



人权理事会

第五十五届会议

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议程项目4

需要理事会注意的人权状况

伊朗伊斯兰共和国的人权状况* **

伊朗伊斯兰共和国人权状况特别报告员的报告

摘要

本报告由伊朗伊斯兰共和国人权状况特别报告员贾韦德·拉赫曼根据人权理事会第 [52/27](#) 号决议提交，其中概述了伊朗伊斯兰共和国目前的人权关切。特别报告员在报告中就保护人权方面的趋势、关切和进展详细阐述了意见，并为改善人权状况提出了建议。

* 因提交方无法控制的情况，经协议，本文件迟于标准发布日期发布。

** 本报告附件原文照发，未经正式编辑。



一. 导言

1. 本报告根据人权理事会第 52/27 号决议提交，是伊朗伊斯兰共和国人权状况特别报告员贾韦德·拉赫曼提交人权理事会的最后一次报告。报告包含截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日收集的信息，分为五节。在导言之后，第二节介绍了与报告所述期间伊朗伊斯兰共和国人权状况有关的主要人权问题和关切。在第三节中，特别报告员对他六年任期内提出的主要建议的执行情况作了总体评估。在第四节中，他简要讨论了经济制裁的影响。最后一节载有特别报告员最重要的结论和建议。本报告后附他六年任期内提出的全部建议清单。

2. 在本报告所述期间，2022 年 9 月出现全国性抗议活动之后，国家继续策划大量侵犯人权行为。伊朗当局继续镇压和针对人权维护者，同时为进一步压制女童和妇女制定严厉的行政政策，并提出新的立法草案。本报告所述期间的主要事件和活动反映了全球对“妇女、生命、自由”运动的反应以及特别报告员在这方面的活动和互动情况。

3. 人权理事会第 S-35/1 号决议决定设立伊朗伊斯兰共和国问题独立国际实况调查团，其任务是调查与 2022 年 9 月 16 日以来发生的抗议活动有关的侵犯人权、特别是侵犯妇女和儿童人权的指控。自通过该决议以来，特别报告员与调查团成员进行了周密细致的会晤。他 2023 年 4 月和 6 月在日内瓦会晤了调查团成员及其工作人员，且此后一直继续与调查团合作，包括分享相关信息和举行在线会议。

4. 在本报告所述期间，特别报告员访问了一些国家，并会见了相关利益攸关方，包括侵犯人权行为受害者、其家人和朋友、民间社会组织以及政府和非政府组织。2023 年，他在访问法国(4 月)、荷兰(6 月)、挪威(9 月)和瑞典(9 月、11 月和 12 月)期间会见了受害者及其家属，并参加了会议和其他活动。他于 2023 年 3 月期间在日内瓦向人权理事会介绍了年度报告，¹ 2023 年 4 月、6 月和 9 月在瑞士进行了演讲，并与各利益攸关方举行了会议。

5. 特别报告员 2023 年 10 月 22 日至 11 月 3 日访问了美利坚合众国和加拿大，2023 年 10 月 24 日向大会提交了第六次也是最后一次报告。² 他还与各利益攸关方(包括受害者及其家属)以及美国和加拿大的民间社会代表和政府官员进行了接触。在加拿大，特别报告员还与乌克兰国际航空公司 752 航班遇难者家属举行了周密细致的会晤。³ 2023 年 11 月 18 日至 26 日，特别报告员访问了澳大利亚，与伊朗伊斯兰共和国实施的侵犯人权行为的受害者及其家属举行了会晤，并与包括民间社会组织成员在内的一系列约谈对象进行了接触。特别报告员还与澳大利亚政府官员进行了建设性和有益的讨论。

6. 2023 年 1 月 1 日至 2023 年 12 月 31 日，特别报告员与其他特别程序任务负责人联合向伊朗伊斯兰共和国政府发出了 24 封信函。同期，伊朗伊斯兰共和国政府对信函作出 13 次答复。特别报告员还与其他特别程序任务负责人联合发表了 11 份公开声明。

¹ A/HRC/52/67.

² A/78/326.

³ 见 <https://www.ps752justice.com/>。

7. 特别报告员感到遗憾的是，伊朗伊斯兰共和国政府拒绝他进入该国，但仍感谢有关官员与他进行了有限接触。他感谢所有通过提交材料和证词为完成本报告作出贡献的个人和组织。

二. 伊朗伊斯兰共和国人权状况概览

A. 死刑

8. 特别报告员仍然深感关切的是，报告所述期间，观察到死刑判决和处决激增。根据收到的资料，2023年至少有834人被处决，⁴比2022年增加了43%，当年至少有582人被处决。⁵在2023年报告的处决中，至少有471人(56.5%)是因为与毒品有关的罪名，与2022年相比有显著增加，当年有256人因与毒品有关的罪行被处决。^{6,7}据报，2023年还执行了7次公开处决。⁸

9. 特别报告员极为关切的是，伊朗伊斯兰共和国是《公民及政治权利国际公约》缔约国，却在违反该公约第十四条规定的正当程序和公正审判权的情况下，作出了死刑判决。被处决者遭受酷刑和虐待，经常被剥夺聘用律师的权利，律师不被允许为其当事人辩护。少数民族和宗教少数群体中被处决的人数畸高，特别是因毒品或安全相关罪行而被处决的人。⁹俾路支人仅占该国人口的2%至5%，但在2023年被处决的人中至少有20%是俾路支人(170人)，¹⁰其中许多人因与毒品有关的罪行而被处决。

10. 特别报告员感到遗憾的是，在伊朗刑事司法制度内，可对80多项罪行判处死刑，包括过于宽泛和模糊的国家安全罪行“moharebeh”(拿起武器夺取生命或财产或在公共场合制造恐惧)、“efsad-e fel-arz”(在世间传播腐败)、baghy(武装叛乱)和其他罪行，如与毒品有关的罪行、通奸、同性恋、叛教、亵渎、盗窃和饮酒(第四次定罪的情况下)以及欺诈、经济犯罪、卖淫和某些形式的贩运人口。¹¹这些罪行大多数没有达到“最严重罪行”的门槛，因此其适用违反了《公民及政治权利国际公约》第六条。

⁴ “伊朗人权”组织向特别报告员提交的材料，2024年1月15日，第1页。

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

⁶ “伊朗人权”组织向特别报告员提交的材料，2024年1月15日，第1页。

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

⁸ “伊朗人权”组织向特别报告员提交的材料，2024年1月15日，第1页。

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

¹⁰ “伊朗人权”组织向特别报告员提交的材料，2024年1月15日，第1页。

¹¹ A/76/160, 2021年7月，第49段。

11. 2023 年期间，至少有 39 人因 moharebeh、efsad-e fel-arz 和 baghy 等国家安全罪名被定罪后遭处决。¹² 2023 年 5 月，当局以叛教罪处决了两名男子，仅仅因为他们通过社交媒体活动和平行使宗教自由权，¹³ 还有一人因通奸罪被处决。¹⁴

与抗议有关的处决

12. 截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日，自 2022 年 9 月开始出现全国性抗议以来，伊朗当局处决了至少 8 名抗议者，令人惋惜。

13. 2023 年 11 月 23 日，年仅 20 岁的 Milad Zohrevand 在没有事先通知家人的情况下被秘密处决。当局在哈马丹省 Malayer 的一次抗议活动后逮捕了他，随后指控他 2022 年 10 月 26 日在全国性抗议中杀害了一名伊斯兰革命卫队军官。¹⁵

