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Human rights situations that require the Council's attention

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran^{*}, ^{**}

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

Summary

In the present report, submitted pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 52/27, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Javaid Rehman, provides an overview of current human rights concerns in the Islamic Republic of Iran. In his report, the Special Rapporteur details observations regarding trends, concerns and progress made in the protection of human rights and includes recommendations to improve the human rights situation.

* Agreement was reached to publish the present document after the standard publication date owing to circumstances beyond the submitter's control.

** The annex to the present report is circulated as received in the language of submission only and without formal editing.



I. Introduction

1. The present report, submitted pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 52/27, is the final report to the Human Rights Council of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Javaid Rehman. The report, which contains information collected up to 31 December 2023, is divided into five sections. After the introduction, the second section presents key human rights issues and concerns in relation to the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran during the reporting period. In the third section, the Special Rapporteur presents his overall assessment of the implementation of the key recommendations he has made during his six-year mandate. In the fourth section, he briefly considers the impact of economic sanctions. The final section contains the Special Rapporteur's most significant conclusions and recommendations. A full list of the recommendations made during his six-year mandate is annexed to the report.

2. The reporting period included continuing and considerable State-orchestrated human rights violations that followed the nationwide protests in September 2022. The Iranian authorities continue to repress and target human rights defenders, instituting draconian administrative policies and initiating new draft legislation to further suppress girls and women. The key events and activities during the period reflect the global responses and the activities and interactions of the Special Rapporteur to and with the "Women, Life, Freedom" movement.

3. Since the adoption by the Human Rights Council of resolution S-35/1, in which the Council decided to establish an independent international fact-finding mission on the Islamic Republic of Iran, with a mandate to investigate alleged human rights violations related to the protests that had taken place since 16 September 2022, especially with respect to women and children, the Special Rapporteur has had detailed meetings with members of the mission. He met with the members of the mission and their staff in Geneva during April and June 2023 and has continued his cooperation with the mission, including by sharing relevant information and online meetings.

4. During the reporting period, the Special Rapporteur visited a number of countries and had meetings with relevant stakeholders, including victims of human rights violations, their families and friends, civil society organizations and governmental and non-governmental organizations. In 2023, he met with victims and their families during his visits to France (April), the Netherlands (June), Norway (September) and Sweden (September, November and December) and participated in conferences and other events. He presented his annual report to the Human Rights Council in Geneva during March 2023¹ and also made presentations and held meetings with various stakeholders in Switzerland in April, June and September 2023.

5. The Special Rapporteur visited the United States of America and Canada between 22 October and 3 November 2023 and presented his sixth and final report to the General Assembly on 24 October 2023.² He also engaged with various stakeholders, including victims and their families, as well as representatives of civil society and government officials in the United States and Canada. In Canada, the Special Rapporteur also held a detailed meeting with families of the victims of Ukraine International Airlines flight 752.³ From 18 to 26 November 2023, the Special Rapporteur visited Australia, where he held meetings with victims of human rights violations by the Islamic Republic of Iran and their families, and engaged with a range of interlocutors, including members of civil society organizations. The Special Rapporteur also had highly constructive and useful discussions with Australian government officials.

6. From 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023, the Special Rapporteur transmitted 24 communications to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran jointly with other special procedure mandate holders. During the same period, the Government of the

¹ A/HRC/52/67.

² A/78/326.

³ See <https://www.ps752justice.com/>

Islamic Republic of Iran sent 13 responses to communications. The Special Rapporteur also issued 11 public statements jointly with other special procedure mandate holders.

7. The Special Rapporteur regrets that that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran denied him entry to the country, but nevertheless thanks the relevant officials for their limited engagement with his mandate. He thanks all individuals and organizations who have contributed to the completion of the present report through their submissions and testimonies.

II. Overview of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

A. Death penalty

8. The Special Rapporteur remains deeply concerned at the spike in death penalty sentences and executions observed during the reporting period. According to information received, at least 834 people were executed in 2023,⁴ a 43 per cent increase compared to 2022, when at least 582 persons were executed.⁵ Of the reported executions in 2023, at least 471 (56.5 per cent) were for drug-related charges,⁶ a significant increase compared to 2022, when 256 persons were executed for drug-related offences.⁷ Reportedly, 7 public executions were also carried out in 2023.⁸

9. The Special Rapporteur is extremely concerned that death sentences were passed following proceedings that violated due process and the right to a fair trial, as provided in article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which the Islamic Republic of Iran is a party. Those executed were tortured and ill-treated, and frequently denied access to a lawyer, and lawyers were not allowed to defend their clients. The numbers of those executed from the ethnic and religious minorities remain disproportionately high, particularly for drug- or security-related crimes.⁹ While constituting only between 2 and 5 per cent of the country's population, at least 20 per cent of those executed in 2023 were Baluchis (170),¹⁰ with significant numbers of them executed for drug-related crimes.

10. The Special Rapporteur regrets that within the Iranian criminal justice system, the death penalty can be imposed for over 80 offences, including for overbroad and vague national security offences *moharebeh* (taking up arms to take lives or property or to create fear in public), *efsad-e fel-arz* (spreading corruption on Earth), *baghy* (armed rebellion) and other offences such as drug-related offences, adultery, homosexuality, apostasy, blasphemy, theft and alcohol consumption (for the fourth conviction), as well as fraud, economic crimes prostitution and some forms of trafficking in persons.¹¹ Most of these offences do not meet the threshold of "most serious crimes" and are therefore applied in violation of article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

11. During 2023, at least 39 persons were executed after being convicted of national security charges of *moharebeh*, *efsad-e fel-arz* and *baghy*.¹² In May 2023, the authorities executed two men for apostasy solely for the peaceful exercise of their right to freedom of religion through social media activities,¹³ and one person was executed on adultery charges.¹⁴

⁴ Submission from Iran Human Rights to the Special Rapporteur, 15 January 2024, p. 1.

⁵ Iran Human Rights and Together Against the Death Penalty (ECPM), "Annual report on the death penalty in Iran 2022".

⁶ Submission from Iran Human Rights to the Special Rapporteur, 15 January 2024, p. 1.

⁷ Iran Human Rights and ECPM, "Annual report on the death penalty in Iran 2022".

⁸ Submission from Iran Human Rights to the Special Rapporteur, 15 January 2024, p. 1.

⁹ See, for example, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/12/iran-public-execution-of-majidreza-rahnavaard-exposes-authorities-revenge-killings/>.

¹⁰ Submission from Iran Human Rights to the Special Rapporteur, 15 January 2024, p. 1.

¹¹ A/76/160, July 2021, para 49.

¹² Submission from Iran Human Rights to the Special Rapporteur, 15 January 2024, p. 1.

¹³ Amnesty International, @AmnestyIran, 8 May 2023, available at <https://twitter.com/AmnestyIran/status/1655569792391061507?lang=en-GB>.

¹⁴ Submission from Iran Human Rights to the Special Rapporteur, 15 January 2024, p. 1.

Executions in relation to the protests

12. As of 31 December 2023, since the commencement of the nationwide protests in September 2022, the Iranian authorities have regrettably executed at least eight protesters.

13. On 23 November 2023, Milad Zohrevand, a young man of 20, was secretly executed without prior notice being given to his family. The authorities had arrested him following a protest in Malayer, Hamedan province, and subsequently accused him of killing an Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps officer on 26 Oct 2022 during the nationwide protests.¹⁵

14. The Special Rapporteur remains extremely concerned that, as with previous executions related to the September 2022 protests, the case of Mr. Zohrevand violates the right to a fair trial under international human rights law and due process. There are also troubling reports that Mr. Zohrevand's parents were arrested following his execution, something that also happened to the families of some of the other individuals executed in 2023. The Special Rapporteur is deeply concerned that at least a further 5 individuals have been sentenced to death in connection with the nationwide protests, while at least 15 others are at risk of being handed the death penalty.¹⁶

Execution of child offenders

15. According to Iranian criminal law, girls aged as young as 9 lunar years and boys aged as young as 15 lunar years can be sentenced to death for *qisas* crimes (retribution in kind), such as murder, or *hudud* crimes (crimes for which punishments are mandated and fixed), such as adultery.¹⁷ The Special Rapporteur continues to be alarmed by the sentencing of children to death and regrets that no progress has been observed towards the implementation of the recommendations made by him and his predecessors, other special procedure mandate holders and international human rights mechanisms that the death penalty for children be abolished, regardless of the circumstances and nature of the crime committed.

16. At least one child offender, 17-year-old Hamidreza Azari, who allegedly committed a murder when he was aged 16 years and 8 months, was executed on 24 November 2023.¹⁸

Execution of women

17. The Special Rapporteur regrets to note that the Islamic Republic of Iran is one of the leading executioners of women, having, in 2022, executed 16 of the 24 women who were executed globally that year.¹⁹ It is reported that, during 2023, at least 22 women were executed. Many women convicted of *qisas* are themselves victims of domestic violence or child marriage. The Special Rapporteur urges that Iranian law be urgently reformed to abolish mandatory sentences that fail to take account of individual circumstances, and to strengthen the protection of women from violence and discrimination.

B. Arbitrary arrests, detention and violations of the right to a fair trial

18. The Special Rapporteur is concerned by reports of continuing arbitrary arrests and the frequent use of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including kicking, flogging and beating with batons and cables, prolonged solitary confinement, deliberate denial of health care, electric shocks and mock executions. In

¹⁵ See <https://www.en-hrana.org/milad-zohrevand-executed-in-hamedan-prison-ten-days-after-supreme-court-confirmation/?hilit=Milad> and <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-67512588>. See also A/HRC/52/67 and A/78/326 for details of previously executed protesters. <https://www.en-hrana.org/milad-zohrevand-executed-in-hamedan-prison-ten-days-after-supreme-court-confirmation/?hilit=Milad>.

¹⁶ See <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde13/7552/2023/en/>.

¹⁷ A/75/213, para 31.

¹⁸ See <https://iranhr.net/en/articles/6350/>.

¹⁹ See <https://iranhr.net/en/articles/5825/>.

addition, psychological torture methods reported by victims include degrading insults and profanities, death and rape threats, and threats to harm the family members of detainees.²⁰

19. The use of torture was particularly the case for individuals who were charged with or convicted of national security offences, political crimes or drug-related offences. On 20 December 2022, Mojahed (Abbas) Kourkouri was arrested near Ghalehtol, Khuzestan province, allegedly by agents of the Ministry of Intelligence and Security, the Revolutionary Guards and the Law Enforcement Command of the Islamic Republic of Iran (known as Faraja). Mr. Kourkouri has been held in prolonged solitary confinement in Sheiban prison, Khuzestan province, and repeatedly subjected to torture and other ill-treatment, including severe beatings.²¹ On 24 December 2023, Branch 39 of the Supreme Court upheld Mr. Kourkouri's conviction and death sentence, and the sentencing order having been sent to the office for the implementation of sentences raises fears that his execution has become imminent.²²

20. On 1 February 2023, Mahmoud Mehrabi was arrested and charged with "spreading corruption on earth" (*efsad-e fel-arz*) after participating in the nationwide protest movement. Despite having been tortured and ill-treated, as a result of which he developed a hernia, Mr. Mehrabi was kept in solitary confinement for 20 days and was refused medical treatment.²³

21. The Special Rapporteur notes that the authorities have failed to meaningfully investigate numerous allegations of the torture of detainees. In that respect, the authorities state that confessions extracted under duress or torture are prohibited by the Constitution²⁴ and deemed inadmissible before the courts.²⁵ However, article 171 of the Islamic Penal Code provides that a confession alone can be used as the basis for a conviction, irrespective of other evidence available.²⁶

22. The Special Rapporteur is also concerned by the increasing restrictions on access to counsel of the defendant's choosing during the pretrial phase. Such restrictions are all the more concerning in view of consistent reports that the Iranian courts, and particularly the revolutionary courts, regularly fall far short of administering fair trials, and use confessions obtained under torture as evidence. For instance the Iranian rapper, Toomaj Salehi, was violently arrested for the first time on 30 October 2022 and is being detained for supporting the peaceful protests and for raising his voice through protest songs. He was reportedly tortured or otherwise ill-treated in detention to force him to make "confessions". When he allegedly appeared on State television, Toomaj Salehi was blindfolded and bruising on his face could be observed, including that his left eye was badly damaged. In addition, his right ankle was broken, as a result of alleged torture and physical abuse, and he may need surgery.²⁷

Dual and foreign nationals

23. The Special Rapporteur welcomes the release by the Iranian authorities of at least eight individuals during 2023, including Olivier Vandecasteele, a Belgian humanitarian aid

²⁰ See Amnesty International, "'They violently raped me'. Sexual violence weaponized to crush Iran's Woman Life Freedom uprising" (December 2023) and Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2024*, p. 310.

²¹ For more information on the case, see communication IRN 13/2023, available at <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=28236> and <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde13/7565/2024/en/>.

²² See <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde13/7565/2024/en/>.

²³ For more information on the case, see communication IRN 11/2023, available at <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=28211>.

²⁴ Art. 38.

²⁵ Islamic Penal Code, arts. 168 and 169.

²⁶ See also Code of Criminal Procedure, art. 194, available from <https://www.refworld.org/legal/legislation/natlegbod/1991/en/115464>.

²⁷ See communications IRN 26/2022 and IRN 6/2023, available at <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TmSearch/Results>.

worker, and two Austrian-Iranian nationals, Massud Mossaheb and Kamran Ghaderi, in May and June 2023.²⁸

24. In September 2023, a prisoner swap between the United States and the Islamic Republic of Iran took place. Five Iranian-American nationals were allowed to leave the Islamic Republic of Iran. In return, the United States agreed to release five Iranian nationals from custody; of the five individuals released, three chose not to return to the Islamic Republic of Iran.²⁹

25. Notwithstanding the release and exchange of prisoners, the Special Rapporteur remains deeply concerned at the treatment meted out to dual and foreign nationals. That includes executions of at least two individuals with dual nationality,³⁰ a five-year prison sentence for a French national,³¹ and the risk of imminent executions of two dual nationals, a German-Iranian, Jamshid Sharmahd, and a Swedish-Iranian, Ahmedreza Djalali.

26. Ahmedreza Djalali has been arbitrarily detained since April 2016³² and faces a serious and substantial imminent risk of retaliatory execution, as it has been reported that an official from the judiciary visited him in prison on 22 December 2023, warning him that his conviction and death sentence were “confirmed” and would “soon be implemented”.³³

27. The Special Rapporteur is concerned at the pattern of arbitrary detention of foreign and dual nationals and the use of them for leverage and prisoner swaps. He urges the Iranian authorities to refrain from violating international law by taking foreign and dual nationals hostage, and seeks an immediate review of all cases and the release of all individuals arbitrarily and unjustly detained.

C. Rights to freedom of opinion and expression and to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association

28. Increasing limitations have been placed upon the rights to freedom of opinion and expression, affecting various groups, including journalists, artists, human rights defenders, workers, teachers, students, minority groups and women. In its 2023 press freedom index, Reporters Without Borders ranked the Islamic Republic of Iran 177th out of 180 countries.³⁴

29. An increasing number of attacks on individuals have been reported, including on journalists who have expressed their opinions on human rights issues, including on the compulsory wearing of the hijab.

