

**Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences
E/CN.4/2006/61/Add.3 para.72 (f)**

Full recommendation:

With a view to the adoption and observation of international human rights standards the Special Rapporteur recommends that the Government: (f) Implement the provisions of the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders in order to ensure that women human rights defenders are able to carry out their work with full autonomy and without being subjected to retaliation by the State or other actors.

Assessment using Impact Iran human rights indicators¹

The UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders (HRDs), adopted by consensus by the UN General Assembly in 1998, recognises the role of HRDs in the advancement of human rights. The Declaration also mentioned that specific measures are needed to guarantee the protection of HRDs due to their exposure to additional and specific risks. While the Declaration is not a binding document, it articulates existing international human rights norms in a context applicable to the work of HRDs. Notably, the Declaration reiterates the States' have a duty to protect the right to freedom of expression,² assembly³ and association⁴ for all, and specifically calls on States to guarantee these rights as they are crucial for any type of human rights work.⁵

Article 27 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran⁶ ostensibly protects the right to freedom of peaceful assembly, so long as it is not “in violation of the fundamental principles of Islam”. There are no clear definitions or criteria that define what constitutes “fundamental principles of Islam” thus, granting the State significant discretion to restrict the right of peaceful assembly when it is considered to be in violation of these fundamental principles. Similar restrictions can also be found under Article 2 of the Law on Political Crimes, adopted in 2016, which stipulates that participation in an unauthorised assembly, even if it is peaceful, can effectively be considered a political offence.⁷

¹ CCPR.19.2.S.1; CCPR.19.3.S.1; CCPR.21.1.S.1; CCPR.22.1.S.2; CCPR.21.1.P.1; CCPR.21.1.P.2; ; CCPR.19.2.O.2; CCPR.19.2.O.5; CPPR.21.1.O.2 ; CCPR.21.1.O.3; CCPR.22.1.O.1

² Article 19, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

³ Article 21, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

⁴ Article 22, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

⁵ OHCHR, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/srhdefenders/pages/declaration.aspx>

⁶ Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, English translation, <https://irandataportal.syr.edu/wp-content/uploads/constitution-english-1368.pdf>

⁷ The 2016 Law on Political Crimes, available at: <https://rc.majlis.ir/fa/law/show/968421>

Similarly, the right to freedom of expression, recognised under Article 24 of the Constitution, is restricted if it is “deemed harmful to the principles of Islam or the rights of the public”. Article 40 of the Constitution further allows for the restriction of rights, including peaceful assembly, if their exercise is deemed “injurious to others” or “detrimental to public interests”. Similar provisions restrict the right to freedom of expression online through the criminalisation of vaguely worded offences, such as the “dissemination of lies” and what is deemed to offend “public morality and chastity”.⁸

The 1986 Press Law and its subsequent amendments also significantly obstruct the right to freedom of expression, particularly for the media.⁹ The law mentions that publications should “duly [observe] Islamic criteria and the best interests of the community”. It also provides twelve conditions under which the press might be censored, including “publishing heretical articles”, “spreading fornication and forbidden practices”, and “propagating and spreading overconsumption”.¹⁰

These restrictions are reiterated in the revised version of the Islamic Penal Code¹¹ which was adopted in 2013. For instance, those participating in peaceful unauthorised assemblies can be sentenced to prison terms on the charges of “gathering and colluding to commit crimes against national security” (Article 610 of the Islamic Penal Code),¹² “forming a group composed of more than two people with the purpose of disrupting national security” (Article 498)¹³ and/or “membership of a group with the purpose of disrupting national security” (Article 499). Other criminal charges include “spreading propaganda against the system”,¹⁴ conspiring against the State,¹⁵ encouraging persons to “violate public morals”¹⁶ as well as satire.¹⁷ Similar vaguely worded provisions criminalise acts, such as swearing at¹⁸ or insulting¹⁹ “the Great Prophet of Islam”, as well as “sowing corruption on earth”.²⁰ Such acts can be punished with the death penalty.