14. 特别报告员仍极为关切的是，与此前涉及 2022 年 9 月抗议活动的各项处决一样，Zohrevand 先生一案有违国际人权法规定的公正审判权和正当程序。还有令人不安的报道，Zohrevand 先生遭处决后，他的父母被逮捕，同样的事情也发生在 2023 年被处决的其他一些人的家人身上。特别报告员深为关切的是，至少还有另外 5 人因全国性抗议被判死刑，至少还有另外 15 人面临被判死刑的风险。¹⁶

处决儿童犯

15. 根据伊朗刑法，年仅 9 虚岁的女童和年仅 15 虚岁的男童便可因谋杀等“同态复仇” (qisas) 犯罪或通奸等“固定刑” (hudud) 犯罪被判处死刑。¹⁷ 特别报告员继续对判处儿童死刑感到震惊，并感到遗憾的是，他和他的前任、其他特别程序任务负责人和国际人权机制曾建议废除对儿童的死刑，而无论所犯罪行的情节和性质如何，但在执行这些建议方面没有观察到任何进展。

16. 至少有一名儿童犯——17 岁的 Hamidreza Azari 于 2023 年 11 月 24 日被处决，据称他在 16 岁零 8 个月时犯下谋杀罪。¹⁸

处决妇女

17. 特别报告员遗憾地注意到，伊朗伊斯兰共和国是处决妇女的主要国家之一，在 2022 年全球范围内处决的 24 名妇女中，伊朗便处决了 16 名。¹⁹ 据报，2023 年

¹² “伊朗人权”组织向特别报告员提交的材料，2024 年 1 月 15 日，第 1 页。

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

¹⁴ “伊朗人权”组织向特别报告员提交的材料，2024 年 1 月 15 日，第 1 页。

¹⁵ 见 <https://www.en-hrana.org/milad-zohrevand-executed-in-hamedan-prison-ten-days-after-supreme-court-confirmation/?hilite=Milad> 以及 <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-67512588>。关于此前被处决的抗议者的详情，另见 A/HRC/52/67 和 A/78/326。 <https://www.en-hrana.org/milad-zohrevand-executed-in-hamedan-prison-ten-days-after-supreme-court-confirmation/?hilite=Milad>。

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

¹⁷ A/75/213, 第 31 段。

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

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

至少有 22 名妇女被处决。许多被判犯下“同态复仇”罪的妇女本身就是家庭暴力或童婚的受害者。特别报告员敦促伊朗立即改革法律，废除不考虑个人情况必须判刑的规定，并加强保护妇女免遭暴力和歧视。

B. 任意逮捕、拘留和侵犯公正审判权

18. 特别报告员感到关切的是，有报告称，该国仍在继续进行任意逮捕，经常使用酷刑或其他残忍、不人道或有辱人格的待遇或处罚，包括踢打、鞭打及用警棍和电缆殴打、长期单独监禁、故意剥夺医疗保健服务、电击和模拟处决。此外，受害者报告的心理酷刑方法包括有辱人格的污言秽语、死亡和强奸威胁，以及威胁伤害被拘留者的家人。²⁰

19. 对被控或被判犯有危害国家安全罪、政治罪或与毒品有关犯罪的个人使用酷刑的情况尤其严重。2022 年 12 月 20 日，Mojahed (Abbas) Kourkouri 在胡齐斯坦省 Ghalehtol 附近被捕，据称是情报和安全部、革命卫队及伊朗伊斯兰共和国执法指挥部(称为 Faraja)的特工所为。Kourkouri 先生被长期单独监禁在胡齐斯坦省的 Sheiban 监狱，并多次遭受酷刑和其他虐待，包括毒打。²¹ 2023 年 12 月 24 日，最高法院第 39 分庭维持了对 Kourkouri 先生的定罪和死刑判决，判决令已送交执行判决办公室，令人担心对他的处决已迫在眉睫。²²

20. 2023 年 2 月 1 日，Mahmoud Mehrabi 在参加全国性抗议运动后被捕，并被控“在世间传播腐败”(efsad-e fel-arz)。尽管 Mehrabi 先生遭受了酷刑和虐待，并因此患上疝气，但他仍被单独监禁了 20 天，且不许他接受医治。²³

21. 特别报告员注意到，当局没有对关于被拘留者遭受酷刑的许多指控进行切实调查。在这方面，当局指出，《宪法》禁止刑讯逼供，²⁴ 通过刑讯逼供得出的供词法院不予采信。²⁵ 然而，《伊斯兰刑法典》第 171 条规定，单靠供词本身即可定罪，而不论是否有其他证据。²⁶

22. 特别报告员还感到关切的是，在审前阶段，被告聘用自行选择的律师日益受到限制。鉴于不断有报告称，伊朗法院，特别是革命法院，经常远远达不到进行公平审判的要求，并使用刑讯逼供得来的供词作为证据，这种限制就更加令人关切。例如，伊朗说唱歌手 Toomaj Salehi 于 2022 年 10 月 30 日首次遭到暴力逮捕，

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 关于此案的更多信息，见 IRN 13/2023 号信函，可查阅 <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=28236> 和 <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde13/7565/2024/en/>。

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

²³ 关于此案的更多信息，见 IRN 11/2023 号信函，可查阅 <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=28211>。

²⁴ 第 38 条。

²⁵ 《伊斯兰刑法典》，第 168 和第 169 条。

²⁶ 另见《刑事诉讼法》第 194 条，可查阅 <https://www.refworld.org/legal/legislation/natlegbod/1991/en/115464>。

目前因支持和平抗议并通过抗议歌曲发声而被拘留。据报，他在拘留期间遭受了酷刑或其他形式的虐待，以迫使他“招供”。据称，Toomaj Salehi 出现在国家电视台时被蒙上双眼，可以看到他脸上的瘀伤，包括他的左眼严重受损。此外，由于据称遭受了酷刑和肢体虐待，他的右脚踝骨折，可能需要手术。²⁷

双重国籍者和外国人

23. 特别报告员欢迎伊朗当局 2023 年期间释放至少 8 人，包括比利时人道主义援助工作者 Olivier Vandecasteele，并于 2023 年 5 月和 6 月释放两名奥地利—伊朗籍公民 Massud Mossaheb 和 Kamran Ghaderi。²⁸

24. 2023 年 9 月，美国和伊朗伊斯兰共和国交换了囚犯。5 名伊朗美国籍国民获准离开伊朗伊斯兰共和国。反过来，美国同意释放五名被拘禁的伊朗国民；在被释放的 5 人中，3 人选择不返回伊朗伊斯兰共和国。²⁹

25. 尽管释放和交换了一些囚犯，但特别报告员仍然对双重国籍者和外国人所受到的待遇深感关切。这包括处决至少两名双重国籍者，³⁰ 一名法国国民被判处五年有期徒刑，³¹ 两名双重国籍者——德国—伊朗籍国民 Jamshid Sharmahd 和瑞典—伊朗籍国民 Ahmedreza Djalali 面临即将被处决的风险。

26. Ahmedreza Djalali 自 2016 年 4 月以来一直被任意拘留，³² 并面临着报复性处决的严重和巨大的迫在眉睫的风险，因为据报司法部门的一名官员 2023 年 12 月 22 日前往监狱探望他，警告他说，他的定罪和死刑判决已被“确认”，并将“很快执行”。³³

27. 特别报告员对任意拘留外国人和双重国籍者以及利用他们作为筹码和交换囚犯的做法表示关切。他敦促伊朗当局不要违反国际法，将外国人和双重国籍者扣为人质，并争取立即审查所有案件，释放所有被任意和不公正拘留的人。

C. 意见和表达自由权以及和平集会和结社自由权

28. 意见和表达自由权日益受到限制，影响到各个群体，包括记者、艺术家、人权维护者、工人、教师、学生、少数群体和妇女。在 2023 年新闻自由指数中，无国界记者组织将伊朗伊斯兰共和国排在 180 个国家中的第 177 位。³⁴