30. Three female journalists, Mehrnoosh Zarei Hanzaki, Saeideh Shafiei and Nasim Sultan Beigi, were tried and the latter two convicted by Branch 26 of the Revolutionary Court of Tehran on 31 July on charges of “assembly and collusion” and “propaganda against the Islamic Republic” including for publicly “advocating for optional covering” and “opposing the mandatory hijab”. The trials violated the right to a fair trial and due process.³⁵

31. On 22 October 2023, a revolutionary court sentenced two journalists, Niloofar Hamedi and Elaheh Mohammadi, to prison terms of 13 and 12 years, respectively, following

²⁸ A/78/326, para 26.

²⁹ See <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-66850811>.

³⁰ A/78/326, para 25.

³¹ See communication IRN 19/2023, available at <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=28610>.

³² See A/HRC/WGAD/2017/92.

³³ See <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/12/iran-arbitrarily-detained-swedish-iranian-academic-ahmadreza-djalali-at-grave-risk-of-retaliatory-execution/>.

³⁴ See <https://rsf.org/en/country/iran>.

³⁵ See <https://www.womeninjournalism.org/threats-all/iran-two-women-journalists-sentenced-to-over-four-years-in-prison-for-reporting>; and <https://www.en-hrana.org/three-female-journalists-summoned-to-present-final-defense/?hilite=three+female+journalists>.

a closed-door trial. They were both sentenced in connection with their reporting on the death of Jina Mahsa Amini in September 2022.³⁶

32. The authorities have censored all forms of media and jam foreign satellite television channels. Social media platforms, including WhatsApp, Instagram, Facebook, Telegram, Twitter, Signal and YouTube, remain blocked.³⁷

33. As of September 2023, the proposed bill on a regulatory system for cyberspace services, previously known as the Internet user protection bill,³⁸ which would bring about alarming changes to Internet controls, intensify surveillance and criminalize the production and distribution of censorship circumvention tools, remains pending.

34. On 15 March 2023, Sepideh Gholian was forcibly rearrested in Arak, Markazi province, while on her way to Dezful, Khuzestan province, with her family. Ms. Gholian is a woman human rights defender and freelance journalist, focusing primarily on labour rights and working closely with the syndicate of workers of the Haft Tappeh Cane Sugar Company, which was established in 1974. Branch 26 of the Tehran Revolutionary Court convicted Ms. Gholian on 6 May 2023, sentencing her to two years in prison, banning her from joining political or social groups and restricting her cell phone usage, along with a two-year prohibition from entering Tehran and the adjacent provinces. The charges against her included “insulting the supreme leader”.³⁹

35. In 2023, there were at least 1,266 trade union protests, 4 instances of protest suppression and 32 trade union strikes.⁴⁰ Those protests primarily related to wage demands, poor economic conditions and ineffective management of government institutions, resulting in dissatisfaction among workers in different sectors.⁴¹

D. Situation of women and girls

1. Law and policies of enforced veiling

36. The Special Rapporteur remains alarmed at the ongoing repression of women’s and girls’ rights, and reports that since April 2023, the authorities have increasingly used further brutal and repressive policing methods on girls and women defying the compulsory hijab laws. Over 1 million SMS messages were sent to women threatening that if they were found travelling unveiled, their vehicles would be confiscated and thousands of those threatening orders were executed.⁴² State authorities have forcibly closed down hundreds of businesses for not enforcing compulsory veiling and countless women have been denied access to education, public transportation and banking services.⁴³

37. The morality police have been redeployed “to confront and notify those that do not comply with compulsory veiling” and the authorities have stressed that those who refuse to comply with the compulsory veiling laws will be referred to the judicial authorities.⁴⁴

³⁶ See <https://rsf.org/en/12-and-13-year-jail-terms-journalists-elaheh-mohammadi-and-niloofar-hamedirsf-denounces-abusive>.

³⁷ See Article 19, “Tightening the net: Iran one year on from the Mahsa Jhina Amini uprising”, 15 September 2023, and <https://www.article19.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/ARTICLE-19-FCDO-Iran-submission-2023.pdf>.

³⁸ See Article 19, “Tightening the net: Iran one year on from the Mahsa Jhina Amini uprising” and <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2022/03/un-human-rights-experts-urge-iran-abandon-restrictive-internet-bill>.

³⁹ See communication IRN 14/2023, available at <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=28287>.

⁴⁰ See <https://www.en-hrana.org/annual-analytical-and-statistical-report-on-human-rights-in-iran-for-the-year-2023/#A10>.

⁴¹ See Human Rights Activists, *Annual Statistical Report of Human Rights Conditions in Iran 2023* (2024).

⁴² Amnesty International, “Iran: authorities doubling down on punishments against women and girls defying discriminatory veiling laws”, 26 July 2023.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ See <https://www.bbc.com/persian/world-66172691>.

38. The Special Rapporteur has received a number of reports and reviewed video accounts shared on social media that show several women being confronted, arrested and forcibly transported to marked vans after the redeployment of the morality police.⁴⁵ The Special Rapporteur regrets the death of another unveiled female, Armita Geravand, aged 16, who collapsed in a Tehran metro carriage on 1 October 2023, allegedly following an altercation for her failure to wear a hijab.⁴⁶ She was hospitalized in an air force hospital,⁴⁷ remained in a coma for over three weeks and was officially proclaimed dead on 28 October 2023.⁴⁸

39. As noted in the Special Rapporteur's most recent report to the General Assembly, he is seriously concerned by the bill to support the family by promoting the culture of chastity and hijab, which amplifies gender segregation and imposes stricter measures against "improper veiling". Article 47 of the bill defines "bad clothing" for women and men as "wearing clothing that is against public decency, such as revealing or tight clothing or clothing that reveals a part of the body lower than the neck or higher than the ankle or higher than the forearm".⁴⁹

40. Articles 38–70 of the bill define severe punishments for women and girls, including fines, imprisonment, travel bans, confiscation of passports and property, and deprivation of social rights. The bill also sets out different grades or degrees of punishment, ranging from 3 months to 10 years in prison and fines of more than 1 billion rials, depending on the violation.⁵⁰

41. The Special Rapporteur is also concerned by the use of surveillance technology envisaged for enforcement of the bill (arts. 28 and 62). On 13 August 2023, the parliament voted to invoke article 85 of the Constitution, allowing a parliamentary committee to review the draft without public debate. On 20 September 2023, the parliament adopted a modified draft version of the bill consisting of 71 articles and agreed on a three-year period of experimental implementation for the draft once it is approved by the Guardian Council and before its ratification in line with the Constitution.⁵¹

42. On 24 October 2023, the spokesperson of the Guardian Council revealed that the Council had reviewed the bill. However, several issues needed more clarification and it had therefore decided to send the bill back to the parliament for further consideration.⁵² The Guardian Council noted that several terms used in the bill were vague and imprecise, such as "indecent" and the behaviours that term might designate, which were not defined in the bill or in any other piece of legislation. The Guardian Council also highlighted other elements that needed clarification, including how the provisions of the bill would interact with the authority of the Supreme Council of the Cultural Revolution, a body that is also mandated to oversee the implementation by government agencies of the principles of hijab and chastity.

43. The Special Rapporteur, together with other special procedures, has expressed grave concerns about the bill, which "could be described as a form of gender apartheid, as authorities appear to be governing through systemic discrimination with the intention of suppressing women and girls into total submission".⁵³ The new measures imposed by the Government are discriminatory and a dangerous development for the fundamental rights of

⁴⁵ See, for example, <https://twitter.com/yazdanparast313/status/1680198112206307328?s=20?>, 15 July 2023 (in Persian).

⁴⁶ See, for example, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2023/11/iran-un-experts-shocked-new-wave-attacks-girls-and-women>.

⁴⁷ See <https://www.nbcnews.com/world/iranian-girl-armita-geravand-hospitalized-morality-police-rcna118787>; Hengaw Organization for Human Rights, @HengawO, 3 October 2023, available at <https://twitter.com/HengawO/status/1709290245487751323> (in Persian).

⁴⁸ See Reuters, "Iranian teenager Armita Geravand dies after alleged confrontation, IRNA reports", 28 October 2023.

⁴⁹ See <https://atrdae.medium.com/a-war-against-woman-life-freedom-the-complete-translation-of-i-r-s-new-hijab-law-35f68bf55757>; and analysis by Impact Iran, an overview of the "chastity and hijab bill", 26 September 2023.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ See <https://www.ekhtabar.ir/متن-نهایی-لایحه-عفاف-و-حجاب-مصوبه-کمیسی> (in Persian).

⁵² See <https://www.isna.ir/news/1402080201201/> (in Persian).

⁵³ See <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2023/09/irans-proposed-hijab-law-could-amount-gender-apartheid-un-experts>.

women and girls to participate in public life and to be treated with dignity for exercising their fundamental rights.

2. Rape and sexual violence

44. The Special Rapporteur has received extremely concerning reports that rape, torture and other forms of sexual violence were weaponized in order to inflict punishment on peaceful protesters during the 2022 protests. In a report published in December 2023, Amnesty International documented a broad pattern of the use of sexual violence, including rape, as a barbaric and repressive weapon to suppress all forms of dissent.⁵⁴

45. The Amnesty International report provides shocking details of 45 survivors, including 12 women, 26 men and 7 children and graphically reveals how they were subjected to rape, and in some cases gang rape, and/or other forms of sexual violence by security and intelligence officials following their arbitrary arrest.⁵⁵ The report's finding that: "Sexual violence was used by State agents with total impunity as a weapon of torture to crush protesters' spirit, self-esteem and sense of dignity, to deter further protests, and to punish them for challenging the political and security establishment and its entrenched system of gender-based discrimination, as enforced through draconian legislation, including abusive compulsory veiling laws"⁵⁶ is alarming and tragically confirms the Special Rapporteur's position regarding the prevailing culture of impunity and absence of accountability at the domestic level.

46. It is important to note that the Iranian authorities have not investigated, charged or prosecuted any officials for the rapes and other sexual violence in the context of the "Women, Life, Freedom" movement documented by Amnesty International.⁵⁷

E. Human rights situation of human rights defenders and lawyers

47. The arrest and detention of human rights defenders and lawyers is extremely distressing. On 29 October 2023, the prominent human rights lawyer, Nasrin Sotoudeh, along with other mourners, protesters and activists, was arrested while attending the funeral of Ms. Geravand at Behesht-e-Zahra cemetery, Tehran Province.⁵⁸ Reported to have been "severely beaten" on her head and face, as her glasses were broken,⁵⁹ she was charged with "violating hijab rules" and "acting against the psychological security of society".⁶⁰ Ms. Sotoudeh was sent to Qarchak Prison, where she started a hunger strike and is reported to have refused to take her medication until she was freed. On 15 November 2023, she was released on bail.⁶¹

48. Three lawyers, Nazanin Salari, Mahmoud Taravtrouy and Masoud Ahmadian, are currently facing trial on charges of "cooperation with 'hostile' countries", "assembly and collusion to act against national security" and "propaganda against the Islamic Republic of

⁵⁴ Amnesty International, "They violently raped me". Sexual violence weaponized to crush Iran's Woman Life Freedom uprising".

⁵⁵ Ibid., p. 11.

⁵⁶ Ibid., p. 10.

⁵⁷ Ibid., p. 82.

⁵⁸ <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2023/09/irans-proposed-hijab-law-could-amount-gender-apartheid-un-experts> See <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/oct/30/iran-arrests-top-rights-lawyer-at-funeral-of-teenage-girl-who-died-after-metro-incident>; and <https://kurdistanhumanrights.org/en/news/2023/10/30/security-forces-arrest-at-least-15-at-armita-geravands-funeral/>.

⁵⁹ See <https://iranhumanrights.org/2023/10/nasrin-sotoudeh-and-activists-beaten-detained-at-funeral-of-teenager-armita-geravand/>.

⁶⁰ Ibid. and see also communication IRN 20/2023, available at <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=28612>.

⁶¹ See <https://lawyersforlawyers.org/en/nasrin-sotoudeh-released-on-bail-after-being-arrested-at-funeral-of-armita-geravand/>.

Iran.” Nazanin Salari and Mahmoud Taravtrouy were detained in the context of the 2022 nationwide protests.⁶²

49. The Special Rapporteur is alarmed by the reports he has received concerning the health of numerous imprisoned human rights defenders. The prominent human rights defender and Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Narges Mohammadi, has substantial health issues, including serious heart and lung conditions, placing her health at great risk. According to information received, Ms. Mohammadi still does not have access to medical care after being returned to prison.⁶³

50. The Special Rapporteur is also concerned about the health of Nasim Soltanbeygi, a human rights defender and journalist.⁶⁴

F. Situation of minorities

51. The Special Rapporteur is deeply concerned about the discrimination against religious, ethnic, linguistic and sexual minorities in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Individuals belonging to minorities are subjected to institutionalized discrimination and frequently to systematic persecution. In many cases, members of ethnic and religious minorities have been arbitrarily arrested and detained in connection with a range of peaceful activities, such as advocating for linguistic freedom;⁶⁵ organizing or taking part in protests;⁶⁶ being affiliated to opposition parties; campaigning against environmental degradation in their areas;⁶⁷ or simply participating in religious or cultural activities.⁶⁸

52. The Special Rapporteur is extremely distressed and shocked at the persistent persecution, arbitrary arrests and harassment of members of the Baha’í community. It is reported that at least 70 Baha’ís are currently in detention or are serving prison sentences, while an additional 1,200 are facing court proceedings or have been sentenced to harsh and lengthy prison sentences. Since October 2023, security agents have reportedly searched and ransacked the homes of nearly 100 Baha’í families. According to information received, “confiscations have expanded to include not only sacred books and electronic devices but also cash, bank cards, jewellery, property deeds, identity documents, passports and even home-based tools” and “armed agents have further intimidated Baha’ís through physical violence, verbal aggression, and even threats at gunpoint”.⁶⁹

53. Ethnic and constitutionally recognized religious minorities also face discrimination and persecution. Ahvazi Arabs, Baluchis, Kurds and Sunni Muslims in general also face systematic discrimination with regard to their enjoyment of cultural rights and access to public service. They have been subjected to arbitrary arrests, discrimination, targeting and victimization.

54. Ethnic and religious minorities, in particular the Baluchis and the Kurds, have been the targets of arbitrary deprivation of the right to life at the hands of the State authorities, in particular the executions and extrajudicial killings of cross-border couriers, namely Kurdish *Kolbars* and Baluchi *Sookhtbars*.

⁶² See <https://lawyersforlawyers.org/en/joint-statement-three-years-after-being-charged-three-iranian-human-rights-lawyers-are-set-to-face-trial/>.

⁶³ See communication IRN 20/2023.

⁶⁴ See communication IRN 18/2023, available at <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=28583>.

⁶⁵ See Ceasefire Centre for Civilian Rights, Centre for Supporters of Human Rights and Minority Rights Group International, “Rights denied: violations against ethnic and religious minorities in Iran” (March 2018).