All the aforementioned restrictions fail to meet requirements set by international standards, including the principles of legality and requirements that require limitations of rights to be necessary, proportionate and in pursuit of one of a limited number of narrowly-drawn legitimate

⁸ “Islamic Republic of Iran: Computer Crimes Law,” ARTICLE19, 2012. <https://bit.ly/1RecP6R>

⁹ The Press Law and its subsequent amendments up until 2002 is available at: <http://irandataportal.syr.edu/press-law>

¹⁰ Iranian Press Law, Article 6.

¹¹ The Islamic Penal Code available at: http://rc.majlis.ir/fa/law/print_version/845048

¹² The new Islamic Penal Code was introduced in 2013 for an experimental period of five years and was revised in 2016. See the most updated version of the Islamic Penal Code here on the website of the Iranian parliament:

http://rc.majlis.ir/fa/law/print_version/845048

¹³ Article 498 Islamic Penal Code 2013, <https://iranhrdc.org/islamic-penal-code-of-the-islamic-republic-of-iran-book-five/>

¹⁴ Article 500 Islamic Penal Code 2013, <https://iranhrdc.org/islamic-penal-code-of-the-islamic-republic-of-iran-book-five/>

¹⁵ Article 610 Islamic Penal Code 2013, <https://iranhrdc.org/islamic-penal-code-of-the-islamic-republic-of-iran-book-five/>

¹⁶ Article 639 Islamic Penal Code 2013, <https://iranhrdc.org/islamic-penal-code-of-the-islamic-republic-of-iran-book-five/>

¹⁷ Article 700 Islamic Penal Code 2013, <https://iranhrdc.org/islamic-penal-code-of-the-islamic-republic-of-iran-book-five/>

¹⁸ Article 262 Islamic Penal Code 2013, <https://iranhrdc.org/english-translation-of-books-i-ii-of-the-new-islamic-penal-code/>

¹⁹ Article 513 Islamic Penal Code 2013, <https://iranhrdc.org/islamic-penal-code-of-the-islamic-republic-of-iran-book-five/>

²⁰ Article 286 Islamic Penal Code 2013.

aims.²¹ Consequently, the current Iranian legal framework grants authorities' significant discretion to impose overbroad and vague restrictions on individuals' rights, contravening Iran's international human rights obligations. As freedom of expression, assembly and association are central to the work of HRDs, they are particularly exposed to State restriction and repression.

Such risk of restriction and repression has been confirmed in practice. Iranian authorities frequently rely on the legal framework to intimidate, arrest and prosecute individuals who peacefully exercise their rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly.^{22 23} However, these measures have reportedly been disproportionately targeting members of minorities.^{24 25} Further, the Government of Iran has responded to protests with excessive and unlawful use of force.²⁶

Human rights lawyers have increasingly been targeted and repressed through arrests, detention, and imprisonment solely on the basis of exercising their rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly during the course of their professional duty to defend their clients.²⁷ Other human rights defenders, including trade unionists, environmental or abolitionist activists have also faced increasing levels of harassment and persecution due to their peaceful activities.^{28 29 30 31} In the July 2020 report, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran raised serious concerns over recurrent arrests and detentions of HRDs solely for carrying out their legitimate work.^{32 33 34} The Special Rapporteur also referred to

²¹ Article 19, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

²² See more : Amnesty International, Caught in a web of repression: Iran's Human Rights Defenders under attack, <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/MDE1364462017ENGLISH.PDF>

²³ While no official figure exists on the number of journalists detained with charges since 2011, documentation on specific cases of journalists imprisoned by HRANA News Agency, Committee to Protect Journalists, Amnesty International, Centre for Human Rights on Iran, and Reporters Without Borders and ARTICLE19 suggest the number is over a hundred.