²⁷ 见 IRN 26/2022 和 IRN 6/2023 号信函。可查阅 <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TmSearch/Results>。

²⁸ A/78/326, 第 26 段。

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

³⁰ A/78/326, 第 25 段。

³¹ 见 IRN 19/2023 号信函，可查阅 <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=28610>。

³² 见 A/HRC/WGAD/2017/92。

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

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

29. 据报，对个人的攻击越来越多，包括攻击就强制带头巾等人权问题发表意见的记者。

30. 3名女记者 Mehrnoosh Zarei Hanzaki、Saeideh Shafiei 和 Nasim Sultan Beigi 受到审判，后两人于 7 月 31 日被德黑兰革命法院第 26 分庭定罪，罪名是“集会和勾结”以及“鼓吹反对伊斯兰共和国”，包括公开“倡导自由选择是否带头巾”和“反对强制带头巾”。这些审判侵犯了公正审判权和正当程序。³⁵

31. 2023 年 10 月 22 日，革命法院在闭门审判后分别判处两名记者 Niloofar Hamedi 和 Elaheh Mohammadi 13 年和 12 年有期徒刑。两人均因报道 2022 年 9 月 Jina Mahsa Amini 之死而被判刑。³⁶

32. 当局审查所有形式的媒体，并干扰外国卫星电视频道。包括 WhatsApp、Instagram、Facebook、Telegram、Twitter、Signal 和 YouTube 在内的社交媒体平台仍被屏蔽。³⁷

33. 截至 2023 年 9 月，关于网络空间服务监管制度的拟议法案(以前被称为“互联网用户保护法”³⁸)仍悬而未决，该法案将对互联网管控带来惊人的变化，加强监控，并将制作和分销规避审查工具的行为定为刑事犯罪。

34. 2023 年 3 月 15 日，Sepideh Gholian 在与家人前往胡齐斯坦省 Dezful 的途中，在中央省 Arak 再次被强行逮捕。Gholian 女士是一名妇女人权维护者和自由撰稿人，主要关注劳工权利，并与 1974 年成立的 Haft Tappeh 蔗糖厂工人联合会密切合作。德黑兰革命法院第 26 分庭 2023 年 5 月 6 日判定 Gholian 女士有罪，判处她两年有期徒刑，禁止她加入政治或社会团体，并限制她使用手机，同时禁止她进入德黑兰和各邻省两年。她的罪名包括“侮辱最高领袖”。³⁹

35. 2023 年，至少发生了 1,266 起工会抗议，4 起镇压抗议事件和 32 起工会罢工。⁴⁰ 这些抗议活动主要涉及工资要求、经济状况不佳和政府机构管理不力，导致各部门工人不满。⁴¹

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

³⁶ 见 <https://rsf.org/en/12-and-13-year-jail-terms-journalists-elaheh-mohammadi-and-niloofar-hamedi-rsf-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 见 IRN 14/2023 号信函，可查阅 <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=28287>。

⁴⁰ 见 <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).

D. 妇女和女童的处境

1. 强制戴面纱的法律和政策

36. 特别报告员仍对持续压制妇女和女童权利的行为感到震惊，并报告称，自2023年4月以来，当局越来越多地对无视强制戴头巾法的女童和妇女使用更多残酷的镇压性警务手段。向妇女发送了100多万条短信，威胁说如果发现她们出行时不戴面纱，将没收她们的车辆；其中数千条威胁令被执行。⁴² 国家当局强行关闭了数百家企业，因为这些企业不强制要求戴面纱，无数妇女被剥夺了接受教育、乘坐公共交通工具和获得银行服务的机会。⁴³

37. 道德警察已被重新部署，以“对抗和通知那些不遵守强制戴面纱规定的人”，当局强调，拒绝遵守强制戴面纱法的人将被移交司法当局。⁴⁴

38. 特别报告员收到了一些报告，并检视了社交媒体上分享的视频账号，这些视频账号显示，在重新部署道德警察后，几名妇女遭质问、逮捕并被强行运送到有特殊标记的面包车上。⁴⁵ 特别报告员对另一名16岁的未戴面纱女性 Armita Geravand 的死亡表示遗憾，她于2023年10月1日在德黑兰地铁车厢内晕倒，据称是因为她没有戴头巾而发生争吵。⁴⁶ 她入住了一家空军医院，⁴⁷ 昏迷了三个多星期，并于2023年10月28日被正式宣布死亡。⁴⁸

39. 正如特别报告员在最近提交大会的报告中所指出的，他严重关切通过宣传贞节和头巾文化来支持家庭的法案，该法案扩大了性别隔离，并对“遮面不当”规定了更严格的措施。该法案第47条将妇女和男子的“不良着装”定义为“穿着违反公共礼仪的服装，如暴露或紧身服装，或暴露颈部以下、脚踝以上或前臂以上身体部位的服装”。⁴⁹

40. 该法案第38-70条规定了对妇女和女童的严厉惩罚，包括罚款、监禁、禁止旅行、没收护照和财产以及剥夺社会权利。该法案还规定了不同等级或程度的惩罚，视违法程度，处以3个月到10年不等的监禁和超过10亿里亚尔的罚款。⁵⁰

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

⁴³ 同上。

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

⁴⁵ 例见 <https://twitter.com/yazdanparast313/status/1680198112206307328?s=20?>, 15 July 2023 (波斯文)。

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

⁴⁷ 见 <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/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> (波斯文)。

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

⁴⁹ See <https://atrdie.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 同上。

41. 特别报告员还对为强制实施该法案而计划使用的监视技术(第 28 和 62 条)表示关切。2023 年 8 月 13 日, 议会投票支持援引《宪法》第 85 条, 允许议会委员会在不公开辩论的情况下审查法案草案。2023 年 9 月 20 日, 议会通过了该法案的修订草案, 共计 71 条, 并同意监护委员会批准该草案后, 在根据《宪法》批准该法案之前, 对其进行为期三年的试点实施。⁵¹

42. 2023 年 10 月 24 日, 监护委员会发言人透露, 委员会已对该法案进行审查。然而, 有几个问题需要进一步澄清, 因此, 监护委员会决定将该法案发回议会进一步审议。⁵² 监护委员会指出, 该法案中使用的若干术语模糊、不精确, 例如“有伤风化”和该术语所指的行为, 该法案或任何其他法律都没有给出定义。监护委员会还强调了其他需要澄清的内容, 包括该法案的规定将如何与文化革命最高委员会互动, 后者也被授权监督政府机构执行头巾和贞洁原则的情况。

43. 特别报告员与其他特别程序一样对该法案表示严重关切, 认为该法案“可被描述为一种形式的性别隔离, 因为当局似乎通过系统性歧视进行管理, 意图压制妇女和女童, 使其彻底屈服”。⁵³ 政府实施的新措施具有歧视性, 对于妇女和女童参与公共生活和因行使基本权利而受到有尊严对待的基本权利来说, 是一种危险的动态。

2. 强奸和性暴力

44. 特别报告员收到了令人极为担忧的报告, 称强奸、酷刑和其他形式的性暴力被用作武器, 以惩罚 2022 年抗议期间的和平示威者。在 2023 年 12 月发表的一份报告中, 大赦国际记录了将性暴力(包括强奸)用作镇压一切形式异议的野蛮压迫武器的大致模式。⁵⁴

