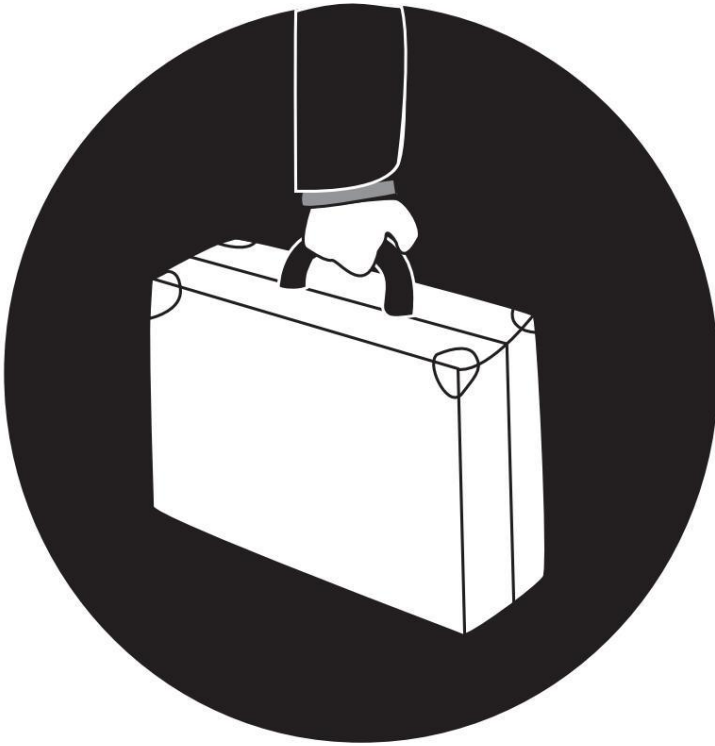
It is preferable to use a cheap phone: when you have to call or send messages from your burner phone to sensitive contacts, or give the possibility that the phone or SIM card will be detected, you will have to destroy the phone.

Turn off the option to display sensitive content of notifications when the phone is locked:



Make sure these three options are turned off in the Activity Account section:





3. Lawyer

Getting a lawyer before an arrest can be very helpful. First of all, you will not be forced to hire a lawyer and the process of following up the case will be easier for your family and friends because a good lawyer can be a useful help and guide for your family. Having a lawyer also reduces the feeling of indecisiveness and ignorance of the case at the t

Be careful in choosing a lawyer: Any lawyer who is not suitable for your case may not have the experience, ability, or sensitivity necessary to defend your rights. Be careful in choosing a lawyer. You can consult your like-minded friends and colleagues who have a history of

Power of Attorney: If you are unable to find a lawyer for some reason, you can give power of attorney to a trusted person to choose the most suitable lawyer on your behalf in case of arrest.



Capture	4
Transfer to detention center	5
interrogation	6
Behaviors and routine actions of interrogators	7
The most effective ways to avoid revealing important information during interrogation	8
Confess	9
Repent and ask for forgiveness	10
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Cooperation Request	13
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4. Arrest

Being aware of the events that are likely to happen when you are arrested will reduce your panic and allow you to react more carefully. Security forces usually enter or attack your home or workplace to arrest you. But there is a possibility that you will be arrested on the street. While in some cases the behavior of the officers is respectful, in many cases they try to ease the process of pressure to confess by creating an atmosphere of terror from the moment of arrest. Except for verbal insults and physical violence, they will probably close your eyes and hands and put you in a car, without telling you where the destination is. In some cases, they ask you to bend your head towards the floor

Not being alone: If you think you will be arrested, try not to be alone if possible, so that if someone is arrested, they can inform your family or friends. Try to be with those who are not likely to be arrested, such as family members or inactive friends and acquaintances. The presence of others reduces the possible violence of the officers at the mo

Keeping in touch with friends: If you think you will be arrested, coordinate with one of your friends to call you at least once a day. In this case, if he does not receive an answer from you for 2 consecutive days, he will be informed of your arrest. Note that security devices can easily detect your location by tracking your cell phone. Therefore, pay special attention to this point when you are likely to be arrested. For more information, please refer to the safe use of the Internet and electronic de
do.

Seeing the arrest warrant: Activists who have been arrested before mostly believe that you should ask to see the arrest warrant. Although it may not have any effect, if you see the arrest warrant, you will find out the authority that issued the warrant. The authority issuing the arrest warrant is usually mentioned in court and branches they should go to pursue this case. Your family will know which

Preparation for arrest: If you are at home during the arrest, you can ask the officers to let you change your clothes. The weather in the detention center and prison is sometimes cold or hot, so it is better to wear clothes suitable for both hot and cold weather. Wear two undergarments, a short-sleeve blouse and a long-sleeve top, a thin pair of pants, and a pair of warmer pants. In this way, you have prepared yourself for the possibility of detention that lasts more than a season, and for the fluctuation of the air temperature in the prison.

Hiding: Not going to your home or workplace, turning off your cell phone and waiting for the water to fall from the mill are useful strategies to stay safe from the risk of arrest. It has happened many times that in a wave of public or group arrests, a person managed to stay out of the created wave and not be arrested by hiding for a while.

Carrying cash: If you have money with you when you are detained, you can keep it with you and use it to buy the things you need. You may not be allowed to meet your family for a while and your family may not be able to send you money. Having cash allows you to buy the essentials you need during this time.

Remain calm: In many cases it is helpful to remain calm during an arrest, especially if the officers have come to arrest you with a warrant. If the situation becomes tense, try to control the prevailing atmosphere to some extent with your behavior, sometimes by silence, sometimes by reminding of your rights. Avoid getting involved and resisting, which is sometimes a joke and may lead to more misbehavior or violence by the officers. Because in most cases, the person who arrests you does not have much information about your case.

Try to distinguish between official arrest and kidnapping: if the conditions of your arrest are such that you think that the arrest is part of a marginal project and is not done with the knowledge of the official authorities, resistance, escape and at least attracting attention can prevent situations such as disappearance and further unknowns. slow Although it is often difficult to distinguish between official detention and kidnapping, paying attention to this issue can help you decide on the type of behavior.

Destruction of sensitive documents: If you have sensitive documents in your possession at the time of arrest, try to destroy them or keep them away from you so that they are not attributed to you.

Home search

Most of the activists who cooperated in this project, after their arrest, their homes and in some cases their workplaces were searched. Some activists managed to mistakenly send the agents to their parents' house and not the house where they lived. If you follow the preventive measures mentioned in the first part of this booklet, don't worry about searching your house and know that the probability that they will find evidence is very low.

While the presence of the accused is not necessary for the legal search of his house, the search must be made in the presence of the legal occupants of the place. For example, if the accused's wife is present, officers ~~do not~~ **do** not need to be present.

The search must be recorded in a meeting minutes and a copy of it should be given to the legal possessors or the accused. All the documents that are collected as proof of the crime should be recorded in a meeting minutes and a copy of it should be given to the legal possessors or the accused. If the officers do not behave in this way and do not prepare the minutes of the meeting in two copies, the accused or the persons present at the inspection meeting have the right not to sign the minutes of the meeting.

5. Transfer to the detention center



Before being arrested, think about the conditions of detention and prison, and be prepared for illegal and violent encounters after being sent to the detention center. Your preparation for illegal encounters does not mean that the worst will happen to you, but it helps you accept the situation better and ease the psychological pressure.

Steps after entering the detention center: Entering the detention center has several steps, including a physical inspection, attending the reception area, taking photos, wearing prison uniforms, sending you to the hospital, explaining the charges and providing you with a series of basic equipment. In some cities, these preparations and formalities are not followed and activists are dealt with by security from the beginning, especially in small cities where there are usually detention centers except those under the control of the military.

does not have.

Healthcare: Usually, in the initial stages of transfer to the detention center, especially in the detention centers of the capital, they will take you to the hospital. If you do not comply with this issue, you yourself want to go to the hospital and record all your medical problems. If you have a special disease or need special care, discuss it with the health officials. Also, if you have been mistreated during detention or transfer, register it. If you are arrested in the city, it is less likely that you will be taken to the hospital in preparation for transfer to the detention center. In many cases, only in the entry form, they ask you about the disease and the medicines you take. You can still request a doctor's appointment. But since in the detention centers of some smaller cities and towns, going to the hospital is not considered part of the usual process of admitting the accused, insisting on this issue at the beginning of arrival may be accompanied by a sharp reaction from the officers.

Accusation: either the judge comes to the prison for the accusation, or you are taken to the court and your charges are filed. Sometimes, the charges are filed a few days later, even a few weeks later, and in some cases, a few months later. In this case, be aware that your detention and interrogation without charge is illegal.

Warrant of arrest: usually, during the explanation stage, the arrest warrant of the accused is also issued. The detention order is usually one month, but sometimes it can be two months. If the interrogations and filing procedures continue, every month the interrogator must request to extend the detention order and this request must be approved by the judge. It is recommended to protest.

Basic equipment: usually prison uniforms, towels, blankets, underwear, toothbrush, toothpaste, mufatih, and Quran in hand. They will give you permission. Otherwise, you can request them yourself from the guard.

You have to buy other basic items yourself inside the prison. For example, female activists, especially in non-security detention centers, usually have to buy sanitary napkins themselves. In various detention centers, prison guards can buy the items you need for you, and you don't have to wait until the day of public shopping.

Since the judicial system of Iran is not managed with harmony and uniformity, you can use this to your advantage in some cases; including when buying necessities in prison. When buying a band in general, write and ask for everything that comes to your mind. Even moisturizer, disinfectant liquid, hair softener, antiperspirant, dental floss, olive oil, etc... In many cases, contrary to what you expect, these items are provided for you.

At the same time, the lack of legality and unanimity in the prison sometimes causes the accused to use items that are legally restricted. He should be denied access to them. For example, in many cases, the accused's access to books and magazines is cut off with the advice of the interrogator.

Separation of guards from interrogators: all prison authorities do not intend to put pressure on the accused. For male activists, except for special cases where the interrogator asks the guard to make things more difficult for you, mostly the guards behave like normal government employees and only intend to go home when their shift ends.

The conditions of female activists are different in this case. The way the guards deal with many of the accused women is inappropriate and annoying. In some cases, the guard may pressure and humiliate a certain accused. Therefore, female defendants should be very careful in their relations with guards to control possible pressures as much as possible.

Possible misconduct of health authorities: sometimes the health authorities consider the arrested person first as a suspect and then as a patient, and it is difficult to believe the medical problems of the accused. Also, these officials sometimes clearly abuse their position. for example:

Some female activists have been sexually harassed by health officials. In these cases, it is recommended to protest and remind them to behave properly. If you don't see it appropriate to directly point out the inappropriate behavior of the health official, you can prevent the continuation of the examination and ask to return to your cell. In cases where the detainee protested, the doctor and nurse mostly became confused and c

Sometimes psychiatrists deliberately prescribe drugs for patients who do not need them, sometimes carelessly and recklessly. These drugs can have side effects such as short-term memory impairment, confusion, and extreme fatigue, and in some cases, they are addictive. If you have a history of depression or other disorders before your arrest, insist that the medicine you have taken before be pr

Psychological pressures and use of voice: Expect to hear a variety of voices in detention. Sometimes you hear the screams, cries and even howls of animals. Sometimes these sounds are born from your worried and stressed mind and they are spread deliberately and with the intention of increasing your terror. Some of these sounds may come from outside the prison or the area outside the cells. For example, in Evin prison, at night, the guards shout loudly every once in a while to show that they are awake. Ignore these voices as much as you can and remind yourself that they ultimately have

Psychological pressures and transfer to interrogation: Usually, when you are transferred to the interrogation room, you will be blindfolded and you will be moved around the corridors. You may even be left blindfolded in the corridor of the interrogation place for an hour and then transferred to the interrogation room. These actions are only to confuse and worry y

Preparation for interrogation

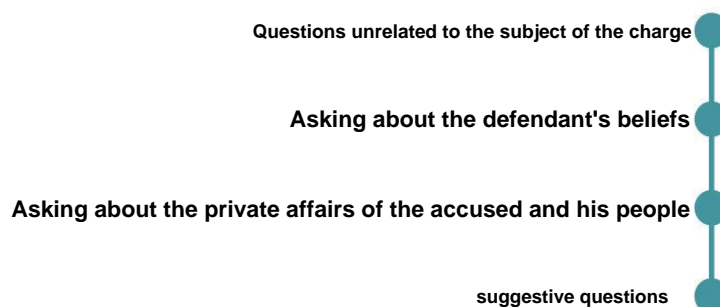
The possibility of arresting civil and political activists who oppose the Islamic Republic is high in Iran. Although it is very bitter, many activists have to accept the possibility of being arrested one day. If this happens and you are arrested, you will most likely be interrogated by one or more security forces. Most interrogations are a mental game in which the interrogator tries to get the most information from you to use against you and your friends in the court so that you get a heavier sentence. Many likened the interrogation to a chess game between the interrogator and the accused, in which the more skilled you are, the less you pay and the less pressure you bear. So it is better to know more about the interrogation and the techniques used by the interrogators.