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* See also Human Rights Activists, *Annual Statistical Report of Human Rights Conditions in Iran 2023*.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*

⁶⁹ Submission from Baha’í International Community to the Special Rapporteur, January 2024, p. 22.

III. Reflection on and assessment of the human rights situation

A. Positive human rights developments

55. During his mandate, the Special Rapporteur has acknowledged the positive and progressive measures undertaken to improve the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran. An amendment to the drug trafficking law in November 2017 resulted in a significant decline in executions related to drug-related offences. As a result of the amendment, punishments for certain drug offences were retroactively amended from the death penalty or life imprisonment to a maximum prison term of 30 years.⁷⁰ In addition, the quantity of drugs required for the imposition of the death sentence was also increased.⁷¹

56. As regards women's rights, the Special Rapporteur takes note of the positive steps that have been taken to improve the rights of women and girls.⁷² For instance, in 2019 the Iranian authorities adopted an amendment to the nationality law that gives Iranian women married to non-Iranian men the right to apply for Iranian nationality for their children who are under 18 years of age.⁷³ The Special Rapporteur also acknowledges the progress since 2019 of a bill on combating trafficking in persons and human organs and punishing smugglers transporting persons across Iranian borders,⁷⁴ and the 2023 bill on protecting women against violence and promoting their dignity and security, which is aimed at criminalizing violence against women.⁷⁵

57. The Special Rapporteur has also acknowledged the substantial progress made in achieving equal access to education for girls and women, and the progressive increase in female literacy. There has been almost no gender gap in primary or secondary school enrolment for over a decade.⁷⁶ However, as discussed below, these gains have been overturned, rendered ineffectual or resulted in producing negative consequences through the continuation of the overarching environment of large-scale and systematic human rights violations.

B. Key concerns and reflections on the implementation of the recommendations

1. Access, engagement and cooperation between the authorities and the Special Rapporteur

58. The Special Rapporteur regrets that despite consistent requests, he has never been allowed access to the Islamic Republic of Iran. Access for country-specific mandate holders is critical to their work, which also includes dialogue and technical support on, for instance, the implementation of the recommendations made by United Nations mechanisms. Denial of access is not only reflective of the unsatisfactory level of cooperation and engagement by the Iranian authorities, but is also a flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of the resolutions of the Human Rights Council establishing the mandate.

⁷⁰ A/HRC/40/67, para 6. In relation to new article 45 of the law for combating illicit drugs, see <https://www.iranrights.org/library/document/3262>.

⁷¹ A/HRC/40/67, para 6.

⁷² See High Council for Human Rights of the Islamic Republic of Iran, *Women in the Islamic Republic of Iran* (February 2023).

⁷³ A/HRC/46/50, para 39, and Borzou Daragahi, "Iranian mothers can now pass on citizenship to children in 'huge win' for campaigners", *The Independent*, 3 October 2019. <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/middle-east/iran-mothers-citizenship-children-new-law-latest-a9138206.html>.

⁷⁴ CCPR/C/IRN/CO/4, para 4 (c).

⁷⁵ Ibid. para 4 (a).

⁷⁶ A/HRC/46/50, para. 39.

2. Arbitrary deprivation of life

59. Throughout his mandate, the Special Rapporteur has expressed grave concerns at the arbitrary deprivation of life in the country and is extremely concerned at the high number of death sentences and executions. He has provided at least 35 recommendations to the authorities calling for the death penalty to be abolished and laws that are incompatible with the right to life repealed. As noted, the Special Rapporteur regrets the failure of the Iranian authorities to abolish the death penalty or to restrict the application of the death penalty to offences which meet the threshold of “the most serious crimes” in international law, which “appertain only to crimes of extreme gravity involving intentional killing”,⁷⁷ in compliance with article 6 (2) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

60. The Special Rapporteur is alarmed at the use of the death penalty for actions, the criminalization of which is contrary to the State’s obligations within international human rights law;⁷⁸ by the application of the death penalty for vaguely defined national security offences;⁷⁹ by the use of the death penalty as a private law retaliatory remedy in the case of *qisas*, leaving judges no discretion to take account of the individual circumstances in which the offence was committed;⁸⁰ by the implementation of the death penalty in a manner that constitutes torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment,⁸¹ in violation of the right of the accused to a fair trial;⁸² and its application in a discriminatory manner, disproportionately targeting ethnic and religious groups.⁸³

61. The Special Rapporteur is also alarmed at the worrying increase in the number of persons executed during his mandate. The figures available confirm this extremely concerning development: in 2018, there were at least 253 executions,⁸⁴ in 2019 280 executions,⁸⁵ in 2020 267 executions,⁸⁶ in 2021 330 executions,⁸⁷ which increased to 582 executions in 2022⁸⁸ and, shockingly, to 834 executions in 2023.⁸⁹

3. Drug-related executions

62. The Special Rapporteur is extremely concerned at the exponential increase in drug-related executions since 2021. The numbers for drug-related executions have been: in 2018, 24;⁹⁰ in 2019, 30;⁹¹ in 2020, 25;⁹² in 2021, 126;⁹³ in 2022 256;⁹⁴ and in 2023 471.⁹⁵ The Special Rapporteur reiterates his concern that executions for drug-related offences violate the

⁷⁷ Human Rights Committee, general comment No. 36 (2018), para. 35.

⁷⁸ For example, the offences, inter alia, of adultery, homosexuality and blasphemy in the Islamic Penal Code. See [A/76/160](#), para 43, and Human Rights Committee, general comment No. 36 (2018), para. 36.

⁷⁹ For example, offences including *moharebeh*, *efsad-e-fel-arz* and *baghy*; Human Rights Committee, general comment No. 36 (2018), para. 38.

⁸⁰ Human Rights Committee, general comment No. 36 (2018), para. 37.

⁸¹ For example, the use of public executions, executions by shooting and the retention of stoning as a method of execution in the Iranian Penal Code; Human Rights Committee, general comment No. 36 (2018), para. 40.

⁸² For example, the large-scale use of torture to extract confessions; Human Rights Committee, general comment No. 36 (2018), paras. 41–45.

⁸³ For example, the various submissions received from ethnic and religious minorities; Human Rights Committee, general comment No. 36 (2018), para. 44.

⁸⁴ [A/74/188](#), para. 7.

⁸⁵ [A/75/213](#), para. 29.

⁸⁶ [A/76/160](#), para. 46.

⁸⁷ [A/77/181](#), para. 10.

⁸⁸ [A/78/326](#), para. 29, and Iran Human Rights and ECPM, “Annual report on the death penalty in Iran 2022”, p. 12.

⁸⁹ Submission from Iran Human Rights to the Special Rapporteur, 15 January 2024, p. 1.

⁹⁰ [A/74/188](#), para. 7.

⁹¹ [A/75/213](#), para. 29.

⁹² [A/76/160](#), para. 46.

⁹³ [A/77/181](#), para. 15.

⁹⁴ [A/78/326](#), para. 29, and Iran Human Rights and ECPM, “Annual report on the death penalty in Iran 2022”, p. 12.

⁹⁵ Submission from Iran Human Rights to the Special Rapporteur, 15 January 2024, p. 1.

provisions of international human rights law, not least because those executions apply predominantly to people living in poverty and belonging to vulnerable, minority communities, particularly the Baluchi minority.

63. The Special Rapporteur is alarmed at the disproportionate number of executions of all kinds of members of minority communities, in particular the Baluchi and Kurdish minorities. In 2021, at least 70 Baluchi individuals were executed, accounting for 21 per cent of all executions in that year and 44 per cent of all drug-related executions.⁹⁶ In 2022, 147 of those executed belonged to the Baluchi minority. It has been reported that at least 170 Baluchis were executed in 2023, 143 of them on drug-related charges.⁹⁷ As for Kurdish prisoners, between 1 January and 25 October 2021, at least 56 were reportedly executed;⁹⁸ between 1 January and 5 November 2022 at least 70 were executed;⁹⁹ and at least 181 were executed between 1 January and 30 November 2023.¹⁰⁰

4. Execution of child offenders

64. The Special Rapporteur regrets that despite the recommendations he and his predecessors, and other United Nations mechanisms and procedures, have made, the Iranian authorities have continued to implement the death penalty for persons who were aged less than 18 at the time their offences were committed. In 2021, in a report to the General Assembly, the Special Rapporteur noted that in the previous 30 years, over 70 per cent of the executions of child offenders worldwide had reportedly taken place in the Islamic Republic of Iran;¹⁰¹ and in 2022 he informed the General Assembly that there were reportedly at least 84 child offenders on death row in the country.¹⁰² In 2018, there were reportedly at least seven executions of child offenders,¹⁰³ four in 2019,¹⁰⁴ four in 2020,¹⁰⁵ two in 2021,¹⁰⁶ three in 2022¹⁰⁷ and at least one in 2023.

65. The Special Rapporteur reiterates his previous recommendations and calls on the Iranian authorities to urgently amend legislation to prohibit the execution of persons who have committed a crime while under the age of 18, and bring the legal framework fully into accordance with international law.

5. Violations of the right to a fair trial

66. The use of the death penalty is particularly alarming in the context of widescale violations of the right to a fair trial, which render all executions arbitrary deprivation of life in international law. More generally, the Special Rapporteur has consistently received reports of the use of torture and ill-treatment of persons arrested, charged and convicted. Torture is frequently used as a technique for procuring confessions. The Special Rapporteur notes that article 38 of the Constitution prohibits all forms of torture and forced confession, as does article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. However, those legal safeguards are routinely violated in practice. Article 171 of the Islamic Penal Code provides that a confession alone can be used as the basis for a conviction, irrespective of other evidence available.

⁹⁶ A/77/181, para. 21.

⁹⁷ Submissions to the Special Rapporteur from Iran Human Rights, 15 January 2024, p. 1, and Association des Chercheurs Iraniens. See also Balochistan Human Rights Group, "Annual report 2023".

⁹⁸ See Kurdistan Human Rights Association – Geneva, "Interim annual report on the situation of human rights in Kurdistan of Iran for the period 1st January to October 25th 2021" (October 2021).

⁹⁹ Kurdistan Human Rights Association – Geneva, "Interim annual report on the situation of human rights in Kurdistan of Iran for the period 1st January to September 30th 2022" (October 2022).

¹⁰⁰ Kurdistan Human Rights Association – Geneva, "Interim report on the situation of human rights in Kurdistan of Iran for the period 1st January to 30 November, 2023".

¹⁰¹ A/76/160, para. 58.

¹⁰² A/77/181, para. 25.

¹⁰³ A/74/188, para. 10.

¹⁰⁴ A/75/231, para. 30.

¹⁰⁵ A/76/160, para. 59.

¹⁰⁶ A/77/181, para. 10.

¹⁰⁷ A/HRC/52/67, para. 63.

67. Given the strong incentives and institutional expectation of reliance on confessions, in particular those induced by torture, the Special Rapporteur recommends the repeal of a number of provisions, in particular, article 171 of the Islamic Penal Code and article 360 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

68. The Special Rapporteur also remains concerned at the violation of the right to a fair trial through denying the defendant the services of a lawyer or, in particular, a lawyer of his or her own choosing. The Special Rapporteur is concerned at the continued application of the notes to articles 48 and 302 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, whereby if individuals are accused of offences punishable by death or life imprisonment, or of “political and press crimes”, their choice of legal representation during the investigative stage is restricted to lawyers on a list approved by the head of the judiciary.

69. The Special Rapporteur remains extremely concerned at the continuing operation of the revolutionary courts. These courts, which were established after the 1979 Islamic Revolution, conducted summary and arbitrary trials to exterminate political opponents of the Revolution. However, they have continued to function and have consistently violated fundamental human rights, including due process rights and the right to a fair trial, as contained in article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The revolutionary courts are responsible for issuing the vast majority of the death penalty sentences, including thousands of summary and arbitrary executions.¹⁰⁸ The statistics available indicate that during the period 2010–2020, of 6,033 executions, 3,619 (59 per cent) were based on death sentences issued by the revolutionary courts.¹⁰⁹

6. Situation of women and girls

70. Throughout his mandate, the Special Rapporteur has provided recommendations calling upon the authorities to eliminate in law and in practice all forms of persecution of and discrimination and violence against women and girls; take all necessary steps to advance their equal participation in public life; ensure that the rights of women human rights defenders are protected; and ratify and fully implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. He regrets that the Iranian authorities have effectively maintained a system of gender apartheid and insisted on draconian laws, policies and practices that increasingly violate the human rights and human dignity of Iranian girls and women. The Special Rapporteur urges the Iranian authorities to respect the fundamental human rights and dignity of all Iranian girls and women and allow them their right to make informed choices about how they express themselves, in particular about their clothing.¹¹⁰

71. The Special Rapporteur seeks an immediate end to the monitoring of women’s dress or behaviour in public or private life through the use of the so-called morality police or surveillance technology.

72. The Special Rapporteur has clearly stated on numerous occasions the unacceptability of violence against girls and women. However, he is shocked at the persistence of laws and practice that continue to support and encourage violence against women and girls. Misogynistic legislation and discriminatory practices and behaviour have continued to permeate many aspects of public and private life. The criminal justice system continues to exonerate perpetrators of violence against women and girls, or reduce their punishments,¹¹¹ as well as exempting them from criminal liability and *qisas*, for example for a man witnessing his wife committing adultery, who kills or assaults either or both parties.¹¹²

73. The Special Rapporteur remains extremely concerned about the age of criminal responsibility in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Assigning criminal responsibility to girls from the age of 9 lunar years for *qisas* and *hudud* crimes has not only resulted in tragic cases, whereby girls who have committed offences have been sentenced to death and executed, it is also gender discriminatory and defies international human rights law. When reviewing these

¹⁰⁸ See, for example, <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/magazine-34550377>.

¹⁰⁹ Iran Human Rights and ECPM, “Annual report on the death penalty in Iran 2020”, p. 68.

¹¹⁰ CCPR/C/IRN/CO/4, para. 20 (b).

¹¹¹ A/HRC/46/50, para. 51.

¹¹² Ibid. and Islamic Penal Code, arts. 301 and 630.

cases, it is tragic to note that the girls who were executed were themselves victims, often of domestic violence or forced marriages. The Special Rapporteur has previously raised alarm at the executions of Mahboubeh Mofidi and Zeinab Sekaanvand in 2018¹¹³ and raises his deep concern about the case of Samira Sabzian, who was executed in December 2023.¹¹⁴

74. The Special Rapporteur regrets the almost complete absence of women in roles of political and administrative leadership in the country, as established by the failure to accept the candidacy of a woman for the positions of Supreme Leader and President. Currently, there are no women in the Assembly of Experts, the Expediency Council or the influential Guardian Council. Female representation remains poor in the Iranian parliament – in the parliamentary elections in February 2020, only 16 of the 290 (5.8 per cent) seats were won by women and 60 per cent of all female candidates were disqualified by the Guardian Council.¹¹⁵ There is no female minister in the Cabinet and while three women were appointed as county governors out of 430 governorships, all were replaced after Ebrahim Raisi was elected President. As of September 2023, there is reportedly one female serving as a county governor and one woman as Vice-President for women and family affairs.¹¹⁶ Women are ineligible to serve as the head of the judiciary and cannot be appointed as adjudicating judges.