45. 大赦国际的报告提供了 45 名幸存者令人震惊的细节, 其中包括 12 名妇女、26 名男子和 7 名儿童, 并生动揭示了他们在被任意逮捕后如何遭到安全和情报官员的强奸, 在某些情况下遭轮奸和/或其他形式的性暴力。⁵⁵ 报告发现: “性暴力被公职人员完全不受惩罚地用作实施酷刑的武器, 以摧毁抗议者的精神、自尊和尊严感, 阻止进一步的抗议, 并惩罚他们挑战政治和安全机构及其通过严厉立法实施的根深蒂固的性别歧视制度, 包括不择手段强制戴面纱法”, 这令人震惊, 不幸证实了特别报告员关于国内普遍存在有罪不罚风气和缺乏问责的立场。⁵⁶

46. 必须指出, 对于大赦国际记录下的在“妇女、生命、自由”运动中犯下的强奸和其他性暴力行为, 伊朗当局未对任何官员开展调查、提出指控或加以起诉。⁵⁷

⁵¹ 见 <https://www.ekhtebare.ir/متن-عفاف-لايحه-نهایی-متن-کمپسی-مصوبه-حجاب-و-عفاف-لايحه-نهایی-متن/> (波斯文)。

⁵² 见 <https://www.isna.ir/news/1402080201201/> (波斯文)。

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

⁵⁴ Amnesty International, “‘They violently raped me’. Sexual violence weaponized to crush Iran’s Woman Life Freedom uprising”。

⁵⁵ 同上, 第 11 页。

⁵⁶ 同上, 第 10 页。

⁵⁷ 同上, 第 82 页。

E. 人权维护者和律师的人权状况

47. 逮捕和拘留人权维护者和律师的行为令人极为不安。2023年10月29日，著名人权律师 Nasrin Sotoudeh 与其他哀悼者、抗议者和活动人士在德黑兰省 Behesht-e-Zahra 墓地参加 Geravand 女士的葬礼时被捕。⁵⁸ 据报，她的头部和面部遭到“毒打”，眼镜被打碎，⁵⁹ 她被指控“违反头巾规定”和“危害社会心理安全”。⁶⁰ Sotoudeh 女士被送到 Qarchak 监狱，在那里她开始绝食，据报她拒绝服药直至获释。2023年11月15日，她被保释。⁶¹

48. 三名律师 Nazanin Salari、Mahmoud Taravtrouy 和 Masoud Ahmadian 目前正面临审判，罪名是“与‘敌对’国家合作”、“集会和共谋危害国家安全”及“鼓吹反对伊朗伊斯兰共和国”。Nazanin Salari 和 Mahmoud Taravtrouy 在 2022 年全国抗议中被拘留。⁶²

49. 特别报告员对他收到的关于许多被监禁人权维护者的健康状况的报告感到震惊。著名的人权维护者、诺贝尔和平奖得主 Narges Mohammadi 有重大健康问题，包括严重的心脏和肺部疾病，身体面临巨大风险。根据收到的资料，Mohammadi 女士在被送回监狱后仍然得不到医治。⁶³

50. 特别报告员还对人权维护者兼记者 Nasim Soltanbeygi 的健康状况表示关切。⁶⁴

F. 少数群体的状况

51. 特别报告员深为关切伊朗伊斯兰共和国境内对宗教、族裔、语言和性少数群体的歧视。属于少数群体的个人受到制度性歧视，并经常受到系统性迫害。在许多情况下，少数民族和宗教少数群体成员因各种和平活动而遭到任意逮捕和拘

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

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

⁶⁰ 同上，另见 IRN 20/2023 号信函，可查阅 <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=28612>。

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

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

⁶³ 见 IRN 20/2023 号信函。

⁶⁴ 见 IRN 18/2023 号信函，可查阅 <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=28583>。

留，这些活动包括倡导语言自由⁶⁵、组织或参加抗议活动⁶⁶、加入反对党、开展反对当地环境恶化的运动⁶⁷ 或者仅仅是参加宗教或文化活动。⁶⁸

52. 特别报告员对巴哈伊教派信徒不断受到迫害、任意逮捕和骚扰感到极为不安和震惊。据报告，目前至少有 70 名巴哈伊教徒被拘留或在监狱服刑，另有 1,200 人面临法庭诉讼或被判处严厉长期监禁。据报，自 2023 年 10 月以来，安全人员搜查并洗劫了近 100 个巴哈伊家庭的房屋。根据收到的资料，“没收的物品不仅包括圣书和电子设备，而且包括现金、银行卡、珠宝、房产证、身份证件、护照，甚至家用工具”，“武装人员还通过肢体暴力、言语攻击，甚至用枪威胁，进一步恐吓巴哈伊教徒”。⁶⁹

53. 少数民族和宪法承认的宗教少数群体也面临歧视和迫害。阿瓦士阿拉伯人、俾路支人、库尔德人和逊尼派穆斯林在享有文化权利和获得公共服务方面也普遍面临系统性歧视。他们遭到任意逮捕、歧视、攻击和伤害。

54. 少数民族和宗教少数群体，特别是俾路支人和库尔德人，一直是国家当局任意剥夺生命权的对象，特别是处决和法外杀害跨境搬运工，即库尔德语的 Kolbars 和俾路支语的 Sookhtbars。

三. 对人权状况的思考和评估

A. 积极人权动态

55. 特别报告员在其任期内曾承认伊朗伊斯兰共和国为改善人权状况采取了积极进步的措施。由于 2017 年 11 月对毒品贩运法进行了修订，与毒品相关犯罪有关的处决大幅下降。修订该法以后，对某些毒品犯罪的处罚事后从死刑或终身监禁修改为最高 30 年有期徒刑。⁷⁰ 此外，还提高了判处死刑所需涉及的毒品数量。⁷¹

56. 关于妇女权利，特别报告员注意到为改善妇女和女童权利所采取的积极步骤。⁷² 例如，2019 年，伊朗当局通过了国籍法修正案，规定与非伊朗男子结婚的

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 同上。另见 Human Rights Activists, *Annual Statistical Report of Human Rights Conditions in Iran 2023*.

⁶⁷ 同上。

⁶⁸ 同上。

⁶⁹ 巴哈伊国际社团提交特别报告员的材料，2024 年 1 月，第 22 页。

⁷⁰ A/HRC/40/67, 第 6 段。关于打击非法毒品法的新第 45 条，见 <https://www.iranrights.org/library/document/3262>。

⁷¹ A/HRC/40/67, 第 6 段。

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

伊朗妇女有权为其 18 岁以下的子女申请伊朗国籍。⁷³ 特别报告员还肯定了自 2019 年以来在打击贩运人口和人体器官并惩罚跨境运送人口的偷运者的法案⁷⁴ 以及旨在将暴力侵害妇女行为定为犯罪的 2023 年保护妇女免受暴力侵害并促进其尊严和安全的法案⁷⁵ 方面取得的进展。

57. 特别报告员还承认，在实现女童和妇女平等受教育机会方面取得了重大进展，妇女识字率逐步提高。十多年来，小学或中学入学率方面，男女几乎不存在差距。⁷⁶ 然而，如下文所述，由于大规模和系统性侵犯人权的大环境继续存在，这些成果已被逆转、未达到预期效果或最终产生负面影响。

B. 建议执行情况方面的主要关切和思考

1. 特别报告员的入境问题以及当局与特别报告员的接触与合作

58. 特别报告员感到遗憾的是，尽管他一再提出请求，但从未获准进入伊朗伊斯兰共和国。国别任务负责人的入境对其工作至关重要，其工作内容还包括就执行联合国机制提出的建议等问题开展对话和提供技术支持。拒绝入境不仅反映出伊朗当局的合作和接触水平不尽人意，而且也公然违反了人权理事会设立该任务的各项决议的文字和精神。