In this file, there are points that knowing them will help the arrested person to go through the interrogation process with more mental preparation. In addition, knowing these points will help the person to reduce the damage during the interrogation by giving the minimum information about himself and the people about whom he is interrogated and go through the interrogation process and even the judicial process in a safer way.

Explaining the accusation and its reasons: Explaining the accusation means that the accused is informed about the type of accusation and its reasons in writing. For example, the accused should be told that he is accused of acting against national security through propaganda against the regime, and the reason for this accusation is writing an article about torture on a specific date and in a specific publication. From now on, the accused will know on what charge and on what basis he was arrested and for the contents of his writings, it is completely illegal. Therefore, general, unspecified accusations and explanation of accusation is one of the most important rights of the accused, which defines the limits of the accused's case and defense. According to the laws of the Islamic Republic, it is not possible to question and investigate him about his other actions, except for the matters that have been explained to the accused in writing. Unless, with the discovery of new cases, that charge will be explained to him again by the judicial authority by mentioning the reasons. Therefore, if the accused is asked a question outside the subject of the charge and its reasons, he can write in writing that this question is not related to the alleged crime. The Islamic Penal Code also specifies that the explanation of the accusation should be done by the public prosecutor or the investigator and not by the interrogators and other law enforcement and security officers. Due to its importance, it is suggested to insist as much as possible to achieve this legal right and to refrain from answering questions except the questions related to the identification of the accused, such as name, address, etc., until the accusation is explained. Contrary to the law, in security crimes, finding the reason for conviction begins after the accused is arrested or summoned. This process, which is known as case-making in the society, is done with the statements and information that the accused himself gives and the evidence collected against him. In political cases, sentencing is often done using the defendant's own statements during the investigation or the statements of others. Therefore, the accused must answer the questions carefully, knowing the limits of security crimes. In Iran's judicial system, the most important reason is the confession of the accused person. Therefore, you should know that your answers are considered a written confession.

In cases where arrest and summons are accompanied by violent and illegal behavior, or political and social activists are arrested as a group, notification by the family or the accused himself can prevent further violence against the accused and the arrest of other people.

Illegal questions: The following are considered illegal questions and the accused can refuse to answer them:



Deception of the accused: Deceiving the accused to make him answer and to confess against himself or others is completely illegal. The common method is that the accused is told that if he accepts some actions or accusations, they can give him a discount or release him. But in practice, it is these confessions that are used as proof of crime in the court, and it greatly limits the possibility of defending the accused at the court stage. The interrogators or on the other hand said that if in the case, the court accepts the charges attributed to some of the political activists who have been executed in recent years, Durbin will be released or face a lesser prison sentence. But in the end, the death sentence was issued against them based on these forced confessions.

Monograph: In political cases, in order to collect evidence against other political and social activists, the defendant is asked to write all his information about a person or different persons. This question is illegal and the accused can not answer it. If the accused is forced to write, it is better to deny any familiarity as much as possible, and if this is not possible, give very general information. It should be very careful not to provide any information about personal and private habits, relationships as well as activities of individuals that can lead to knowing them more. Some detainees think that it will be harmless to write public information, especially information that has already been published about others. While we never know how the information we provide in monographs will be used in the puzzle of intelligence officers.

Don't answer the question by anticipating the question raised in the mind of the investigating officer: it is very important that the accused concentrates his mind on the answer to the question that was asked to him and does not want to answer his possible questions by anticipating the interrogator's mentality. Especially, this problem occurs in a case where the accused, under the influence of the interrogator's suggestions, thinks that there is a lot of information about all the actions taken by the accused and others, and wants to answer possible questions to prove his good faith. While in most cases, the interrogator's information is much

Don't give long answers: In long answers, there is more possibility of saying things that can be used as evidence of a crime against the arrested person. Therefore, it is better to limit yourself to short sentences. The brevity of the answers should not be such that the investigating team thinks that the accused is resisting or hiding things

It is different.

The right to remain silent: the accused can refuse to answer questions. The silence of the accused cannot in any way be used as evidence to convict the accused in the court and in many cases it can be a suitable method in facing questions whose answers can be used as evidence in the court against the accused. If the question is written, you can write in the answer that I am silent in front of the question asked.

The right to read the minutes of the meeting and write the answers to the questions in writing: the accused has the right to answer the questions himself, and he cannot be asked to sign something without reading it completely.

slow

The right to see the documents collected against the accused: the accused must be informed of the existence of the documents against him so that he can defend himself against them. If these documents are videos, audio files, photos, witness testimony, etc., the interrogator should provide the defendant with the opportunity to see or hear the documents and then ask him to explain about them. Examining these documents is very necessary before the defendant answers, and the accused should refrain from

Confusion, making mistakes and not remembering: Contradictions, mistakes and forgetfulness due to mental and emotional pressure in the interrogation stage are normal and the accused can attribute his previous statements to these factors in different stages of the interrogation and gain control over the continuation of the interrogation

and Don't miss out. However, it is better to make every effort to avoid contradictions

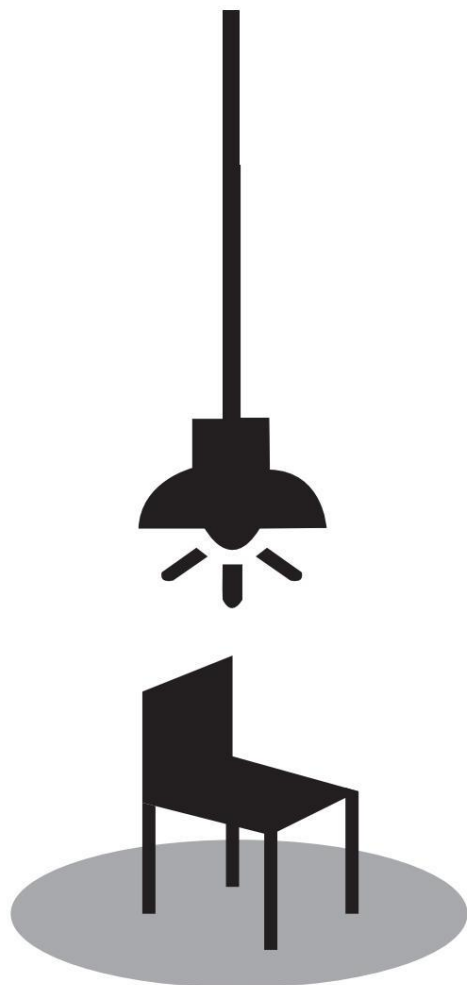
Coordination before and after arrest: If your activity is a group, have a meeting with other members of the group about the arrest and possible interrogation questions and try to reach a common mental understanding about the quality of your work, possible consequences and the necessary answers. Try to have a common and reasonable answer and do not answer out of this framework as much as possible. If someone from your collection is arrested, after being released, inform those who were questioned about them and try to convey all the information, true or false, unimportant and important, that he told about them to the interrogators. In this way, other members

will not lose their interrogator

Evidence and legal documents: In order to prove the occurrence of a criminal act and attribute it to the accused, evidence must be presented by the investigating authority and discussed during the investigation. In Iranian law, these evidences include confession, testimony, and knowledge of the judge. Judicial emirates, that is, events that in the judge's opinion can be a sign of the occurrence or non-occurrence of an event, can also be cited by the judge to issue a verdict. Things like recorded sound, video, photo, results of various tests, etc. are among these things. The value of these items depends on the opinion of the investigator and the judge. Currently, the video, photo and recorded sound are not considered to be strong evidence of the UAE, considering that it cannot be proven to be attributed to a person, and the accused can easily deny his connection with those documents and insist on their being fake. For example, even if a person's photo or video is clearly present in the demonstration, the accused can refuse to accept that the photo in question is real. Especially since it is very easy to make photos or videos using Photoshop or other software. In this case, the court must have other reasons besides the photo and video to convict the accused. For example, the photo was taken with the person's friends or family, or was found in the accused's belongings or personal computer. The related content in people's email or Facebook is one of the cases that is currently cited in the Revolutionary Court. For this purpose, first, the court must prove that the email or the relevant page in social networks or the comment belongs to the accused, and secondly, the statements made in these cases have a criminal aspect. Also, considering that it is possible to hack the e-mail and enter the e-mail of other people, they must prove that the accused wrote the said article personally.

So that other people, know

6. Interrogation



Iran is of special importance. In most of the interrogation and confession cases in the judicial system

Apart from the words of the accused or the confessions of other people, there is no other evidence. For this reason, the behavior and finally the resistance of the accused during the interrogation is a crucial issue.

Resisting during interrogation does not mean staying silent or confronting the interrogator, but it means not giving up and not losing yourself. Although resistance is usually difficult, it is ultimately to your advantage

because it reduces the likelihood of conviction and punishment. Many activists are somewhat familiar with possible interrogation methods before arrest. But because the interrogation conditions depend on many factors, it is difficult to predict the interrogator's behavior. At the same time, many political activists in Iran do not face the harshest treatment from the government. The interrogators usually resort to a combination of "white torture"

or psychological pressure and not so severe beatings. In general, many activists suffer from mental pressure and the atmosphere of terror in prison more than physical pressure. Most of this mental pressure is caused by the prisoner's lack of access to information. Information such as: Where am I? What are my charges? What

documents are there against me? How will I be treated? Knowing in

Interrogation steps: Interrogators first take your information and then ask questions. They are in the end
During the interrogation, you will be asked to write your final defense. Then they send the case to the investigation
by preparing a report. Note that interrogation is not necessarily a continuous process and there may be gaps between
different stages. Sometimes there may be a pause for days and weeks and the interrogation process starts again.

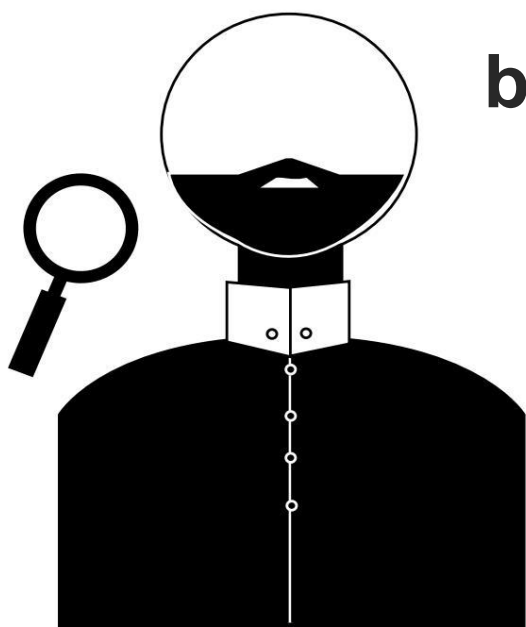
You may be interrogated by several people. For example, the interrogation team may change after some
time. There have been cases where the interrogation of a person has finished with the first interrogation
team, and after some time (a few days or a few weeks) a new interrogation team has arrived and everything has started from s

In the investigation, you will be asked a series of questions that may take several sessions, then the case
will be completed and sent to the court with the issuance of an indictment. In most cases, after this stage,
the accused is left alone until the court. There is also a possibility that you will be released on bail, surety
or guarantee.



The most important pressures were mental pressures. Physical
pressures such as beatings have a limited and sometimes opposite effect.
But it was very difficult to endure the cell, meeting with the family, not being
interrogated and isolated, preventing contact, etc.





behaviors and actions⁷

The usual interrogators

Interrogation is a mental game whose main goal is to get information. To achieve this goal, interrogators usually use the trial and error method. They change their tactics at different stages to find the best way to get information from the prisoner. Some common interrogation tricks include the following.