75. Related to the age of maturity is the age of marriage, which for girls currently remains 13, and even younger girls can be married at the behest of the father and with the approval of the courts.¹¹⁷ Child marriages are forced marriages and inherently destructive to the life of the girl child. The Special Rapporteur is extremely concerned at the increasing number of child marriages in recent years. He urges the authorities to follow the recommendations made by the Human Rights Committee,¹¹⁸ the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on the Convention of the Elimination of Discrimination against Women¹¹⁹ to end child marriages and to raise the minimum age of marriage for both women and men to 18.

76. Notwithstanding the educational opportunities that are available for girls and women, there is substantial disappointment at the inherent gender discrimination at all institutional levels, as well as within the law, practices and societal attitudes.

77. To achieve complete gender equality, it is imperative that the Islamic Republic of Iran adheres to the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur in his previous reports, including by ending gender discrimination in private, in family laws and practices, and in employment, and introduce effective legislation and mechanisms to combat workplace discrimination.¹²⁰ All obstacles that have prevented women from achieving full and effective participation in cultural and sporting activities must also be removed. To achieve complete de jure and de facto equality there must be amendments to the Constitution and legislation, the removal of restrictions on the equal and effective participation of women and girls in the affairs of State, and all political and judicial offices must be open to women on an equal footing.¹²¹ The Special Rapporteur urges the Iranian authorities to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, without reservations, and ensure that domestic legislation and policies are fully consistent with their international obligations.

¹¹³ A/HRC/46/50, para. 46. See also <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2018/02/zeid-urges-iran-stop-violating-international-law-executing-juvenile>; and <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2018/10/bachelet-urges-iran-stop-executing-juvenile-offenders?LangID=E&NewsID=23689>.

¹¹⁴ See Namita Singh, “Iran executes child bride who killed abusive husband” *The Independent*, 21 December 2023.

¹¹⁵ A/HRC/46/50, para. 55.

¹¹⁶ Impact Iran, coalition submission, p. 40.

¹¹⁷ See Civil Code, art. 1041, and A/HRC/46/50, para. 43.

¹¹⁸ CCPR/C/IRN/CO/4, para. 17 (c).

¹¹⁹ Joint general recommendation No. 31 of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women/general comment No. 18 of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (2019), para. 55 (f).

¹²⁰ A/HRC/46/50, paras. 44, 45, 57 and 58.

¹²¹ A/HRC/46/50, paras. 57–59 and 60–62.

7. Situation of minorities

78. During his six-year mandate, the Special Rapporteur has remained extremely concerned at the alarming nature of violations perpetrated against ethnic, linguistic and religious minorities. Ethnic minorities, including the Kurds, Baluchis, Ahvazi Arabs and the Azerbaijani Turks, have consistently been harassed, targeted and victimized, denied their fundamental rights to equality and non-discrimination, and deprived of their linguistic and cultural rights and identity. Many ethnic groups, in particular the Baluchis and Kurds, also face extreme poverty, destitution and denial of the political and economic infrastructure necessary for growth and development. They have also faced high levels of discrimination in access to justice and political participation, and are denied education and employment rights, health care and basic government services. Peaceful human and minority rights activism by members of minority groups has often been deemed a threat to national security by the security services, resulting in disproportionate levels of arrests, detentions and executions.

79. As a theocratic State, with the Twelver Ja'fari School of Shia Islam as the official religion, the provisions of the Constitution and the civil and criminal legislation discriminate heavily against non-Shia religious minorities. While the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran 1979 (amended in 1989) states that Christians, Jews and Zoroastrians are the “only recognized religious minorities”,¹²² religious minorities that are not recognized, in particular the Baha'is, Christian converts, Sufis, including the Gonabadi order, Yarsanis and the Sabian Mandaeans, continue to be the targets of discriminatory legislation and persistent persecution. The absence of constitutional and legal recognition for those religious minorities has resulted in denial of their fundamental human and minority rights.

80. For over four decades, members of the Baha'i faith, as the largest non-Muslim and constitutionally non-recognized religious minority, have suffered from the most egregious forms of human rights violations, including executions, persecution, deprivation of property rights, desecration and destruction of cemeteries, violence and arbitrary arrests, denial of educational rights, closures of businesses, hate propaganda and social injustices, and inequalities in all fields of public and private life.¹²³ Since conversions from Islam are not permitted, Christian converts face the risk of apostasy and blasphemy, which carry the death penalty. Christian converts are targeted and harassed, and many who are arrested are charged with “propaganda against the system”, “propagation of Zionist evangelical Christianity” or “administering and managing the home churches”.¹²⁴ Systematic, State-initiated persecution of Christian converts, including forcible denials of their right to freedom of religion or belief, constitute substantial violations of their rights. The Special Rapporteur reiterates his previous recommendation that the authorities ensure that all individuals are treated equally before the law and in practice, without discrimination of any kind, such as race, sex, language, religion, sexual orientation and political or other opinion¹²⁵ and that every Iranian be guaranteed the right to freedom of religion or belief, as provided in article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.¹²⁶

8. Continuing institutional impunity and absence of accountability

81. The Special Rapporteur regrets that none of his recommendations relating to ending institutional impunity and ensuring accountability for serious violations of human rights has been implemented. Continuing impunity and the absence of accountability remains a noticeable but unfortunate feature of the constitutional, political and legal system of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In March 2022, the Special Rapporteur reported to the Human Rights Council that: “Institutional impunity and the absence of a system for accountability for violations of human rights permeate the political and legal system of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The absence of accountability derives from various deficiencies within State structures, including negation of the principles of rule of law and separation of powers.”¹²⁷

¹²² https://www.iranchamber.com/government/laws/constitution_ch01.php, article 13.

¹²³ A/74/188, paras. 47–56; A/HRC/49/75, para. 45; and A/78/326, para. 37.

¹²⁴ A/74/188, para. 59.

¹²⁵ A/74/188, para. 97 (e).

¹²⁶ Ibid., para. 97 (f).

¹²⁷ A/HRC/49/75, para. 48.

82. The Special Rapporteur's prognosis in that report in March 2022 tragically turned out to be correct in the events that unfolded later that year, with the death in police custody of Ms. Amini on 16 September 2022. He is extremely disturbed at the lack of any independent, impartial and transparent investigation into the death in police custody of Ms. Amini, as well as the killings of hundreds of protesters, in particular women and children, in the context of the ensuing protests. The Special Rapporteur reported the use of unlawful lethal force by the security forces, resulting in the deaths of at least 537 protesters, including at least 68 children and 48 women, and injuries to hundreds, while thousands were reportedly arrested, detained or incarcerated.¹²⁸ Despite the gravest of tragedies faced by the Iranian people, it is a matter of extreme disappointment that the authorities have failed to undertake impartial, independent and transparent investigations in those cases. None of the security officials or other officers responsible have been held accountable, sanctioned or removed from their positions.

83. Similarly, the Special Rapporteur regrets the failure of the authorities to conduct independent, impartial and transparent investigations into the reported poisoning of thousands of schoolgirls in 2022 and 2023.¹²⁹ While the authorities claimed to have investigated these events, thus far it is not certain whether any individuals have been held accountable for the targeted poison attacks on girls' schools.

84. During the period of the nationwide protests, ethnic and religious minorities, in particular the Baluchis and Kurds, were targeted and their protests brutally repressed by the security forces. As noted previously, more than half the total number of persons killed in the nationwide protests are from Kurdish- and Baluchi-populated provinces, with children from these two minority groups constituting 63 per cent of the recorded child victims.¹³⁰ The evidence and testimonies of systematic State killings, enforced disappearances, torture, severe bodily injuries, extreme repression, persecution, rape, violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, and mass and arbitrary arrests that have been presented to the Special Rapporteur since September 2022 have led him to take the view of the possible commission of crimes against humanity.¹³¹

85. As the Special Rapporteur has noted previously, he regrets that in not addressing his concerns over continuing impunity, the authorities have failed to take steps to establish an accountability framework in law or in practice, in order to create effective channels for obtaining truth, justice and non-occurrence of serious human rights violations, including arbitrary deprivation of life.

86. In addition to the more recent atrocities, the Special Rapporteur, other human rights mechanisms and civil society have documented historic examples of serious violations of human rights, including the killing of protesters, torture, arrests, detentions, executions and enforced disappearances of large numbers in nationwide protests in 2009, 2019, 2020 and 2021. Other examples include large-scale enforced disappearances and summary and arbitrary executions of real or perceived political dissidents, including children, in 1981, 1982 and 1988. The Special Rapporteur regrets to note that none of these events have been the subject of investigation, inquiry by the Iranian authorities and those responsible remain unaccountable.¹³² The State machinery, on the other hand, has been deployed for the destruction of any remaining evidence of those crimes, as well as the harassment and targeting of individuals seeking accountability and justice, in what appears to be a determined policy of wiping these events from memory.¹³³

87. The culture of perpetuating impunity has evolved into a State policy of intimidation, harassment and persecution of all those seeking accountability, truth and justice. Institutional and entrenched impunity has resulted in systematic harassment of human rights defenders, lawyers and other individuals campaigning for accountability, in a pattern that has emerged

¹²⁸ A/78/326, para. 9.

¹²⁹ Ibid., paras. 54–57.

¹³⁰ A/HRC/52/67, para. 28.

¹³¹ Ibid., paras. 13–62 and 75 (f).

¹³² A/HRC/49/75, para. 59.

¹³³ Ibid and see also communication IRN 20/2020, available at <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=25503>.

over several decades, whereby victims of human rights violations and their families are consistently and systematically denied the truth and access to justice.

88. The Special Rapporteur regrets that the absence of an independent judiciary, its consistent politicization, particularly through the use of the revolutionary courts, has been a significant factor in the failure of accountability within the country. The judiciary, including the revolutionary courts, persistently violate the rule of law, natural justice principles and the international human rights obligations undertaken by the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Iranian authorities have consistently refused to conduct investigations into gross violations of human rights that are compliant with international law, notwithstanding the consistent calls for such investigations by United Nations bodies and experts and human rights organizations. Instead of being allowed an effective participation in investigations, the victims, their families or their lawyers are frequently intimidated and ill-treated in an effort to prevent or discourage them from raising complaints or protesting.

89. The Special Rapporteur expresses his extreme disappointment at the culture of impunity and the absence of accountability prevalent at the domestic level. However, recent years have witnessed the possibility of holding the State accountable within international law and individuals accountable in foreign and international courts or through the use of universal jurisdiction. The families of those killed in the downing of Ukrainian Airlines flight 752 are victims of a continuing and grave injustice. Those families seek accountability, for the truth to be revealed and justice to be served.¹³⁴ In July 2023, Canada, Sweden, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland instituted proceedings against the Islamic Republic of Iran before the International Court of Justice over the shooting down by the Iranian authorities of the Ukrainian airliner, claiming that Iran had “failed to conduct an impartial, transparent and fair criminal investigation and prosecution consistent with international law”.¹³⁵ In July 2022, making use of universal jurisdiction, the Stockholm District Court found Hamid Nouri guilty of war crimes and murder, and sentenced him to life imprisonment for his role in the 1988 massacres in the Islamic Republic of Iran, when thousands of political prisoners were executed on the orders of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the then Supreme Leader.¹³⁶ On 12 December 2023, in its ruling, the Stockholm Court of Appeal upheld the conviction and sentencing of Hamid Nouri.¹³⁷

IV. Impact of economic sanctions

90. As noted in previous reports by the Special Rapporteur, the impact of sanctions has increasingly affected ordinary Iranians and their enjoyment of a range of human rights, notably economic and social rights. The impact of the sanctions has had wide-ranging effects on the Iranian economy, from oil sales to restrictions on traders and businesses. The annual inflation rate in July 2023 was 47.7 per cent, with food inflation recorded at above 70 per cent in 12 provinces,¹³⁸ making it increasingly difficult for many Iranians to afford basic economic and social rights and contributing to increased poverty and inequality, affecting the most in need and those left behind. In addition, by preventing financial transfers to the country, the reimposition of sanctions has further hindered the availability and distribution of essential medical and pharmaceutical equipment and supplies.¹³⁹

¹³⁴ See <https://www.ps752justice.com/the-associations-statement-on-the-4th-anniversary-of-downing-of-flight-ps752/>.

¹³⁵ See <https://www.icj-cij.org/node/202866>.

¹³⁶ A/HRC/52/67, para. 72. See also <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/7/14/sweden-hands-life-sentence-to-ex-iranian-official-over-1988-purge>; and <https://www.iranrights.org/newsletter/issue/126>.

¹³⁷ See <https://www.iranrights.org/newsletter/issue/139>; and <https://www.dw.com/en/sweden-upholds-life-sentence-in-iran-prison-executions-case/a-67771180>.

¹³⁸ See <https://www.tehrantimes.com/news/487589/Tehran-province-records-lowest-inflation-rate> and <https://www.iranintl.com/en/202212090745>.

¹³⁹ See Human Rights Watch, “*Maximum Pressure*”. *US Economic Sanctions Harm Iranians’ Right to Health* (2019).

V. Conclusions and recommendations

91. The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran engages and cooperates with the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including by allowing the Special Rapporteur to visit the country.

92. The Special Rapporteur calls on the authorities to immediately abolish, through legislation, the death penalty for all offences. Pending complete abolition, he recommends that the authorities:

- (a) Impose an immediate moratorium on executions and commute all death sentences;
- (b) Abolish the death penalty for offences that do not amount to “the most serious crimes” within international human rights law;
- (c) Impose an immediate moratorium on all drug-related executions;
- (d) Urgently amend legislation to prohibit the execution of persons who have committed a crime while under the age of 18 and urgently amend legislation to commute all death sentences for child offenders;
- (e) Amend legislation to allow judges discretionary powers in *qisas* cases to consider extenuating circumstances or to choose the imposition of more lenient punishments in individual cases;
- (f) End the disproportionate executions of ethnic minorities.