2. 任意剥夺生命

59. 特别报告员在整个任期内对该国任意剥夺生命的情况表示严重关切，并对大量死刑判决和处决表示极度关切。他向当局提出了至少 35 项建议，呼吁废除死刑，废除与生命权不相容的法律。如前所述，特别报告员感到遗憾的是，伊朗当局没有废除死刑，也没有按照《公民及政治权利国际公约》第六条第二款的规定，将死刑的适用限于符合国际法“最严重罪行”门槛的犯罪，即“只适用于涉及故意杀人的极严重罪行”。⁷⁷

60. 特别报告员感到震惊的是，该国对某些行为判处死刑，而将这些行为定为刑事犯罪违反了该国在国际人权法之内的义务；⁷⁸ 对定义模糊的国家安全罪行适用死刑；⁷⁹ 在“同态复仇”案件中使用死刑作为私法报复性补救措施，使法官没有酌处权考虑犯罪的具体情况；⁸⁰ 执行死刑的方式构成酷刑、残忍、不人道和有辱

⁷³ A/HRC/46/50, 第 39 段，以及 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, 第 4 (c) 段。

⁷⁵ 同上，第 4(a) 段。

⁷⁶ A/HRC/46/50, 第 39 段。

⁷⁷ 人权事务委员会，第 36 号一般性意见(2018 年)，第 35 段。

⁷⁸ 例如，《伊斯兰刑法典》中的通奸、同性恋和亵渎等罪行。见 A/76/160, 第 43 段，以及人权事务委员会，第 36 号一般性意见(2018 年)，第 36 段。

⁷⁹ 例如，moharebeh、efsad-e-fel-arz 和 baghy 等罪行；人权事务委员会，第 36 号一般性意见(2018 年)，第 38 段。

⁸⁰ 人权事务委员会，第 36 号一般性意见(2018 年)，第 37 段。

人格的待遇，⁸¹ 侵犯了被告的公正审判权；⁸² 适用死刑具有歧视性，不成比例地针对民族和宗教群体。⁸³

61. 特别报告员还感到震惊的是，在他任期内被处决的人数不断攀升，令人忧虑。现有数据证实了这一极为令人关切的趋势：2018 年至少有 253 人被处决，⁸⁴ 2019 年有 280 人被处决，⁸⁵ 2020 年有 267 人被处决，⁸⁶ 2021 年有 330 人被处决，⁸⁷ 2022 年增加到 582 人，⁸⁸ 令人震惊的是，2023 年有 834 人被处决。⁸⁹

3. 与毒品有关的处决

62. 特别报告员对 2021 年以来与毒品有关的处决呈指数级增长表示极度关切。与毒品有关的处决人数为：2018 年，24 人；⁹⁰ 2019 年，30 人；⁹¹ 2020 年，25 人；⁹² 2021 年，126 人；⁹³ 2022 年 256 人；⁹⁴ 2023 年 471 人。⁹⁵ 特别报告员重申，他感到关切的是，对与毒品有关的罪行执行死刑违反了国际人权法的规定，尤其是因为这些处决主要针对生活贫困的人和属于弱势少数群体的人，特别是俾路支少数民族。

63. 特别报告员感到震惊的是，各类少数群体，特别是俾路支和库尔德少数民族被处决的人数畸高。2021 年，至少有 70 名俾路支人被处决，占当年处决总人数的 21%，占与毒品有关的处决总人数的 44%。⁹⁶ 2022 年，被处决的人中有 147 人属于俾路支少数民族。据报，2023 年至少有 170 名俾路支人被处决，其中 143 人系因与毒品有关的罪名而被处决。⁹⁷ 至于库尔德囚犯，据报，2021 年 1 月 1 日至

⁸¹ 例如，伊朗《刑法》采用公开处决、枪决和保留石刑作为处决方法；人权事务委员会，第 36 号一般性意见(2018 年)，第 40 段。

⁸² 例如，大规模使用刑讯逼供；人权事务委员会，第 36 号一般性意见(2018 年)，第 41-45 段。

⁸³ 例如，从少数民族和宗教少数群体收到的各种材料；人权事务委员会，第 36 号一般性意见(2018 年)，第 44 段。

⁸⁴ A/74/188, 第 7 段。

⁸⁵ A/75/213, 第 29 段。

⁸⁶ A/76/160, 第 46 段。

⁸⁷ A/77/181, 第 10 段。

⁸⁸ A/78/326, 第 29 段，以及 Iran Human Rights and ECPM, “Annual report on the death penalty in Iran 2022”, p. 12.

⁸⁹ “伊朗人权”组织向特别报告员提交的材料，2024 年 1 月 15 日，第 1 页。

⁹⁰ A/74/188, 第 7 段。

⁹¹ A/75/213, 第 29 段。

⁹² A/76/160, 第 46 段。

⁹³ A/77/181, 第 15 段。

⁹⁴ A/78/326, 第 29 段，以及 Iran Human Rights and ECPM, “Annual report on the death penalty in Iran 2022”, p. 12.

⁹⁵ “伊朗人权”组织向特别报告员提交的材料，2024 年 1 月 15 日，第 1 页。

⁹⁶ A/77/181, 第 21 段。

⁹⁷ “伊朗人权”组织向特别报告员提交的材料，2024 年 1 月 15 日，第 1 页，以及伊朗研究人员协会。另见 Balochistan Human Rights Group, “Annual report 2023”.

10月25日期间，至少有56人被处决；⁹⁸ 2022年1月1日至11月5日期间，至少有70人被处决；⁹⁹ 2023年1月1日至11月30日期间，至少有181人被处决。¹⁰⁰

4. 处决儿童犯

64. 特别报告员感到遗憾的是，尽管他和他的前任以及其他联合国机制和程序提出了多项建议，但伊朗当局继续对犯罪时不满18岁的人执行死刑。2021年，特别报告员在提交大会的一份报告中指出，过去30年间，据报全世界处决的儿童犯中有70%以上发生在伊朗伊斯兰共和国；¹⁰¹ 2022年，他向大会通报，据报该国至少有84名儿童犯在等待执行死刑。¹⁰² 据报，2018年至少有7名儿童犯被处决，¹⁰³ 2019年有4名，¹⁰⁴ 2020年有4名，¹⁰⁵ 2021年有2名，¹⁰⁶ 2022年有3名，¹⁰⁷ 2023年至少有1名。

65. 特别报告员重申其先前的建议，并呼吁伊朗当局紧急修订法律，禁止处决犯罪时未满18岁者，并使法律框架完全符合国际法。

5. 侵犯公正审判权

66. 在大规模侵犯公正审判权的情况下使用死刑尤其令人震惊，这使得所有处决都成为国际法中任意剥夺生命的行为。总的来说，特别报告员不断收到关于对被逮捕、指控和定罪的人使用酷刑和虐待的报告。酷刑经常被用作逼供的手段。特别报告员注意到，《宪法》第38条禁止一切形式的酷刑和逼供，《公民及政治权利国际公约》第七条也作了同样的规定。然而，实践中经常违反这些法律保障措施。《伊斯兰刑法典》第171条规定，单靠供词本身即可定罪，而不论是否有其他证据。

67. 鉴于存在着依赖供词、特别是刑讯逼供获得的供词的强烈动机和体制预期，特别报告员建议废除一些规定，特别是《伊斯兰刑法典》第171条和《刑事诉讼法》第360条。

68. 特别报告员还感到关切的是，由于不准被告获得律师服务，特别是其本人自行选择的律师的服务，因而侵犯了公正审判权。特别报告员对继续适用《刑事诉讼法》第48和302条的说明表示关切，根据这两条，如果个人被控犯有可判处