Disclosure of certain information: During the interrogation (usually the first session) the interrogator will disclose some documents that have been collected about you so that you may imagine that they have information about many of your activities and resistance will be fruitless. They may even be words and monographs. show you others (true or false). Remember that the interrogator does not know everything about you and is only trying to pretend so. If they were aware of all your activities, they would not need to talk and ask y

Good interrogator and bad interrogator: One of the most common interrogation techniques used all over the world is the presence of a "good" interrogator and a "bad" interrogator. In this method, one interrogator pressures you and harasses you, and the other interrogator comforts you and pretends to be concerned about your interests and situation. Using a good interrogator and a bad interrogator is a very effective way to get information from a prisoner because, following the pressures of prison and interrogation, the accused needs love and support more than ever, and the behavior of a good interrogator can be very deceptive. In fact, there is no good interrogator and bad interrogator

Lying: Most of the interrogators' words are lies. They often mix their false statements with the truth to increase the effect of their psychological game. For example, they may show you a fake newspaper for the critical situation outside the prison. Some of the common lies of the interrogators are: their claims about the information they have about your activities, claiming to know about your close and private relationships and even having evidence such as photos and videos, lying about your loved ones getting sick or even dying, and The claim that no one knows that you have been arre

At the same time, lies and mental games during interrogation are not limited to the interrogation room. For example, you may hear fake voices in your cell. Do not trust the words you think you heard by accident in prison. Several former activists have had the experience of hearing fake scenarios (such as the arrest of their friends and colleagues or their confessions) in the prison corridors, which later turned out to be completely fake.

Creating an atmosphere of terror: after lying, inducing worry and terrorizing the prisoner is one of the most common tactics to make him speak. If you are held in a security cell, you will most likely be blindfolded throughout the interrogation. The interrogator sometimes does not talk to you for a long time after entering the room, and you will only hear the sound of his papers flipping or the chair shaking. As mentioned before, they strengthen your anxiety and mental conflict by playing the sound before the interrogation, keeping you in a state of ignorance, preventing you from contacting your family, and sometimes not being interrogated for several weeks.

Threat: Threat is one of the most common methods of interrogation. Some of the common threats include: threats of heavy punishment from the judge, harming the family, torture, sexual assault, and the use of lie detectors. People who are accused of serious crimes such as armed struggle, or who are particularly sensitive to them due to the reasons of the security forces, usually face the claim of arbitrary and quick execution.


Physical torture: Beating, holding on one's feet for a long time, keeping one's feet in unbalanced conditions, waking up for a long time and pouring cold water are among the most common physical tortures.

Mental torture: Insults, obscenities, threats, humiliation and entering into matters related to personal relationships, including sexual relations and shaving head and face


Sexual torture: sexual torture of activists, whether through sexual threats against the prisoner himself or those around him, vulgar and obscene words, sexual harassment and violation of the usual methods of pressure and confession from male and female

Kindness: For some activists, interrogators' kind gestures, especially after rounds of violence and intense pressure, are one of the tactics that are very difficult to deal with. Many respond to interrogator's affection.

One of the activists told a strange memory in the interview, which was an interesting example of the combination of "torture" and "love" to get a confession:



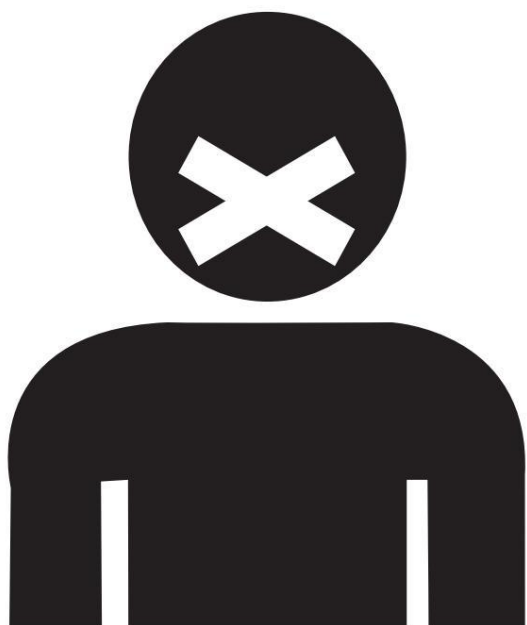
After I was severely beaten, insulted and threatened by the interrogator and fell on the ground, there was a pause and silence in the interrogation. The interrogator changed his tone as if his the cigarette anger had subsided. He put that he had made on my lips and with a kindness and sincerity that was nothing like his previous behavior, he said that he was deeply sorry for having to interrogate me and that he wanted to help me, but for this I needed to. Show some flexibility. What broke me under interrogation and convinced me to confess was more than the beating of t



8. The most effective methods

not to disclose

Information



Perhaps the most important thing to remember when interrogating is that an interrogation is a psychological and dramatic game aimed at obtaining information that is ultimately detrimental to you and your activities. Therefore, in order to stay safe from serious injuries of this game, you should familiarize yourself with this game as much as you can. As mentioned earlier, the interrogation process is a kind of trial and error, and the interrogator will change the scene depending on your reaction to get the best result. Therefore, your methods of resistance and confrontation should also be

This issue, Obviously, the interrogators have more interrogation experience than you and are trained to do so. as well as the abilities and authority that the interrogator has because of the position he is in, makes the interrogator in a position of power and the prisoner in a vulnerable situation most of the time. But this lack of power equality does not mean that the prisoner cannot have the upper hand in critical situations; The prisoner can have relative control of the interrogation process and high sensitivity. The interrogator, like everyone else, has a can in his hand. This work, however, must be carefully felt that the person is smart and does his job well, which is to get information. For this reason, one of the most effective tactics used by activists during interrogation is a game in which not only the interrogator is not humiliated, but his ser

You can also play with your interrogator...

Some activists think that keeping silent and evading the answer is the best way to retaliate. But after the arrest and interrogation, they realize that absolute silence and evasion make the interrogator more angry and may make the interrogation longer. One of the effective methods is to act as if you have lost yourself and want to disclose information after a period of resistance. Of course, the role of losing oneself must be

performed delicately so that the result does

Lack of trust: Never trust your interrogator. Your first line of defense in an interrogation is distrust. Assume that the interrogator is lying and deceiving in most cases. There is no friendly, casual, aimless conversation between you and the interrogator. Keep reminding yourself of this throughout the interview.

Insisting on clarifying the charges: From a legal point of view, the interrogator is not allowed to ask the accused questions that have nothing to do with the alleged crimes. For example, if you are accused of propagandizing against the regime through publishing and blogging, the interrogator cannot legally ask you about drinking alcohol. Therefore, the accused is not required to talk to the interrogator outside of the context of the charges. If you have not been charged before the interrogation, insist on clarifying the exact charges and if the interrogator asks you a question unrelated to the charge, remind him that the question has nothing to do with the charges against you. Although insisting on legal behavior can intensify the pressure against you

Hiding weak points and creating a virtual fortress: During your arrest and interrogation, the more sensitive you are to any pressure factor, the more the interrogator will use it. Because he realizes that agent is an effective way to get information from you. So revealing your weaknesses can put you under a lot of pressure. The most effective method adopted by the activists in this field is the "virtual trench" strategy. They have used all their efforts not to reveal their real weaknesses or tried to downplay them if the interrogator touches them. In addition, activists pretend to be sensitive to issues that are actually their strengths.

If the interrogator claims to know about your private relationship, but this is an issue that you are not sensitive to because you have already talked to your family and asked them to tell if you are arrested that you are with a girlfriend or boyfriend. Being a candidate yourself, you can use this as an artificial weakness. Every time the interrogator threatens to reveal your private relationships, you can pretend with concern and embarrassment that this issue is very important to you. Be careful not to act in a way that reveals your strategy to the interrogator.

Balance between resistance and cooperation gesture: One of the most important points that should be considered in all stages of interrogation is to create a balance between resistance and as a result, displease the interrogators with the amount of non-resistance gesture to form unimportant information. This work is actually optimizing the amount of giving information with resistance in such a way that the least consequences affect the person and his relatives.

The gesture of resistance makes the interrogators bolder. In general, try not to speak in a provocative manner and do not humiliate the interrogator. Claiming to be strong and the ineffectiveness of threats and beatings or so-called insults in many cases causes more pressure to be put on you. The gesture of complete dedication also makes the interrogators greedy. Especially note that if you lose yourself and give up from the beginning, the i

Grading the importance of information: Differentiate between deciding to talk and breaking down in an interrogation. Breaking is a fairly complete surrender of oneself to the interrogator. You can maintain your authority even while speaking. Of course, your first goal should be to preserve any kind of information. But if you reach the point where you have to provide information to the interrogator in line with the gesture of cooperation, pay close attention to the type of information you disclose. In this situation, you can start talking about a series of public issues. For example, one of the activists admitted after several days of intense pressure that he had written an article on foreign sites. But since he published these articles under his own name and it was enough for the interrogator to search for his name, this confession had
However, saying the same thing made the interrogation atmosphere calmer. In these cases, it is better to think in advance about your safe confessions to some extent. Under the pressure of an interrogation, it will be difficult to decide how important the matter you want to confess to, and the decisions you have made in advance can be very helpful. Note that admitting to public and accessible issues should not be done quickly. You should wait until the pressure increases a little and then say these words. If the disclosure of the least important information is done without pressure, the interrogator will not have the illusion of getting points from the prisoner.

Ethical confession conditions: During the interrogation, if you are forced to confess, try to keep the subject more around your own activities and avoid involving other activists as much as possible in your confessions. Although it is not always possible to observe this issue absolutely, but one should try to avoid involving others in confessions. This issue is important both from an ethical point of view and from the point of view of not complicating the case.

Rejecting and justifying the evidence: In any matter, deny all or part of it as much as you can. Example **Deny being in a place or deny the nature of your presence** (for example, say: I was the only passerby or I was there at another time). to lose

Exposing possible lies: If you have to tell a lie, don't worry about it being exposed. In most cases, the interrogator knows that you will probably not be honest during the interrogation. Hiding the facts is a right and sometimes a moral duty for those who peacefully fight for their rights. You can defend what you said as much as possible even if it is not true. Finally, if you are not able to continue it, solve the problem by saying only that "I did not know" or "I had forgotten". Meanwhile, keep in mind that after the lie is revealed, the interrogator will usually use this issue as a factor to pressure you and try to get more confessions from you by calling you a liar.

"Breaking" does not mean the end of the resistance: as it was emphasized before, the activists have different abilities and are finally interrogated in different conditions. Under the pressure of interrogation, an activist may lose his ability to resist and break the term. If such a situation happens to you, know that your partial breakdown does not mean that your ability to resist has completely disappeared. You can deny or refute part or all of your words after gaining strength again.

This denial can happen in several ways:

I had to lie under pressure, but the truth is something else.

I meant something else, or

I had forgotten.

Confronting your friends: Some activists have confronted their friends during part of the interrogation.

In such a situation, you should expect to see your friends confessing against you, themselves or others, being tortured and beaten, crying, and other inappropriate situations. Your friend may even advise you to confess like him and stop resisting. Expect to face such cases in advance and try to be able to manage such situations and not lose yourself. If you feel necessary, you can tell your friends that he must be saying these things under pressure and that his confessions are not true.

Buying time: In some situations, especially during an interrogation by a "good interrogator," you can buy yourself more time by saying that you'll let me think about what you said for a few days.

You are not aware of the evolution of the interrogation and the passing of time alone may make you cro

Use of gender: While women activists are subjected to extreme physical and sexual pressure simply because they are women in many cases and their gender is used against them, depending on the situation, they can use their gender as a protective

For example, if you feel that you and the interrogator are alone in the room during the interrogation, you can protest and ask for the presence of another person in the room or for the interrogation room to be opened.

Also, if the interrogator interrogates you at unusual hours (after dark or very early in the morning), you can object to it. In many cases, showing sensitivity to this issue will make the interrogator treat you more carefully. slow

Physical torture: The Islamic Republic has a long history of resorting to physical torture and mistreatment of prisoners. In the sixties, when the government felt less secure, political and civil activists were victims of severe torture. In Iran today, ethnic and ideological activists and opposition and critical groups such as Kurds, Arabs, Baloch, Baha'is and the People's Mujahideen are the biggest victims of torture.

Unfortunately, there is not a very useful strategy for dealing with extreme torture. Any human being may break under severe torture and be willing to give true or false confessions. But it is useful to k



The interrogator will mostly lie about making the physical torture more severe and may even pretend to be preparing for more severe torture.

People's ability to withstand physical beating is different. But many people have been able to resist even under severe torture, and your tolerance in the field may be high.

Remember that a person who resorts to force and violence to get his wishes is in a position of weakness and your endurance does not mean your weakness.