²⁴ See more: Association for the human rights of the Azerbaijani people in Iran, <http://www.ahraz.org/association-for-the-human-rights-of-the-azerbaijani-people-in-iran-ahrazs-repot-regarding-the-current-situation-of-the-azerbaijani-arrestees-that-are-arrested-during-the-recent-protests-nove/>

²⁵ See more: Kurdistan Human Rights Geneva, <https://kmmk-ge.org/sd/annual-report-2020/>

²⁶ The Governmental crackdown on the November 2019 protests is emblematic of Iran's repression of the rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association. See more: Amnesty International, Trampling Humanity: Mass arrests, disappearances and torture since Iran's 2019 November protests, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde13/2891/2020/en/>

²⁷ See more: Abdorrahman Boroumand Center, <https://www.iranrights.org/projects/timeline>

²⁸ See more : ARTICLE 19, Small Media, Human Rights Activists in Iran, Impact Iran, Human Rights Committee, 129th session (Geneva) 29 June – 24 July 2020,

https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CCPR/Shared%20Documents/IRN/INT_CCPR_ICJ_IRN_42315_E.pdf

²⁹ See more: Iran Human Rights, <https://www.iranhr.net/en/reports/23/>

³⁰ See more: Iran Human Rights Documentation Center, <https://iranhrdc.org/controlled-and-pursued-labor-activism-in-contemporary-iran/>

³¹ See more: Ensemble Contre la Peine de Mort, <https://www.ecpm.org/wp-content/uploads/Rapport-iran-2020-gb-070420-WEB.pdf>

³² Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, January 2020, https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IR/Report_of_the_Special_Rapporteur_on_the_situation_of_human_rights_in_the_Islamic_Republic_of_IranA4361.pdf

³³ See more: United for Iran, database of Iran's prisons and political prisoners available at <https://ipa.united4iran.org/en/>

³⁴ See more: EN-Human Rights Activists News Agency, <https://www.en-hrana.org/?s=activists>

reports of harassment, imprisonment and mistreatment in prisons of HRDs and the increasing pressure faced by their families.³⁵

Despite the existence of several mechanisms that ostensibly accept complaints regarding violations of citizens' rights, such as the Parliament's Article 90 Commission (established under Article 90 of the Constitution, offering a mechanism to citizens to file complaints against any of the three branches of power) and the Oversight Bodies for the exercise of Citizenship Rights in the country's provincial courts, there is no evidence to suggest that complaints to these bodies are independently reviewed and investigated.³⁶ Additionally, as the State relies on the Iranian legal framework to repress the work of HRDs, access to justice is particularly limited.

Such State repression also targets women's rights defenders, notably those peacefully advocating against the compulsory veiling laws.^{37 38}

In January 2021, the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran stated that he was "alarmed at the continuing harassment, arrest and imprisonment of women's rights advocates, both women and men, including those campaigning against compulsory veiling laws" and reported cases of women's rights defenders being harassed, arbitrarily arrested, detained and prosecuted by Iranian authorities.³⁹ The Special Rapporteur notably condemned the "sentencing of three women human rights defenders: Yasaman Aryani, Monireh Arabshahi and Mojgan Keshavarz."⁴⁰

In light of the above, the Islamic Republic of Iran has not implemented the provisions of the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders⁴¹ in order to ensure that women human rights defenders are able to carry out their work with full autonomy and without being subjected to retaliation by the State or other actors.

³⁵ Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, January 2020, https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IR/Report_of_the_Special_Rapporteur_on_the_situation_of_human_rights_in_the_Islamic_Republic_of_IranA4361.pdf

³⁶ Joint submission to the Human Rights Committee, Abdorrahman Center, Iran Human Rights Documentation Center (IHRDC), Impact Iran and Human Rights Activists in Iran, 2020, https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2fCCPR%2fICS%2fIRN%2f42313&Lang=en

³⁷ Article 638 of the Islamic Penal Code 2013, <https://iranhrdc.org/islamic-penal-code-of-the-islamic-republic-of-iran-book-five/>

³⁸ Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, January 2020, https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IR/Report_of_the_Special_Rapporteur_on_the_situation_of_human_rights_in_the_Islamic_Republic_of_IranA4361.pdf

³⁹ Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, January 2021, <https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2Fhrc%2F46%2F50&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop>

⁴⁰ Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, January 2020, https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IR/Report_of_the_Special_Rapporteur_on_the_situation_of_human_rights_in_the_Islamic_Republic_of_IranA4361.pdf

⁴¹ <https://ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/RightAndResponsibility.aspx>

Recommendation Status:

This recommendation has **NOT** been implemented.