93. The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Iranian authorities

- (a) Ensure that legislation, policies, practices and training concerning the use of lethal force by law enforcement and border officials are compliant with international standards, including the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials;
- (b) Ensure that prisoners and detainees are protected from all forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, ensure that confessions obtained through torture or ill-treatment are never admitted as evidence in court, establish mechanisms for investigating claims of torture and deaths in detention, consistent with international standards, and ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
- (c) Ensure that all persons accused of any crime have the right to a fair trial and due process, fully in accordance with article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including access to a lawyer of their choosing during all stages of the judicial process;
- (d) Ensure that human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders, lawyers, journalists and dual and foreign nationals, as well as their families, are not threatened with or subjected to intimidation, harassment, arbitrary arrest, deprivation of liberty or life, or other arbitrary sanctions, and release all those detained;
- (e) Release all individuals arrested for the exercise of their rights to freedom of opinion, expression, association and peaceful assembly;
- (f) Amend article 13 of the Constitution to ensure that all religious minorities and those who do not hold any religious beliefs are recognized and able to fully enjoy the right to freedom of religion or belief;
- (g) Amend all articles in the Islamic Penal Code that discriminate on the basis of religion or belief;
- (h) Ensure that all individuals within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and subject to its jurisdiction, are treated equally before the law without distinction of any kind, such as race, sex, language, religion, sexual orientation and political or other opinion;

- (i) End the targeting, harassment and persecution of members of recognized and non-recognized religious minorities, refrain from targeting them with national security-related charges and end the criminalization of the peaceful expression of faith;
- (j) Refrain from persecuting peaceful religious gatherings in private homes and other premises and from convicting religious leaders, and cease the monitoring of citizens on account of their religious identity;
- (k) Allow all students of ethnic and recognized and non-recognized religious minorities full and equal access to State universities on the basis of academic merit;
- (l) Ensure that minority languages are made available to children of ethnic minorities at the primary school level;
- (m) Develop policies and direct resources for the economic, social, cultural and political development of areas populated by the Sunni minority, including Kurds, Baluchis, Ahvazi Arabs and Azeris;
- (n) Repeal all laws and regulations that impose a mandatory dress code and abolish regulations and procedures whereby women's dress or behaviour in public or private life are monitored or controlled by State agencies;
- (o) Repeal legislation that mitigates or exonerates perpetrators of violence against women and girls, including for so-called honour killings and criminal acts within marriage;
- (p) Amend the Constitution and repeal existing gender-discriminatory laws and practices;
- (q) End child marriage, including by raising the minimum age of marriage to 18;
- (r) Conduct independent, impartial, thorough, effective, credible and transparent investigations into the deaths of Jina Mahsa Amini, Armita Geravand and those of all girls and women since September 2022, and ensure that all the perpetrators responsible are held accountable;
- (s) Undertake prompt, independent and impartial investigations into the killing of protesters and into acts of violence, including torture, enforced disappearances and arrests that have taken place in the context of the nationwide protests since 16 September 2022;
- (t) Immediately end all forms of violence, arbitrary arrests and detentions of protesters, identify and apprehend all those suspected of criminal and violent acts against protesters and ensure that all the perpetrators responsible are held accountable;
- (u) Immediately end all forms of violence, including rape and sexual violence and harassment of girls and women protesters, conduct immediate, independent and impartial investigations into the targeting of girls and women, and acts of violence, including rape and sexual violence, and discrimination against girls and women, and immediately take concrete steps to apprehend and punish all those involved in violent crimes against girls and women, including in the poisoning of girls in schools;
- (v) Immediately release all foreign and dual nationals who are arbitrarily detained;
- (w) Undertake fundamental reforms towards the establishment of a system of accountability, in accordance with international law, including constitutional, legislative and administrative reforms to ensure separation of powers, political pluralism and democratic participation in governance and decision-making;
- (x) Undertake reforms to ensure the complete independence of the judiciary, including through the dissolution of the revolutionary courts, and transparency in judicial appointments, which should be based on merit and in the absence of any discriminatory conditions.

94. **The Special Rapporteur urges the international community to prioritize human rights issues and the implementation of international human rights obligations in all negotiations and agreements with the Islamic Republic of Iran.**

95. **The Special Rapporteur urges the international community to call for accountability with respect to long-standing emblematic events that have been met with persistent impunity, including the enforced disappearances and summary and arbitrary executions of 1981 and 1988 and the protests of November 2019.**

96. **The Special Rapporteur urges States imposing sanctions on the Islamic Republic of Iran to ensure that measures such as humanitarian exemptions are given broad and practical effect, and are promptly and effectively implemented to minimize the adverse consequences of sanctions on human rights.**

Annex

Recommendations by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Javid Rehman

Year	Para. N°	Source reference	Full recommendation
2018	33	A/73/398	The Special Rapporteur reiterates the previous calls made by his predecessor and the Secretary-General that all those arrested for the peaceful exercise of the rights to freedom of assembly and of opinion and expression be released, including those arrested during the protests in December 2017 and January 2018. The Special Rapporteur further calls upon the Government to undertake an independent and transparent investigation into the reported deaths in custody and other incidents leading to alleged violations of rights that took place during and after the protests.
2018	34	A/73/398	The Special Rapporteur calls upon the Government to uphold the fundamental human rights of freedom of opinion and expression and to repeal all laws and policies which criminalize or restrict online expression, with online content to be restricted only by independent and impartial judicial decisions.
2018	35	A/73/398	The Special Rapporteur expresses his grave concern at the continuing execution of juvenile offenders in the Islamic Republic of Iran and calls upon the Government to immediately prohibit all executions of persons charged with offences that they committed when under the age of 18 years. He further recommends that the Government abolish the death penalty in all cases and, pending that measure, introduce a moratorium.
2018	36	A/73/398	The Special Rapporteur calls upon the Government to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and urges the Government to enact laws prohibiting the punishments of flogging and amputations, as they represent cruel, inhuman or degrading punishments and violate articles 7 and 10 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
2018	37	A/73/398	The Special Rapporteur calls upon the Government to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and to prohibit all forms of discrimination against women, both in law and in practice.
2018	38	A/73/398	The Special Rapporteur calls upon the Government to fully respect the rights of religious and ethnic minorities in the Islamic Republic of Iran and to ensure that all those who reside in the country have equal protection before the law, regardless of ethnicity, religion or belief.
2019	70a	A/HRC/40/67	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government and Parliament: (a) Pending abolishment, remove from the scope of the death penalty any offence other than the “most serious crimes, Åö” which are confined to intentional killing, and ensure that all those sentenced to death for other offences have their sentences commuted. Amend legislation to ensure that any person sentenced to death, including on the basis of <i>qisas</i> , can seek pardon or commutation from the State.
2019	70b	A/HRC/40/67	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government and Parliament: Ensure that prisoners are protected from all forms of torture and other ill-treatment. Ensure that confessions obtained through such treatment are never admitted as evidence against the accused.
2019	70c	A/HRC/40/67	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government and Parliament: Amend the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure to ensure that confessions alone are not sufficient for admission of guilt.
2019	70d	A/HRC/40/67	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government and Parliament: Ensure that medical care is urgently provided to those individuals in detention who need it, including those identified in the present report, in light of the imminent threat to life or serious deterioration of their health. Ensure that all individuals in custody receive adequate, prompt and regular health care, including specialist care as needed, on the basis of their informed consent.

Year	Para. N°	Source reference	Full recommendation
2019	70e	A/HRC/40/67	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government and Parliament: Ensure that deaths in custody, and allegations of violations of due process and of ill-treatment are promptly, independently, impartially and effectively investigated by an independent competent authority with a view to bringing those suspected of criminal responsibility to justice in compliance with their right to a fair trial.
2019	70f	A/HRC/40/67	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government and Parliament: Ensure that all persons accused of any crime are assured access to a lawyer of their choosing during all stages of the judicial process, including during the initial investigation and interrogation stage, and are provided with legal aid as needed.
2019	70g	A/HRC/40/67	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government and Parliament: Ensure that all prisoners with health conditions for whom staying in prison would mean an exacerbation of their condition are not detained in prison, and issue alternative sentences if there is no prospect of recovery through the full implementation of article 502 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
2019	70h	A/HRC/40/67	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government and Parliament: Protect the rights of all persons belonging to religious and ethnic minorities and address all forms of discrimination against them, and release all those imprisoned for having exercised their right to freedom of religion or belief.
2019	70i	A/HRC/40/67	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government and Parliament: Ensure that all those arrested for the peaceful exercise of their rights to freedom of opinion, expression, assembly and association are released. Promptly report to the families the whereabouts and situation of individuals taken into custody.
2019	70j	A/HRC/40/67	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government and Parliament: Ensure that human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders, and lawyers and journalists are not threatened with or subjected to intimidation, harassment, arbitrary arrest, deprivation of liberty or other arbitrary sanction, and release all those detained in connection with their work.
2019	70k	A/HRC/40/67	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government and Parliament: Implement the recommendations reflected in the opinions of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, and address patterns of violations highlighted by the Working Group with respect to dual and foreign nationals.
2019	70l	A/HRC/40/67	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government and Parliament: Take all measures necessary to mitigate some of the effects of economic sanctions, and to meet its obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, including on the protection of vulnerable groups. Establish a transparent financial mechanism to ensure that trade in medicines and other essential humanitarian items continues.
2019	71	A/HRC/40/67	The Special Rapporteur recommends that sanctions-imposing countries take all steps to ensure that sanctions in the Islamic Republic of Iran do not undermine human rights, including by ensuring that humanitarian and procedural safeguards and exemptions prevent a harmful impact on the enjoyment of human rights.
2019	73a	A/HRC/40/67	The Special Rapporteur recommends that Parliament: Urgently amend legislation to prohibit the execution of persons who committed a <i>hudud</i> or <i>qisas</i> crime while below the age of 18 years and as such are children. Urgently amend the legislation to commute all existing sentences for child offenders on death row.
2019	73b	A/HRC/40/67	The Special Rapporteur recommends that Parliament: Withdraw the general reservation to the Convention on the Rights of the Child given that such a general reservation is not compatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.
2019	73c	A/HRC/40/67	The Special Rapporteur recommends that Parliament: Amend the Penal Code to increase the age of criminal responsibility for <i>qisas</i> and <i>hudud</i> crimes to 18 years for all children and ensure that all children are treated equally and without discrimination within the criminal justice system.

Year	Para. N°	Source reference	Full recommendation
2019	74a	A/HRC/40/67	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the judiciary: (a) Urgently halt the planned execution of all child offenders and commute the death sentences imposed on the basis of <i>qisas</i> and <i>hudud</i> crimes for all child offenders.
2019	74b	A/HRC/40/67	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the judiciary: Pending legislative review, urgently issue a circular which requires all judges not to sentence children to death on the basis of <i>qisas</i> or <i>hudud</i> crimes, and which requires presiding judges to order retrials for all child offenders on death row without recourse to the death penalty.
2019	75a	A/HRC/40/67	Pending implementation of the aforementioned recommendations, and without prejudice to the binding obligation enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to not sentence children to death and to not execute child offenders, the Special Rapporteur recommends that the judiciary: (a) Require courts to comprehensively assess mental development in all cases in line with article 91 of the Penal Code, and to always seek expert advice from the relevant child development, psychology, psychiatry, and social service fields as well as from the Iranian Legal Medicine Organization, with a view to ensuring that the child is exempted from the death penalty.
2019	75b	A/HRC/40/67	Ensure that any article 91 assessment is conducted on the prima facie basis that there is uncertainty about the mental development of the child, and as such a death sentence cannot be imposed. Ensure that the burden of proof is always on the prosecution to establish complete certainty about the full mental development of the child, in line with article 91. Furthermore, ensure that the child is afforded the benefit of the doubt if the assessment is not undertaken immediately after the crime.
2019	75c	A/HRC/40/67	Pending implementation of the aforementioned recommendations, and without prejudice to the binding obligation enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to not sentence children to death and to not execute child offenders, the Special Rapporteur recommends that the judiciary: Undertake a prompt, effective and transparent review of all child offenders on death row and ensure that they are afforded legal representation and financial and other needed support to exercise their right to a retrial as provided for by article 91 of the Penal Code.
2019	75d	A/HRC/40/67	Pending implementation of the aforementioned recommendations, and without prejudice to the binding obligation enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to not sentence children to death and to not execute child offenders, the Special Rapporteur recommends that the judiciary: Ensure that children who have been detained or arrested are interviewed only in the presence of their chosen lawyer, are immediately granted legal aid if needed, and are granted access to a family member of their choice at all times regardless of the offence they are accused of.
2019	75e	A/HRC/40/67	Pending implementation of the aforementioned recommendations, and without prejudice to the binding obligation enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to not sentence children to death and to not execute child offenders, the Special Rapporteur recommends that the judiciary: When assessing the quality and veracity of testimony or confession offered by the child, ensure that the judge considers all circumstances of interrogation, especially the age of the child as well as the length of detention and interrogation and the presence of legal or other representatives and parents during questioning.
2019	75f	A/HRC/40/67	Pending implementation of the aforementioned recommendations, and without prejudice to the binding obligation enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to not sentence children to death and to not execute child offenders, the Special Rapporteur recommends that the judiciary: Require that all those who deal with children in the criminal justice system, especially judges, prosecutors, medical examiners, police interrogators and other law enforcement professionals, undergo specialist, ongoing and systematic training on the rights of the child. Such training should inform participants about how to take into account the child's physical, psychological,