There are two different strategies for dealing with beatings and torture and you have to decide on the right one depending on your situation. Sometimes a combination of these two methods can be

Screaming: If you think you will be subjected to severe physical torture, you can scream and shout at the beginning of the beatings. Usually, the soldier prefers the interrogator to use methods other than physical pressure to get a confession. Therefore, trying to attract attention during the beating can be an effective method, because the interrogator may not want his colleagues to know about the inci

Fainting: If you have been beaten before during an interrogation and you believe that you are likely to suffer severe torture, you can quickly appear injured, lethargic, and pass out during the first beatings in order to impress the interrogator. Your insults will seem useless.

Reporting torture: Report any type of torture to Badhari. If you are kept in solitary confinement, you can ask the guard to bring paper and a pen so that you can request to go to the

Mass and parallel interrogation

Group and parallel interrogation for a prisoner is much more difficult and complicated than other forms of interrogation, because every little word you say can be transferred to your friends and by this means more information can be taken from them, and this process is repeated to you by repeating what your friends said. You try not to be the first person to start leaking information.

During mass interrogations, one of your friends who has broken under the pressure of interrogation may be brought to face you in order to use his failure to increase your psychological pressure. In this scenario, your friend might tell you, "I've confessed, so you better stop resisting." He might even mention some of his own confessions. In such a situation, you can reject his words in front of your friend and say: "These words are not true and I don't know why you say such words." Even if your friend's words are true, you are not morally obligated to confirm his confessions because of your responsibility towards yourself, your community and your ideals.



9. Confession

In all interrogations there is pressure to confess against oneself and monologue against others. Writing confessions on paper is the last stage of interrogation. The documents of your case are your writings and not the words exchanged between you and the interrogator. Written confessions are evidence that will be used.

Resistance and non-confession: Your first goal is not to confess (as well as to refrain from asking for forgiveness). In this regard, you can use the time-consuming strategy that was mentioned earlier. Overall, try not to rush to answer the interrogator's questions. Pause and think about your questions and answers.

Dumb answers: If the pressure increases, instead of discussing your activities and other people, discuss the general situation of the country, for example, about the economic problems and the problems of the youth. As much as you can, do not write clearly and use phrases like: I don't know exactly, maybe and probably, and use decisive answers.

Illegible writing: illegible and messy writing and a lot of scribbles are also useful. In at least one case, an active confession written with a shaky hand due to severe torture was removed from the final file because it could have been evidence of his unfavorable condition.

Writing the desired answers: The examiners will usually go over your answers with you before you write them down. Regardless of what answer you agree on with the interviewer, write the answer you want without getting involved. Sometimes the examiner may tear your writing several times. The goal of the interrogator is to eventually force you to write what he wants. But be careful not to be forced to give additional information to what was asked, or write what the interviewer wants. You can change the sentences compared to the previous time to reduce the pressure every time you have to rewrite your content. This is a psychological game. Keep in mind that as much as you get tired, your interrogator will also get tired and nervous, with this difference, he is getting paid to participate in this game, and he has no faith and belief in the principle of the game.

Pay special attention to questions that have a yes or no answer: answer questions very carefully give Some questions have a yes or no answer, which is a kind of confession. Do not give short answers to these questions. The interrogator may tear your paper many times, but yes or no answer to these questions can determine your j

Ethical position in confession: If you are forced to confess about others, it is better to write low-risk and general information; For example, mention the person's academic background, whether he is a good person, and how you met him (if it is unrelated to your activities). Sometimes you can talk about some public activities of other people that you are sure are not troublesome. Try Before the arrest, coordinate with your friends what things about their relationships and records you can reveal in emergency situations. This preparation will help your friend to be aware of the revealed things during the interrogation and

Written answer to oral questions: If the interviewer raises his question orally and asks you to start writing by leaving a few lines blank, you should write the question at the beginning of your answer. For example, write, "My answer to the question is...

Date and pagination: After finishing the answer, cross out the white part of the paper and leave no place to write more. Also, make sure that all the pages are numbered and the date is clear. In one case, the absence of a date on the confession page led to the use of a defendant's words regarding events that occurred after his interrogation

Denial of "confessions": If you were forced to confess under pressure and torture, you can indirectly refer to these pressures and write this article supposedly according to the situation you are in, or according to the concerns you have. you write These expressions can be useful later. You can also write at the end of each sheet that you wrote these contents under the pressure of the interrogator. Due to the possible strong reaction of the interrogator to the direct denial of written confessions, this issue may not be of much use in practice and the us

Confession and televised interview: Resist requests for interviews or televised confessions as much as you can because televised confessions are difficult. Every sentence you say in the video can be edited and eventually used against you or someone else. There are cases where the words of an activist about a specific event have been used in relation to completely different events and against other activists. Where and how your recorded speech will be used is not in your control, and refusing a video interview is the best course of action.

Palpitations, stuttering and unusual movements: You cannot use most of the methods used in written confessions in a television interview. The best way to make a video unusable is to use constant clapping, abnormal shaking, and severe stuttering, to the point where the video

Inappropriate face: One of the ethnic activists is forced to say that he is willing to be interviewed after a lot of confrontation. But because he knew that a televised confession would cost him a lot of money, at the last moment when he was supposed to be in front of the camera crew, he scratched his face in his cell using the seal of prayer, and this caused him to appear in front of the camera. do not give Even though he is under pressure after this action, no video is taken of him. While some of his co-accused were forced to be interviewed and

10 Repentance and asking for forgiveness



Usually, the interrogation process reaches the point where the interrogators claim that the accused will receive a lesser punishment if he requests amnesty. Note that this is also part of the interrogation scenario. Never enter this game and ask for forgiveness. But if you have to do such a thing, remember that in most cases asking for forgiveness is practically the same as confession, so always be very careful in writing your pardon and ask for forgiveness without confessing. For example, if the interrogator asks you to request amnesty for participating in a demonstration, you should emphasize in your text that you do not remember participating in a demonstration (or you were the only observer, etc.), but in any case

.11 Solitary prison



Solitary prison, especially in the pre-sentence period, when a person does not know what fate awaits him

It puts a lot of mental pressure on the prisoner. Some of the common issues of solitary confinement are:

anorexia, loneliness, lack of sleep, hallucinations, extreme cold or heat, not being interrogated and thus cut off from human contact, constant light, and in rare cases, the possibility of hidden cameras

Full Cell Search: Search all cells completely. Even if it is possible to lift the carpet of the floor of the cell and see under it. You might find an autograph, a former prisoner's handwriting, a sheet of newspaper, or anything else that interests you in the solitude of a cell. Check the blindfold and the prison clothes completely. Sometimes a prisoner's writing in the corner of clothes or blindfold can change your mood.

Stationery: Ask the guards to provide you with stationery. If this request is rejected, carefully try to find a pen or pencil during the interrogation, prosecutor's office or court and take it to the cell. Writing can help fill your loneliness. Prison guards usually know if you have a pen or not by reading the cell wall. You can write your writings instead of the cell wall in the margin of Quran or Mufatih. If you think that your relatives are not aware of your arrest, write your conditions by mentioning the name and date so that people who read it later will be aware of your arrest. If you have a pen, you can also write a message on your palm or wrist while meeting with family and deliver it to them. In this case, try to clear it before returning to the cell.

Repetition of beliefs: The longer you are kept in solitary confinement, the more lonely you feel. Loneliness leads you to doubt your beliefs and activities and be more vulnerable to the interrogation and interrogation process. Continually repeat your convictions in private and maintain your belief in the action you have taken; Even if you come to the conclusion that some of your actions were wrong, prison is not a place for self-reflection. Postpone the review of your actions and reasons

Stopping your period: Do not worry if your period stops in solitary confinement or in general during detention, and in most cases it occurs after release. This happened to many female activists during detention, and this problem can be solved without the need for medication. But inside the prison, be sure to request that you go to the hospital and be examined by a gynecologist. This issue is very important for health and ward officials, especially if you are single. You can u



Do not think about your family and relatives and their conditions in isolation. Because their situation outside is much better than yours and

thinking about them will not help yo



The most effective ways to deal with solitary confinement: Although solitary confinement is very difficult to bear, there are specific and proven ways to deal with it. Some of the most effective ways to reduce the pressures caused by solitary confinement

- 
- Daily planning and scheduling
 - Exercising or dancing daily in the cell (so that your heart rate increases and you sweat)
 - Eating breakfast and regular meals
 - drinking water
 - Request for referral to health care
 - masturbation
 - Thinking of good memories and taking refuge in the power of imagination and making memories
 - Read and save the books you have access to
 - Contact with side cells if possible without talking about sensitive issues
 - Clean the cell
 - Making solitaire games
 - Thinking that all these events will one day become a memory
 - Going to the bathroom and toilet outside the cell
 - Reading wall writings and writing

simple meditation (box breathing)

Inhale for 4 seconds, hold your breath for 4 seconds, exhale for 4 seconds, hold your breath for 4 seconds.

Even five minutes of practicing box or square breathing can have a tremendous effect on changing your mental state in the cell.



12. Protest in prison

You can also protest the increase in pressure in prison. Your protest can be in the form of not using the usual prison services, such as family visits, phone calls, and canteens. You can even refuse to be questioned if necessary. What is obvious is that these protests will cost you money. But in situations where you have suffered a lot of pressure, protesting may be able to reduce the pressure. One of the common methods of protest in Iranian prisons is hunger strike. We never advise you to go on hunger strike. A hunger strike has long-term effects on a person's health. But if you find yourself in a situation where you think you have no choice but to go on a hunger strike, pay attention to the following:

Careful decision: Before deciding to go on a hunger strike, consider the negative consequences of this action. Hunger strike gives a serious blow to your body and if it gets too long, it may cause irreparable damage to your internal organs. Since the hunger strike is a relatively common method of protest, we draw your attention to the following points. Paying attention to these points will limit the damage caused by the hunger strike.

Preparation: One week before the beginning of the hunger strike, prepare your body for the strike by gradually eliminating meat do.

Strike: It is not recommended that you go on a dry hunger strike. Drink plenty of fluids and do not eliminate sugar and salt from your diet to provide your body with the necessary electrolytes. As much as you can, provide yourself with comfortable physical conditions, both in terms of the place where you sit and in terms of keeping your body temperature balanced, so as not to put pressure on your body.

Breaking the strike: When you want to end your strike, start eating slowly and for the first two days try to eat only soft and watery food such as soup and tonic liquids; Consume fruit and vegetable juices.

13. Request for cooperation



Usually at some stage of the interrogation you will be asked to cooperate with the intelligence authorities and give them information about various people after your release from prison. The closer you get to the end of the interrogation, the more likely you will hear this offer. At the end of the interrogation, the atmosphere is semi-friendly, and as a result, the atmosphere of pressure and resistance no longer prevails. The best and, in fact, the only useful response to an offer of cooperation is to immediately and firmly reject the request, even if you have already broken down under questioning. Apart from the moral problem, such an agreement means the continuation

You cannot consent to cooperation under false pretenses. It is wrong to think that you will be able to easily refuse to transmit information after your release. The agreement to cooperate is like a quagmire, which is not impossible to get out of, but very difficult. Such an agreement is like giving the interrogator a weapon to continue to control you after you are released from prison.

Meanwhile, if you don't firmly reject this request from the beginning, the interrogator will think that he can turn your potential cooperation into reality with more pressure, and therefore, he will put more pressure on you. You can reject this request explicitly without making the interrogator sensitive. For example, you can say that you are tired and you don't intend to continue your activities and you don't want to see your old friends. You can even say that you think they have betrayed you and you can't hang out with them. Be careful not to sign the papers in which the topic of cooperation is raised in any way.