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](#), 第58段。

¹⁰² [A/77/181](#), 第25段。

¹⁰³ [A/74/188](#), 第10段。

¹⁰⁴ [A/75/231](#), 第30段。

¹⁰⁵ [A/76/160](#), 第59段。

¹⁰⁶ [A/77/181](#), 第10段。

¹⁰⁷ [A/HRC/52/67](#), 第63段。

死刑或终身监禁的罪行，或被控犯有“政治和新闻罪”，他们在调查阶段只能选择司法机构最高领导批准的名单上的律师作为法律代理。

69. 特别报告员仍然对革命法院继续运作极为关切。这些法院是在 1979 年伊斯兰革命后设立的，曾经为消灭反对革命的政治反对派进行过即决和任意审判。然而，这些法院继续行使职能，一贯侵犯基本人权，包括《公民及政治权利国际公约》第十四条所载的正当程序权和公正审判权。革命法院负责下达绝大多数死刑判决，包括数千起即决处决和任意处决。¹⁰⁸ 现有统计数据表明，在 2010-2020 年期间，在 6,033 起处决中，3,619 起(59%)是根据革命法院的死刑判决加以执行的。¹⁰⁹

6. 妇女和女童的处境

70. 特别报告员在其整个任期内提出了多项建议，呼吁当局在法律和实践中消除对妇女和女童的一切形式的迫害、歧视和暴力；采取一切必要措施，促进妇女平等参与公共生活；确保妇女人权维护者的权利得到保护；批准并充分执行《消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约》。他感到遗憾的是，伊朗当局实际上维持了一种性别隔离制度，并坚持实施越来越多地侵犯伊朗女童和妇女人权和人的尊严的严厉法律、政策和做法。特别报告员敦促伊朗当局尊重所有伊朗女童和妇女的基本人权和尊严，允许她们有权就如何表达自己，特别是如何着装作出知情选择。¹¹⁰

71. 特别报告员希望该国立即停止使用所谓的道德警察或监视技术来监视妇女在公共或私人生活中的衣着或行为。

72. 特别报告员曾多次明确指出，暴力侵害女童和妇女行为不可接受。然而，他感到震惊的是，继续支持甚或鼓动暴力侵害妇女和女童行为的法律和做法依然存在。厌女性的立法和歧视性做法和行为继续渗透到公共和私人生活的方方面面。刑事司法系统继续对暴力侵害妇女和女童的施害者免除责任，或减轻对他们的惩罚，¹¹¹ 并免除他们的刑事责任和“同态复仇”，例如，在一名男子因目睹妻子通奸而杀害或殴打一方或双方的情况下。¹¹²

73. 特别报告员仍对伊朗伊斯兰共和国的刑事责任年龄极为关切。因“同态复仇”和“固定刑”犯罪对 9 虚岁以上的女童追究刑事责任，不仅造成了犯罪女童被判处死刑并被处决的悲惨案件，而且也是性别歧视，违反了国际人权法。在审查这些案件时，令人悲痛的是，被处决的女童本身就是受害者，往往是家庭暴力或强迫婚姻的受害者。特别报告员此前曾对 2018 年处决 Mahboubeh Mofidi 和

¹⁰⁸ 例见：<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, 第 20 (b)段。

¹¹¹ A/HRC/46/50, 第 51 段。

¹¹² 同上，《伊斯兰刑法典》，第 301 和第 630 条。

Zeinab Sekaanvand 表示震惊，¹¹³ 并对 2023 年 12 月处决 Samira Sabzian 一案深表关切。¹¹⁴

74. 特别报告员感到遗憾的是，该国几乎根本没有妇女担任政治和行政领导职务，这一点从不接受妇女担任最高领袖和总统职务的候选人就可以看出。目前，专家会议、确定国家利益委员会和极具影响力的监护委员会中都没有妇女。伊朗议会中妇女代表占比仍然很低——在 2020 年 2 月的议会选举中，妇女仅赢得 290 个席位中的 16 个(5.8%)，所有女性候选人中有 60% 被监护委员会取消资格。¹¹⁵ 内阁中没有女部长，在 430 个县长职位中，有 3 名妇女被任命为县长，但易卜拉欣·莱西当选总统后，所有女县长均被取而代之。据报，截至 2023 年 9 月，有一名女性担任县长，一名女性担任负责妇女和家庭事务的副总统。¹¹⁶ 妇女没有资格担任司法机构最高领导，也不能被任命为审判法官。

75. 与成年年龄相关的是结婚年龄，目前女童婚龄仍然是 13 岁，甚至更年幼的女童也可以在家父要求并得到法院批准的情况下结婚。¹¹⁷ 童婚相当于强迫婚姻，本质上会摧毁女童的生活。特别报告员对近年来童婚数量不断增加极为关切。他敦促当局遵循人权事务委员会¹¹⁸、儿童权利委员会和消除对妇女歧视委员会¹¹⁹ 的建议，终止童婚，并将男女最低婚龄提高到 18 岁。

76. 尽管女童和妇女享有受教育机会，但人们对各级机构以及法律、实践和社会态度中固有的性别歧视十分失望。

77. 为了完全实现性别平等，伊朗伊斯兰共和国必须遵守特别报告员在其前几次报告中提出的建议，包括终止私人领域、家庭法和实践以及就业方面的性别歧视，并制定有效的法律和机制，打击工作场所的歧视。¹²⁰ 还必须扫清阻碍妇女充分、有效参与文化活动和体育活动的一切障碍。为了完全实现法律和事实上的平等，必须修订《宪法》和法律，取消对妇女和女童平等切实参与国家事务的限制，所有政治和司法职位必须平等向妇女开放。¹²¹ 特别报告员敦促伊朗当局毫无保留地批准《消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约》，并确保国内法律和政策完全符合其国际义务。

¹¹³ A/HRC/46/50, 第 46 段，另见 <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2018/02/zeid-urges-iran-stop-violating-international-law-executing-juvenile>；以及 <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, 第 55 段。

¹¹⁶ Impact Iran, coalition submission, p. 40.

¹¹⁷ 见《民法》第 1041 条，以及 A/HRC/46/50, 第 43 段。

¹¹⁸ CCPR/C/IRN/CO/4, 第 17 (c) 段。

¹¹⁹ 消除对妇女歧视委员会第 31 号以及儿童权利委员会第 18 号联合一般性建议/意见(2019 年)，第 55 (f) 段。

¹²⁰ A/HRC/46/50, 第 44、45、57 和 58 段。

¹²¹ A/HRC/46/50, 第 57-59 段以及第 60-62 段。

7. 少数群体的状况

78. 特别报告员在其六年任期内，对族裔、语言和宗教少数群体遭受的令人震惊的侵犯人权行为一直极为关切。包括库尔德人、俾路支人、阿瓦士阿拉伯人和阿塞拜疆族突厥人在内的少数民族一直受到骚扰、攻击和伤害，被剥夺了平等和不受歧视的基本权利，并被剥夺了语言和文化权利及身份认同。许多民族，特别是俾路支人和库尔德人，还面临极端贫困，一贫如洗，被剥夺成长和发展所必需的政治和经济基础设施。他们在诉诸司法和参与政治方面也面临高度歧视，被剥夺了受教育权和就业权、医疗保健和基本政府服务。少数群体成员就人权和少数群体权利和平开展宣传活动，往往被安全部门视为对国家安全的威胁，导致过高的逮捕、拘留和处决。

79. 作为一个神权国家，伊朗以什叶派伊斯兰教贾法里派为官方宗教，《宪法》条款以及民法和刑法严重歧视非什叶派宗教少数群体。1979年《伊朗伊斯兰共和国宪法》(1989年修订)规定，基督教徒、犹太教徒和拜火教徒是“仅有的受承认宗教少数群体”，不受承认的宗教少数群体，特别是巴哈伊教徒、改信基督教者、苏菲派教徒(包括戈纳巴迪教团)、亚桑教徒和萨比曼达派教徒，仍然是歧视性立法和长期迫害的目标。¹²² 宪法和法律不承认这些宗教少数群体，导致他们的基本人权和少数群体权利被剥夺。