Year	Para. N°	Source reference	Full recommendation
			mental and social development in a manner consistent with the obligations of the Islamic Republic of Iran under international human rights law.
2019	75g	A/HRC/40/67	Pending implementation of the aforementioned recommendations, and without prejudice to the binding obligation enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to not sentence children to death and to not execute child offenders, the Special Rapporteur recommends that the judiciary: Establish specialist and separate child courts to consider cases involving children, for all crimes including <i>qisas</i> and <i>hudud</i> crimes, in the first instance and on appeal, in all provinces. Ensure that the judges who preside over such courts, and the prosecutors who are able to bring cases before such courts, have a minimum level of professional qualifications and expert training in child sociology, child psychology and behavioural sciences.
2019	75h	A/HRC/40/67	Pending implementation of the aforementioned recommendations, and without prejudice to the binding obligation enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to not sentence children to death and to not execute child offenders, the Special Rapporteur recommends that the judiciary: Ensure that the court takes into account the circumstances in which the child is living and the conditions in which any offence has allegedly been committed, including through the preparation, introduction and full consideration of pre-sentence reports. Ensure that the court is informed about all relevant facts about the child, such as social and family background, wealth, education and circumstances of marriage. Ensure that adequate social services capacity has been established to be able to provide such reports and is mandated to provide such advice.
2019	75i	A/HRC/40/67	Pending implementation of the aforementioned recommendations, and without prejudice to the binding obligation enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to not sentence children to death and to not execute child offenders, the Special Rapporteur recommends that the judiciary: Ensure that detention pending trial is only used as a measure of last resort and for the shortest possible period of time for children accused of any crime, including <i>qisas</i> and <i>hudud</i> crimes.
2019	75j	A/HRC/40/67	Pending implementation of the aforementioned recommendations, and without prejudice to the binding obligation enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to not sentence children to death and to not execute child offenders, the Special Rapporteur recommends that the judiciary: Provide the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Special Rapporteur with a list of all child offenders on death row.
2019	96a	A/74/188	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Supreme Leader and relevant legislative institutions: Amend article 13 of the Constitution to ensure that all religious minorities and those who do not hold any religious beliefs are recognized and able to fully enjoy the right to freedom of religion or belief.
2019	96b	A/74/188	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Supreme Leader and relevant legislative institutions: Amend all articles in the Islamic Penal Code that discriminate on the basis of religion or belief.
2019	96c	A/74/188	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Supreme Leader and relevant legislative institutions: (c) Amend existing legislation to abolish the death penalty for crimes not meeting the “most serious crime” threshold according to international human rights law.
2019	96d	A/74/188	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Supreme Leader and relevant legislative institutions: (d) Urgently amend legislation to prohibit the execution of persons who committed a <i>hudud</i> or <i>qisas</i> crime while under 18 years of age and who, accordingly, are children.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Para. N°</i>	<i>Source reference</i>	<i>Full recommendation</i>
2019	96e	A/74/188	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Supreme Leader and relevant legislative institutions: (e) Urgently amend the legislation to commute all existing sentences for child offenders on death row.
2019	96f	A/74/188	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Supreme Leader and relevant legislative institutions: (f) Repeal the established gozinesh requirements and any other policies that condition access to employment on the basis of individual beliefs, in line with the Constitution.
2019	97a	A/74/188	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran: a) Permit the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran to enter the country for monitoring visits.
2019	97b	A/74/188	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran: b) Ensure that all persons accused of any crime are afforded due process and fair trial guarantees, including access to a lawyer of their choosing during all stages of the judicial process and are provided with legal aid and access to interpreters during court proceedings.
2019	97c	A/74/188	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran: c) Ensure that human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders, and human rights lawyers and journalists are not threatened with or subjected to intimidation, harassment, arbitrary arrest, deprivation of liberty or other arbitrary sanction, and release all those detained in connection with their work.
2019	97d	A/74/188	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran: d) Immediately release all dual and foreign nationals arbitrarily detained in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
2019	97e	A/74/188	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran: e) Ensure that all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction are treated equally before the law without distinction of any kind such as race, sex, language, religion, sexual orientation and political or other opinion.
2019	97f	A/74/188	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran: f) In accordance with article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which the Islamic Republic of Iran is a party, ensure that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, including the freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of their choice, or not to have or adopt a religion, and the freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest their religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching.
2019	97g	A/74/188	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran: g) Refrain from targeting members of recognized and non-recognized religious minorities with national security-related charges and end the criminalization of the peaceful expression of faith.
2019	97h	A/74/188	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran: h) Cease the indiscriminate killings of border couriers and take measures to regularize their work.
2019	97i	A/74/188	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran: i) Allow places of worship for all religious minorities to be opened, including Sunni mosques and new churches throughout the country.
2019	97j	A/74/188	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran: j) Refrain from persecuting peaceful religious gatherings in private homes and other premises, refrain from convicting religious leaders and cease the monitoring of citizens on account of their religious identity.
2019	97k	A/74/188	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran: k) Allow all students of ethnic and recognized and non-recognized religious minorities full and equal access to State universities on the basis of academic merit.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Para. N°</i>	<i>Source reference</i>	<i>Full recommendation</i>
2019	97l	A/74/188	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran: l) Ensure that minority languages are made available to children of ethnic minorities at the primary school level.
2019	97m	A/74/188	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran: m) Develop policies and direct resources for the economic, social, cultural and political development of areas populated by the Sunni minority, including Kurds, Baluchis and Azeris.
2019	97n	A/74/188	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran: n) Implement all the previous recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
2020	68a	A/HRC/43/61	Undertake prompt, independent and impartial investigations into all acts of violence that have taken place in the context of the November 2019 protests, including deaths of protesters and reported deaths in custody, and into reports of ill-treatment, and to hold those responsible accountable.
2020	68b	A/HRC/43/61	Ensure that all those arrested, including those arrested during the November 2019 protests, for the peaceful exercise of their rights to freedom of opinion, expression, assembly and association are released, and ensure also that the detaining authorities promptly report the whereabouts and situation of detainees to their families.
2020	68c	A/HRC/43/61	Take all measures necessary to mitigate the effects of economic sanctions, meet the obligations of the Islamic Republic of Iran under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, including on the protection of vulnerable groups, and establish transparent financial mechanisms to ensure that trade in medicines and other essential humanitarian items continues.
2020	68d	A/HRC/43/61	Pending its abolishment, remove the death penalty as punishment for all offences other than the most serious crimes, which involve intentional killing, and ensure that all individuals sentenced to death for offences other than intentional killing have their sentences commuted.
2020	68e	A/HRC/43/61	Ensure that prisoners and detainees are protected from all forms of torture and ill-treatment and that confessions obtained through torture or ill-treatment are never admitted as evidence against the accused.
2020	68f	A/HRC/43/61	Amend the Islamic Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure to ensure that confessions alone are not sufficient for establishing guilt.
2020	68g	A/HRC/43/61	Ensure that all persons accused of any crime have access to a lawyer of their choosing during all stages of the judicial process, including during the initial investigation and interrogation stage, and are provided with legal aid as needed.
2020	68h	A/HRC/43/61	Protect the rights of all persons belonging to religious and ethnic minorities, address all forms of discrimination against them and release all those imprisoned for having exercised their right to freedom of religion or belief.
2020	68j	A/HRC/43/61	Ensure that human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders, lawyers and journalists, are not threatened with or subjected to intimidation, harassment, arbitrary arrest, deprivation of liberty or other arbitrary sanction, and release all those detained in connection with their work.
2020	68i	A/HRC/43/61	Ensure that lethal force is used only when strictly unavoidable to protect life, in accordance with principle 9 of the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, and that everyone is allowed to participate in lawful and peaceful assemblies, in accordance with article 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
2020	68k	A/HRC/43/61	End the policy of prohibiting or severely limiting women's attendance at public sporting events, and bring both laws and policies protecting women's rights into compliance with international standards.
2020	68l	A/HRC/43/61	Immediately release all dual and foreign nationals arbitrarily detained.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Para. N°</i>	<i>Source reference</i>	<i>Full recommendation</i>
2020	70a	A/HRC/43/61	Ensure that medical care is urgently provided to those individuals in detention who need it, in light of the imminent threat to life or serious deterioration of their health, and that all individuals in custody receive adequate, prompt and regular health care, including specialist care as needed, on the basis of their informed consent.
2020	70b	A/HRC/43/61	Ensure that all detained individuals receive adequate health care, without discrimination on grounds of political or legal situation, ethnicity, religion, political opinion, gender, sexual orientation or other status.
2020	70c	A/HRC/43/61	Ensure that all prisoners requiring specialist or any other treatment not available within prison are transferred free of cost to specialized institutions or outside hospitals to receive such treatment and that they remain in those institutions or hospitals for as long as the treatment is deemed necessary by specialist doctors.
2020	70d	A/HRC/43/61	End the unlawful practice of requiring prisoners to pay for medical treatment, which violates both international and Iranian law.
2020	70e	A/HRC/43/61	Ensure that medical decisions that relate to ongoing care and observation of the prisoners outside prison and the necessity of their release on medical grounds are only taken by the relevant, responsible health-care professionals.
2020	70f	A/HRC/43/61	Adopt regulations restricting the use of restraints in accordance with international laws and standards, including by ensuring that restraints are never used in a degrading, humiliating or painful manner or as a form of punishment and that they are used only when strictly necessary.
2020	70g	A/HRC/43/61	Ensure that medical care for detainees is never made conditional upon their making confessions and that officials who deny medical care to prisoners and detainees or who withhold medication as a form of coercion, as punishment or to elicit confessions are punished.
2020	70h	A/HRC/43/61	Pass the parliamentary bill introduced in September 2019 aimed at ending the recording and broadcasting of confessions on State-funded media prior to trial and ensure punishments for those involved in recording and broadcasting such confessions.
2020	70i	A/HRC/43/61	Pending its abolishment, ensure that solitary confinement is used only in exceptional cases, as a last resort and for as short a time as possible, following authorization by a competent authority and subject to independent review.
2020	70j	A/HRC/43/61	Make substantial investments in all prisons to reduce overcrowding, provide adequate sleeping facilities to prisoners and ensure that the essential personal hygiene of prisoners is maintained.
2020	70k	A/HRC/43/61	Ensure that prisoners are provided with food of appropriate nutritional value, quantity and quality and that drinking water is made readily available to all prisoners.
2020	70l	A/HRC/43/61	Ensure furlough and family visitation rights to all prisoners.
2020	70m	A/HRC/43/61	Respect and fulfil the duty to conduct prompt, independent, impartial and effective investigations into all reports of torture or other ill-treatment and hold perpetrators accountable.
2020	70n	A/HRC/43/61	Ensure that deaths in custody and allegations of violations of due process and of ill-treatment are promptly, independently, impartially and effectively investigated by an independent competent authority with a view to holding perpetrators accountable and in compliance with the right to a fair trial.
2020	55a	A/75/213	The Special Rapporteur urges the Government, judiciary, parliament and security forces: (a) To undertake prompt, independent and impartial investigations into all acts of violence that took place during the November 2019 and January 2020 protests, including deaths and injuries of protesters and ill-treatment in custody; identify all those suspected of responsibility for criminal acts against protesters and bystanders; and hold accountable those responsible in trials that conform to international fair trial standards.

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2020	55b	A/75/213	The Special Rapporteur urges the Government, judiciary, parliament and security forces: (b) To ensure all investigations into the incidents of November 2019 and January 2020 are conducted consistent with international standards and that families of victims are effectively included in the investigation process, do not face harassment and receive adequate compensation for the violation of their human rights.
2020	55c	A/75/213	The Special Rapporteur urges the Government, judiciary, parliament and security forces: (c) To determine the causes, circumstances and location of all deaths and injuries that occurred during the November 2019 and January 2020 protests and make public all information gathered, including the overall figures.
2020	55d	A/75/213	The Special Rapporteur urges the Government, judiciary, parliament and security forces: (d) To ensure legislation, policies, practices and training concerning the use of lethal force by law enforcement officials are compliant with international standards, including the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials.
2020	55e	A/75/213	The Special Rapporteur urges the Government, judiciary, parliament and security forces: (e) To ensure that all those arrested, including during the November 2019 and January 2020 protests, for the exercise of their rights to freedom of opinion, expression, association and peaceful assembly are released and that the detaining authorities promptly report the whereabouts and situation of detainees to their families.
2020	55f	A/75/213	The Special Rapporteur urges the Government, judiciary, parliament and security forces: (f) To abolish the death penalty, introduce an immediate moratorium on its use, and prohibit the execution of child offenders in all circumstances and commute their sentences.
2020	55g	A/75/213	The Special Rapporteur urges the Government, judiciary, parliament and security forces: (g) To ensure that all persons accused of any crime have access to a lawyer of their choosing during all stages of the judicial process, including during the initial investigation and interrogation stage, and are provided with legal aid as needed; ensure that prisoners and detainees are protected from all forms of torture and ill-treatment and that confessions obtained through torture or ill-treatment are never admitted as evidence; and ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
2020	55h	A/75/213	The Special Rapporteur urges the Government, judiciary, parliament and security forces: (h) To repeal laws authorizing the use of torture and ill-treatment as a form of punishment.
2020	55i	A/75/213	The Special Rapporteur urges the Government, judiciary, parliament and security forces: (i) To ensure that prompt, thorough and effective investigations are undertaken by independent and impartial bodies into all deaths in custody and reports of torture or other ill-treatment, and that those responsible are held accountable.
2020	55j	A/75/213	The Special Rapporteur urges the Government, judiciary, parliament and security forces: (j) To ensure the right to freedom of opinion and expression in law and in practice, and in particular that any limitation to that right, offline and online, is in accordance with the criteria for permissible restrictions under international human rights law.
2020	55k	A/75/213	The Special Rapporteur urges the Government, judiciary, parliament and security forces: (k) To ensure that human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders, lawyers, journalists, environmentalists and dual and foreign nationals, are not threatened with or subjected to intimidation, harassment, arbitrary arrests, deprivation of liberty or other arbitrary sanctions; release all those detained in connection with their work; and extend the policy for the temporary release of prisoners in the context of COVID-19 to those individuals, as well as other detainees who pose no threat to public safety.
2020	55l	A/75/213	The Special Rapporteur urges the Government, judiciary, parliament and security forces: (l) To eliminate in legislation and in practice all forms of discrimination and

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			other violations against women and girls, in accordance with international standards; take all steps necessary to advance their equal participation in public life; ensure that the rights of women human rights defenders are protected; and ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
2020	55m	A/75/213	The Special Rapporteur urges the Government, judiciary, parliament and security forces: (m) To protect the rights of all persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities; address all forms of discrimination against them; and immediately and unconditionally release all those imprisoned for exercising their right to freedom of religion or belief.
2020	55n	A/75/213	The Special Rapporteur urges the Government, judiciary, parliament and security forces: (n) To implement the recommendations accepted or partially accepted during the third cycle of the universal periodic review on the Islamic Republic of Iran.
2020	55o	A/75/213	The Special Rapporteur urges the Government, judiciary, parliament and security forces: (o) To continue to engage with the Special Rapporteur, including by permitting the mandate holder to conduct a country mission to the Islamic Republic of Iran.
2020	55p	A/75/213	The Special Rapporteur urges the Government, judiciary, parliament and security forces: (p) To take all measures necessary to mitigate the effects of sanctions, meet the Government's obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, including on the protection of vulnerable groups, and establish transparent financial mechanisms to ensure that trade in medicines and other essential humanitarian items continues.
2020	56	A/75/213	56. The Special Rapporteur urges States that have imposed sanctions on the Islamic Republic of Iran to ensure that measures such as humanitarian exemptions are given broad and practical effect and are promptly and effectively implemented to minimize the adverse consequences of sanctions on human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.
2021	63a	A/HRC/46/50	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government, the judiciary and/or Parliament: (a) Introduce an immediate moratorium on the death penalty, prohibit the execution of child offenders in all circumstances and commute their sentences.
2021	63b	A/HRC/46/50	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government, the judiciary and/or Parliament: (b) Repeal laws authorizing torture and ill-treatment as a form of punishment, establish mechanisms for investigating torture claims and deaths in detention consistent with international standards, and ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
2021	63c	A/HRC/46/50	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government, the judiciary and/or Parliament: (c) Ensure that all persons accused of any crime have access to a lawyer of their choosing during all stages of the judicial process, including during the initial investigation and interrogation stage, and are provided with legal aid.
2021	63d	A/HRC/46/50	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government, the judiciary and/or Parliament: (d) Ensure that human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders, lawyers, journalists and dual and foreign nationals, and their families, are not threatened with or subjected to intimidation, arbitrary arrest, deprivation of liberty or life or other arbitrary sanctions; release all those arbitrarily detained; and extend the COVID-19 policy for the temporary release of prisoners to those individuals and other detainees posing no threat to public safety.
2021	63e	A/HRC/46/50	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government, the judiciary and/or Parliament: (e) Conduct an independent, impartial and transparent inquiry consistent with international standards concerning the use of excessive and lethal force by security forces during the November 2019 protests and hold accountable all perpetrators of human rights violations during those protests.
2021	63f	A/HRC/46/50	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government, the judiciary and/or Parliament: (f) Ensure that all individuals arrested for the exercise of their rights to freedom of opinion, expression, association and peaceful assembly are released and

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			that the detaining authorities promptly report the whereabouts and situation of detainees to their families.
2021	63g	A/HRC/46/50	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government, the judiciary and/or Parliament: (g) Ensure that the rights to freedom of opinion and expression, peaceful assembly and association are respected in law and in practice, and that any limitation to these rights is in accordance with the criteria for permissible restrictions under international law.
2021	63h	A/HRC/46/50	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government, the judiciary and/or Parliament: (h) Recognize independent trade unions and ratify all fundamental International Labour Organization conventions.
2021	63i	A/HRC/46/50	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government, the judiciary and/or Parliament: (i) Protect the rights of all persons belonging to ethnic, religious and sexual minorities, eliminate all forms of discrimination against them and release all those imprisoned for exercising their right to freedom of religion or belief, for exercising their culture or for using their language.
2021	63j	A/HRC/46/50	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government, the judiciary and/or Parliament: (j) Take all measures necessary to mitigate the effects of sanctions, meet the Government's economic and social rights obligations, including regarding the protection of vulnerable groups, and establish transparent financial mechanisms to ensure that trade in medicine and other essential humanitarian items continues.
2021	63k	A/HRC/46/50	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government, the judiciary and/or Parliament: (k) Make substantial investments in all prisons to reduce overcrowding, improve hygiene and ensure that prisoners receive prompt access to medical treatment, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.
2021	63l	A/HRC/46/50	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government, the judiciary and/or Parliament: (l) Continue to engage with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including by permitting him to conduct country missions in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
2021	64	A/HRC/46/50	The Special Rapporteur urges States imposing sanctions on the Islamic Republic of Iran to ensure that measures such as humanitarian exemptions are given broad and practical effect and are promptly and effectively implemented to minimize the adverse consequences of sanctions on human rights, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.
2021	65a	A/HRC/46/50	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government, the judiciary and/or Parliament: (a) Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women without reservations and ensure that legislation and policies are consistent with its obligations.
2021	65b	A/HRC/46/50	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government, the judiciary and/or Parliament: (b) End discrimination against women and girls within all aspects of family law.
2021	65c	A/HRC/46/50	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government, the judiciary and/or Parliament: (c) Implement measures to end child marriage, including by increasing the minimum age of marriage to 18 years.
2021	65d	A/HRC/46/50	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government, the judiciary and/or Parliament: (d) Ensure gender equality within the criminal justice system, including by increasing the age of criminal responsibility for men and women to 18 years.
2021	65e	A/HRC/46/50	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government, the judiciary and/or Parliament: (e) Repeal legislation that mitigates, or exonerates perpetrators of, violence against women and girls, including for so-called honour killings and criminal acts within marriage, and ensure accountability for perpetrators.