.14 Court



Before going to court, try to contact your lawyer to inform you about the court process. If you make more meetings with him to get to know him better, because your lawyer is possessive, trying to contact him and not having a lawyer is better than a possessive lawyer who acts against your interests. If you feel that your lawyer is not reliable and despite your efforts, you could not get the lawyer you want, talk to the judge. But knowing from other prisoners about the experiences of others regarding how to deal with the most fundamental rights of the accused in the court can be an important help. The last section of this booklet details some

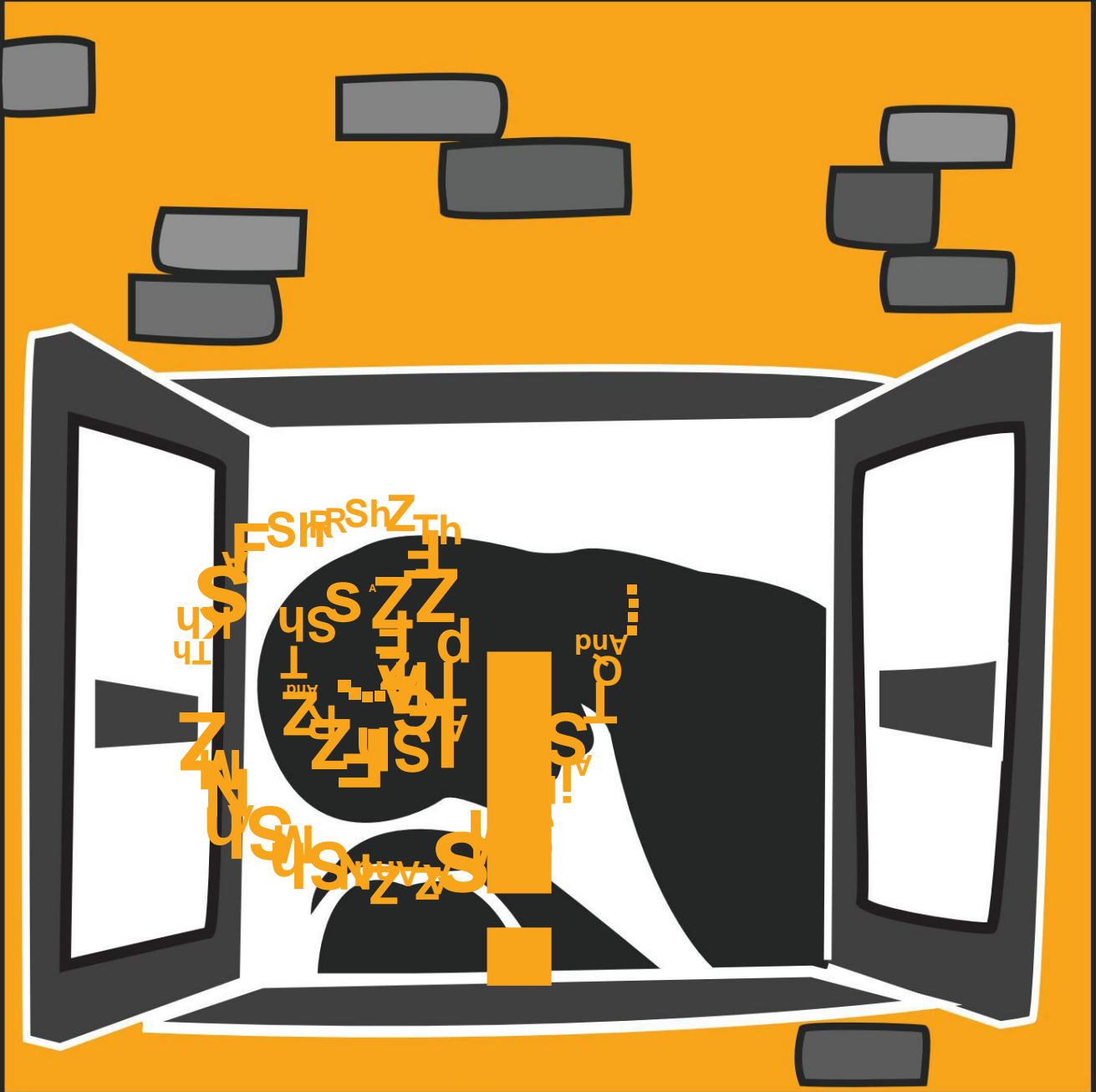
The best prison experiences

If you are arrested despite trying to avoid arrest, try to make the best use of your situation and use the limited opportunities of the prison. Prison can be a school for political activists. You can become more mature and mature in prison and make your beliefs more consistent.

Acquaintance with other activists: You may find the opportunity to get to know other activists closely in prison. You can learn from their experiences and get inspired by talking to them. If you are with unknown people of the same cell, be careful, and of course, in any case, avoid telling memories that could cause trouble for you or your friends. But even if you are not sure if your cellmates are trustworthy people, try to talk to them and create a social atmosphere for yourself. Social relationships in prison are very beneficial for your mood and mental health.

Getting to know the security core: After being arrested, you will have the opportunity to get to know the security core of the government and deal closely with the intelligence agents. This contact can provide you with a better understanding of those who work opposite you and introduce you to the obstacles and opportunities of n

Self-confidence: Prison is a difficult experience for activists, which usually has long-term mental, physical, social and economic consequences. But this experience can also introduce you to abilities that you didn't think you had before, and as a result, strengthen your self-confidence and increase your ability to endure problems.



Negative consequences of imprisonment 15

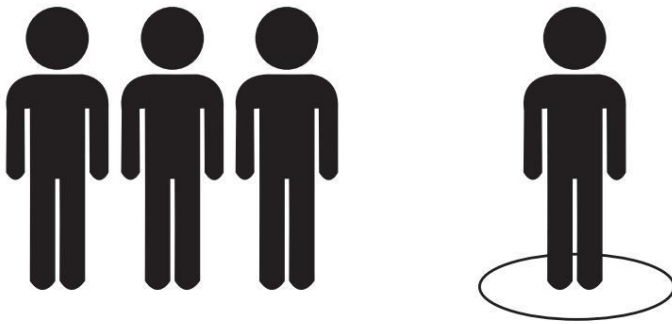
Methods of facing the consequences of prison 16

Family 17

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15. The negative consequences of

imprisonment



Incarceration has many negative consequences. An activist should try not to be arrested because being imprisoned is against personal interests and defeats the goals he is trying to achieve. But in case of arrest, the best way to deal with the consequences of prison is to get familiar with it and the solutions to deal with it. Some of the common experiences of activists after freedom are:

- Creating disorders and stress after trauma caused by arrest and imprisonment
- Feeling of missing out on big life situations
- A sense of heroism and excessive ability
- Feeling guilty about your activities
- The events of the prison and the pressure it has placed on your family
- Feeling that your friends and loved ones will continue to live their normal lives while you are incarcerated
- have turned their backs and as a result become pessimistic towards them
- Interrogator's phone calls to control you and get information
- A lot of family pressure to control different aspects of your life
- Disturbing and disturbing sleep

16. Methods of facing the consequences of prison



After their release, activists usually face many challenges. But like the challenges in prison and Solitary cells are faced with it, there are also effective solutions for the transition to complete mental and physical health. [Psychologist](#) has it.

Exercise: Make a plan for your daily exercise after release. Exercise is one of the best ways to deal with depression and uncomfortable and irrational thoughts.

Psychoanalyst: Going to a psychoanalyst after release is very useful. The best psychoanalyst is the one who gives you the feeling that he understands your situation well and you can trust him. If you do not get such a feeling from your psychoanalyst, he is not the right psychoanalyst for you, even if he is experienced. Find another psychoanalyst, you should feel that the psychoanalyst's advice and approach are useful for your situation.

Sociability: do not avoid the community and try to be active. The need to be isolated may be strong in you, but hanging out with friends and family and strengthening social and emotional relationships will improve your mood and help you return to normal life.

Talking with others: reminiscing and talking about the events that happened to you in prison can reduce the negative impact of prison memories.

to do things that make you happy. **Make a conscious effort to enjoy life:** Go on a trip and make a conscious effort happy and enjoy it.

.17 family



Threatening the family is one of the things that may cause activists to worry more than anything else during detention and interrogation. Unfortunately, there is not much that can be done to deal with this threat, and at the same time, as mentioned earlier, the more you show that you care about your family, the more this concern will be used against you. Before being arrested, some of the activists had explained to their families about their activities and told them that they might be arrested. These activists informed their relatives about the pressure methods of the security and judicial institutions. Despite the fact that more prepared, put a limit on your worry, but it will make your loved ones

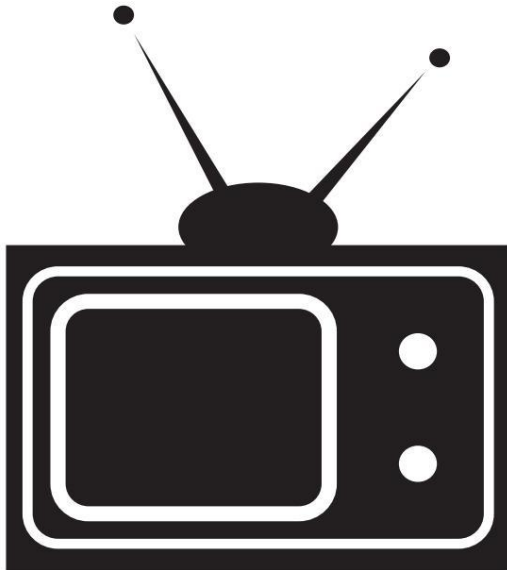
Talk to Fardi Amin: If you can't talk to your family frankly before being arrested, discuss your situation with a trusted family member, a person whom both you and your family trust, and ask him to talk to you after the arrest. Talk to your relatives and convey your conditions and do

I was very worried about the pressure on my family, but to
reduce it, I had to cooperate with the interrogator,
considering the charges that were attributed to me,

accepting those charges would cause greater damage to my life and

Making a list of wishes: share a list of your requests with this trusted person. For example, ask your family if they are asked about your private relationship, say that you are engaged and that the family is aware of your relationship; Or emphasize to them that contrary to the claims of the authorities, their refusal to talk to the media does not protect you. (For more information on this, please refer to section 17 and "Role of Media").

Case follow-up: Family follow-up is very useful. If you don't have a lawyer, ask your family not only to choose a lawyer to pursue your case, but also to apply to the court to request visits, set bail for your release, or unconditional release. In cities, considering the more traditional relationships, following up with regional and local influential people can be very, very effective. Considering the close relationship and many deals that local officials have with each other, going to the local authorities and following them can lead to your release much faster and easier than the judicial process. At the same time, listening to the advice of people who have no experience in this field will lead to more confusion for the family of political activists. Therefore, they should



18. The role of the media

The activists who played a role in preparing this booklet did not emphasize the importance of any action as much as the importance of announcing the news of arrest and prison. The activists' advice was clear: spreading the news of the handiwork and media attention empowers the prisoner and makes the interrogator more cautious. Usually, the judicial authorities threaten the families of the prisoners that if the news of their child's arrest is broadcast, they will keep them in prison longer and a heavier punishment will be applied against them. But this is contrary to the active practical experience.

Useful and effective notification features:

Ask your family members not to take a political position and only tell the news and details about your arrest from the standpoint of concerned families.

Since they are not lawyers and lawyers, they can speak emotionally as relatives, and it is better that the most emotional person in the family, such as the mother of the prisoner, takes the responsibility of talking to the media.

Try to talk to credible and reliable media.

forces and competing institutions in Iran's government and judicial system. As this issue can be used for the benefit of the imprisoned activist, the presence of competing forces may create additional problems for the activists. Note that after getting the desired result, such as freedom or acquittal in court, keep silent and do not provoke the case with unnecessary talks of rival forces or officials.

”

Several campaigns by Iranian university students set off It was very effective to the extent that it forced the university administration to communicate with the security agencies and intervene in the case process.

”

(The attention of the media) helped to reduce the pressure on me a lot. Although the interrogators put pressure on me because of this, this issue also showed that they were also under pressure to some extent. Also, many times it seems I think it helps to release the person from prison and that it goes according to the legal procedure because they know that you are not an unknown person that they can do whatever t

”

The news coverage had a big impact. As much as the media paid more attention to this matter, the amount of pressure decreased or its positive effect showed itself in other ways.

”

The effect of publishing the news can be understood by considering the condition of the prisoners who are not published. If the news of someone's arrest is not published, anything can happen to him.

No one has ever enjoyed greater immunity because the news of his arrest was not broadcast
Is.

In my opinion, the publication of the news of the arrest is in the interest of the accused and makes the superior authorities of the

interrogator sensitive to his perform

Ethnic activists made a lot of efforts. I had no support from the Persian media, but the amount of support I had from ethnic activists had an effect on my freedom.

Media coverage, websites, interviews of relatives and friends, and the statement of student organizations, all had a very positive effect in my opinion, and the interrogator's behavior changed.

A campaign was formed in support of me and several other prisoners at the same time, which I think helped to speed up the case or at least that I finally got a meeting.