80. 40多年来，巴哈伊教徒作为最大的非穆斯林和不受宪法承认的宗教少数群体，遭受了最恶劣形式的侵犯人权行为，包括处决、迫害、剥夺财产权、亵渎和破坏墓地、暴力和任意逮捕、剥夺受教育权、关闭企业、仇恨宣传和社会不公，以及公共和私人生活所有领域的不平等。¹²³ 由于不允许从伊斯兰教改信基督教，改信基督教者面临被控叛教罪和亵渎罪的风险，而这些罪行可判处死刑。改信基督教者成为攻击目标并受到骚扰，许多被捕者被控“鼓吹反对体制”、“传播犹太复国主义福音派基督教”或“管理家庭教会”。¹²⁴ 由国家发起的对改信基督教者的系统性迫害，包括强行剥夺他们的宗教或信仰自由权，构成对其权利的严重侵犯。特别报告员重申其先前的建议，即当局应确保所有人在法律面前和实践中受到平等对待，而不加任何歧视，例如基于种族、性别、语言、宗教、性取向和政治观点或其他见解的歧视，¹²⁵ 并应保障每个伊朗人根据《公民及政治权利国际公约》第十八条的规定享有宗教或信仰自由权。¹²⁶

8. 持续存在体制性有罪不罚和缺乏问责

81. 特别报告员感到遗憾的是，他就终止体制性有罪不罚和确保对严重侵犯人权行为追究责任提出的建议没有一项得到执行。持续的有罪不罚和缺乏问责仍然是伊朗伊斯兰共和国宪法、政治和法律制度中一个明显但令人遗憾的特点。2022年3月，特别报告员向人权理事会报告说：“体制性的有罪不罚和缺乏对侵犯人

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

¹²³ A/74/188, 第47-56段；A/HRC/49/75, 第45段；以及A/78/326, 第37段。

¹²⁴ A/74/188, 第59段。

¹²⁵ A/74/188, 第97(e)段。

¹²⁶ 同上, 第97(f)段。

权行为的问责制度渗透在伊朗伊斯兰共和国的政治和法律体制中。缺乏问责是源于国家机构内的各种缺陷，包括否定法治和三权分立原则。”¹²⁷

82. 特别报告员在 2022 年 3 月的报告中的预判在当年早些时候发生的事件中不幸言中，Amini 女士于 2022 年 9 月 16 日在警方拘押期间死亡。他感到极为不安的是，对 Amini 女士在警察拘押期间死亡以及在随后的抗议中杀害数百名抗议者，特别是妇女和儿童的事件，没有进行任何独立、公正和透明的调查。特别报告员报告称，安全部队非法使用致命武力造成至少 537 名抗议者死亡，其中包括至少 68 名儿童和 48 名妇女，数百人受伤，据报有数千人遭逮捕、拘留或监禁。¹²⁸ 尽管伊朗人民面临着最严重的悲剧，但令人极为失望的是，当局未能对这些案件进行公正、独立和透明的调查。没有任何安全官员或其他负责官员被追究责任、受到制裁或被撤职。

83. 同样，特别报告员感到遗憾的是，当局未能对 2022 年和 2023 年报告的数千名女学生中毒事件进行独立、公正和透明的调查。¹²⁹ 虽然当局声称已对这些事件进行调查，但迄今尚不确定是否有人因对女子学校进行有针对性的投毒而被追究责任。

84. 在全国性抗议期间，少数民族和宗教少数群体，特别是俾路支人和库尔德人，成为攻击目标，他们的抗议遭到安全部队的残酷镇压。如前所述，在全国抗议活动中被杀害的总人数中，一半以上来自库尔德人和俾路支人聚居的省份，这两个少数群体的儿童占记录在案的儿童受害者的 63%。¹³⁰ 自 2022 年 9 月以来，特别报告员收到的关于由国家实施的系统性杀害、强迫失踪、酷刑、严重身体伤害、极端镇压、迫害、强奸、暴力(包括性暴力和性别暴力)以及大规模和任意逮捕的证据和证词使他认为可能犯下了危害人类罪。¹³¹

85. 正如特别报告员曾指出的，他感到遗憾的是，当局没有解决他对有罪不罚现象的持续关切，因此没有采取步骤在法律上或实践中建立问责框架，从而建立有效渠道，获得真相、伸张正义和防止发生严重侵犯人权行为，包括任意剥夺生命的行为。

86. 除了最近发生的暴行，特别报告员、其他人权机制和民间社会还记录了严重侵犯人权的历史性事例，包括在 2009 年、2019 年、2020 年和 2021 年的全国性抗议中杀害抗议者并对其实施酷刑、逮捕、拘留、处决和强迫失踪。其他事例包括 1981 年、1982 年和 1988 年对真正的或感知的持不同政见者，包括儿童进行的大规模强迫失踪以及即决处决和任意处决。特别报告员遗憾地注意到，伊朗当局没有对这些事件进行调查，责任人仍然逍遥法外。¹³² 另一方面，国家机器却被用

¹²⁷ [A/HRC/49/75](#), 第 48 段。

¹²⁸ [A/78/326](#), 第 9 段。

¹²⁹ 同上, 第 54-57 段。

¹³⁰ [A/HRC/52/67](#), 第 28 段。

¹³¹ 同上, 第 13-62 和 75 (f) 段。

¹³² [A/HRC/49/75](#), 第 59 段。

来销毁这些罪行的任何剩余证据，并用来骚扰和打击寻求问责和正义的个人，该国似在坚定贯彻将这些事件从记忆中抹去的政策。¹³³

87. 长期维持有罪不罚的风气现已演变成一种对所有寻求问责、真相和正义者进行恐吓、骚扰和迫害的国策。根深蒂固的体制性有罪不罚导致人权维护者、律师和其他要求追究责任的个人受到系统性骚扰，这种模式已经持续了几十年，侵犯人权行为的受害者及其家人一贯被系统性地剥夺了解真相和诉诸司法的机会。

88. 特别报告员感到遗憾的是，该国缺乏独立的司法机关，司法机关一贯政治化，特别是利用革命法院，这是该国无法实现问责的一个重要原因。包括革命法院在内的司法机关一贯违反法治、自然正义原则和伊朗伊斯兰共和国承担的国际人权义务。尽管联合国机构和专家以及人权组织一再呼吁根据国际法对严重侵犯人权行为进行调查，但伊朗当局始终拒绝展开此类调查。受害者、其家人或律师非但不能切实参与调查，反而常常受到恐吓和虐待，以防止或劝阻他们提出申诉或抗议。

89. 特别报告员对国内普遍存在的有罪不罚和缺乏问责的风气表示极为失望。然而，近年来，在国际法范围内追究国家责任以及在外国和国际性法院或通过使用普遍管辖权追究个人责任成为可能。在乌克兰航空公司 752 航班被击落事件中遇难者的家属持续遭受严重不公。这些家属要求追究责任，以便揭露真相，伸张正义。¹³⁴ 2023 年 7 月，加拿大、瑞典、乌克兰和大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国就伊朗当局击落乌克兰客机一事向国际法院对伊朗伊斯兰共和国提起诉讼，声称伊朗“未能按照国际法进行公正、透明和公平的刑事调查和起诉”。¹³⁵ 2022 年 7 月，斯德哥尔摩地区法院利用普遍管辖权，认定 Hamid Nouri 犯有战争罪和谋杀罪，并因他在 1988 年伊朗伊斯兰共和国大屠杀中扮演的角色判处他终身监禁。当时，时任最高领袖阿亚图拉·鲁霍拉·霍梅尼一声令下，数千名政治犯被处决。¹³⁶ 2023 年 12 月 12 日，斯德哥尔摩上诉法院在裁决中维持了对 Hamid Nouri 的定罪和量刑。¹³⁷

