**His Excellency**

**António Guterres**

**United Nations/Secretary General**

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**Warning**

**To prevent a grave humanitarian disaster**

The world knows that during almost forty years, the government of Islam dominant in Iran has caused brutal repression of Iranians in the country. They appealing to stress fundamentalism, sectarianism, religion, terrorism, hostage-taking around the world - especially among the low-income communities of Muslim immigrants in the Middle East and other Muslim countries, with “the enemy" being freedom, equality, democracy, contemporary civilization and the great achievements of the Iranian people. These policies fuel crime, terrorism and the tyranny of the Islamic Republic of Iran – in Iran and in neighbouring regions.

There is no justifiable reason for the Islamic regime performing extrajudicial killings of individuals and groups in the world. The Islamic Republic of Iran has also numerous amounts of convictions for violations of human rights dating back since the establishment of its role within the United Nations.

There are number of UN resolutions which condemns the regime of Iran (resolution numbers 1613 - 1737 - 1747 - 1803 - 1835 - 1939 and 2231) as a means to prevent the expansion of Iran’s military regime which represents a clear danger to the security and peace of the world.

Khamenei's religious order “Fatwa” was established to be in command of the Quds Forces in 1987, as a means of acting as a “guardian” of the Islamic Revolution, expanding its geographical borders and movement in the Muslim world which obstructs its objectivity. Among the thousands of facts, the recent most aggressive act of the Republic of Iran had been targeting Iranian refugees in northern Iraq by firing missiles on the 8th September 2018, causing mass destruction. This shows that in addition to the undeniable brutalities of the regime, the Republic has also no fears in the murdering of Iranian political prisoners.

Iranians protesting from Azerbaijan and Kurdistan, to Kermanshah and many other countries around the world reflects a deep hatred people have against the crimes committed by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The eight-years of the war between Iran and Iraq resulted in the tension between Khomeini and Saddam in which millions of people were killed, wounded, maimed, missing, displaced by war, and the physical destruction of cities resulting in trillions of dollars in economic losses. The cost of the “hunt and hide” approach of the Islamic Republic and their interventions in all countries around the region (including in Afghanistan, Iraq, Lebanon, Palestine, Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Syria) has been paid directly from the pockets of the Iranian people. Iran's fortunes now are wasted in the escalation of sectarian and reactionary fire in the region by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The renewal of sanctions by America's government to "change the regime's behaviour" (despite its futility) has caused the increase in widespread suppression devices, military, law enforcement, security, intelligence, homeland security, judicial and Iranian revolutionary guards. This, however at the same time has already had the effect of the shortage of basic goods such as food, medication, toiletries, milk, etc. It has also resulted in the closing of factories, resulting in rising unemployment and an increase poverty and hunger amongst the majority of the Iranian population.

This unforeseen situation can lead to even more human tragedies, and even disasters.

On the 26th of August 2017, a special report on human rights and corrective measures at a meeting of the UN Human Rights Council in an effort to mitigate the detrimental effects of sanctions against Iran's citizens is enumerated. Subsequently, on Friday the 2nd of September, the Foreign Minister of America declared that "the target of our sanctions is not the Iranian people… The Iranian regime is responsible...". This political outcry against the inhumane sanctions of the Iranian regime may prove effective, but only if the citizens of Iran are not affected negatively. At the same time, we are reminded that similar sanctions against Iraq have caused national tragedies and the deaths of many civilians, including mothers and children, so it would be wise to remain sceptical about such an approach. These sanctions may, in fact extend or even escalate the everyday problems of living for the majority of the Iranian population, and may be a blatant insult against the human rights of the Iranian population, which had already been disgraced by the current regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Living conditions for the majority of the Iranian people are still very miserable. Mr Hani Tahvilzadeh, chairman of the Association for the Development of Nutrition and Baby Food stated: "The allocation of government resources for the import of powdered formula milk products was cut ...”. He stated also that "unfortunately we couldn’t buy the raw material for the synthesis of powdered milk formula products. We have to import the 100% of its material from Europe, which had proven to be impossible due to being unable to transfer sufficient funds to the supplying European countries. Currently our factories are using their strategic reserves because of the scarcity of raw materials. If the conditions are similar in the future, it is anticipated that there will be a shortage of powdered milk available in our market.”

Now the urgency of the food debate between the Islamic Republic and Russia is going through. The United Nations Security Council and the governments of Europe and America can use the revenue under the condition that oil sales from Iran will be deposited into the special accounts of international authorities to prevent corruption, with the help of organizations such as Iranian lawyers, Association of Iranian Writers in Exile in the help of monitoring human rights and the supply of essential goods to the citizens of Iran.

As for the distribution of such essential goods in Iran, it is possible through the extensive network of the Iranian Teachers' Association, lawyer associations, writers, labour unions, women rights movements, students, pensioners and child protection organizations and the nation. This method leads to active participation by the public by incorporating aid into everyday life. Experience has shown that the corruption in the Islamic Republic and its agent-like revolutionary guards has blocked the aid and donations from abroad and even within Iran itself as an effort to ensure aid is not reaching the hands of the victims in Iran, even during the earthquake and other national disasters.

Sincerely

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