The right of citizenship and the rights of the accused

19

Rights of the accused during interrogation

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Court

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19. Citizenship rights and

Rights of the accused



The rights of activists in Iran are unfortunately widely violated, but your awareness of the minimum legal standards is essential. Knowing the rights and some legal complexities will help you to behave in the best possible way and minimize your legal problems in case of legal trouble. Although your knowledge will probably not completely prevent the illegal behavior of judicial and law enforcement authorities, but at least you can better evaluate your position and the authorities' claims about your case. The following is a list of the most basic citizenship rights and the rights of the accused in Iran.

The right to freedom: No one has the right to restrict or deprive you of your freedom without legal reason. The judge should not summon or summon you unless there are sufficient reasons for summoning or summoning. Sufficient evidence means evidence that the accused has committed a crime. (Principle 37 of the Constitution, Article 168 of the Criminal Procedure Law, Paragraph 5 of Article One of the Law on Respect for Legitimate Freedoms and Protection of Citizen

Rights, Article 1 of the Univer

The right to personal security: everyone has the right to work and live freely in the society, and no one has the right to limit or deny the freedom of individuals without legal reason. In invisible crimes where the accused is arrested by order of the judicial authority, the officers are obliged to immediately hand over the accused to the judicial authority.

Judicial officers have no right to keep the accused under observation for more than 24 hours. (Article 46 of the Cri

The right to limit the period of temporary detention: the order of temporary detention can continue until the first court verdict, but this period should not exceed the minimum legal punishment for the crime committed. In any case, the term of temporary detention does not exceed two years in crimes punishable by deprivation of life and one year in other crimes

For example, if the charge is cooperation with hostile states and the accused is in custody with an arrest warrant, according to Article 242 of the Criminal Procedure Code, his arrest warrant can be extended until he is released from the minimum legal punishment for the crime of cooperating with hostile states. Do not exceed. In this case, the minimum punishment is one year and the maximum is 10 years. Therefore, detention of the accused for more than one year is

considered illegal detention. (Article 242 of the Criminal Procedur

The right to be considered innocent: the accused does not have to prove his innocence, but the plaintiff or any official who claims that the accused is guilty must prove their claim with legal reasons. In obvious crimes where the accused is arrested by the judicial officers, the officers are obliged to do so as soon as possible and within 24 hours at the latest.

Take him to the judicial authority. If the judicial authority considers the grounds of the accusation to be sufficient to carry out the investigation and complete it, he must immediately explain the accusation and its grounds to the accused. If the accused is arrested on a holiday, he should be taken to the duty judge. Officers and bailiffs do **fall** not have the right to refuse to take the accused to the judicial authority under the pretext of closure.

Visible crimes are crimes that happen in front of the officers and the officers see the accused fleeing, or with the crime instrument, or at the scene of the crime. In these cases, the agents can arrest the suspect and take him to the judicial authority without the order of the judicial authority. The period during which the accused is kept in police custody before going to the judicial authority is called under observation. (Article

The right to refuse to carry out illegal orders: the accused has the right not to carry out illegal orders of judicial and non-judicial authorities. For example, summoning the accused must be done in writing and presenting the summons. The summons is sent in two copies. The defendant receives one copy and signs the other copy and returns it to the summons officer. Therefore, if an officer delivers the subpoena only to the audience and does not hand over a copy of it to him, legally, no notification has been made and the accused is not obliged to comply with it. (Article 169-168 of the Criminal Procedure Law).

The right to respect the principle of legality of crime and punishment: The judge must explain the accusation and the reasons for the accusation to him immediately after the appearance or arrest of the accused and start the investigation. The judge cannot delay the investigation in any way. In necessary cases, if the accused is sick and unable to move, the judge is obliged to go to him and conduct the investigation. Therefore, if a person is summoned or arrested and left alone without being charged and the preliminary investigation started, or if he is charged with acts that are not considered crimes in the law, his summoning or arrest is one of the cases of illegal arrests and it is arbitrary and the people in charge of the case can be prosecuted in terms of police and judicial. For example, a person informs his friend on the phone that a protest rally is going to be held on the following day, and then this person is arrested.

If they announce the charges and the reason for his arrest in the investigation of his very act, that is, informing his friend about a protest rally, this is against the principle of legality of crime and punishment. Because in no criminal law is it considered a crime to inform about an act. (Articles 2 and 13 of the Criminal Procedure Law and Article 12 of the Islamic Penal Code and Articles 36, 167 and 169 of the Constitution)

The right to be informed of the reasons for the issuance of the arrest warrant: the accused has the right to be informed of the reasons for the issuance of the temporary arrest warrant so that he can express his objection with arguments and knowledge of what is in the file. In the temporary arrest order, the reasons for issuing the order should be clearly mentioned and it should also be emphasized that the accused has the right to protest against the issued order. The order of temporary detention must be substantiated, justified and documented and notified to the accused. It is necessary to know the contents of the case, to read it by the defendant or his lawyer. (A

The right to protest against the temporary detention order: the accused who has been issued a temporary detention order has the right to protest against the issued temporary detention order within 10 days. In this case, the issuing judicial authority will send the case to the competent court to deal with the objection. If the order of temporary arrest is issued by the investigator, assistant prosecutor or prosecutor, the general court or revolution court is competent to process it. If it is issued by the general or revolution court, the provincial appeals court will be competent to hear it) (246 and 241 of the Criminal Procedure Law)

The right to remove the arrest: the accused who has been issued a bail or guarantor and has been detained due to his inability to post bail or the lack of presenting a guarantor, when the reason for his arrest is removed, he can protest against his arrest and request the removal of the arrest order. Also, the accused who is in the detention center with an arrest warrant has the right to protest the issuance of the temporary arrest warrant once a month. The accused can request a reduction in security before issuing the indictment and even at the appeal stage. (Articles 226, 241 and 244 of the Criminal Procedure Code)

The right to limit the period of temporary detention: The cases of the accused who are kept in the detention center with the order of temporary detention are divided into two categories in terms of the subject matter and in terms of the maximum period of time that should lead to a result. The first category of cases whose subjects are crimes included in paragraphs a-b-pt-e of article 302 of the criminal procedure law, the second category of cases which are subject to crimes other than the crimes subject to paragraph 4 of article 302 of the criminal procedure law. In cases whose subject matter is covered by clauses A-B-P- and T of Article 302 of the Criminal Procedure Law and the case does not lead to a final decision in the court within two months, and in cases whose subject matter is crimes under clauses A-B - P-C is not a criminal procedure law and until the case has not reached a final decision within a month, the investigator is obliged to change or reduce the detention order to another security order. Unless he has justified reasons for extending the detention order, in which case he must express his opinion in writing, substantiated and documented. (Article 242 of the Criminal Procedure Law)

The right to match the order of security with the conditions of the crime and the accused: the order of security and judicial supervision should be justified and based on the type and importance of the crime, the severity of the punishment, the reasons and reasons for the accusation, the possibility of the accused fleeing and the effects of the crime disappearing, as well as the history, state of mind, The age and dignity of the accused should be proportionate. Therefore, the accused has the right to protest against the issuance of the arrest warrant if the arrest warrant does not comply with the aforementioned cases. For example, if a person has been arrested on the charge of disturbing the public order and sent to the detention center with an arrest warrant, he can protest against the issued warrant due to the lack of matching the severity of the security with the type of charge. Also, if any other order is issued, such as bail, which is not appropriate, justified and in accordance with the above cases, he has the right to protest and re

The right to be transferred to a public detention center: Temporary detention centers are centers under the supervision of the organization. The security and education measures of the country are established and are specially designed for the detention of accused persons who have been issued a prison order and provision (bail or guarantor) has led to their arrest. If he is unable to deposit bail or nominate a guarantor within 30 days, he has the right to request to be transferred to a public detention center after this period (Article 2 of the Executive Regulations of Temporary Detention Centers).

The right to access to a lawyer and family: Accused people who are kept in temporary detention centers have the right to meet with their lawyer, family members, relatives and friends every day from 8:00 am to 8:00 pm. Unless, according to the opinion of the detection council, the meeting of the accused with other people, other than the lawyer, disturbs the public order and the process of the trial, or is explicitly prohibited in the issued order. In this case, meeting with the accused is possible only with the written permission of the issuing authority. The defendants generally have the right to meet with their lawyer during the entire period of detention. They are also allowed to correspond with their relatives and acquaintances. Article 10

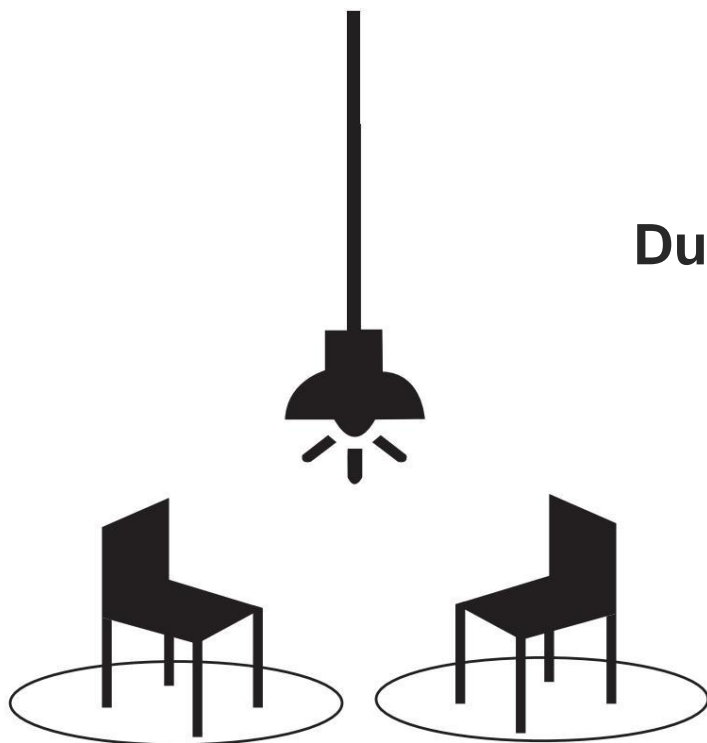
The Executive Regulations of Temporary Detention Centers and Article 216 and 227 of the Executive Regulations of the Prisons Organization and Article 236 of the Criminal Procedure Law

The right to access public mass communication devices and sanitary equipment: Accused in temporary detention centers can use their personal devices such as mobile phones and computers. They are allowed to buy and use publications, books, magazines and use mass communication tools full time. The accused who are kept in public detention centers have the right to books and authorized publications, stationery (paper, envelopes, pencils, pens) and personal hygiene items such as toothpaste, toothbrush, soap and shampoo, shower head, eyeglass comb, use towels, socks, underwear, etc. (Article 11 of the Executive Regulations of Temporary Detention Centers and its comments, Article 40 of the Executive Regulations of the Prisons Organization and Article 69 of the Provisional and Educational Measures Regulations)

The executive of the prisons organization and

20. The right of the accused

During interrogation



The right to a fair trial: In order to have a fair trial, it is necessary that all stages of the investigation proceed in accordance with the standards of a fair trial and that the accused defend himself in completely free conditions. The litigants have the right to choose a lawyer for themselves, and if they do not have the ability to choose a lawyer, they should be provided with the opportunity to appoint a lawyer. Litigation parties mean two sides of a case, in criminal cases, one party is the accused. (Principle 35 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran - Paragraph 3 of Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights - Paragraph 3 of Article One of the Law on Respect for Legitimate Freedom of the Press and Publication) The Constitution has been violated by the approval of the note to Article 48 of the Criminal Procedure Law, and in this way, those accused of security charges and some accused of committing crimes with severe punishments of life imprisonment and deprivation of life have been deprived of having a trusted lawyer during the investigation stage. At this stage, they have to accept a lawyer trusted by the state.