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2021	65f	A/HRC/46/50	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government, the judiciary and/or Parliament: (f) Introduce effective legislation and policies to help prevent violence against women and girls and hold perpetrators accountable.
2021	65g	A/HRC/46/50	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government, the judiciary and/or Parliament: (g) Increase support services for victims of violence, including by providing more shelters and financial assistance, and provide necessary training to the police, judiciary and social workers.
2021	65h	A/HRC/46/50	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government, the judiciary and/or Parliament: (h) Repeal all laws and regulations that impose mandatory dress codes.
2021	65i	A/HRC/46/50	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government, the judiciary and/or Parliament: (i) Amend the Constitution and legislation to expressly state that all political and judicial positions are open to women and men, and introduce legislation and policies to promote increased participation of women in public affairs.
2021	65j	A/HRC/46/50	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government, the judiciary and/or Parliament: (j) End gender discrimination in employment and introduce effective legislation and mechanisms to combat workplace discrimination.
2021	65k	A/HRC/46/50	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government, the judiciary and/or Parliament: (k) Remove all obstacles that prevent the full enjoyment of women to the right to culture.
2021	70a	A/76/160	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran immediately abolish by legislation the death penalty for all offences. Pending abolition, he recommends that the authorities: (a) Impose an immediate moratorium on executions and commute all death sentences.
2021	70b	A/76/160	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran immediately abolish by legislation the death penalty for all offences. Pending abolition, he recommends that the authorities: (b) Urgently amend legislation to prohibit the execution of persons who committed a crime while below the age of 18 years and urgently amend legislation to commute all death sentences for child offenders on death row.
2021	70c	A/76/160	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran immediately abolish by legislation the death penalty for all offences. Pending abolition, he recommends that the authorities: (c) Abolish the death penalty for offences that do not amount to the “most serious crimes” within international human rights law.
2021	70d	A/76/160	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran immediately abolish by legislation the death penalty for all offences. Pending abolition, he recommends that the authorities: (d) Make fundamental reforms to the criminal justice system through the replacement of the diya system with State-administered custodial sentences for convicted defendants fully in accordance with international human rights law.
2021	70e	A/76/160	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran immediately abolish by legislation the death penalty for all offences. Pending abolition, he recommends that the authorities: (e) Immediately end mandatory death sentences and secret and public executions, and remove stoning as a punishment from the Islamic Penal Code.
2021	70f	A/76/160	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran immediately abolish by legislation the death penalty for all offences. Pending abolition, he recommends that the authorities: (f) Ensure that legislation provides a clear definition for all criminal offences that are punishable by death.
2021	70g	A/76/160	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran immediately abolish by legislation the death penalty for all offences. Pending abolition, he recommends that the authorities: (g) Repeal all laws that exonerate “honour killings” or encourage extrajudicial killings.

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2021	70h	A/76/160	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran immediately abolish by legislation the death penalty for all offences. Pending abolition, he recommends that the authorities: (h) Publish comprehensive statistics regarding the number of death sentences implemented annually, disaggregated by ethnicity, religion, gender, age and criminal charge.
2021	70i	A/76/160	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran immediately abolish by legislation the death penalty for all offences. Pending abolition, he recommends that the authorities: (i) Withdraw the general reservation to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
2021	70j	A/76/160	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran immediately abolish by legislation the death penalty for all offences. Pending abolition, he recommends that the authorities: (j) Ensure that all persons accused of any crime have access to a lawyer of their choosing during all stages of the judicial process and are provided with legal aid as needed.
2021	70k	A/76/160	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran immediately abolish by legislation the death penalty for all offences. Pending abolition, he recommends that the authorities: (k) Repeal laws authorizing the use of torture and ill-treatment as a form of punishment; establish mechanisms for investigating claims of torture and deaths in detention consistent with international standards; end the use of torture-induced confessions as the basis for convictions and death sentences; and ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
2021	70l	A/76/160	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran immediately abolish by legislation the death penalty for all offences. Pending abolition, he recommends that the authorities: (l) Ensure that everyone sentenced to death has the right to seek pardon or commutation of sentences from the State.
2021	71a	A/76/160	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran: (a) Ensure that human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders, lawyers, journalists and dual and foreign nationals, as well as their families, are not threatened with or subjected to intimidation, harassment, arbitrary arrest, deprivation of liberty or life or other arbitrary sanctions; release all those detained in connection with their work; and extend the policy for the temporary release of prisoners in the context of COVID-19 to those individuals, as well as other detainees who pose no threat to public safety.
2021	71b	A/76/160	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran: (b) Conduct an independent, impartial and transparent inquiry consistent with international standards concerning the use of excessive and lethal force by security forces during the November 2019 protests, and hold accountable all perpetrators of human rights violations committed during those protests and ensure accountability for other events and incidents amounting to serious violations of human rights.
2021	71c	A/76/160	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran: (c) Ensure that all individuals arrested for the exercise of their rights to freedom of opinion and expression and to freedom of peaceful assembly and association are released and that the detaining authorities promptly report the whereabouts and situation of detainees to their families.
2021	71d	A/76/160	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran: (d) Ensure that the rights to freedom of opinion and expression and to freedom of peaceful assembly and association are respected in law and in practice, and in particular that any limitation to these rights is in accordance with the criteria for permissible restrictions under international law.
2021	71e	A/76/160	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran: (e) Recognize independent trade unions and ratify all fundamental International Labour Organization conventions.
2021	71f	A/76/160	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran: (f) Eliminate in legislation and in practice all forms of discrimination and other

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			violations against women and girls; consistent with international standards, take all steps necessary to advance their equal participation in public life; ensure that the rights of women human rights defenders are protected; and ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
2021	71g	A/76/160	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran: (g) Protect the rights of all persons belonging to ethnic, religious and sexual minorities; eliminate all forms of discrimination against them and release all those imprisoned for exercising their right to freedom of religion or belief, for exercising their right to enjoy their own culture or for using their language.
2021	71h	A/76/160	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran: (h) Take all measures necessary to mitigate the effects of sanctions, meet the Government's economic and social rights obligations, including concerning the protection of vulnerable groups, and establish transparent financial mechanisms to ensure that trade in medicines and other essential humanitarian items continues.
2021	71i	A/76/160	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran: (i) Make substantial investments in all prisons to reduce overcrowding and improve hygiene, and ensure prisoners receive prompt access to medical treatment, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.
2021	71j	A/76/160	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran: (j) Continue to engage with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including by permitting the Special Rapporteur country visits to the Islamic Republic of Iran.
2021	72	A/76/160	The Special Rapporteur urges States imposing sanctions on the Islamic Republic of Iran to ensure that measures such as humanitarian exemptions are given broad and practical effect and are promptly and effectively implemented in order to minimize the adverse consequences of sanctions on human rights, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.
2022	67a	A/HRC/49/75	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (a) Undertake fundamental reforms towards the establishment of a system of accountability in line with international law, including constitutional, legislative and administrative reforms to ensure separation of powers, political pluralism and democratic participation in governance and decision-making.
2022	67b	A/HRC/49/75	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (b) Undertake reforms to ensure the complete independence of the judiciary, including through the dissolution of the revolutionary courts, and reforms to ensure transparency in judicial appointments, which should be made based on merit and in the absence of any discriminatory conditions.
2022	67c	A/HRC/49/75	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (c) Conduct an independent, impartial and transparent inquiry consistent with international standards concerning the use of force by security forces during the November 2019 protests and hold accountable all perpetrators of human rights violations during those and other protests, including protests in Khuzestan and Isfahan in 2021.
2022	67d	A/HRC/49/75	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (d) Conduct a national and public inquiry into the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic.
2022	67e	A/HRC/49/75	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (e) Ensure the independence of bar associations in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
2022	68a	A/HRC/49/75	The Special Rapporteur calls on the authorities to immediately abolish, through legislation, the death penalty for all offences. Pending abolition, he recommends that the authorities: (a) Impose an immediate moratorium on executions and commute all death sentences.
2022	68b	A/HRC/49/75	The Special Rapporteur calls on the authorities to immediately abolish, through legislation, the death penalty for all offences. Pending abolition, he recommends that the authorities: (b) Urgently amend legislation to prohibit the execution of persons

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			who committed a crime while under the age of 18 years, and urgently amend legislation to commute all death sentences for child offenders on death row.
2022	68c	A/HRC/49/75	The Special Rapporteur calls on the authorities to immediately abolish, through legislation, the death penalty for all offences. Pending abolition, he recommends that the authorities: (c) Abolish the death penalty for offences that do not amount to the most serious crimes under international human rights law.
2022	68d	A/HRC/49/75	The Special Rapporteur calls on the authorities to immediately abolish, through legislation, the death penalty for all offences. Pending abolition, he recommends that the authorities: (d) Publish disaggregated data regarding the number of death sentences implemented annually.
2022	69a	A/HRC/49/75	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (a) Ensure that prisoners and detainees are protected from all forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; ensure that confessions obtained through torture or ill-treatment are never admitted as evidence in court; establish mechanisms for investigating claims of torture and deaths in detention consistent with international standards; and ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
2022	69b	A/HRC/49/75	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (b) Ensure the right to a fair trial to all individuals charged with a criminal offence, including access to a lawyer of their choosing during all stages of the judicial process.
2022	69c	A/HRC/49/75	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (c) Ensure that human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders, lawyers, journalists and dual and foreign nationals, as well as their families, are not threatened with or subjected to intimidation, harassment, arbitrary arrest, deprivation of liberty or life or other arbitrary sanctions; release all those detained in connection with their work; and extend the policy for temporary release of prisoners in the context of COVID-19.
2022	69d	A/HRC/49/75	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (d) Release all individuals arrested for the exercise of their rights to freedom of opinion, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and promptly report the whereabouts and situation of detainees to their families.
2022	69e	A/HRC/49/75	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (e) Ensure in law and practice the rights to freedom of opinion and expression, peaceful assembly and association; ensure that any limitation on these rights is in accordance with international law; and withdraw the bill on protecting the rights of users in cyberspace and organizing social media.
2022	69f	A/HRC/49/75	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (f) Repeal the law on young people and protection of the family and other laws that violate the rights of women and girls; take measures to advance women's equal participation in public life consistent with international law; and ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
2022	69g	A/HRC/49/75	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (g) Revise legislation to eliminate child marriage, and undertake comprehensive awareness-raising programmes on the harmful effects of early marriage on the girl child's rights to health, education and development.
2022	69h	A/HRC/49/75	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (h) Repeal all laws that exonerate "honour killings" and violence against women; adopt the bill on preserving the dignity of women and protecting them against violence, and adopt effective policies to end violence against women.
2022	69i	A/HRC/49/75	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (i) Ratify and implement all fundamental International Labour Organization conventions and recognize independent trade unions.

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2022	69j	A/HRC/49/75	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (j) Undertake concrete actions to reduce existing economic inequalities and ensure an adequate standard of living, including access to basic services, without discrimination.
2022	69k	A/HRC/49/75	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (k) Take all measures necessary to mitigate the effects of sanctions.
2022	69l	A/HRC/49/75	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (l) Make substantial investments in all prisons to reduce overcrowding, improve hygiene, and ensure prompt access to medical treatment.
2022	69m	A/HRC/49/75	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (m) Continue to engage with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including by permitting the Special Rapporteur to visit the country.
2022	70	A/HRC/49/75	The Special Rapporteur urges States imposing sanctions on the Islamic Republic of Iran to ensure that measures such as humanitarian exemptions are given broad and practical effect and are promptly and effectively implemented to minimize the adverse consequences of sanctions on human rights, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.
2022	71	A/HRC/49/75	The Special Rapporteur urges the international community to call for accountability with respect to long-standing emblematic events that have been met with persistent impunity, including the enforced disappearances and summary and arbitrary executions of 1988 and the November 2019 protests.
2022	73a	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur calls on the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran to immediately abolish, through legislation, the death penalty for all offences. Pending abolition, he recommends that the authorities: (a) Impose an immediate moratorium on executions and commute all death sentences.
2022	73b	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur calls on the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran to immediately abolish, through legislation, the death penalty for all offences. Pending abolition, he recommends that the authorities: (b) Urgently amend legislation to prohibit the execution of persons who committed a crime while under the age of 18 years and urgently amend legislation to commute all death sentences for child offenders on death row.
2022	73c	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur calls on the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran to immediately abolish, through legislation, the death penalty for all offences. Pending abolition, he recommends that the authorities: (c) Impose a moratorium on all drug-related executions.
2022	73d	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur calls on the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran to immediately abolish, through legislation, the death penalty for all offences. Pending abolition, he recommends that the authorities: (d) Amend legislation to allow judges discretionary powers to consider extenuating circumstances or choose the imposition of more lenient punishments in individual cases.
2022	73e	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur calls on the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran to immediately abolish, through legislation, the death penalty for all offences. Pending abolition, he recommends that the authorities: (e) Publish disaggregated data regarding the number of death sentences implemented annually.
2022	74a	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur calls on the authorities to: (a) Undertake fundamental reforms towards the establishment of a system of accountability in line with international law, including constitutional, legislative and administrative reforms, to ensure the separation of powers, political pluralism and democratic participation in governance and decision-making.
2022	74b	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur calls on the authorities to: (b) Undertake reforms to ensure the independence of the judiciary, including through the dissolution of the revolutionary courts, and reforms to ensure transparency in judicial appointments.