四. 经济制裁的影响

90. 正如特别报告员在以往的报告中所指出的，制裁的影响日益影响到普通伊朗人及其享有一系列人权，特别是经济和社会权利。制裁对伊朗经济产生了广泛影响，从石油销售到对贸易商和企业的限制。2023 年 7 月，年通货膨胀率为

¹³³ 同上，另见 IRN 20/2020 号信函，可查阅 <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=25503>。

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

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

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

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

47.7%，12个省的食品通货膨胀率超过70%，¹³⁸造成许多伊朗人越来越难以享受基本的经济和社会权利，并导致贫困和不平等加剧，影响到最贫困者和掉队者。此外，由于不准向该国汇款，重新实施制裁进一步阻碍了基本医疗和制药设备和用品的供应和分销。¹³⁹

五. 结论和建议

91. 特别报告员建议伊朗伊斯兰共和国与伊朗伊斯兰共和国人权状况特别报告员这一任务进行接触并与其合作，包括允许特别报告员访问该国。

92. 特别报告员呼吁当局立即通过立法，对所有罪行废除死刑。在彻底废除死刑之前，他建议当局：

- (a) 立即暂停执行死刑，并对所有死刑判决减刑；
- (b) 对不构成国际人权法所规定的“最严重罪行”的犯罪废除死刑；
- (c) 立即暂停所有与毒品有关的处决；
- (d) 紧急修订法律，禁止处决犯罪时未满18岁者，并紧急修订法律，对儿童犯的所有死刑判决减刑；
- (e) 修订法律，允许法官在同态复仇案件中拥有酌处权，以考虑减轻处罚的情节，或在个别案件中选择从宽处罚；
- (f) 终止对少数民族的过度处决。

93. 特别报告员建议伊朗当局：

- (a) 确保有关执法人员和边防官员使用致命武力的法律、政策、做法和培训符合国际标准，包括《执法人员行为守则》和《执法人员使用武力和火器的基本原则》；
- (b) 确保保护囚犯和被拘留者免遭一切形式的酷刑和其他残忍、不人道或有辱人格的待遇或处罚，确保通过刑讯逼供获得的供词绝不被法庭采信为证据，为调查关于拘留期间遭受酷刑的指控和拘留期间死亡事件建立符合国际标准的机制，并批准《禁止酷刑和其他残忍、不人道或有辱人格的待遇或处罚公约》；
- (c) 确保所有被控犯有任何罪行的人都有权充分按照《公民及政治权利国际公约》第十四条获得公平审判和正当程序，包括在司法程序的所有阶段都能聘用自行选择的律师；
- (d) 确保人权维护者(包括妇女人权维护者)、律师、记者、双重国籍者和外国人及其家人不受威胁，不遭受恐吓、骚扰、任意逮捕、剥夺自由或生命或其他任意制裁，并释放所有被拘留者；
- (e) 释放所有因行使意见、表达、结社与和平集会自由权而被逮捕者；

¹³⁸ 见 <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).

- (f) 修订《宪法》第 13 条，确保所有宗教少数群体和无宗教信仰者得到承认，并能够充分享有宗教或信仰自由权；
- (g) 修订《伊斯兰刑法》中基于宗教或信仰加以歧视的所有条款；
- (h) 确保伊朗伊斯兰共和国境内和受其管辖的所有个人在法律面前一律平等，不分种族、性别、语言、宗教、性取向及政治观点或其他见解；
- (i) 停止针对、骚扰和迫害受承认和不受承认的宗教少数群体的成员，不针对他们提出与国家安全有关的指控，并停止将和平表达信仰定为刑事犯罪；
- (j) 不因私人住宅和其他场所举行的和平宗教集会进行迫害，不对宗教领袖定罪，停止因公民的宗教身份认同而对其进行监视；
- (k) 允许所有少数民族学生以及受承认和不受承认的宗教少数群体的学生根据学业成绩充分、平等地就读国立大学；
- (l) 确保在小学阶段少数民族儿童能够以少数民族语言接受教育；
- (m) 为逊尼派少数民族(包括库尔德人、俾路支人、阿瓦士阿拉伯人和阿塞拜疆族人)聚居区的经济、社会、文化和政治发展制定政策并提供直接资源；
- (n) 废除所有关于强制性着装规范的法律和条例，废除国家机构监测或控制妇女在公共或私人生活中的着装或行为的条例和程序；
- (o) 废除减轻或免除暴力侵害妇女和女童者责任的法律，包括所谓的名誉杀人和婚内犯罪行为；
- (p) 修订《宪法》，废除具有性别歧视的现行法律和做法；
- (q) 终止童婚，包括将最低结婚年龄提高到 18 岁；
- (r) 对 Jina Mahsa Amini 和 Armita Geravand 死亡事件以及自 2022 年 9 月以来所有女童和妇女的死亡事件进行独立、公正、彻底、有效、可信和透明的调查，并确保追究所有责任人的责任；
- (s) 对自 2022 年 9 月 16 日以来在全国性抗议中发生的杀害抗议者和暴力行为，包括酷刑、强迫失踪和逮捕，进行迅速、独立和公正的调查；
- (t) 立即停止对抗议者的一切形式暴力、任意逮捕和拘留，查明并逮捕所有涉嫌对抗议者实施犯罪和暴力行为者，并确保追究所有责任人的责任；
- (u) 立即停止一切形式的暴力行为，包括对女童和妇女抗议者的强奸和性暴力以及骚扰，立即针对女童和妇女行为、包括强奸和性暴力在内的暴力行为以及歧视女童和妇女行为进行独立、公正的调查，并立即采取具体步骤逮捕和惩罚所有参与暴力侵害女童和妇女行为者，包括参与校园女童中毒案的人；
- (v) 立即释放所有被任意拘留的外国人和双重国籍者；
- (w) 开展根本性改革，逐步建立符合国际法的问责制，包括进行宪法、立法和行政改革，以确保三权分立、政治多元化和民主参与治理和决策；
- (x) 开展旨在确保司法机关完全独立的改革，包括解散革命法院，并开展旨在确保任命司法人员透明度的改革，应任人唯贤，不得附加任何歧视性条件。

94. 特别报告员促请国际社会在与伊朗伊斯兰共和国的所有谈判和协议中优先考虑人权问题和国际人权义务履行情况。

95. 特别报告员促请国际社会呼吁对长期以来一直有罪不罚的标志性事件问责，包括对 1981 年和 1988 年的强迫失踪、即决处决和任意处决以及 2019 年 11 月的抗议活动问责。

96. 特别报告员促请对伊朗伊斯兰共和国实施制裁的国家确保人道主义豁免等措施具有广泛和实际的效果，迅速和有效实施此类措施，以尽量减少制裁对人权的不利影响。

附件

伊朗伊斯兰共和国人权状况特别报告员贾韦德·拉赫曼提出的建议

<i>Year</i>	<i>Para. N°</i>	<i>Source reference</i>	<i>Full recommendation</i>
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, <i>Äö</i> ” 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

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			adequate, prompt and regular health care, including specialist care as needed, on the basis of their informed consent.
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

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			all children and ensure that all children are treated equally and without discrimination within the criminal justice system.
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

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			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, 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.

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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.

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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.

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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.