The right to remain silent: the accused has the right to remain silent in front of the interrogator's questions. No one can force the accused to answer. If the accused refuses to answer the questions of the judicial authority, the judicial authority only has the right to record the degree of silence of the accused in the minutes and continue his investigation in other ways. The accused can declare his registration details just to make his identity clear. (Article 194 of the Criminal Procedure Law and Article 197 of this Criminal Procedure Law)

The investigator's supervision of preliminary investigations: all preliminary investigations (interrogations) must be conducted by the investigator personally. The investigator can entrust some investigations to judicial officers. In this case, he must give the necessary training to the officers and supervise the investigation himself. The investigator's supervision of the investigation means that the investigation should be in such a way that the investigator can confirm and certify the accuracy of the investigation. If the investigator does not confirm the accuracy of the investigation conducted by the officers, it can be concluded that the investigation is invalid (It is legal.) Article 98-93-92-90 of the Criminal Procedure Law, Paragraph 10 of Article One of the Law on Respecting Legitimate Freedoms and Protecting Citizen Rights, Circular No. 1/84/8828 dated 2/15/84 of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Framework and type of questions to the accused: The questions that are asked to the accused during the interrogation should be useful and clear. This means that there is no ambiguity or doubt in the correct understanding of the question. If the accused is faced with an unclear question, he can refuse to answer the question and ask the interrogator to clarify his question. Also, the usefulness of the question means that its answer has an effect on the process of the case. For example, if a person is arrested for propaganda against the regime, the interrogator cannot ask him: "Have you ever gone hiking and climbing with your friends?" This question is completely unhelpful and the accused can refuse to answer it. (Article 60 of the Law on Criminal Procedure and Paragraph 11 of Article One of the Law

Interrogation of the accused's opinions is also prohibited: any inquiry about personal opinions and opinions is against Article 23 of the Constitution, and the accused can easily refuse to answer it and warn the interrogators that he will not answer questions that have the aspect of interrogating opinions. (Principle 23 of the Constitution) Since it is forbidden to conduct any prosecution and investigation in crimes against chastity, in this case the investigator is not allowed to ask questions. (Article 102 of the Criminal Procedure

The right to answer freely: Reluctance and coercion of the accused to answer is prohibited. The meaning of reluctance is to put the example of one of the accused's relatives in the interrogation room and to impress the accused that the life and freedom of the said person depends on his statements. In some cases like this, some defendants agree to write what the interrogator asks them to do as a confession. The meaning of coercion is to compel the accused to write the desired content as a confession of crime by force through torture, both physical and mental. It is obvious that none of the defendant's statements obtained under such conditions have legal validity, but the requirement is that the accused can prove that the said statements were obtained under these conditions. Considering that there is usually no evidence for this claim, it is difficult to prove it. (Article 38 of the Constitution

The right to immunity from torture: Torture, humiliation and harassment of the accused during interrogation is prohibited. According to Article 38 of the Constitution, confessions obtained under torture have no legal validity. In addition, this principle expresses the right of the accused to remain silent, and the accused have the right to refuse to answer the questions of the interrogator in this situation. (Principle 38 of the Constitution, Article 5 and 6 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Paragraph 6 of the Law on Respect for Legitimate liberties and protection of civil rights and Article 60 of the Criminal Procedure Code (sitting the investigator or interrogators behind the accused, covering the face and placing the accused facing the wall are cases of humiliation and denying the freedom of the accused to use the right of defense. The accused must know who is in charge. He should be interrogated so that in case of any violation, he can submit his complaint to the

Solitary confinement: Keeping the accused in solitary confinement is a clear example of the severity of the act and is against Article 39 of the Constitution. None of Iran's laws provide for solitary confinement and keeping the accused in solitary confinement. In the Executive Regulations of the Prisons Organization, the issue of segregating prisoners in special conditions and being in a dangerous state to prevent harm to themselves or others is raised, which in no way means keeping a prisoner in solitary confinement. The meaning of isolation is to keep a prisoner with a dangerous condition for a limited period of 10 to 15 days in a room separated from other prisoners or in a separate hall with one or two other people.

Isolation of a prisoner not only does not prevent him from enjoying any of the prison's facilities, but the prisoner must also have psychological and medical counseling and other health care services on a daily basis during the time he is separated from other prisoners. (Royal Unification of Procedure No. 435 dated 28.10.82 of the Court of Administrative

Justice and Article 28 and 29 of the Executive Regulations of Prisons and

The right to respect for human dignity: the dignity, life, property, rights, housing and job of individuals are immune from assault. Any kind of humiliation, insult and harming of the accused by bailiffs, interrogators and judicial authorities is prohibited and is against Article 22 of the Constitution. The accused can refuse to answer the questions of the interrogator until this situation is resolved. (Principle 22 of the Constitution, Article 60 of the Criminal Procedure Law - Paragraph 6 of

the single article of the Law on Respecting Legitimate Freedoms and Pro

The right to the presence of a defense lawyer in interrogation sessions: the accused must benefit from the right of access to a lawyer and other defense rights mentioned in the law as soon as possible. The accused has the right to request the presence of a lawyer as soon as he is under observation and ask the interrogator to conduct the investigation in the presence of his lawyer. If the defense lawyer is prevented from appearing in the interrogation sessions, the accused has the right to ask the interrogator to clearly write the reasons for not issuing a license to the lawyer in the minutes of the interrogation session. The interrogator may claim that the presence of a lawyer in some cases depends on the judge's permission in his case, but in these cases the accused still has the right to ask the interrogator to make this decision in writing. As soon as the judicial officers are placed under the supervision of the accused and the investigator during the investigation, as well as the judge during the trial stage of the accused, they are obliged to inform the accused in writing that he has the right to have a lawyer. This right should be mentioned even in the summons that is sent to the term. In some cases, including cases with security titles, the accused is deprived of having a trusted lawyer, but as soon as the case is sent to the court, the accused can introduce his trusted lawyer to the court.

(Article 35 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran - Paragraph 3, Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil

and Political Rights - Paragraph 3

Written answer: The answers in the question paper should be written without distortion, change or conversion. Accused who are literate have the right to write the answers to the questions themselves. Therefore, if the interrogator writes the answers himself after asking the accused, the literate accused can ask the interrogator to give him the paper so that he can write his own answer. If the accused is not given such permission, he must read all the questions and answers carefully while signing the interrogation sheet, and if there is no problem, he should sign it while not having the right to write the answers by himself. If there was an item that was distorted or written incorrectly, the accused should ask the interrogator to correct those items. Otherwise, the accused can refuse to sign the interrogation sheet.) Article 59

60 and 199 of the Criminal Procedure Law

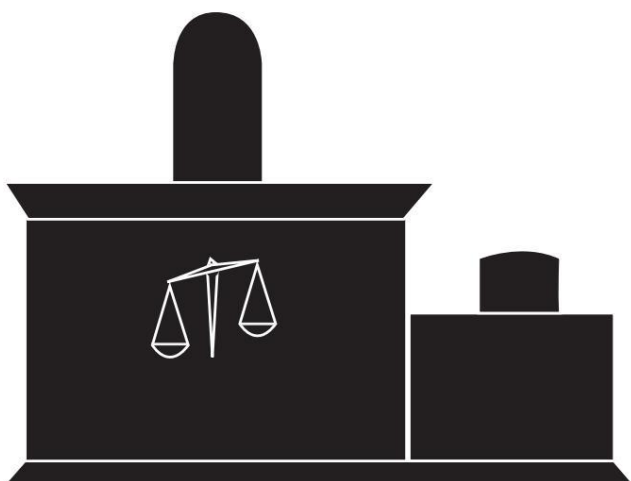
Searching the home or workplace: The search and inspection of the accused's home or workplace must be carried out with the special order of the judicial authority, on the day and in the presence of the legal occupiers or the senior present, and if necessary, with the presence of investigative witnesses. All the documents that are collected as proof of the crime should be recorded in a meeting minutes and a copy of it should be given to the legal occupiers or the people present during the inspection. If the officers do not behave in this way and do not prepare the minutes of the meeting in two copies, the persons present at the inspection meeting have the right not to sign the minutes of the officers' meeting. If none of the occupiers are present at the place to be inspected and the subject of a *forti* inspection is the case, the inspection can be carried out in the absence of the occupiers but with the presence of two local residents. The urgency and necessity of the inspection must be stated in the minutes with the reason. It is obvious that the interests of two local residents should not be in conflict with the accused. Therefore, when the accused is in custody and the officers claim that they went to his house in his absence and without following the rules and discovered documents, this inspection does not comply with the legal standards and the documents that the officers claim to have discovered are not valid. does not have. If two people of the locality present during the inspection have a disagreement with the accused in any respect. The accused has the right to deny the illegality and inaccuracy of the contents of the minutes of the inspection.

The right to have a competent investigator or investigative judge: The investigator or investigative judge who takes responsibility for the case must conduct the investigation in complete impartiality and within the limits of legal authority. The investigator or judge must have the authority to enter and investigate the case. The owner of the lack of competence of the investigator or judge has several cases, which are either related to his or his wife's relationship with the party in the case, or related to his position regarding the subject of the case and the defendant. Or it is related to the place where the crime took place or the place where the crime was discovered or arrested or where the accused lives. For example, the investigator or the judge cannot have already made a decision regarding the same accused in the same matter or have an interest in that matter. Or, for example, if the crime happened in Tehran, the accused resides in Tehran and was arrested there, but the investigator should undertake the investigation of his case, which is basically in a court other than Tehran. Depending on these cases, the accused can object to the authority of the investigator or the judge, and they are obliged to make a decision on this objection and write their decision in writing in the minutes of the investigation. If the decision of the investigator or judge is that the diagnosis of the accused is correct and he does not have the authority to enter and investigate the case, the case will be referred to another investigator or judge. But if the investigator or the judge gives an opinion that he does not accept the objection of the accused, then the accused has the right to object to the opinion of the investigator or the judge, and this objection will be d

The right to investigate by the court: If the subject of the accusation is one of crimes against chastity subject to adultery and lewdness, or one of the crimes of illegitimate relationship, such as *Taqbil* and *Dujajea*, or one of the crimes subject to the 7th and 8th degree of punishment. The maximum legal punishment for *taziri* crimes of degree 7 and 8 is up to 6 months of social rights up to imprisonment, or a fine of up to twenty million Rials, whipping up to thirty lashes and deprivation ^{And} six months, and also if the accused is a child under 15 years old, the case must be sent directly to the court and the investigation of the case must be done in the court by the judge. Investigations related to the crimes of children over 15 years of age are conducted in the Juvenile and Juvenile Prosecutor's Office. Therefore, if in these cases, investigations are conducted in the prosecutor's office and interrogation by bailiffs, the accused has the right to object to the authority of the inv

Last Defense: The last stage of interrogation or investigation is the defendant's last defense before the case investigator. The last defense means that the accused has the last word in the case, and after that the investigator must issue an order to end the investigation and decide on the fate of the case, i.e. the accused's innocence or his guilt. Therefore, the investigator cannot issue the verdict of the accused's guilt and send the case to the prosecutor without taking the last defense, and the prosecutor can issue an indictment and send the case to the court regardless of this issue. In cases where, after taking the last defense from the accused, the plaintiff or the prosecutor makes statements in response to the defense of the accused, or new arguments against the accused are introduced in the case, the investigator is obliged to take the last defense from the accused again. If it is not treated in this way and the investigator gives an opinion without obtaining the last defense from the accused, the accused has the right to object to this issue i

21. Court



The right to have a chosen lawyer: if the accused has presented a copy of the subpoena to the authority and set the hearing time in advance, after referring the case to the court, it will also send the case to the accused's lawyer. to attend the court session. If the accused does not have a lawyer during the prosecution and investigation stage, he can get a lawyer after sending the case to the court. In criminal courts, in terms of the number of lawyers that a defendant can bring with him, it is predicted that the defendant can have two lawyers in criminal courts and a maximum of three lawyers in criminal courts. There is no limit on the number of lawyers in the law for proceedings in the appeal stage and the Supreme Court of the country. The court is obliged to inform all the attorneys of the accused about the time of consideration of all judicial documents. Articles 342 and 385

The right to have a lawyer: the accused can request the court to appoint a lawyer for him. This request is made when the accused does not have the financial ability to appoint a lawyer, or the subject of the charge is one of the cases for which the legal punishment is deprivation of life, life imprisonment, punishment of the third degree and higher, and intentional crime requires the payment of half of the full ransom or more. Is. Also, in the case of children's crimes, if the subject of the accusation is one of the above cases, such as taking life, etc., or from punishment crimes of the 6th degree and above, and crimes that require the payment of ransom, more than one-fifth of the full ransom. These are cases in which the accused must legally have a lawyer, and if he does not have the ability to appoint a lawyer, or if the child's guardian does not appoint a lawyer for him, or if the appointed lawyer for the child does not attend the court without a valid excuse, the court will appoint a lawyer for him without the request of the accused. Determines conquest. If the designated defense lawyer does not have the necessary conditions for impartiality, the accused or the guardian of the child can object.