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2022	74c	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur calls on the authorities to: (c) Ensure the independence of bar associations in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
2022	74d	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur calls on the authorities to: (d) Conduct an independent, impartial and transparent inquiry consistent with international standards concerning the use of force by security forces during the November 2019 protests and hold accountable all perpetrators of human rights violations in the context of these and other protests in 2021 and 2022.
2022	74e	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur calls on the authorities to: (e) Ensure that legislation, policies, practices and training concerning the use of lethal force by law enforcement and border officials are compliant with international standards, including the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials.
2022	74f	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur calls on the authorities to: (f) Conduct an independent and transparent investigation concerning the shooting down of Ukraine Airlines flight PS752 and hold all perpetrators accountable.
2022	74g	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur calls on the authorities to: (g) Ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction.
2022	74h	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur calls on the authorities to: (h) Thoroughly review safety and quality standards in the construction industry and conduct an independent and transparent inquiry into the collapse of the building in Abadan, holding those responsible accountable.
2022	74i	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur calls on the authorities to: (i) Conduct a national and public inquiry into the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic.
2022	75a	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (a) Ensure that detainees are protected from all forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, ensure that confessions obtained through torture or ill-treatment are never admitted as evidence in court, establish mechanisms for investigating claims of torture and deaths in detention that are consistent with international standards and ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
2022	75b	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (b) Ensure the right to a fair trial to anyone charged with a criminal offence, including access to a lawyer of his or her choosing during all stages of the judicial process.
2022	75c	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (c) Ensure that human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders, lawyers, journalists and dual and foreign nationals, and their families, are not threatened with or subjected to intimidation, harassment, arbitrary arrest, deprivation of liberty or life or other arbitrary sanctions, release all those detained in connection with their work and extend the policy for temporary release of prisoners.
2022	75d	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (d) Release all individuals arrested for the exercise of their rights to freedom of opinion, expression, association and peaceful assembly and promptly report the whereabouts and situation of detainees to their families.
2022	75e	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (e) Ensure in law and practice the rights to freedom of opinion and expression, peaceful assembly and association, ensure that any limitation on these rights is in accordance with international law and withdraw the bill on protecting the rights of users in cyberspace and organizing social media.
2022	75f	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (f) Repeal the law on “youthful population” and other laws that violate the rights of women and girls, take measures to advance the equal participation of women in public life

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			consistent with international law and ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
2022	75g	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (g) Revise legislation to eliminate child marriage and undertake comprehensive awareness-raising programmes on the harmful effects of early marriage on the girl child's rights to health, education and development.
2022	75h	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (h) Repeal all laws that exonerate "honour killings" and violence against women and adopt effective laws and policies to end violence against women.
2022	75i	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (i) Ratify and implement all fundamental International Labour Organization conventions and recognize independent trade unions;
2022	75j	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (j) Undertake concrete actions to reduce existing economic inequalities and ensure an adequate standard of living, including access to basic services, without discrimination.
2022	75k	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (k) Take all measures necessary to mitigate the effects of sanctions.
2022	75l	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (l) Make substantial investments in all prisons to reduce overcrowding, improve hygiene, and ensure prompt access to medical treatment.
2022	75m	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Islamic Republic of Iran: (m) Continue to engage with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including by permitting the Special Rapporteur to visit the country.
2022	76	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur urges the international community to prioritize human rights issues and the implementation of international human rights obligations in all negotiations and agreements with the Islamic Republic of Iran.
2022	77	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur urges States imposing sanctions on the Islamic Republic of Iran to ensure that measures such as humanitarian exemptions are given broad and practical effect and are promptly and effectively implemented to minimize the adverse consequences of sanctions on human rights, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.
2022	78	A/77/181	The Special Rapporteur urges the international community to call for accountability with respect to long-standing emblematic events that have been met with persistent impunity, including the enforced disappearances and summary and arbitrary executions of 1988 and the protests of November 2019.
2023	76a	A/HRC/52/67	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government, the judiciary and the parliament as appropriate: (a) Accept full responsibility for the death in custody of Jina Mahsa Amini and take immediate appropriate remedial actions; conduct an independent, impartial, thorough, effective, credible and transparent investigation into her death and ensure that all perpetrators responsible are held accountable.
2023	76b	A/HRC/52/67	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government, the judiciary and the parliament as appropriate: (b) Ensure that lethal force is used only when strictly unavoidable to protect life, in accordance with principle 9 of the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, and that everyone is allowed to participate in lawful and peaceful assemblies, in accordance with article 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
2023	76c	A/HRC/52/67	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government, the judiciary and the parliament as appropriate: (c) Immediately release all those arrested, detained and sentenced and, in particular, those sentenced to death, since 16 September 2022, for the peaceful exercise of their rights to freedom of opinion, expression, assembly and association.

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2023	76d	A/HRC/52/67	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government, the judiciary and the parliament as appropriate: (d) Immediately end all forms of violence, torture and ill-treatment of protesters, including sexual violence and harassment of girls and women, issue urgent instructions to all law enforcement and prison authorities in this respect and ensure that all perpetrators responsible for violence, torture and ill-treatment, including sexual violence and harassment of girls and women, are held accountable.
2023	76e	A/HRC/52/67	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government, the judiciary and the parliament as appropriate: (e) Ensure that all persons accused of any crime have access to a lawyer of their choosing during all stages of the judicial process, including during the initial investigation and interrogation stage, and are provided with legal aid as needed; ensure the right to a fair trial, in accordance with article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; ensure that prisoners and detainees are protected from all forms of torture and ill-treatment and that confessions obtained through torture or ill-treatment are never accepted as evidence; and ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
2023	77a	A/HRC/52/67	The Special Rapporteur also recommends that the Iranian authorities: (a) Immediately abolish, through legislation, the death penalty for all offences and, pending abolition of the death penalty, impose an immediate moratorium on executions, including executions for drug offenders, and commute all death sentences.
2023	77b	A/HRC/52/67	The Special Rapporteur also recommends that the Iranian authorities: (b) Amend the Constitution, repeal existing gender-discriminatory laws, including regulations that impose mandatory dress codes, and abolish all regulations and procedures whereby women's dress or behaviour in public or private life are monitored or controlled by State agencies, and introduce laws and policies to ensure complete equality for women and girls in public affairs, including in employment and in personal and family laws, and introduce effective legislation and administrative policies to end violence against women and girls, including by repealing legislation that mitigates, or exonerates perpetrators of, gender-based violence.
2023	77c	A/HRC/52/67	The Special Rapporteur also recommends that the Iranian authorities: (c) Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women without reservations and ensure that domestic laws and practices are in full compliance with this Convention and with other international obligations.
2023	77d	A/HRC/52/67	The Special Rapporteur also recommends that the Iranian authorities: (d) Ensure that human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders, lawyers, journalists, and foreign and dual nationals and their families are not threatened with or subjected to harassment, violence, arbitrary arrest, deprivation of liberty or life or other arbitrary sanctions and immediately release all those arbitrarily detained or arrested.
2023	77e	A/HRC/52/67	The Special Rapporteur also recommends that the Iranian authorities: (e) Protect the rights of all persons belonging to ethnic, religious and sexual minorities; eliminate all forms of discrimination against them in law and in practice and release all those imprisoned for exercising their right to freedom of religion or belief, to enjoy their own culture or to use their own language.
2023	77f	A/HRC/52/67	The Special Rapporteur also recommends that the Iranian authorities: (f) Immediately release all foreign and dual nationals arbitrarily detained.
2023	77g	A/HRC/52/67	The Special Rapporteur also recommends that the Iranian authorities: (g) Take all measures necessary to mitigate the effects of sanctions, meet the Government's obligations concerning economic and social rights, including those related to the protection of vulnerable groups, and establish transparent financial mechanisms to ensure that trade in medicines and other essential humanitarian items continues.
2023	77h	A/HRC/52/67	The Special Rapporteur also recommends that the Iranian authorities: (h) Restore full engagement and cooperation with the Special Rapporteur and fully cooperate with

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			the international fact-finding mission, including by allowing the Special Rapporteur and the fact-finding mission to conduct visits to the country.
2023	78a	A/HRC/52/67	The Special Rapporteur urges the international community to continue to prioritize human rights issues, including by: (a) Supporting accountability efforts with respect to human rights violations and possible crimes under international criminal law committed since the start of the protests in September 2022, as well as calling for accountability with respect to long-standing emblematic events that have been met with persistent impunity, including the enforced disappearances and summary and arbitrary executions of 1988 and the protests of November 2019.
2023	78b	A/HRC/52/67	The Special Rapporteur urges the international community to continue to prioritize human rights issues, including by: (b) Fully engaging with the Iranian authorities within United Nations mechanisms, in particular the Human Rights Council, and in bilateral and multilateral arrangements.
2023	78c	A/HRC/52/67	The Special Rapporteur urges the international community to continue to prioritize human rights issues, including by: (c) Continuing to apply targeted sanctions for organizations and individuals that carry out serious violations of human rights and to make full use of the principle of universal jurisdiction to ensure accountability for perpetrators of human rights violations and crimes under international law.
2023	78d	A/HRC/52/67	The Special Rapporteur urges the international community to continue to prioritize human rights issues, including by: (d) Supporting Iranian people by further enhancing provisions for access to the Internet.
2023	79	A/HRC/52/67	The Special Rapporteur urges States imposing sanctions on the Islamic Republic of Iran to ensure that measures such as humanitarian exemptions are given broad and practical effect and are promptly and effectively implemented to minimize the adverse consequences of sanctions on human rights.
2023	86a	A/78/326	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Supreme Leader, the Government, the judiciary and Parliament, as appropriate: (a) Accept full responsibility for the death in police custody of Jina Mahsa Amini and take immediate appropriate remedial actions; conduct an independent, impartial, thorough, effective, credible and transparent investigation into her death; and ensure that all perpetrators responsible are held accountable.
2023	86b	A/78/326	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Supreme Leader, the Government, the judiciary and Parliament, as appropriate: (b) Undertake prompt, independent and impartial investigations into the killings of protesters, as well as into acts of violence, including torture, enforced disappearances and arrests, that have taken place in the context of the nationwide protests since 16 September 2022; immediately end all forms of violence, arbitrary arrests and detentions of protesters; and identify and apprehend all those suspected of criminal and violent acts against protestors and ensure that all perpetrators responsible are held accountable.
2023	86c	A/78/326	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Supreme Leader, the Government, the judiciary and Parliament, as appropriate: (c) Immediately end all forms of violence, including sexual violence and harassment of girls and women protesters, and prevent the poisoning of girls in schools; conduct immediate, independent and impartial investigations into acts of violence against, the targeting of and discrimination against girls and women; immediately take concrete steps to apprehend and punish all those involved in violent crimes against girls and women and the poisoning of girls in schools; eliminate in legislation and in practice all forms of discrimination and other violations against women and girls; and ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
2023	86d	A/78/326	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Supreme Leader, the Government, the judiciary and Parliament, as appropriate: (d) Immediately abolish, through legislation, the death penalty for all offences and, pending abolition of the death penalty, impose an immediate moratorium on executions, including on executions for drug offenders and those sentenced to death in the context of protests, and commute all death sentences;

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2023	86e	A/78/326	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Supreme Leader, the Government, the judiciary and Parliament, as appropriate: (e) Urgently amend legislation to prohibit the execution of persons who committed a crime while under the age of 18 years; and urgently amend legislation to commute all death sentences for child offenders on death row.
2023	86f	A/78/326	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Supreme Leader, the Government, the judiciary and Parliament, as appropriate: (f) Repeal all laws and regulations that impose mandatory dress code and abolish all regulations and procedures whereby women's dress or behaviour in public or private life are monitored or controlled by state agencies; and immediately dismantle the morality police or any State machinery enforcing the hijab;
2023	86g	A/78/326	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Supreme Leader, the Government, the judiciary and Parliament, as appropriate: (g) Ensure that everyone is allowed to participate in lawful and peaceful assemblies and to participate without discrimination in the public affairs, including having the right to take part in the conduct of public affairs, the right to vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections and the right to have access to public services, in accordance with articles 21 and 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
2023	86h	A/78/326	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Supreme Leader, the Government, the judiciary and Parliament, as appropriate: (h) Ensure that all persons accused of any crime have the right to a fair trial and due process, fully in accordance with article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including with access to a lawyer of their choosing during all stages of the judicial process; and end the use of torture- induced confessions as the basis for convictions and death sentences.
2023	86i	A/78/326	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Supreme Leader, the Government, the judiciary and Parliament, as appropriate: (i) Ensure that human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders, and human rights lawyers and journalists are not threatened with or subjected to intimidation, harassment, arbitrary arrests, deprivation of liberty or other arbitrary sanctions, and release all those detained in connection with their work.
2023	86j	A/78/326	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Supreme Leader, the Government, the judiciary and Parliament, as appropriate: (j) Immediately release all dual and foreign nationals arbitrarily detained in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
2023	86k	A/78/326	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Supreme Leader, the Government, the judiciary and Parliament, as appropriate: (k) Ensure that all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction are treated equally before the law without distinction of any kind, such as on the basis of race, sex, language, religion, sexual orientation or political or other opinion.
2023	86l	A/78/326	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Supreme Leader, the Government, the judiciary and Parliament, as appropriate: (l) Protect the rights of all persons belonging to ethnic, religious and sexual minorities; and eliminate all forms of discrimination against those persons and release all those imprisoned for exercising their right to freedom of religion or belief, for exercising their culture or for the use of their language.
2023	86m	A/78/326	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Supreme Leader, the Government, the judiciary and Parliament, as appropriate: (m) Take all measures necessary to mitigate the effects of sanctions; meet the Government's economic and social rights obligations, including on the protection of vulnerable groups; and establish transparent financial mechanisms to ensure that trade in medicines and other essential humanitarian items continues.
2023	86n	A/78/326	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Supreme Leader, the Government, the judiciary and Parliament, as appropriate: (n) Restore full cooperation and engagement with the mandate holder of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including by permitting him to conduct

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			missions to the country; and cooperate fully with the independent international fact-finding mission on the Islamic Republic of Iran.
2023	87a	A/78/326	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the international community: (a) Continue to apply targeted sanctions on organizations and individuals that carry out serious violations of human rights and make full use of the principle of universal jurisdiction to ensure accountability for perpetrators of human rights violations and crimes under international law.
2023	87b	A/78/326	The Special Rapporteur recommends that the international community: (b) Support Iranian people by further enhancing provisions for access to the Internet.
2023	88	A/78/326	The Special Rapporteur urges the international community to call for accountability with respect to long-standing emblematic events that have been met with persistent impunity, including the enforced disappearances and summary and arbitrary executions of 1981 and 1988 and the protests of November 2019.
2023	89	A/78/326	The Special Rapporteur urges States imposing sanctions on the Islamic Republic of Iran to ensure that measures such as humanitarian exemptions are given broad and practical effect and are promptly and effectively implemented to minimize the adverse consequences of sanctions on human rights.