The right to a public trial: Trials and hearings are held in public in all courts, and anyone has the right to enter the hearing and witness the trial, the defendant's defenses, and the course of the trial. In the criminal procedure law, only in 3 cases the judge is allowed to hold the court in private. One is in a situation where the matter is

related to family crimes and crimes against chastity, against good morals. be The second is crimes that have a private plaintiff and both parties want

that the court session be held in private. Third, it is in cases where the publicness of the hearing disturbs the security and religious feelings of the people. In these cases, the judge is obliged to announce

the non-public nature of the hearing in writing and with reasons in the minutes. In cases where the judge announces the hearing publicly, but the entry of other people is prevented, the defendant can, in order

remove the obstacles to the free presence of people in the court, or the non-public announcement of the court hearing, in a written and justified manner in the minutes, from Refrain from to

responding to the judge and defending himself. (Article 168 of the Constitution and Article 352 of the Criminal Procedure Law)

The right to read the case: After the time of hearing in the court is determined, both parties of the case, i.e. the plaintiff, the private claimant, the defendant and his lawyer, have the right to read the case before the court and be informed of its contents. Studying the case means that the defendant or the lawyers examine the case in such

And a way as to obtain sufficient and necessary information from it, and take notes on the contents that they think are important, and by informing the head of the court, at their own expense, they take pictures of the

documents they need. prepare. If a court only allows the accused's lawyer to read the case but prevents the accused from reading the case, the accused has the right to complain to the judge for violating the legal

provisions in the judges' disciplinary court. It is forbidden to take pictures of classified documents, research papers related to crimes against chastity and security crime

The right to have a competent judge: the court judge, like the investigator, must have the authority to enter the case. This is one of the points that the accused should pay attention to. If the same judge has already issued a verdict against the accused less than two years ago, he has no right to make a decision as a judge in this case with the same accusation and for the same accused because it is contrary to his impartiality. . The judge of

the court should not express his opinion about the acquittal or guilt of the accused before the completion of the investigation and pronouncement of the verdict, in this case, his impartiality will be doubted. If the judge or his

wife has a family relationship with the other side of the accused, if the judge is not impartial, if the judge has made substantive comments about the charges against the accused before the hearing... his competence is

questioned. In this case, the accused can object to it and request that the case be referred to another judge. (Articles 42

The right to a hearing from the competent court: it is necessary that the court is also competent to deal with the issue of the case. The court is either inherent or local. An example of the inherent jurisdiction to deal with some cases, such as political and press cases, is within the jurisdiction of the Criminal Court. Therefore, one can always object to the jurisdiction of the Revolutionary Court to deal with cases of a political nature. In order to escape from the law, the security officers raise inherently political cases under security titles so that they can be dealt with in the revolutionary courts. This issue can also be discussed in the Revolutionary Court. In the case of local jurisdiction, the case must be heard in the court where the crime occurred. For example, if the accused lives and works in a city other than Tehran, was arrested there for committing a crime, or claimed that the crime was discovered there, his case should not be sent to Tehran. In such a situation, sending the case to Tehran is against the law, and the possibility comes to mind that the prosecutor may have colluded with the judges of Tehran, or the judges of the city where the accused lives are not willing to obey the orders of the security agencies. The accused can object to this behavior against the law and request that the case be sent to the crime scene or its detection. (Articles 29

The right to separate crimes and trial in competent courts: If the accused is accused of different crimes, each of which is under the jurisdiction of a different court, each of the charges must be dealt with in their own competent court. For example, if the accused is accused of 4 charges: carrying drugs, forming a party to gain political power, disrupting public order, and deserting the service, according to the Criminal Procedure Law, a type of court does not have the jurisdiction to deal with these 4 charges. The Revolutionary Court is responsible for drug charges, the Criminal Court 2 for the charge of disturbing public order, the Criminal Court 1 for the charge of forming a party to gain political power, and the Military Court for desertion. If the case has been sent to the Revolutionary Court to deal with all charges, the accused has the right to object to the court's lack of jurisdiction to deal with charges other than drugs and request referral to the competent courts. Having the jurisdiction of the judge to deal with all the accused cases cannot create jurisdiction for the court. The jurisdiction of the court is independent from the jurisdiction of the judge. (Article 314 of the Criminal Procedure Law)

The right to try all accomplices in a crime in a competent court: if in the case for the accused, the accomplices and it has been mentioned that the vice-presidents should be dealt with in the same branch of the court. Legally, a court that has the jurisdiction to deal with the charge of the main criminal is the competent court. In such cases, if the case of each of the partners or deputies of the crime is handled in different courts, the accused can object. For example, if the issue of association and collusion is brought up, first it should be determined with whom the accused was involved and colluded, and secondly, the case of all the accused should be heard together in one court. If one or more children commit a crime with the participation or assistance of adults, or have assistance in the crime, in this case, only the charges against the children involved in committing the crime will be dealt with in the juvenile court, and the charges against the adults will be dealt with in the criminal courts. or two are processed. But if the presence of two or more people is necessary for the crime to be committed and it is in such a way that the crime cannot be committed without the presence of each of them. Like an illicit relationship, in these cases, if there is a child among the defendants who must be tried in the Juvenile and Juvenile Court, in this case, the charges of all the defendants will be heard in the same Juvenile Court, but in the case of persons over 18 years

The necessary condition for the presence of the prosecutor or his representative in the court: the president of the court convenes the meeting and announces its formality. One of the conditions for the formality of the court session in criminal trials that have led to the issuance of an indictment is the presence of the prosecutor or the prosecutor's representative. The purpose of the legislator is to preserve the impartiality of the judge by considering the presence of the prosecutor or his representative as one of the pillars of the court session. First, the judge asks the identity and details of the accused. Then he asks the prosecutor or the representative of the prosecutor to state his claim. And he reads the text of the indictment and explains the subject of the accusations by mentioning their reasons. The clerk of the court also states the petition of the private plaintiff. Then, the prosecutor presents his opinion and opinion regarding the cases included in the indictment and requests the conviction of the accused. The judge explains the accusation and all its evidence to the accused and asks the accused or his lawyer to present their defense. Every time the prosecutor asks for permission to speak, the court must allow the defendant and his lawyer to speak. The court judge must listen to the prosecutor's claims and the defendant's defenses with complete impartiality. Therefore, in cases where the court session is held without the presence of the prosecutor's representative and the judge personally reads the text of the indictment claim, it removes the judge from neutrality. This only causes the court to become unofficial in and the prosecutor's some cases. The court can hear the accusations and the reasons for assigning the accusation or accusations to the accused and take the defense of the accused with the oral statement of the prosecutor. The statements of the pr

Presentation of evidence in the presence of the accused: All objects and documents seized from the home or workplace of the accused are sent to the court along with the indictment and must be presented to the judge in the presence of the accused and the judge must confirm their existence and belonging to the accused during the hearing. examine. If the prosecutor claims that, for example, illegal objects were discovered among the belongings of the accused, but there is no indication of the alleged objects in the case, the defense lawyer or the accused must ask the judge to examine the alleged objects and documents in the court session. . If one of the documents was wiretapping, the accused must make sure that the wiretapping was done by the written order of the judge and for a specific time. Otherwise, not only the contents of the wiretapping cannot be relied upon, but the act performed by the officers is a crime and can be prosecuted. (pa

Answers of the accused in the court: as in the investigation phase, all the answers related to the accused in the court must be written without distortion, change or conversion. The clerk of the court is responsible for writing the minutes and statements of the parties in the case. The accused who is literate and has the ability to write the answers to the questions can request to write the answers himself in order to avoid any mistakes, distortions, transformations or changes. If he is not allowed to write the answers to the questions himself. The accused must read all the questions and answers carefully while signing them and then sign them. (Article 199 of the Criminal Procedure Law)

The right to present a witness: If the defendant presents a witness or a person as an informant who can help him prove that the claim of the plaintiff or the prosecutor is wrong, the judge is obliged to invite them to the court and hear their testimony or information. If the plaintiff or the accused have a question about the witness or informant, they can raise their questions with the permission of the judge. (Articles 204 to 216 of the Criminal Procedure Law)

The right to have a competent witness: in some cases, one of the reasons for proving the claim of the plaintiff or the prosecutor is the testimony of the witness. In such cases, the accused must pay attention to the conditions of the witness, because if the witness does not have one of the necessary conditions to testify, his testimony cannot be used in the case. Questioning the condition of the witness is called injuring and modifying the law. For example, if the witness has an interest in the matter he is testifying about, or if he has an enmity with the person he is testifying against, or if the witness's integrity is not clear, then his testimony cannot be cited in the case. In some political cases, the prosecutors use the testimony of the accused against each other to prove their claim, which does not comply with the conditions stipulated in the Criminal Procedure Law. The witness can withdraw his testimony and consider it invalid. (Articles 1313, 1315 and 1319 of the Civil Code)

The right to mention the last defense: after the statements of the plaintiff or the prosecutor and the defense of the defendant or his lawyer have been heard, and the judge has examined the documents attached to the case, the defendant must state his last defense again. The accused must state everything he deems necessary in his defense in the last defense. If the accused has a statement in the case that is contrary to the truth, or in the interrogations there were circumstances where he was subjected to torture and pressure, he should clearly state and write about this matter. The defendant's last defense was the last, it can be clear in the court and it will be words and expressions that will be written in the case after the end of negotiations. If after the defendant's last defense, the prosecutor or the plaintiff has statements that are in response to the defendant's defense, the judge is obliged to take the defendant's last defense again.

Because as it is clear from the meaning of the last defense word, the last word before declaring the end of the hearing in the case should be the word of the accused as his last defense. After the last defense, the judge announces the end of the session and cannot receive new documents, documents or bills from the announcement of the end of the proceedings. The judge is obliged to is

The right to determine the duty of the accused as soon as possible and the right to access the verdict: the judge is obliged to issue his verdict within a week after announcing the end of the hearing. The court's decision must be substantiated, based on legal articles and principles based on which the decision was issued. After the court verdict is issued, it is typed and signed by the judge. Then, the judge orders the parties of the case to be notified of the verdict, so that if they have any objections, they can submit their objection within the legal time, which is 20 days after the notification. Currently, court decisions are not on paper, but electronically. For this purpose, a user account is created for the clients of the Judiciary in the "Sana" system, and people can log into their user account in this system by registering in this system with their username and password and follow the status of their case. . After issuing the vote, after receiving the vote notification SMS, they can receive their vote by referring to the Sana system. However, in the case of reporting verdicts regarding crimes against chastity, an exception has been made to the plaintiff and security crimes, that the verdicts in these cases are notified in person, and it has been emphasized that the beneficiary has the right to receive a copy of the verdict. . Therefore, in some cases, if the court refuses to notify the defendant or his lawyers of the decision and does not provide them with a copy of the decision, his action is against the explicit text of the law, and the defendants and their lawyers are not obliged to obey the illegal orders of the authorities and judicial authorities. (Articles 175, 374, 378 and 380 of the Criminal Procedure Law)

delayed

Entitlement is one of the most fundamental human characteristics. Achieving the "right" is a long journey in our evolutionary process that began thousands of years ago and will continue long after our time. As a result, an activist's desire for justice is his most human aspect, and every action he takes in this direction is useful. The rights we enjoy today are the result of the efforts of countless people and figures who have traveled this path before us. In this great battlefield, no action is unimportant.

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Unity for Iran

about us

Following the violent suppression of the protesters of Iran's presidential election in 2018, Firouzeh Mahmoudi, the founder of Etihad for Iran, was affected by this violence and decided to organize a global demonstration to draw the public's attention to the bitter events in Iran. This decision eventually led to the largest global demonstration in support of the Iranian people and their rights. On June 3, 2018, tens of thousands of people in 110 different cities took to the streets in support of Iranians. This global support sparked the establishment of the

Today, Etihad for Iran is a non-profit organization based in Northern California that works to expand civil liberties in Iran. We fulfill our community mission by striving to improve the human rights situation, strengthen civil society, and increase citizen participation through technology.

We organize and launch campaigns to raise public awareness to save lives, release political prisoners, and prevent the prosecution of people who are arrested for posting on Facebook, participating in demonstrations, and generally exercising their freedoms. Put pressure on the Islamic Republic.

We have Iranian judges. We also have a comprehensive and up-to-date atlas of political prisoners, prisons, and this atlas, in which the information of more than 2000 prisoners is recorded, is like a spotlight on the actions of Iran's judicial system. Thus, whenever a court takes the life or freedom of a citizen for the crime of using his freedoms, this event is recorded and the

The Alliance for Iran is a non-profit organization based in Northern California that works to expand civil liberties in Iran. This organization fulfills its mission by trying to improve the human rights situation, strengthen civil society and increase citizens' participation through various means.
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